Unit 1, 2 – Developing with SAP Extension Suite

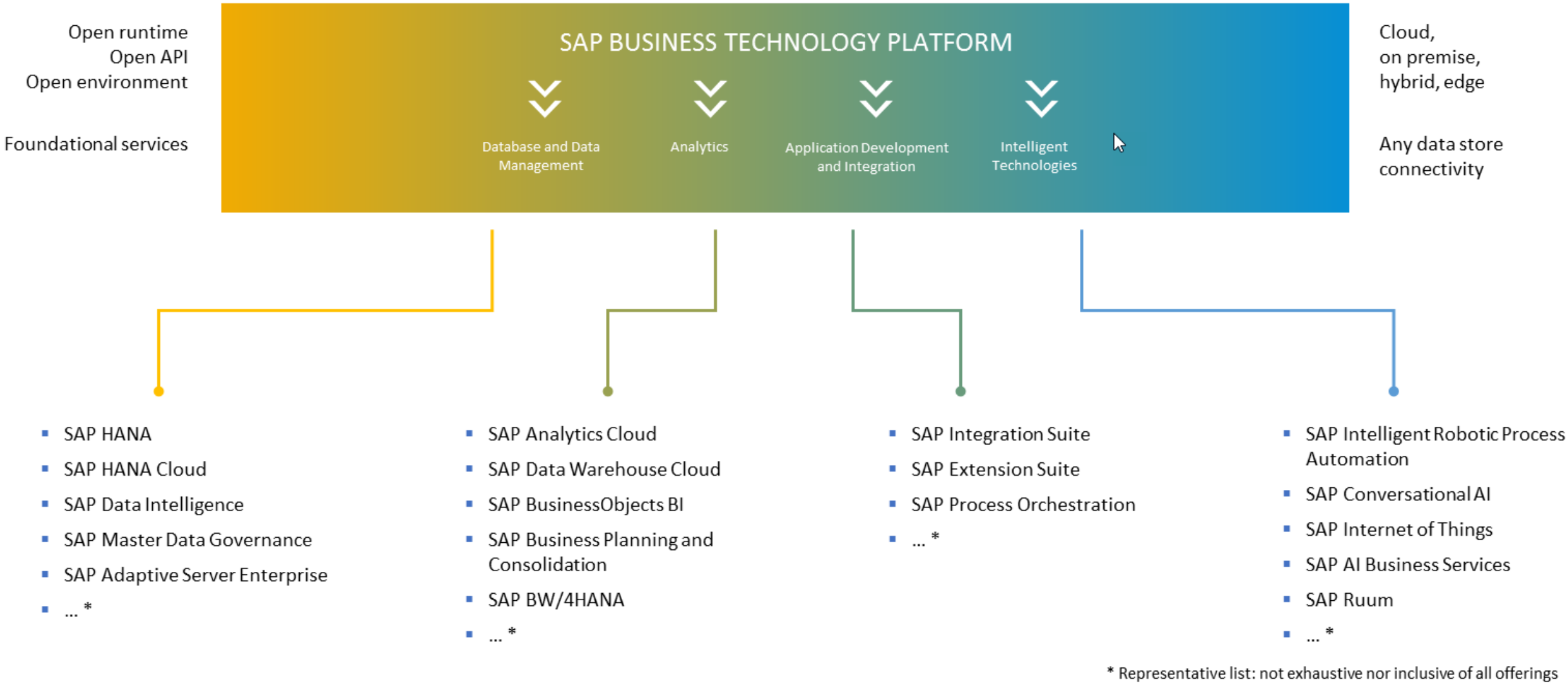
Certification: C_CPE_13

Unit 1 – SAP Business Technology Platform (BTP)

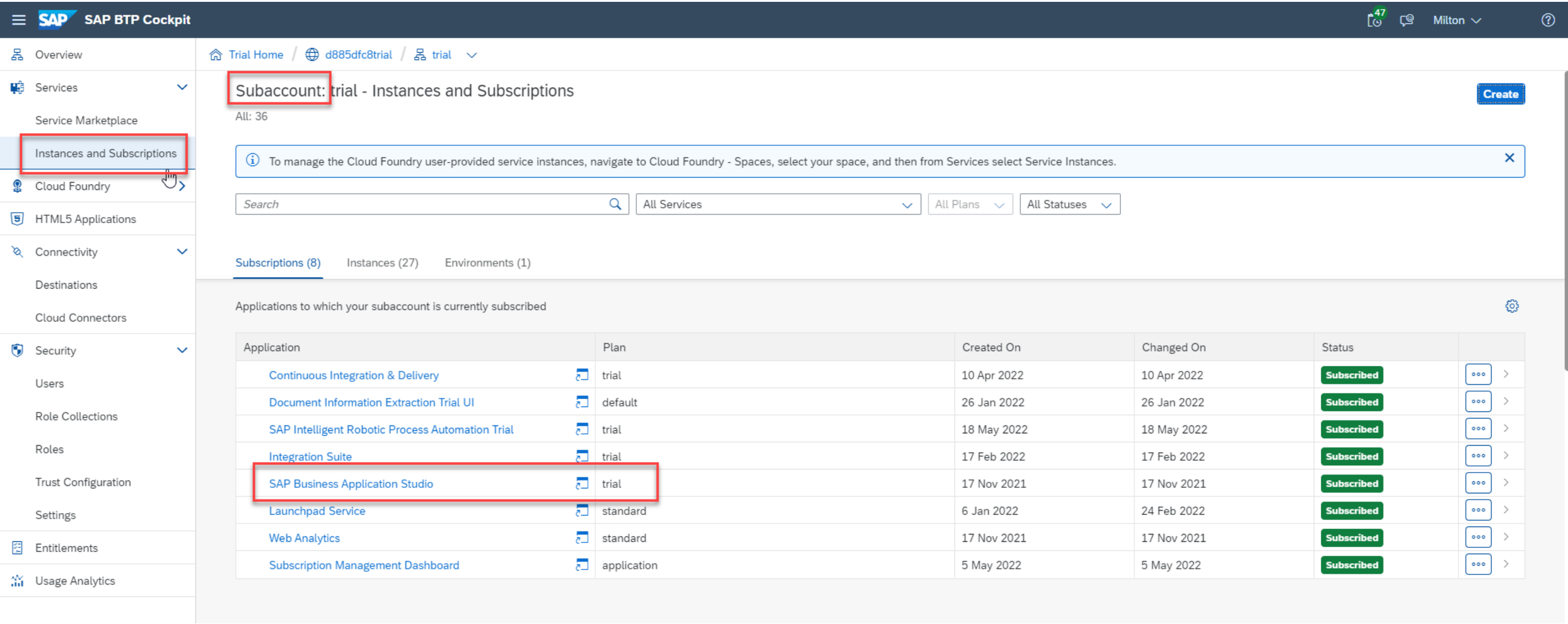
Unit 2 – Development Environment and CAP-Project

Agenda

- Introduction to SAP BTP
- Introduction to SAP Business Application Studio
- App Demo
- Initialize empty project
- Create data model
- Create OData Service
- Summary Points


Open runtime
Open API
Open environment
Foundational services
SAP BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY PLATFORM
Database and Data Management
Analytics
Application Development and Integration
Intelligent Technologies
Cloud,
on premise,
hybrid, edge
Any data store connectivity
SAP HANA
SAP HANA Cloud
SAP Data Intelligence
SAP Master Data Governance
SAP Adaptive Server Enterprise
... *
SAP Analytics Cloud
SAP Data Warehouse Cloud
SAP BusinessObjects BI
SAP Business Planning and Consolidation
SAP BW/4HANA
... *
SAP Integration Suite
SAP Extension Suite
SAP Process Orchestration
... *
SAP Intelligent Robotic Process Automation
SAP Conversational AI
SAP Internet of Things
SAP AI Business Services
SAP Ruum
... *
* Representative list: not exhaustive nor inclusive of all offerings

SAP Business Application Studio



Application Demo

Application Features

- OData V4 Service
- SAP Fiori Elements Application
- External Services from SAP S/4HANA Cloud
- Manual and Automated Deployment
- Security – Authentication and Authorization

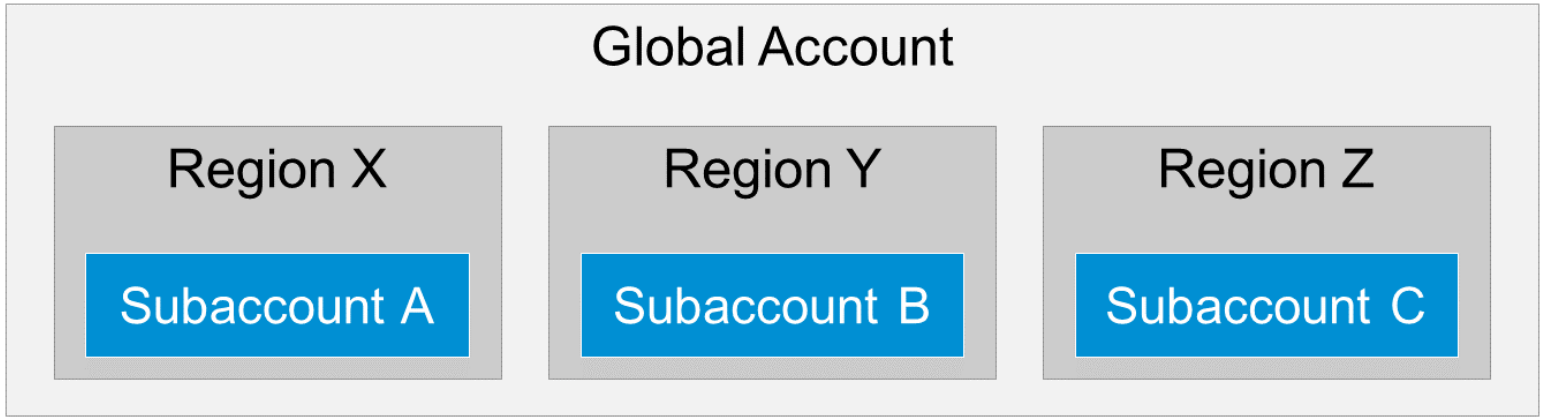
Steps involved

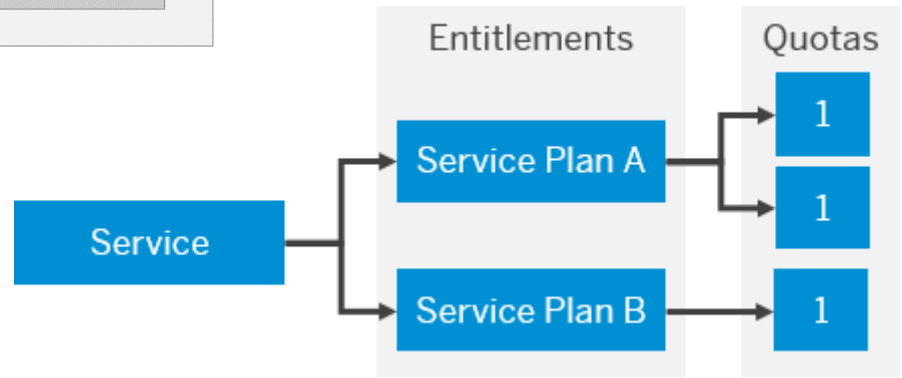
1. Initialize full-stack project
2. Create the tables – Data Modeling
3. Generic handlers – Out-of-the-box CRUD functionality
4. Basic UI
5. List Report layout
6. Custom event handling – Business logic
7. Support for external API
8. Connecting to Sandbox

Steps involved

9. Consume external service in UI
10. Manual deployment to CF using manifest.yml
11. Manual deployment to CF using mta.yml
12. Security – Restrictions and Roles
13. Security – Authorization and Trust Management
14. Creating an AppRouter
15. Adding AppRouter to mat
16. CI / CD Pipeline

SAP BTP Account Model

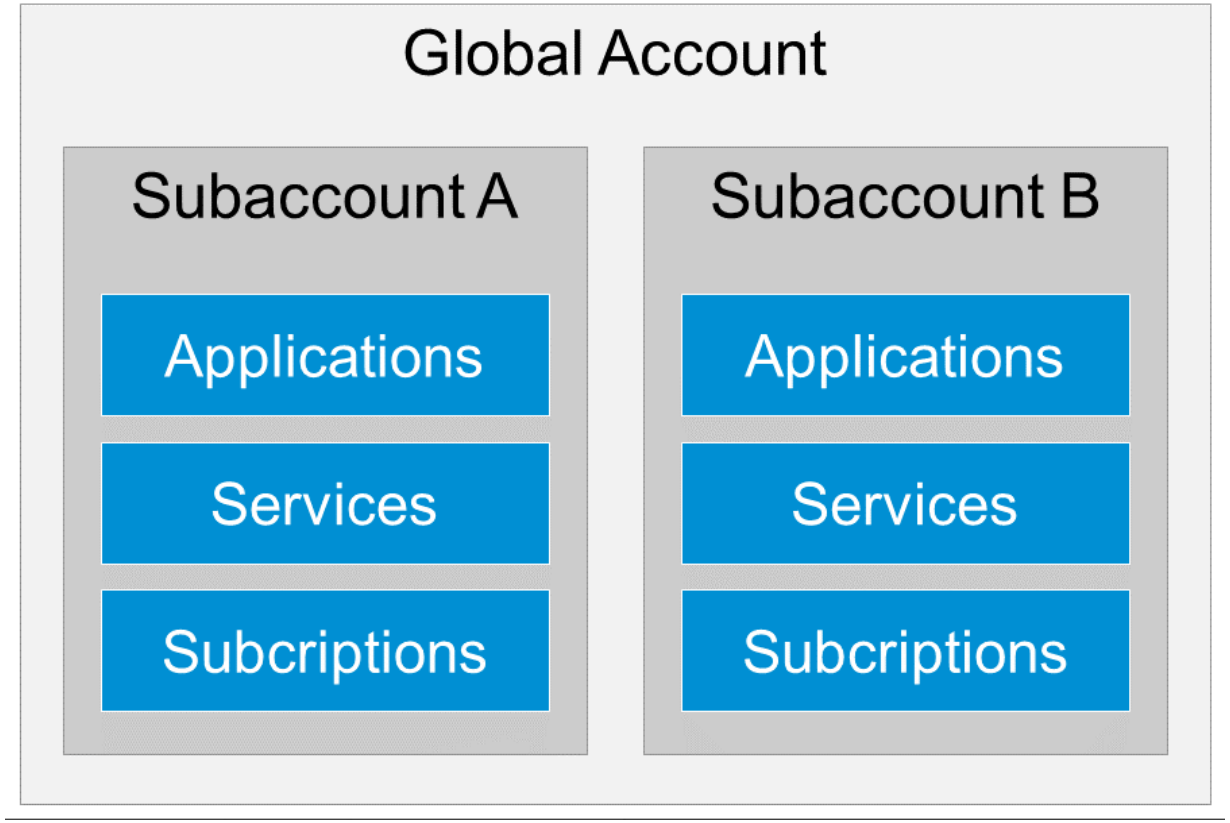




Global Accounts:

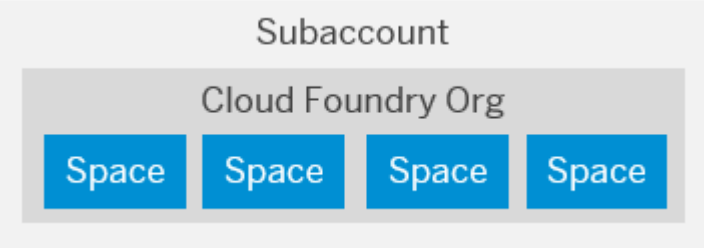
- When you sign a contract with SAP, you are provisioned with a Global Account
- Global account is used to manage subaccounts, entitlements, quotas etc.
  - For example, ABAP environment entitlement with 1 quota

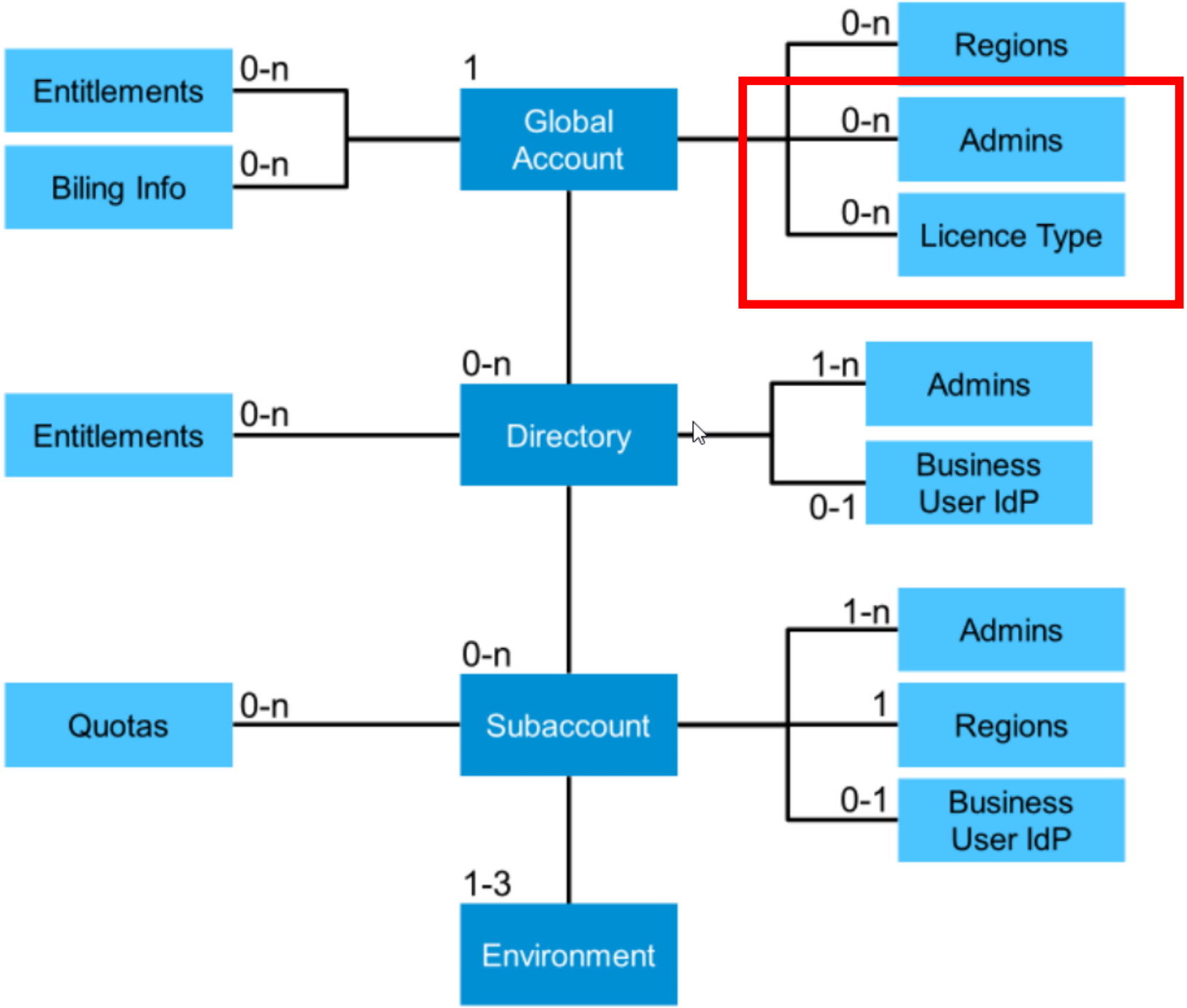
SAP BTP Account Model



Subaccounts:

- Lets you structure your global account
- Subaccounts are independent of each other
- You can choose your own region
- Account model can be built on functional areas
  - Subaccount A – Sales and Marketing
  - Subaccount B - Development
  - Easy scaling
  - Reduced maintenance and governance efforts

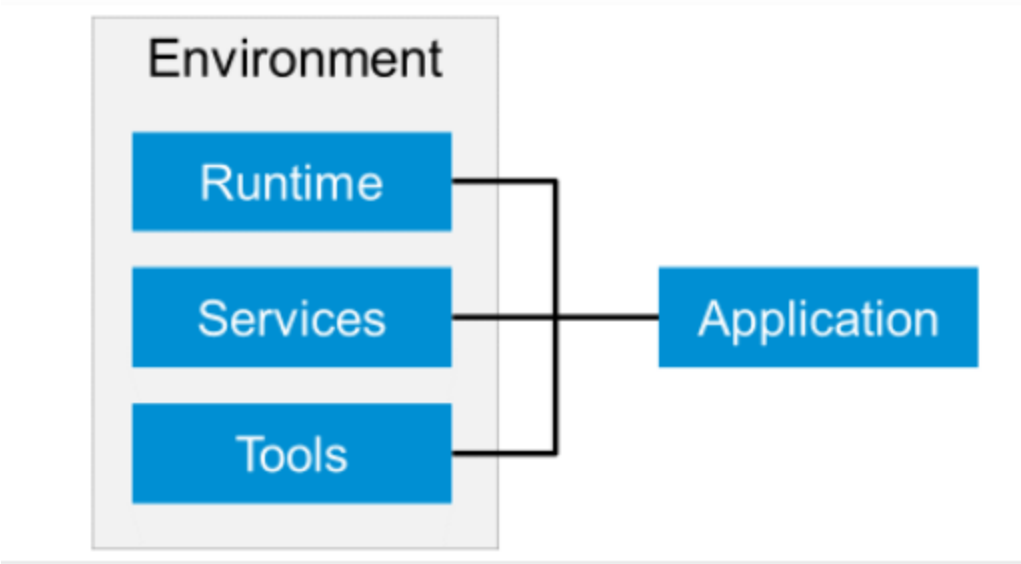




There has to be at least 1 Admin…

Not sure about 0 License Type

Cloud Foundry Environment
ABAP Environment
Kyma Environment
Neo Environment



Environments constitute the actual platform-as-a-service offering of SAP BTP that allows for the development and administration of business applications.

Steps involved

1. Initialize full-stack project
2. Create the tables – Data Modeling
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Step 1 – Initialize Full-Stack project

```
git clone https://github.com/miltonchandradas/riskmanagement.git

cds init <Name of Project>

git checkout 0_initialize_project (Use tab for branch name)
```

Folders created

- app
- db
- srv

Files created

- package.json

Steps involved

1. Initialize full-stack project (Completed)
2. Create the tables – Data Modeling
3. Generic handlers – Out-of-the-box CRUD functionality
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Step 2 – Create tables – Data Modeling

`git checkout 1_data_modeling (Use tab for branch name)`

Data Modeling Folder

- `db`

New Files

- `schema.cds`
- `data/riskmanagement-Mitigations.csv`
- `data/riskmanagement-Risks.csv`

Run application command

- `cds watch`

Step 2 – Create tables – Data Modeling

Aspect *cuid*

Use *cuid* as a convenient shortcut, to add canonical, universally unique primary keys to your entity definitions. These examples are equivalent:

```
entity Foo : cuid {...}
```

```
entity Foo {
  key ID : UUID;
  ...
}
```

> *The service provider runtimes automatically fill in UUID-typed keys like these with auto-generated UUIDs.*

Step 2 – Create tables – Data Modeling

Aspect *managed*

Use *managed*, to add four elements to capture *created by/at* and latest *modified by/at* management information for records. The following examples are equivalent-

```
entity Foo : managed {...}
```

```
entity Foo {
  createdAt  : Timestamp @cds.on.insert : $now;
  createdBy  : User      @cds.on.insert : $user;
  modifiedAt : Timestamp @cds.on.insert : $now  @cds.on.update : $now;
  modifiedBy : User      @cds.on.insert : $user @cds.on.update : $user;
  ...
}
```

> *modifiedAt* and *modifiedBy* are set whenever the respective row was modified, that means, also during *CREATE* operations.

Step 2 – Create tables – Data Modeling

```
entity Authors { ...
  books : Association to many Books on books.author = $self;
}
entity Books { ...
  author : Association to Authors;
}
```

> One-to-many Associations **always need** ***on*** **conditions** referring to some reverse association (or foreign key) on the target side.

Author can have MANY Books
Book can have 1 Author

Step 2 – Create tables – Data Modeling

```
1  namespace riskmanagement;  namespace - optional
2
3  using {managed} from '@sap/cds/common'; Recommended to use aspects from @sap/cds/common
4
5  entity Risks : managed {
6      key ID          : UUID @(Core.Computed : true); Primary key
7          title       : String(100);
8          owner       : String;
9          prio        : String(5);
10         descr       : String;
11         miti        : Association to Mitigations; Risk can have a single mitigation
12         impact      : Integer;
13         criticality : Integer;
14 }
15
16 entity Mitigations : managed {
17     key ID       : UUID @(Core.Computed : true);
18         descr    : String;
19         owner    : String;
20         timeline : String;
21         risks    : Association to many Risks
22                        on risks.miti = $self; A single mitigation can handle many risks
23 }
24
```

Steps involved

1. Initialize full-stack project - Completed
2. Create the tables – Data Modeling - Completed
3. Generic handlers – Out-of-the-box CRUD functionality
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Step 3 – Generic Handlers

```
git checkout 2_generic_handlers (Use tab for branch name)
```

Service Folder

- srv

New Files

- risk-service.cds

Run application command

- cds watch

Step 3 – Generic Handlers

risk-service.cds

```
1  using {riskmanagement as rm} from '../db/schema';
2
3  @path : 'service/risk'
4  service RiskService {
5      entity Risks       as projection on rm.Risks;
6      annotate Risks with @odata.draft.enabled;
7
8      entity Mitigations as projection on rm.Mitigations;
9      annotate Mitigations with @odata.draft.enabled;
10 }
11
```

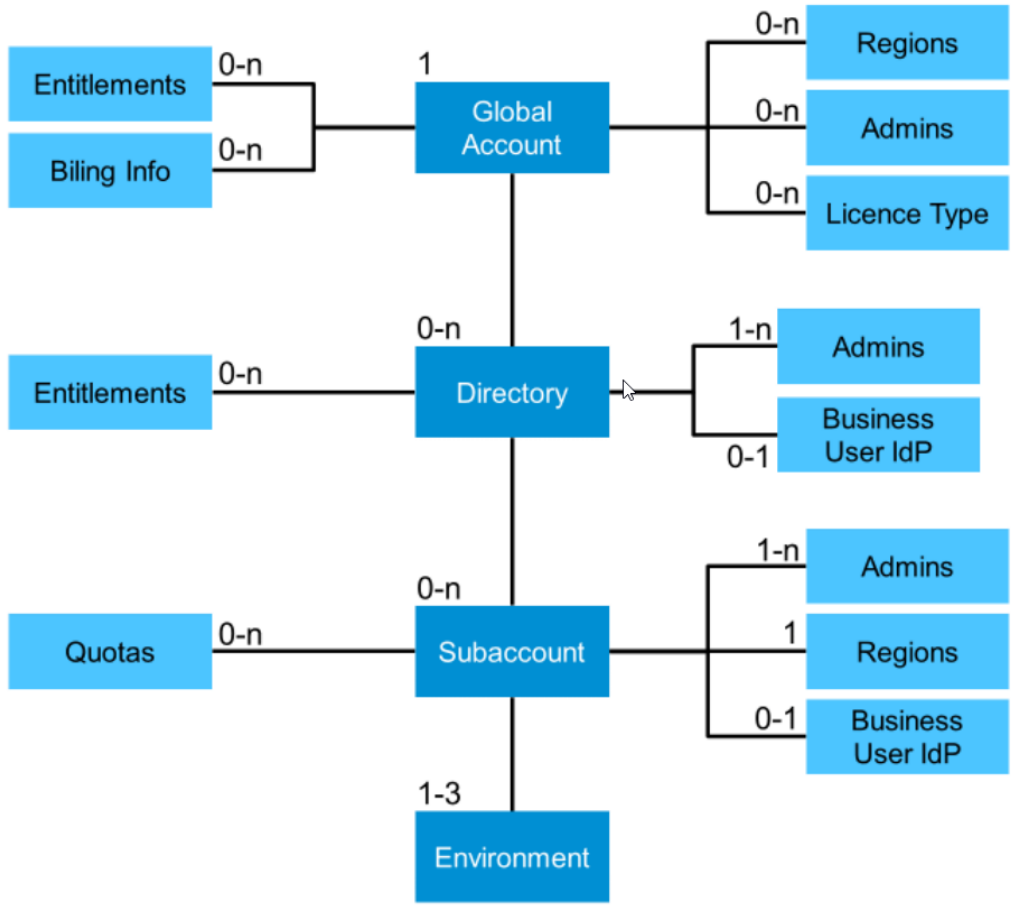
Point to where the schema.cds file is located... Alias of rm is used

Override the URL path... Line below creates an OData service named RiskService

This line adds the entity to the RiskService... Includes all the fields

This line enables draft functionality

Key Summary Points – Unit 1, 2

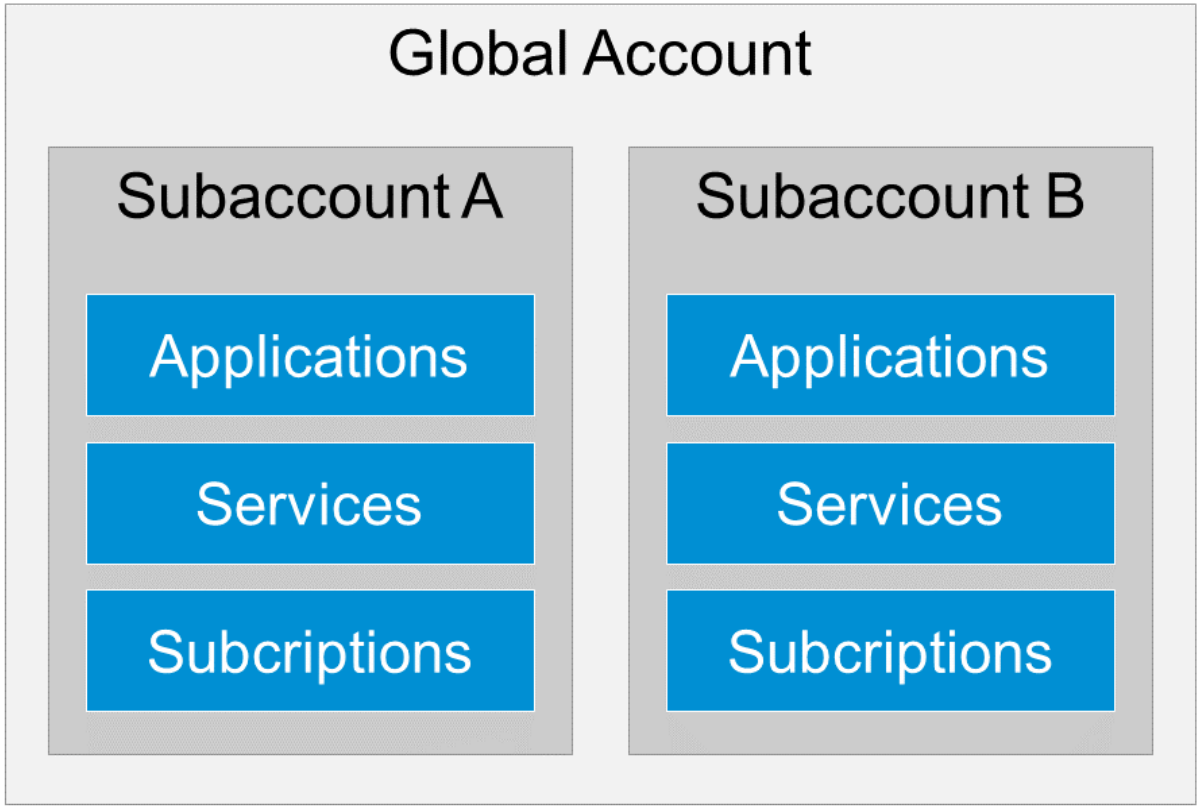


Key Summary Points – Unit 1, 2

Environments available in SAP BTP for building applications

- Kyma Environment
- Cloud Foundry Environment
- ABAP Environment
  - Technically, the ABAP environment lives within the Cloud Foundry (CF) environment
  - Supports ABAP RESTful Application Programming Model (RAP)
  - Based on the latest ABAP platform cloud release

Key Summary Points – Unit 1, 2



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Key Summary Points – Unit 1, 2

```
cds init <Name of Project>
```

Folders created

- app
- db
- srv

Files created

- package.json

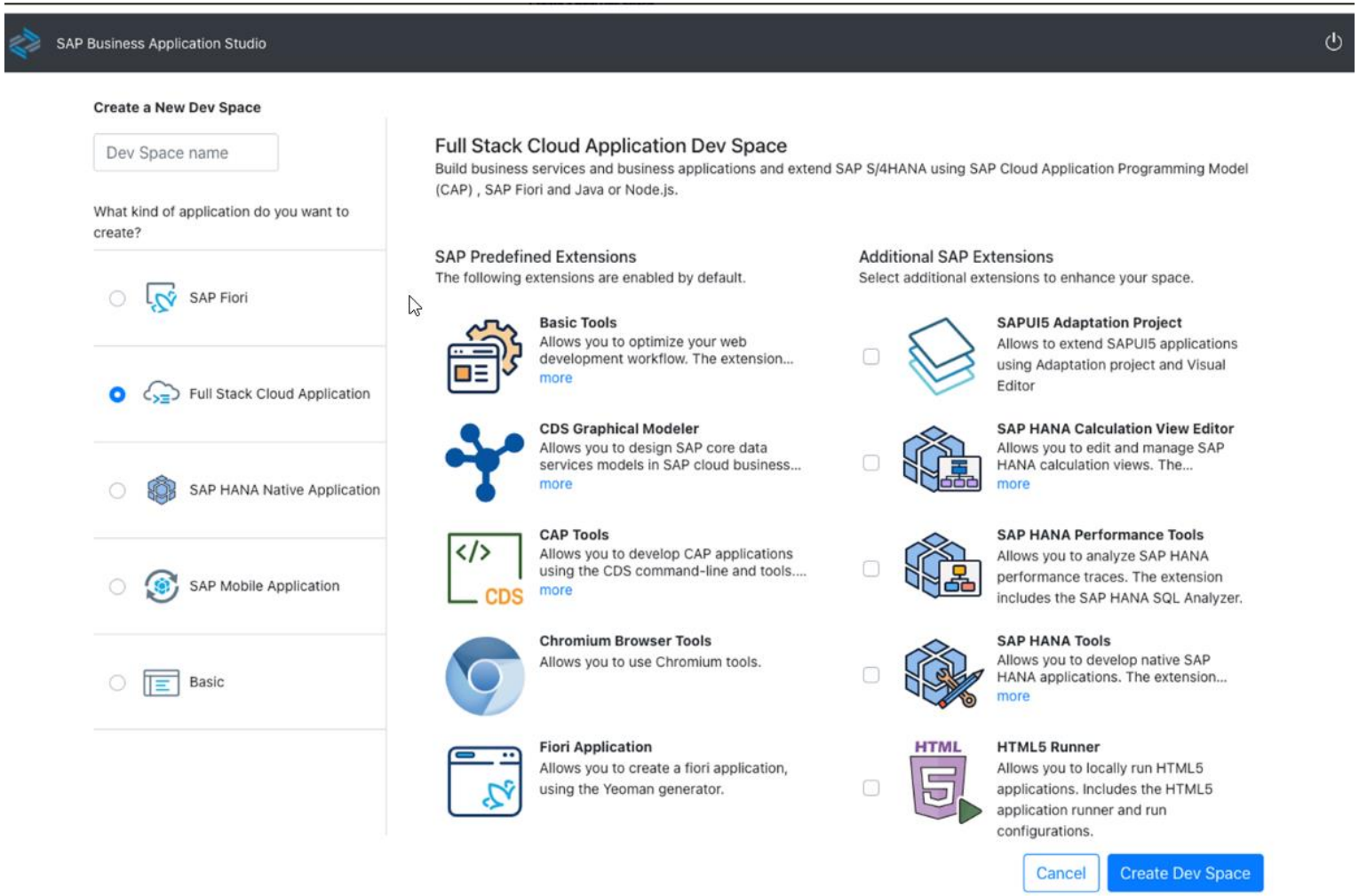
Key Summary Points – Unit 1, 2

Core Data Service Definition Language (CDL)

- Human readable syntax for defining data models

```
define entity Employees {
  key ID : Integer;
  name : String;
  jobTitle : String;
}
```

Key Summary Points – Unit 1, 2



Key Summary Points – Unit 1, 2

OData

- Data access protocol built on core protocols like HTTP and commonly accepted methodologies like REST
- Uses URI to address and access data feed resources

- Service Document
- Service Metadata Document

Key Summary Points – Unit 1, 2

JSON

- Open standard file format and data interchange format
- Uses human-readable text to store and transmit data objects
- Consists of key-value pairs and arrays
- Based on JavaScript objects

YAML

- Unicode based data serialization language
- YAML is a strict JSON superset – this means all valid JSON files are valid YAML files
- Support for serializing arbitrary native data structures

Key Summary Points – Unit 1, 2