

Technical Articles



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## SQL Script for ABAP Managed Database Procedures(AMDP)-Code pushdown for a better performance!

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We all are aware of the term “**code pushdown**” in the SAP HANA database and how it helps us in improving the performance of the application.

When it comes to performance intensive applications say an analytical report, the bottleneck lies in moving the records between the database server and the application server. The time taken is directly proportional to the number of records moved between the database server and the application server.

We all are used to the technique of fetching the records using CDS views and make other calculations/processing/filtration in the ABAP layer.

Here I am referring to both the flavors of CDS views – SAP ABAP CDS views and the external views generated from the SAP HANA CDS views.

The idea here is to perform all the processing of records in the database layer, rather than moving the large amount of unprocessed records to the ABAP layer.

When it comes to CDS views , we face certain limitations in terms of processing the data the way we want . Examples are delete the adjacent duplicates or use of Order by clause. That’s when we think of Table functions in SAP HANA using ABAP Managed Database Procedures(AMDP) as a savior.

Since the Table functions are built using SQL Script they offer a lot of flexibility to code simple to complex logic

Here is a handy SQL Script guide for the basic operations those we perform in the ABAP layer in order to process the data the way we want

**Please Note: Use the AMDP table functions only in places where you cannot use the CDS views. CDS views are preferred over AMDP table functions for the optimization and parallelization they offer.**

Simple operations.

1. Declare internal table inside AMDP class
2. Declare an ABAP datatype in SQL script
3. Delete adjacent duplicates
4. Sort by column and pick the latest value
5. Convert a delimited string to an internal table
6. Apply filter to local table
7. Calling AMDP methods with parameters
8. Check if the Internal table is not initial
9. Select client specific data inside the AMDP method
10. Convert the rows to columns using "Case statement" ( Transposition )

### **Declare internal table inside AMDP class**

Go to the AMDP class and declare the internal table in the public section. Here we can make use of the ABAP syntax and the ABAP datatypes. Declaring the global table types are helpful in calling the AMDP methods with return parameters.

```
class zcl_com_final definition
public
final
create public.
public section.
    interfaces if_ampd_marker_hdb.
    types: begin of ty_itab,
            rownum          type int2,
            db_key          type /bobf/conf_key,
            prod_hr_id      type /dmf/hierarchy_id,
            creation_date    type dats,
        end of ty_itab,
    gt_itab type standard table of ty_itab with unique key primary_!
```

## Declare ABAP data type inside the SQL script

Below is an example of how we can declare an ABAP specific data type inside the AMDP method using the SQP script

```
declare lv_timestamp    "$ABAP.type( TZNTSTMPs )";
```

## Delete adjacent duplicates

“Delete adjacent duplicates” is a very common statement in ABAP. Below is the syntax for the same in SQL script. This statement deletes the adjacent duplicate records based on the field “db\_key” from table lt\_itab

```
lt_itab_noduplicates = SELECT * FROM ( select  
                                row_number() over ( partition by db_key  
                                :lt_itab) where rownum = 1 ;
```

## Sort by column and pick the latest value

This is one stellar operation that we cannot achieve with our traditional CDS views. This is one of the most useful statements when it comes to filtering of the unwanted records

The below statement picks the latest offer number for the given product group id.

```
lt_latestoffer = select * from ( select row_number() over ( part  
                                order by creation_date desc ) as rownum , * fr
```

Here is the sample data

Prod_hr_id	Date
123	4/4/2021
123	4/5/2021
123	4/6/2021

	456	4/7/2021
	456	4/8/2021
	456	4/9/2021

Output:

DB_KEY	Prod_hr_id	Date
3	123	4/6
6	456	4/9

### Convert a delimited string to an internal table

CDS views do not support a larger string operation. The string functions are not supported for the datatype "STRING". The below chunk of code comes handy when we have to pass multiple values as a parameter to the table function and later split them and use them inside the AMDP method.

*Assume the value in lv\_string = ABC|DEF|GHI|JKL*

```

split_values = SELECT substr_before(:lv_string,'|') single_val FROM :SPLIT_VALUES
                SELECT substr_after(:lv_string,'|') INTO lv_string FROM :SPLIT_VALUES
                while( length(:lv_string) > 0 )
                DO
                    split_values = SELECT substr_before(:lv_string,'|') single_val FROM :SPLIT_VALUES
                                UNION
                                SELECT single_val FROM :split_values;
                    SELECT substr_after(:lv_string,'|') INTO lv_string FROM :SPLIT_VALUES;
                END while;
itab = SELECT single_val AS "OUTPUT_SPLIT" FROM :SPLIT_VALUES;

```

ltab :

OUTPUT_SPLIT
ABC
DEF

GHI
JKL

### Apply filter to a local table

I have made this example with product group number but in real time this can be used to separate the process types or any particular group of data from the other

ITAB

DB_KEY	Prod_hr_id	Date
3	123	4/6/202
6	456	4/9/202

```
declare lc_filter string := '( PROD_HR_ID = ' || '''123''' ||
itab_result = apply_filter ( :itab , :lc_filter );
```

ITAB\_RESULT

DB_KEY	Prod_hr_id	Date
3	123	4/6/202

### Calling AMDP methods with parameters

We can have an AMDP method with import and export parameter. This helps in modularizing and reusing the code.

Declare the class method like this

I have declared it with one importing parameter and one exporting parameter. You can have multiple import and export parameters to support your programming logic.

```
public section.
class-methods:
    get_ofrmain
```

```

importing
    value(p_adzone) type char255
exporting
    value(et_ofrmain) type gt_itab.

```

Calling *get\_ofrmain* method inside another method *ofr\_adzone*.

```

method ofr_adzone
    by database function
    for hdb
    language sqlscript
    options read-only
    using zcl_com_final=>get_ofrmain.

call "ZCL_COM_FINAL=>GET_OFRMAIN" ( P_ADZONE => :P_ADZONE ET_OF
LT_OFRMAIN = SELECT * FROM :ET_OFRMAIN;

```

### Check if Internal table is not initial

This is one important statement in our ABAP programing model and the most frequently used statement

```

SELECT COUNT(*) INTO numrows FROM :LT_OFRMAIN;
    IF numrows > 0 then
// program logic
    END IF;

```

### Select the client specific data

Its very important to select client specific data while working with database schemas. The below method selects client specific data from a Z table ZPRD\_DEPT which is part of the schema SAP\_S4HANA

```

method Prd_dept
    by database function
    for hdb
    language sqlscript
    options read-only.
RETURN select _Prd.mandt as clnt, _Prd.sfs_dept_num,_Prd.s

```

```

        from "SAP_S4HANA"."ZPRD_DEPT" as _Prd where _Prd.m
endmethod.

```

### Convert the Rows to Columns using “Case Statement” ( Transposition )

This operation is not supported in the CDS when the given datatypes are of “STRING”. During such instances , instead of jumping into the ABAP layer , we can efficiently perform such operations using SQL Script in AMDP table functions.

ZPRD\_ATTR

PRODHRID	ATTRIBUTE	ATTRIBUTEVA
123	0001	COLOR : YELL
123	0002	SIZE : 10 GRAM
123	0003	TYPE : JELLY
456	0001	COLOR : BLUE
456	0002	SIZE : 500 GRAMS
456	0003	TYPE : CREAM

```

method get_prodatt
  by database function
  for hdb
  language sqlscript
  options read-only
  using zprd_attr.

  lt_att = select prodhrid,

              max (case
                when attribute = '0001' then
                  cast(attributevalue as char( 255 ))
                end ) as ATTRIBUTEVALUE1,

              max (case

```

```

        when attribute = '0002' then
        cast(attributevalue as char( 255 ))
        end ) as ATTRIBUTEVALUE2,

        max (case
        when attribute = '0003' then
        cast(attributevalue as char( 255 ))
        end ) as ATTRIBUTEVALUE3

        from zprd _attr
        group by prodhrid;

return select  prodhrid , concat(  ATTRIBUTEVALUE1, concat(ATTRIBUTEVALUE2,
        as Ovrline  from :lt_att;

        endmethod.

```

## OUTPUT

PRODHRID	OVERLINE
123	COLOR : YELLOW SIZE : 10 GRAMS TYPE: JELLY
456	COLOR : BLUE SIZE : 500 GRAMS TYPE : CREAM

I have extensively worked on the performance optimization of fiori applications using code push down. I shall talk about the performance optimization techniques for CDS views and Table functions in my next blog post.

Try using these SQL scripts in the AMDP classes instead of using the ABAP layer and do let me know if this made your application run faster.

Incase you have a better way of doing this , I am all ears.

Cheers,

Santhosini K



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This is very helpful. Thanks for sharing!

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**Venkat dattatreya**

April 15, 2021 at 5:49 am

Thanks for the blog.

For last use case I think `string_agg( )` will also work.

<https://help.sap.com/viewer/4fe29514fd584807ac9f2a04f6754767/2.0.04/en-US/a924ee1e98ab435a874efa32e6f0ae14.html>

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