Unit 3 — Developing with SAP Extension Suite

Certification: C CPE 13

Unit 3 – User Interface and Business Logic

Agenda

- What have we learned so far
- Generating User Interface
- SAP Fiori Elements
- Custom Business Logic
- Error Handling
- Summary points

Steps involved

- 1. Initialize full-stack project Completed (Unit 1, 2)
- 2. Create the tables Data Modeling Completed (Unit 1, 2)
- 3. Generic handlers Out-of-the-box CRUD functionality Completed (Unit 1, 2)
- 4. Basic UI
- 5. List Report layout
- 6. Custom event handling Business logic
- 7. Support for external API
- 8. Connecting to Sandbox

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Step 5 – List Report Layout

```
git checkout 4_list_report (Use tab for branch name)
```

New Files

common.cds

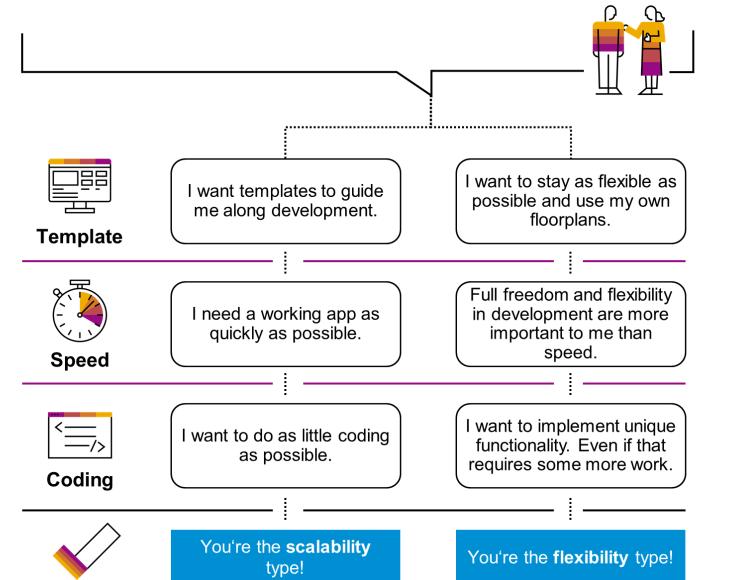
Modified Files

- services.cds
- annotations.cds

Run application command

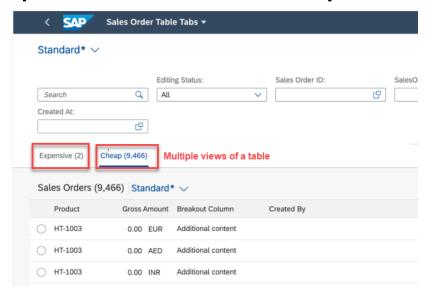
cds watch

SAP Fiori Elements Vs SAP UI5 Free Style



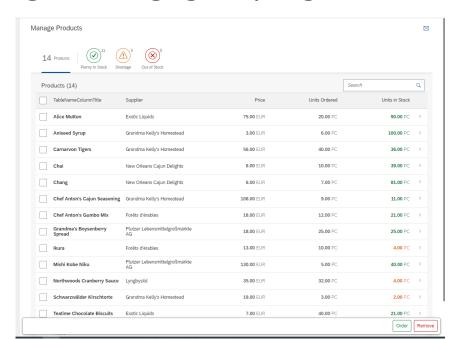
List Report Floorplan

- Users can view and work with a large set of items
- Searching, filtering, sorting, grouping options are commonly available
- Multiple views of the same content
- Drilldown is rarely used



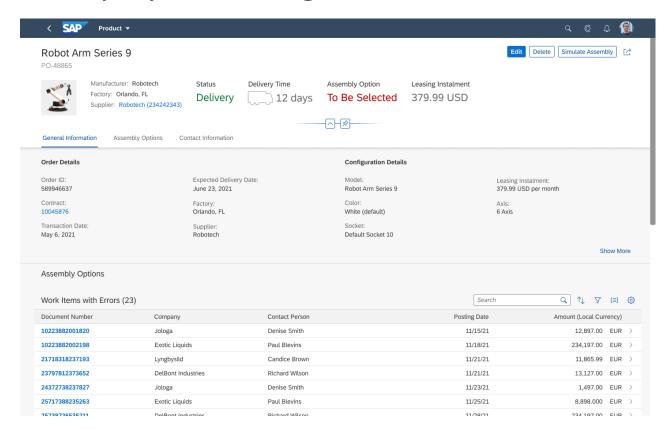
Worklist Floorplan

- Collection of items a user needs to process
- Direct entry point for taking action on work items
- Similar to List Report. If you have a large set of items and require searching, filtering, sorting, grouping – Use List Report



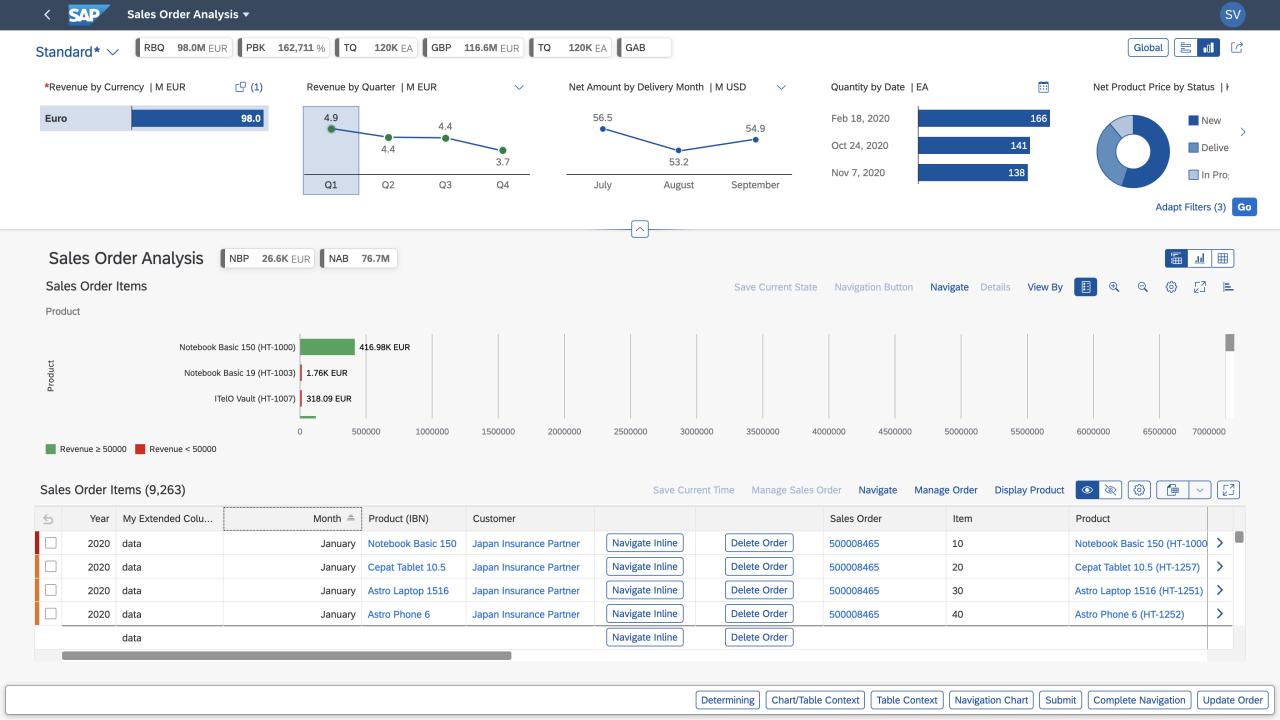
Object Page Floorplan

• Display and categorize all relevant information about a single object

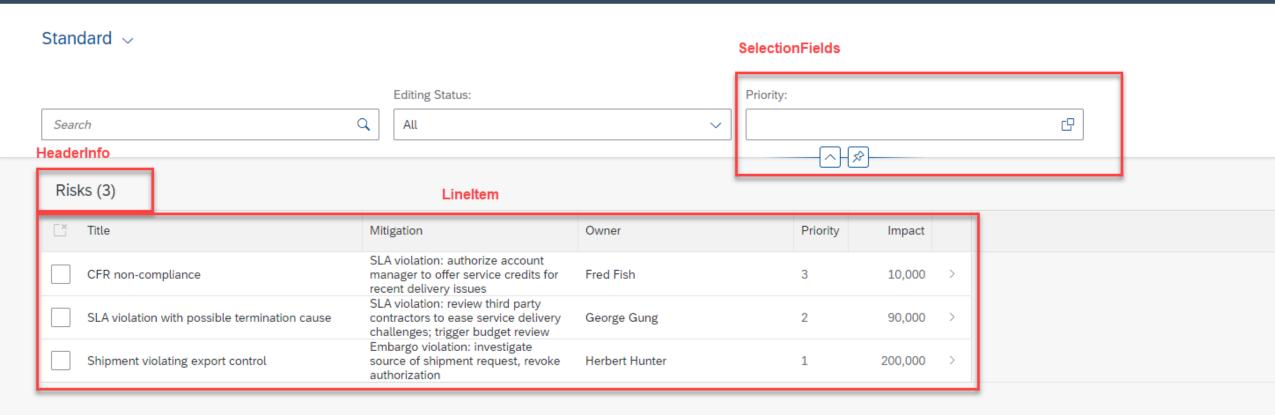


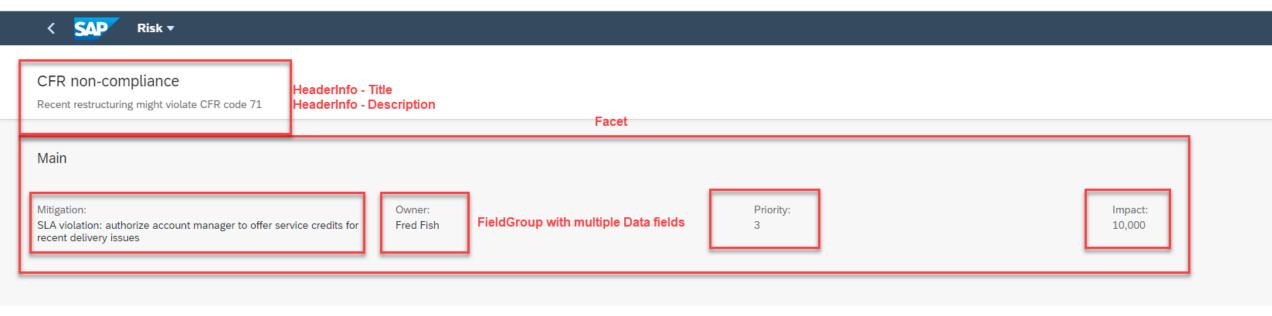
Analytical List Page

- Offers a unique way to analyze data step by step from different perspectives
- Users need to extract key information to understand the current situation
- Large set of items that require searching, filtering, sorting, grouping, slicing and dicing









Steps involved

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Step 6 – Custom Event Handling

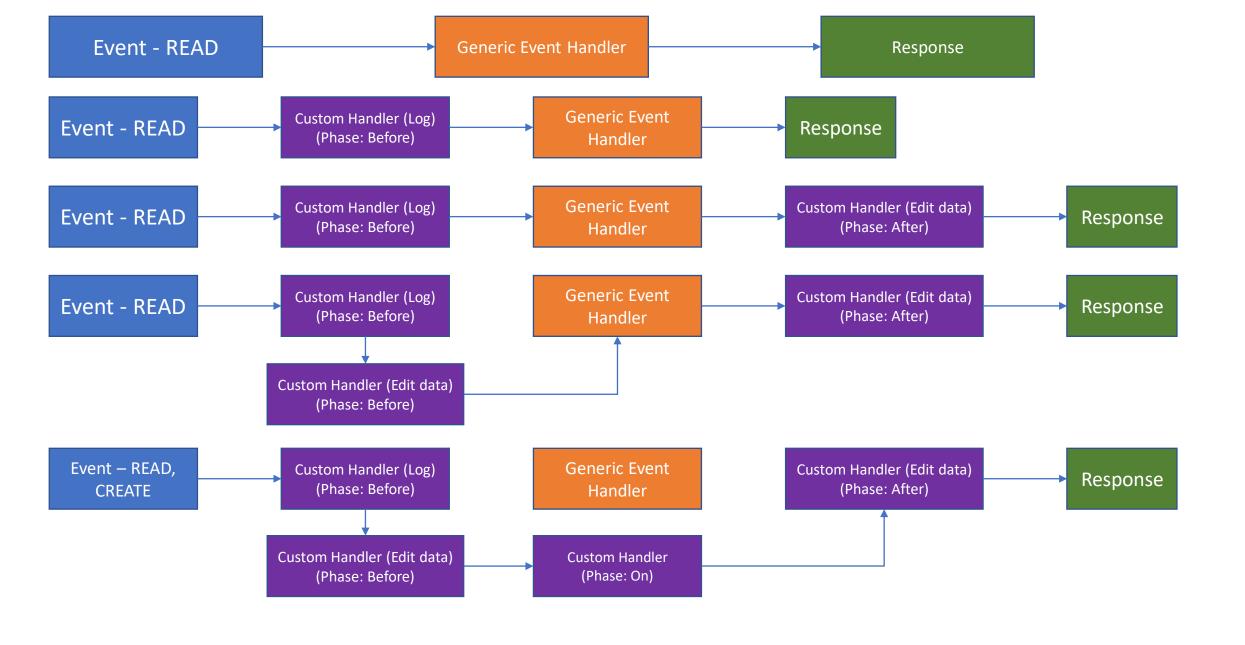
```
No initial data assigned to Criticality field
Generic handler will return null for Criticality field
```

```
Business Logic:
```

```
Criticality = 1 - If value of impact field > 100000
Criticality = 2 - Otherwise
```

Custom Event Handling

Phase: after



Step 6 – Custom Event Handling

```
git checkout 5_custom_event_handling (Use tab for branch name)
```

New Files

risk-service.js

Modified Files

• annotations.cds

Run application command

• cds watch

Step 6 – Custom Event Handling

Error Handling

Guidelines:

Fail loudly. Do not hide errors and continue silently.

Log unexpected errors

Don't catch errors you can't handle

Use try / catch blocks only when necessary

Error Handling

```
/**

* Custom error handler

* throw a new error with: throw new Error('something bad happened');

* this.on("error", (err, req) => {

switch (err.message) {

case "UNIQUE_CONSTRAINT_VIOLATION":

err.message = `The entry already exists.`;

break;

default:

err.message = `An error occured. Please retry. Technical error message: ${err.message}`;

break;

}

The entry already exists. User friendly...
```

Register an error handler in your service implementation

Provide meaningful error message to end user

Advantages of using SAP Fiori Elements

- Drive UX consistency
- Speed up development

Requirement:

- No unique functionality
- Fast development

Solution: SAP Fiori Elements

Standard floorplans of SAP Fiori Elements

- List Report
- Worklist
- Object Page
- Analytical List Page

List Report

- Users need to find and act on items within a large set by searching, filtering, sorting and grouping
- Users need to work with multiple views of same content
- Drilldown is rarely used

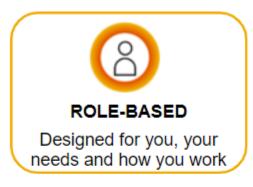
Worklist

- Users have numerous work items
- Users need to work with multiple views of same content
- Direct entry point for taking action on work items

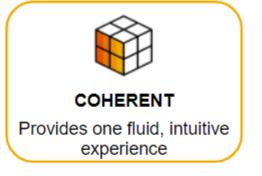
Analytical List Page

- Users need to extract key information to understand current situation
- Users need to find and act on items within a large set by searching, filtering, sorting and grouping, drilling down, slicing and dicing

SAP Fiori Design Philosophy









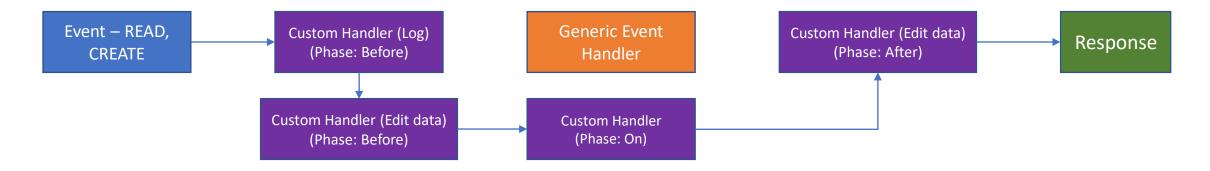


Recommended folders for various artifacts

app - UI artifacts

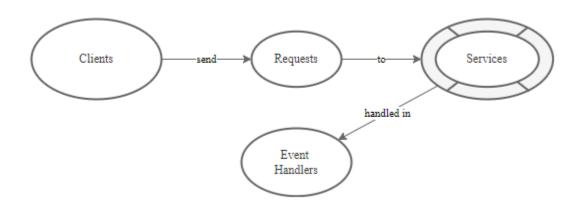
db – database artifacts

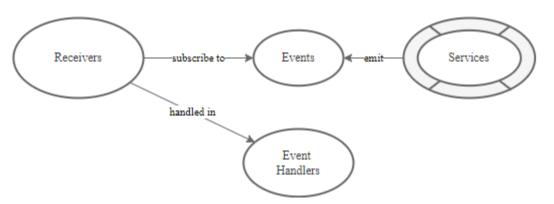
srv - Service related artifacts



Multiple event handlers can be registered for each event phase

- The are executed in the order in which they appear Single event handler can also handle multiple events All services are event emitters
- Events can be sent to them READ, CREATE etc.
- Events can be emitted by them
- Register event handlers with services to react to any event





req.reply (results)

Stores the given results in req. results, which will then be sent back to the client, rendered in a protocol-specific way.

req.reject (code?, msg, target?, args?)

Rejects the request with the given HTTP response code and single message.

Additionally, req.reject throws an error based on the passed arguments. Hence, no additional code and handlers will be executed once req.reject has been invoked.

إ Arguments are the same as for req.error

req.error, notify, info, warn (code?, msg, target?, args?)

Use these methods to collect messages or error and return them in the request response to the caller. The method variants reflect different severity levels, use them as follows:

Variants

Method	Collected in	Typical UI	Severity
req.notify	req.messages	Toasters	1
req.info	req.messages	Dialog	2
req.warn	req.messages	Dialog	3
req.error	req.error	Dialog	4

Note: messages with severity < 4 a collected and accessible in property *req.messages*, while error messages are collected in property *req.errors*. The latter allows to easily check, whether errors occurred with:

if (req.errors) //> get out somehow...

Q10. What is the main idea behind SAP Fiori elements?

Choose the correct answer.

- A Provide a framework and development tool kit for HTML 5.
- B Define a role-based user experience (UX).
- C Generate SAP Fiori apps at runtime from an existing OData service.
- D Provide a showcase for the core principles of modern user interfaces (UI).

```
this.after("READ", Risks, (data) => {
  const risks = Array.isArray(data) ? data : [data];

  risks.forEach((risk) => {
    if (risk.impact >= 100000) {
        risk.criticality = 1;
    } else {
        risk.criticality = 2;
    }
  });
});
```

The key takeaways for programming errors are:

- Fail loudly: Do not hide errors and continue silently. Ensure to log unexpected errors correctly. Don't catch errors you can't handle.
- Don't develop in a defensive fashion. Focus on your business logic and only handle errors when you know they will occur. Use try/catch blocks only when necessary.

Never try to catch and handle unexpected errors, rejections of promises, and so on. If it is unexpected, you cannot handle it correctly. If you could, it would be expected (and should already be handled). Even if your apps should be stateless, you can never be 100% sure that a shared resource was not affected by the unexpected error. Therefore, you should never allow an app to continue running after such an event, especially for multi-tenant apps where there is a risk of information disclosure.

Following these guidelines will make your code shorter, clearer and simpler.