

# Usage of ABAP in BI



## Applies to:

SAP BW 3.5, SAP BI 7.0 etc., For more information, visit the [EDW homepage](#).

## Summary

This paper has been prepared to give an insight view about the usage of ABAP in BI by illustrating specific examples.

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## Author Bio



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## Introduction

In some cases we need to enhance functionalities of BI by using ABAP technology to manipulate and transform the data according to the user's requirement. We can use ABAP coding majorly in

- InfoPackage Routines
- Filters in DTP
- Start Routine
- End Routine
- Expert Routine
- Field Routine
- Customer Exit for Query Variables

## InfoPackage Routines

For InfoPackages Routines can be created at:

- 1) In Extraction Tab – A routine can be created that determines the name of your file.
- 2) In Data Selection Tab – Routines can be created at Data Selection tab page to determine the data selection from source systems.

### In Extraction Tab

A routine can be created at Extraction page to determine the name of the file. The data can be loaded either from presentation server or from application server.

#### Use of the Routine

If the user changes the flat file which contains data to be loaded time to time, then the file has to be updated manually every time it is being changed. Instead a routine can be created to load the file.

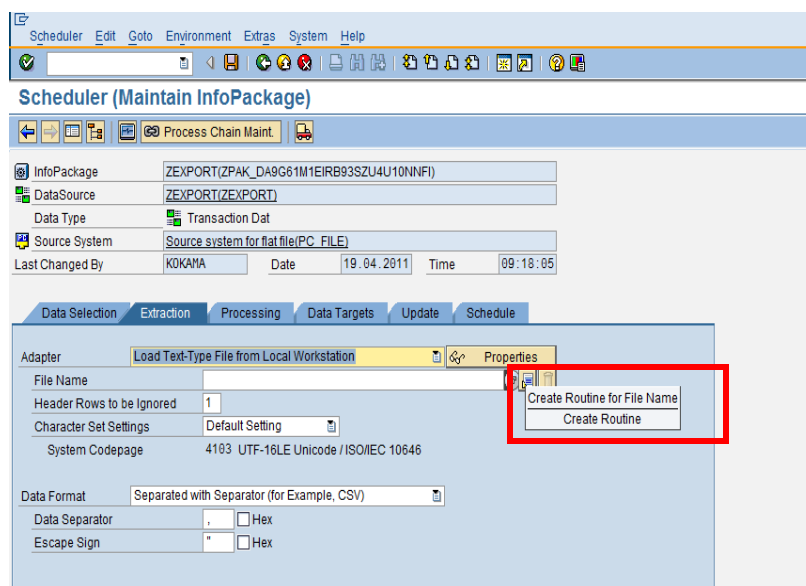
Whenever the InfoPackage runs, the routine will be executed and according to the logic, the data will be selected.

### Example

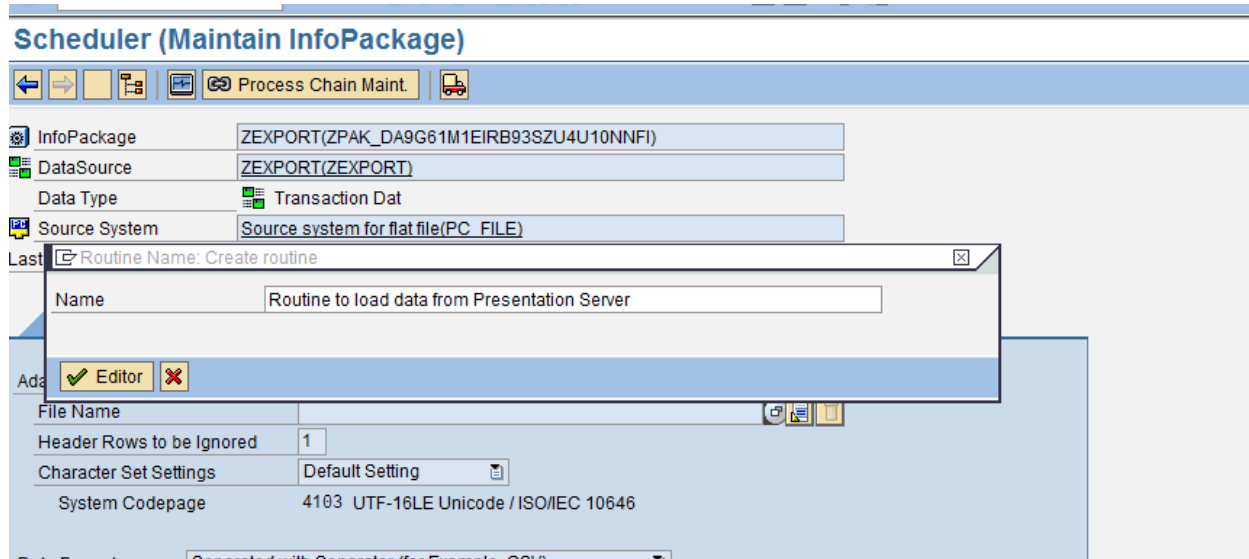
In this example, a scenario is taken, in which the file will be selected using a routine and the data from the file is loaded according to the routine.

The file is selected from the presentation server. Whenever the InfoPackage is executed, it will check for the file with .CSV extension and loads the file.

In the extraction tab, click on icon 'Create Routine'.



A pop up appears to enter the name of the routine. Enter the Routine name and click on Editor.



Editor appears where the code can be written. In this example, the routine is written to check whether a .csv file appears in the folder and the data will be loaded from the file accordingly.

The code is given below.

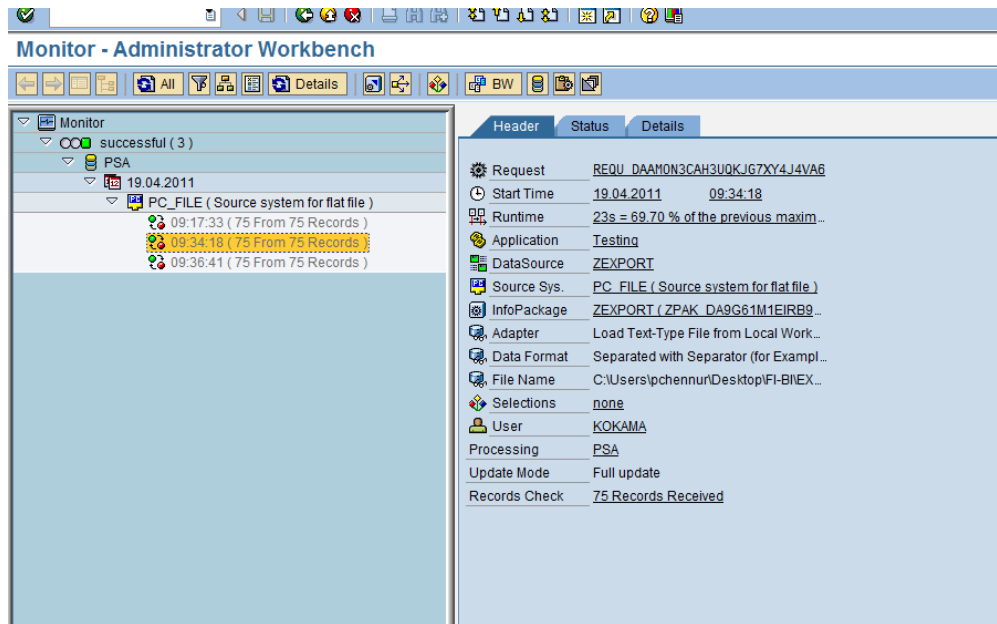
```

22
23   DATA : FILE_TABLE LIKE TABLE OF SDOKPATH WITH HEADER LINE,
24           WA_TABLE TYPE SDOKPATH.
25
26   DATA : DIR_TABLE LIKE TABLE OF SDOKPATH WITH HEADER LINE,
27           P_DIR(50) TYPE C VALUE 'C:\Users\pchennur\Desktop\FI-BI\'.
28
29   CALL FUNCTION 'TMP_GUI_DIRECTORY_LIST_FILES'
30     EXPORTING
31       DIRECTORY = P_DIR
32       FILTER     = '*.CSV'
33     TABLES
34       FILE_TABLE = FILE_TABLE
35       DIR_TABLE  = DIR_TABLE
36     EXCEPTIONS
37       CNIL_ERROR = 1
38       OTHERS    = 2.
39
40   LOOP AT FILE_TABLE INTO WA_TABLE.
41     IF WA_TABLE-PATHNAME CS '.csv'.
42       CONCATENATE P_DIR WA_TABLE-PATHNAME INTO P_FILENAME .
43     ENDIF.
44
45   ENDLOOP.
46   *....
47   P_SUBRC = 0.
48

```

Save the routine.

Schedule the InfoPackage. The records will be loaded from the file.



## In Data Selection Tab

### Use of InfoPackage Routine

To load data into BI from the source system periodically and to change the contents of the selection field each time of the load, it is possible to define the selections for the fields in the InfoPackage. The variable change can be implemented with each load by using ABAP routines or (OLAP) variables. The variable selections are not replaced by concrete values until a data request is made.

### Features

We can use either ABAP Routine (Variable type 6) or OLAP Variables (Variable type 7) in the Data selection while loading the data using InfoPackages.

### Selections using an ABAP routine (variable type 6)

An ABAP program can be written to restrict the requested data of an InfoObject or field. Then, the select type should be given as '6'. A screen appears on which the name for the ABAP routine can be given. After entering the name, the editor appears and the code can be entered here. The ABAP routine has access to all selection fields and is the last to be processed at runtime.

Explicitly following definitions can be made for single value selections and intervals in the routine: For the field I\_t\_range-option = "EQ" or "BT" and for I\_t\_range-sign = 'I'. Note that there is no check whether the field contents are meaningful.

## Example

The below example is demonstrated by restricting the data for the field 'BUDAT' in the InfoPackage created for the DataSource '0FI\_GL\_14'. In this example, the InfoPackage will pick up the data from the date which is less than the current date.

In the Data Selection Tab of the InfoPackage, select the Type as 'ABAP Routine'.

Screenshot of SAP Scheduler (Maintain InfoPackage) showing the Data Selection tab. The 'Enter Selections (Optional):' table is visible, with a red box highlighting the 'Type' column for the 'BUDAT' row.

InfoObject	Technical	Description	From Value	To Value	Type (Variable Change t...	D...	Type (Varia...	RDa
	BLART	Document Type						CH
	BUDAT	Posting Date in t...						DA
	BUKRS	Company Code						CH
	GJAHR	Fiscal Year						NU

Screenshot of SAP Scheduler (Maintain InfoPackage) showing the Data Selection tab with a 'Restrict Value Range' dialog box open. The dialog shows a list of routines, with 'ABAP Routine' selected and highlighted by a red box.

Var Ty...	Long Descripti...
6	ABAP Routine
7	OLAP variables

There will be an automatic pop up to enter the description for the routine.

Screenshot of SAP Scheduler (Maintain InfoPackage) showing the Data Selection tab with a 'Scheduler - Selection routine: Create routine' dialog box open. The dialog shows the name 'Info Package Routine for Posting date (BUDAT)' and an 'Editor' button.

InfoObject	Technical	Description	From Value	To Value	Type (Variable Change t...	D...	Type (Varia...	RDa
	BLART	Document Type						CH
	BUDAT	Posting Date in t...						DA
	BUKRS	Company Code						CH

Once it enters into ABAP editor, the code can be written accordingly.

```

Scheduler (Maintain InfoPackage)
Pattern Pretty Printer Routines Info.
10 *-----
11 *      InfoObject      =
12 *      Fieldname      = BUDAT
13 *      data type      = DATS
14 *      length         = 000008
15 *      convexit       =
16 *-----
17 form compute_BUDAT
18   tables  l_t_range      structure rssidrange
19   using   p_infopackage  type  rslogdpid
20         p_fieldname     type  rsfnm
21   changing p_subrc      like sy-subrc.
22 *      Insert source code to current selection field
23 *$*$ begin of routine - insert your code only below this line      **
24 data: l_idx like sy-tabix.
25 read table l_t_range with key
26   fieldname = 'BUDAT'.
27 l_idx = sy-tabix.
28 *....
29 modify l_t_range index l_idx.
30
31 p_subrc = 0.
32

```

Logic for the code to enter the value of the Posting date which is less than current day.

```

Scheduler (Maintain InfoPackage)
Pattern Pretty Printer Routines Info.
13 *      data type      = DATS
14 *      length         = 000008
15 *      convexit       =
16 *-----
17 form compute_budat
18   TABLES  l_t_range      STRUCTURE rssidrange
19   USING    p_infopackage  TYPE  rslogdpid
20         p_fieldname     TYPE  rsfnm
21   CHANGING p_subrc      LIKE  sy-subrc.
22 *      Insert source code to current selection field
23 *$*$ begin of routine - insert your code only below this line      **
24 DATA: l_idx LIKE sy-tabix,
25       l_datel TYPE sy-datum.
26 l_datel = sy-datum - 1 .
27 READ TABLE l_t_range WITH KEY
28   fieldname = 'BUDAT'.
29 l_idx = sy-tabix.
30 l_t_range-sign = 'I'.
31 l_t_range-option = 'EQ'.
32 l_t_range-high = l_datel.
33 MODIFY l_t_range INDEX l_idx.
34
35 p_subrc = 0.
36

```

## Monitor Screen with Selection Criteria

The InfoPackage is run on 10/03/2011. So we can see that the date displayed here is 09/03/2011.

**Monitor - Administrator Workbench**

Request: REQU\_4KUE9A3R0R358U4E9YQ0D2M1G

Start Time: 03/10/2011 03:04:48

Runtime: 2s = 0.00 % of the predicted length of...

Application: FI-GL

DataSource: 0FI\_GL\_14 ( General Ledger (New): ...

Source Sys.: SE1CLNT120 ( SE1 Client 120 )

InfoPackage: 0FI\_GL\_14 ( ZPAK\_4L2FOM0WOT5T...

Adapter: Access to SAP Data through Service ...

Data Format: Fixed Length

Selections: BUDAT = 20110300

User: LVUT0445

Processing: PSA

## Selections using a variable (variable type 7)

(OLAP) variables are used as placeholders for values of InfoObjects. They are replaced with concrete values during a data request. Then, select type should be given as '7'. A screen appears on which you can select the variables.

## Example

The below example is demonstrated by restricting the data using an OLAP Variable for the field 'FISCPER (Fiscal Period)' in the InfoPackage created for the DataSource '0FI\_AR\_4'. In this example, the InfoPackage will pick up the data from the data only for current Fiscal Year.

In the Data Selection Tab of the InfoPackage, select the Type as '**OLAP Variable**'.

SAP Scheduler (Maintain InfoPackage)

InfoPackage: 0FI\_AR\_4(ZPAK\_DA8PRQJLHSSWVP9V7JBG2ITZY)

DataSource: Customers\_Line Items with Delta Extraction(0FI\_AR\_4)

Data Type: Transaction Dat

Source System: REQ Client 950(REQCLNT950)

Last Changed By: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Time: 00:00:00

**Data Selection** | Extraction | Processing | Data Targets | Update | Schedule

Load transaction data from the source system

Enter Selections (Optional):

InfoObject	Technical	Description	From Value	To Value	Ty	D	Type (Varia)	RData	Field	Conve
	BUKRS	Company Code							CHAR	4
	FISCPER	Fiscal year / perio...					7		NUMC	9 PER17



## Scheduler (Maintain InfoPackage)

Process Chain Maint.

InfoPackage: 0FI\_AR\_4(ZPAK\_DA8PRQJLHSSWVP9V7JBG2ITZY)  
 DataSource: Customers: Line Items with Delta Extraction(0FI\_AR\_4)  
 Data Type: Transaction Dat  
 Source System: RE6 Client 950(RE6CLNT950)  
 Last Changed By: Date: Time: 00:00:00

Data Selection | Extraction | Processing | Data Targets | Update

Load transaction data from the source system

Enter Selections (Optional):

InfoObject	Technical ...	Description	From Value	To Value	Ty...	D...
	BUKRS	Company Code				
	FISCPER	Fiscal year / perio..				

Restrictions: Restrict Value Range (1) 2 Entries found

VarTy...	Long Descripti...
6	ABAP Routine
7	OLAP variables

A Pop up appears where we can select the name of the OLAP Variable. Here the name of the variable should be mentioned.

### Steps for Creating the OLAP Variable

- 1) Create a new project using CMOD Transaction code.
- 2) Select SAP enhancement RSR00001 and assign it to the project.
- 3) Code the logic.
- 4) Creation of Variable in BEX Designer.

**Step 1:** Create a new project using CMOD Transaction code.

## Project Management of SAP Enhancements

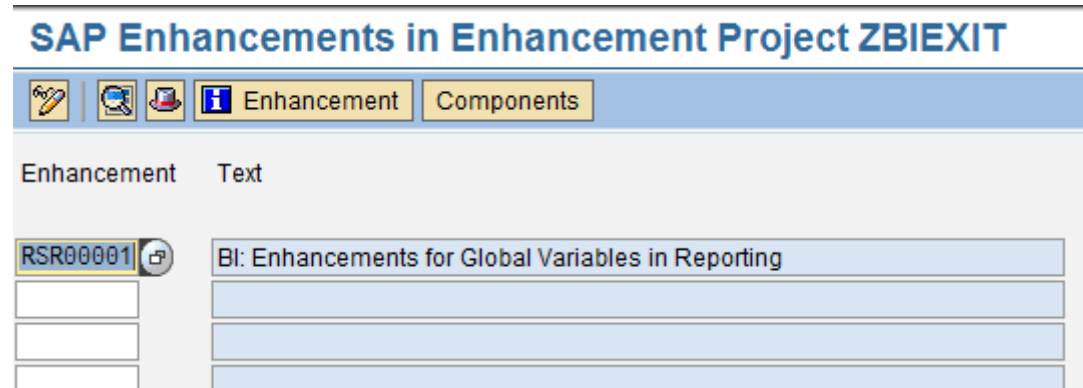
Project: ZBIEXIT Create

Subobjects:

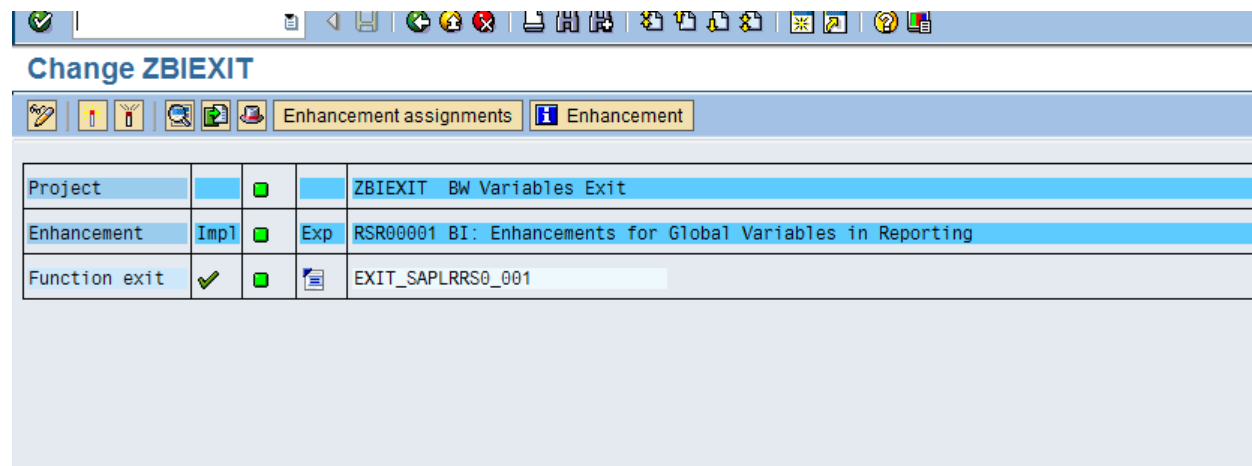
- Attributes
- Enhancement Assignment
- Components
- Documentation

Display Change

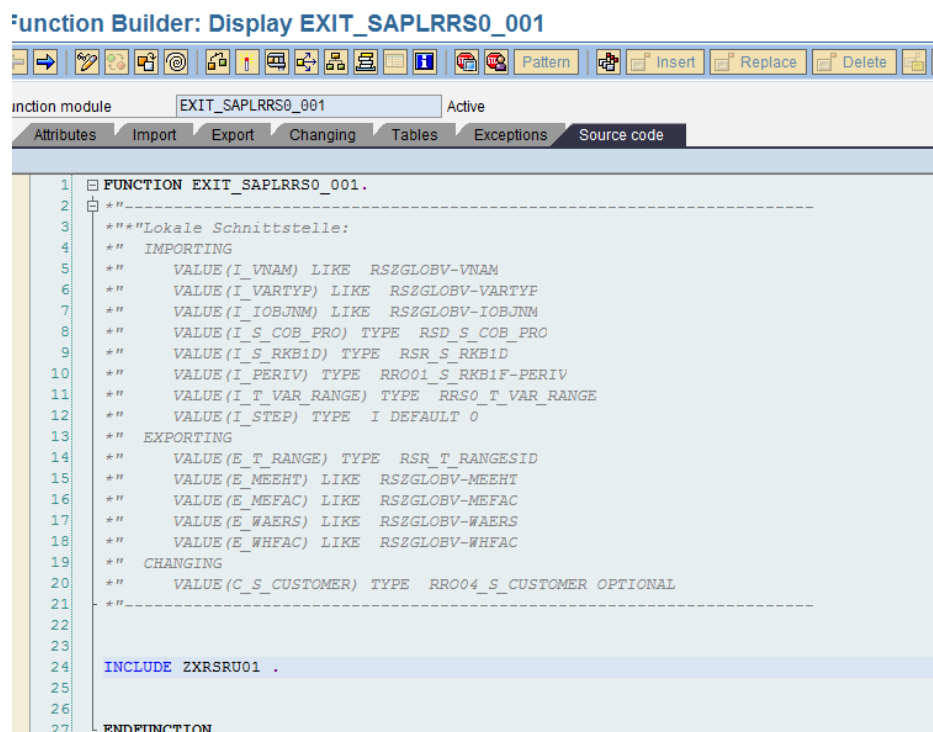
**Step 2:** Select SAP enhancement **RSR00001** and assign it to the project.



In the Components Screen, there is an Exit available and the name of the Exit is 'EXIT\_SAPLRRS0\_001', and we can write the code as per requirement.



**Step 3:** Once we click on the exit, we can see the below screen.



Double click on the Include, ABAP Editor appears where the logic can be written.

In this example, the value for the field Fiscal Year (FISCPER) should be current fiscal year which needs to be populated from Current System Date (SY-DATUM).

#### Logic for the Code

```

Include      ZXRSRU01      Active (Revised)
1  *-----*
2  *& Include      ZXRSRU01
3  *-----*
4  DATA: L_S_RANGE TYPE RSR_S_RANGESID,
5         LOC_VAR_RANGE LIKE RRRANGEEXIT.
6
7  DATA: VAR1 TYPE C LENGTH 4,
8         VAR2 TYPE C LENGTH 3,
9         VAR3 TYPE C ,
10        VAR4 TYPE C length 7.
11
12 CASE I_VNAM. " Variable Name
13
14   WHEN 'ZCURYEAR'.
15     VAR1 = SY-DATUM+0(4).
16     VAR2 = SY-DATUM+4(2).
17     VAR3 = STRLEN( VAR2 ).
18     IF VAR3 = 2.
19       CONCATENATE VAR1 '0' VAR2 INTO VAR4.
20     ENDIF.
21     L_S_RANGE-LOW = VAR3.
22     L_S_RANGE-SIGN = 'I'. "include/
23     L_S_RANGE-OPT = 'EQ'.
24     APPEND L_S_RANGE TO E_T_RANGE.
25   ENDCASE.
26

```

Once the logic is written, the code needs to be saved and Activated.

#### Step 4: Creation of Variable in BEX Designer

The variable should be created in BEx Designer.

Change Variable

Advanced

General Replacement Path Details Default Values Currency/Unit

**Description**

Current Year

Use Standard Text

**Technical Name**

ZCURYEAR

**Global Settings**

Type of Variable

Characteristic Value

Processing By

Customer exit

Reference Characteristic

[0FISCPER] Fiscal year/period

Once Variable creation is done, the variable will appear the f4 help in the InfoPackage OLAP Variable screen.

The screenshot shows the 'Restrictions' dialog box in the SAP Scheduler (Maintain InfoPackage) interface. The dialog lists 48 entries found, with the following variables highlighted:

Variable Na	InfoObject	Long Description
0I_P2FQU	0FISCPER	Current Quarter of Fiscal Year - 2 (SAP Exit)
0I_CUFQU	0FISCPER	Current Quarter of Fiscal Year (SAP Exit)
0I_P3FQU	0FISCPER	Current Quarter of Fiscal Year - 3 (SAP Exit)
0I_PRFQU	0FISCPER	Previous Quarter of Fiscal Year (SAP Exit)
0FYEAR	0FISCYEAR	Current Fiscal Year (SAP Exit)
0P_PRFP2	0FISCPER	Period Before Last, Current Fiscal Year (SAP Exit)
0FFPER	0FISCPER	Current Fiscal Year/Period (SAP Exit)
0I_CUEVE	0FISCPER	All Periods of Current Fiscal Year (SAP Exit)
ZCURRYEAR	0FISCPER	Current Yr.
ZCURYEAR	0FISCPER	Current Year
0I_PRFP1E	0FISCPER	All Periods of Previous Fiscal Year (SAP Exit)
0P_MATER	0MATERIAL	Material (SAP Exit)
0S_MATER	0MATERIAL	Material (SAP Exit)
0P_KEYD2	0PSTNG_DATE	Posting Key Date
0S_RQMRC	0REQUID	Most Current Data
0S_RQTRA	0REQUID	Most Current Data (Transactional InfoCube)
0E_ROLE	0SR_ROLE	Role (SAP Exit)
0I_VALE2	0VAL_END	Contract End After Today (SAP Exit)
0S_BPCRM	0SOLD_TO__0BPARTNER	Business Partner Numbers From CRM
0I_VALEN	0VAL_END	End of Contract Term Interval (SAP Exit)
ZDATE_TEST	ZBILLDATE	Date (Period) Test

Select the variable and select O.K. ( )

The screenshot shows the 'Use Variable of OLAP Processor' dialog box in the SAP Scheduler (Maintain InfoPackage) interface. The dialog displays the following information:

- InfoPackage: 0FI\_AR\_4(ZPAK\_DA8PRQJLHSSWVP9V7JBG2ITZY)
- DataSource: Customers: Line Items with Delta Extraction(0FI\_AR\_4)
- OLAP Variable: ZCURYEAR
- Fiscal Year Variant: 0L
- Results of Variable Evaluation: (Empty table)
- Buttons: Check, O.K. (Green checkmark icon), Cancel, Delete

The 'Schedule' button is visible in the background interface.

Save the InfoPackage and schedule it.

In the Monitor-Header screen the selections can be seen.

**Monitor - Administrator Workbench**

Monitor

- successful (2)
  - PSA
    - 11.04.2011
      - RE6CLNT950 (RE6 Client 950)
        - 04:37:38 (1 From 1 Records)
        - 04:45:17 (0 From 0 Records)

Header Status Details

Request	REQU_DA8P3XFC20B7RM0L006UKSCIM
Start Time	11.04.2011 04:37:39
Runtime	14s = 0.00 % of the predicted length ...
Application	Financial Accounting: Customers
DataSource	0FI_AR_4 (Customers: Line Items w ...
Source Sys.	RE6CLNT950 (RE6 Client 950)
InfoPackage	0FI_AR_4 (ZPAK_DA8P35EYRTQR3...
Adapter	Access to SAP Data through Service ...
Data Format	Fixed Length
Selections	FISCPER = 2011004
User	KOKAMA
Processing	PSA
Update Mode	Initialize delta process; Simulation
Records Check	1 Records Received

### DTP Filter:

The data transfer process (DTP) is used to transfer data from source objects to target objects in BI. It can also be used to access InfoProvider data directly.

In the extraction tab of the DSO, the Filter Tab can be seen. The filter criteria can be determined for the data using the Filter function.

Multiple data transfer processes can be used with disjunctive selection conditions to efficiently transfer small sets of data from a source into one or more targets, instead of transferring large volumes of data. The filter thus restricts the amount of data to be copied and works like the selections in the InfoPackage. Single values, multiple selections, intervals, selections based on variables, or routines can also be specified.

**Example:**

The below example is demonstrated by restricting the data for the filed 'ODATE'.

**Change Data Transfer Process**

The screenshot shows the 'Change Data Transfer Process' configuration interface. The 'Data Transfer Process' is 'ZABC' and the 'ID' is 'DTP\_4KUDSUN70BI844IE75UMKGVGTG'. The 'Version' is 'Active' and the 'Delta Status' is 'Active, No Request Yet'. The 'Data Source' is 'DataSource' and the 'Extraction Mode' is 'Delta'. The 'Package Size' is '50,000'. The 'Filter' button is highlighted with a red box.

Click on the Blue Icon (ABAP Routine) next as shown

**Change Data Transfer Process**

The screenshot shows the 'Change Data Transfer Process' configuration interface with the 'Filter' dialog box open. The 'Filter' dialog box has a 'Change Selection' button and a table with columns for 'Data', 'Ext', and 'Pac'. The table has four rows: 'Employee Name', 'Amount', 'CURRENCY', and 'Date'. Each row has a 'to' field and a set of icons. The 'Change Selection' button is highlighted with a red box.

## Change Data Transfer Process

Data Transfer Process: ZABC      ZFILE -> ZABC

DTP: DTP\_4KUDSUN70BI844IE75UMKGVGTG

Version: Active      Saved

Delta Status: Active, No Request Yet

DTP Selections: Create routine

Name	Routine for Date
CURRENCY	
Date	

Buttons: Editor, X

Enter the source code in the ABAP Editor

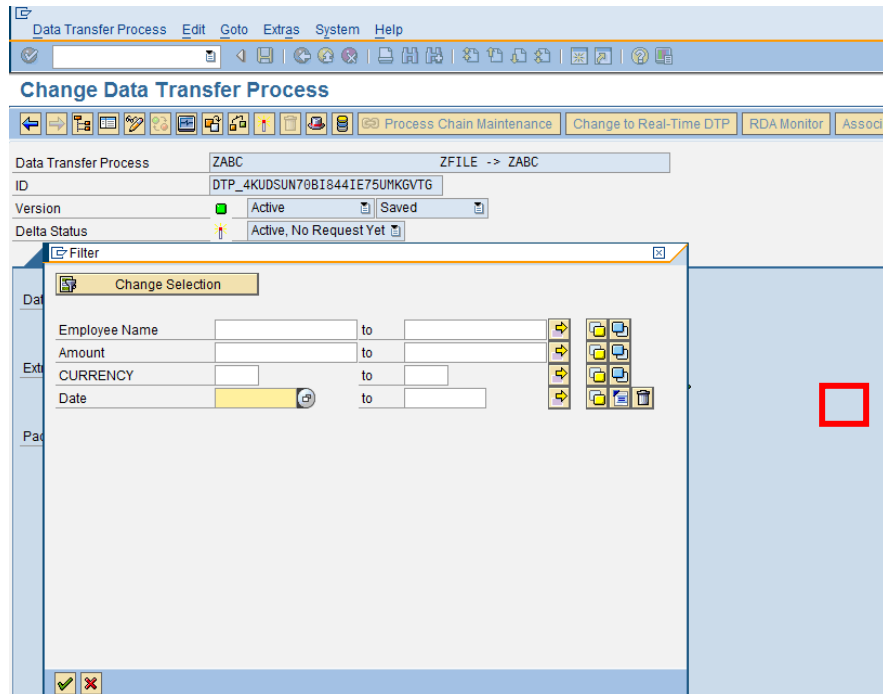
### Filter

Pattern    Pretty Printer    Routines Info.

```

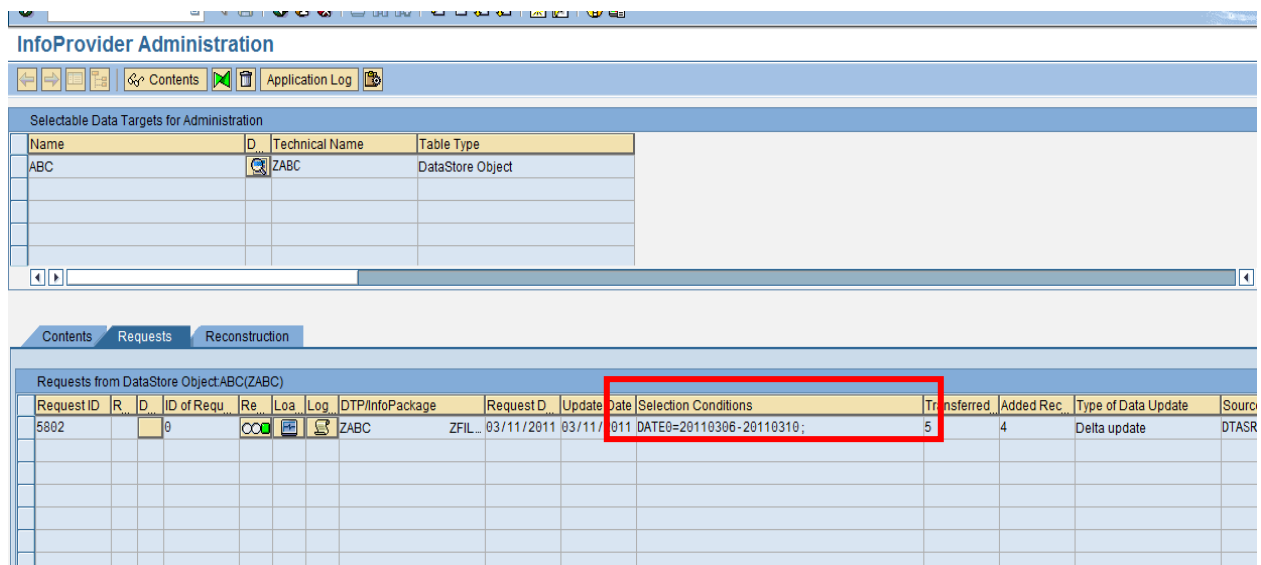
22  i_fieldnm TYPE rsfieldnm
23  CHANGING p_subrc LIKE sy-subrc.
24  *      Insert source code to current selection field
25  *$$$ begin of routine - insert your code only below this line
26  DATA: l_idx LIKE sy-tabix,
27         l_date1 TYPE sy-datum,
28         l_date2 TYPE sy-datum.
29
30  l_date1 = sy-datum - 1.
31  l_date2 = sy-datum - 5.
32
33  READ TABLE l_t_range WITH KEY
34         fieldname = 'DATEO'.
35  l_idx = sy-tabix.
36  *....
37
38  l_t_range-fieldname = 'DATEO'.
39  l_t_range-sign = 'I'.
40  l_t_range-option = 'BT'.
41  l_t_range-low = l_date2.
42  l_t_range-high = l_date1.
43  *....
44  IF l_idx <> 0.
45     MODIFY l_t_range INDEX l_idx.
46  ELSE.
47     APPEND l_t_range.
48  ENDIF.
49  p_subrc = 0.

```



Activate the DTP.

After executing the DTP, we can check the selection conditions in the DSO Request Tab.



## Routines in Transformations

The transformation process allows you to consolidate, cleanse, and integrate data.

When the data is loaded from one BI object into a further BI object, the data is passed through a transformation in the form of packets. A transformation converts the fields of the source into the format of the target.

A transformation consists of at least one transformation rule. Various rule types, transformation types, and routine types are available. These allow you to create very simple to highly complex transformations.

### Transformation rules

Transformation rules map any number of source fields to at least one target field. You can use different rules types for this.



## Rule type

A rule type is a specific operation that is applied to the relevant fields using a transformation rule.

## Transformation type

The transformation type determines how data is written into the fields of the target.

## Rule group

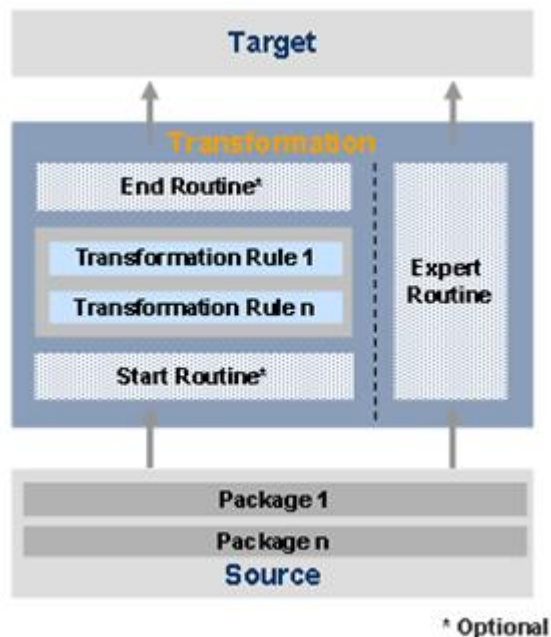
A rule group is a group of transformation rules. Rule groups allow you to combine various rules.

## Routine

Routines are used to implement complex transformation rules. Routines are available as a rule type. There are also routine types that you can use to implement additional transformations.

For every data packet, the Start transformation is executed first, then the Transformation rules area executed and finally end Routine will be executed.

The following graph explains the same.



## Types of Routines

Routines are mainly used in transformation for manipulating and transforming the data according to the user's requirement.

For example, if we have to add two quantity fields which are in source and populate the result into a single field in the target, then routines can be used to accomplish this scenario.

Three types of Routines which are used in transformations are:

- 1) Start Routine
- 2) End Routine
- 3) Expert Routine
- 4) Routine for Characteristics or Key Figures.

## Features:

The routine has a global part and a local part. In the global part the global data declarations can be defined. These are available in all routines.

You can create function modules, methods or external subprograms in the ABAP Workbench if you want to reuse source code in routines. You can call these in the local part of the routine. If you want to transport a

routine that includes calls of this type, the routine and the object called should be included in the same transport request.

### Start Routine:

The start routine is run for each data package at the start of the transformation. The start routine has a table in the format of the source structure as input and output parameters. It is used to perform preliminary calculations and store these in a global data structure or in a table. This structure or table can be accessed from other routines. You can modify or delete data in the data package.

#### Start Routine Parameters:

From the Source object to the target object, the data is transferred in the form of packets.

#### Importing

REQUEST: Request ID

DATAPAKID: Number of current data package

The input for start is Request ID and Data Package number of the current packet data.

The Internal table which contains data is 'SOURCE\_PACKAGE'.

#### Exporting

MONITOR: Table for user-defined monitoring. This table is filled by means of row structure MONITOR\_REC (the record number of the processed record is inserted automatically from the framework).

#### Changing

SOURCE\_PACKAGE: Structure that contains the inbound fields of the routine.

#### Raising

CX\_RSROUT\_ABORT: If a raise exception type cx rsrout\_abort is triggered in the routine, the system terminates the entire load process. The request is highlighted in the extraction monitor as having been terminated. The system stops processing the current data package. This can be useful with serious errors.

### End Routine

An end routine is a routine with a table in the target structure format. You can use an end routine to postprocess data after transformation on a package-by-package basis. It is triggered after Transformation.

#### End Routine Parameters:

From the Source object to the target object, the data is transferred in the form of packets.

#### Importing

REQUEST: Request ID

DATAPAKID: Number of current data package

The Internal table which contains data is 'RESULT\_PACKAGE'.

#### Exporting

MONITOR: Table for user-defined monitoring. This table is filled by means of row structure MONITOR\_REC (the record number of the processed record is inserted automatically from the framework).

#### Changing

MONITOR: Table for user-defined monitoring. This table is filled by means of row structure MONITOR\_REC (the record number of the processed record is inserted automatically from the framework).

#### Raising

CX\_RSROUT\_ABORT: If a raise exception type cx rsrout\_abort is triggered in the routine, the system terminates the entire load process. The request is highlighted in the extraction monitor as having been terminated. The system stops processing the current data package. This can be useful with serious errors.

## Routine for Characteristics or Key Figures

A routine can be created for updating or modifying a single characteristic or key figure.

### Routine Parameters:

#### Importing

REQUEST: Request ID

DATAPAKID: Number of current data package

SOURCE\_FIELDS: Structure with the routine source fields defined on the UI

#### Exporting

MONITOR: Table for user-defined monitoring. This table is filled using row structure MONITOR\_REC (the Record number of the processed record is inserted automatically from the framework).

RESULT: Assign the result of the computed key figure or computed characteristic to the RESULT Variable.

CURRENCY (optional): If the routine has a currency, you have to assign the currency here.

UNIT (optional): If the routine has a unit, you have to assign the unit here.

#### Raising

Exception handling using exception classes is used to control what is written to the target:

CX\_RSROUT\_SKIP\_RECORD: If a raise exception type `cx_rsROUT_skip_record` is triggered in the routine, the system stops processing the current row and continues with the next data record.

CX\_RSROUT\_SKIP\_VAL: If an exception type `cx_rsROUT_skip_val` is triggered in the routine, the target field is deleted.

CX\_RSROUT\_ABORT: If a raise exception type `cx rsROUT_abort` is triggered in the routine, the system terminates the entire load process. The request is highlighted in the extraction monitor as Terminated. The system stops processing the current data package. This can be useful with serious errors.

## Expert Routine

This type of routine is only intended for use in special cases. The expert routine can be used if there are not sufficient functions to perform a transformation. The expert routine should be used as an interim solution until the necessary functions are available in the standard routine.

This can be used to program the transformation without using available rule types. An expert routine performs all the actions of Start Routine, End routine and Field Routine. All the rules of transformation need to be coded in the Expert Routine.

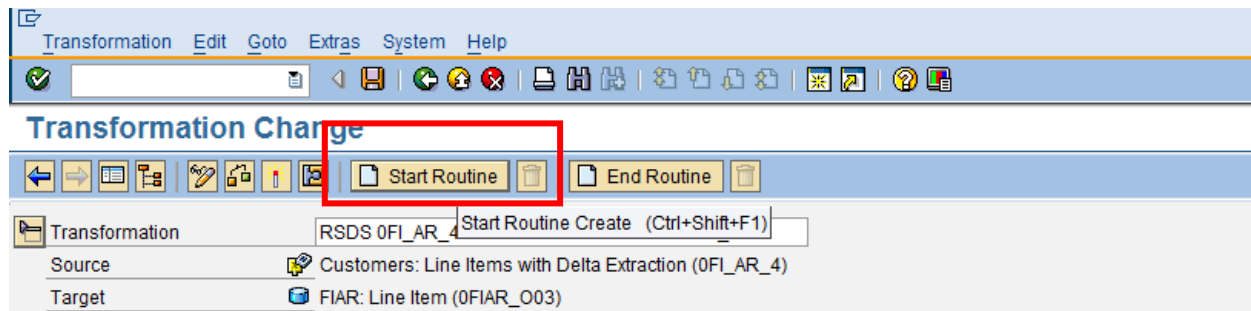
Expert routine has internal table SOURCE\_PACKAGE which has all the source data, and need to be manipulated and transferred into Internal Table RESULT\_PACKAGE, which is of the target structure.

Note that if you have already created transformation rules, the system deletes them once you have created an expert routine and if the target of the transformation is a DataStore object, key figures are updated by default with the aggregation behavior Overwrite (MOVE).

## Example for Start Routine, End Routine Field Routine and Expert Routine

Start Routine:

In the transformation, click on Start Routine as shown in below diagram.



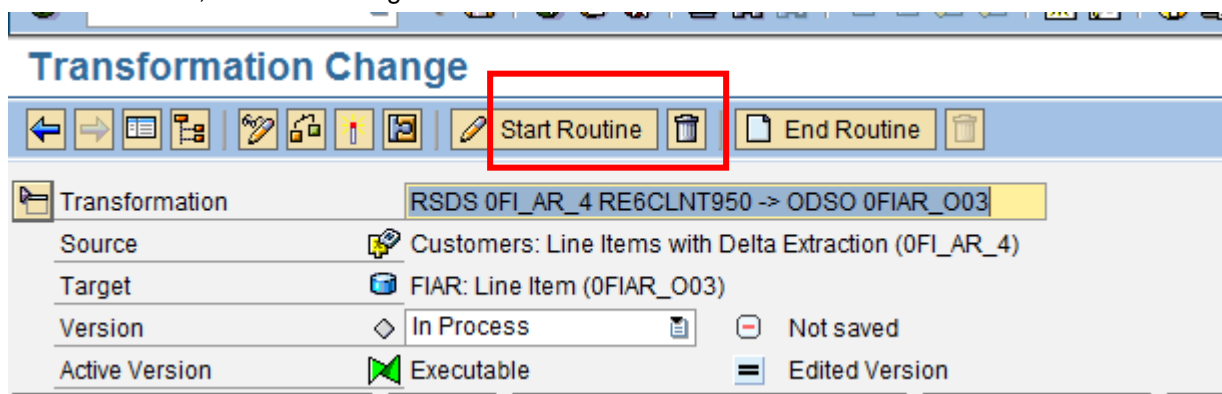
In the Source code section, the code can be written as per the requirement. In this case there is a requirement to delete certain records from the Source data.

```

221      DATA:
222          MONITOR_REC      TYPE rstmonitor.
223
224      *$*$ begin of routine - insert your code only below this line      *-*
225      ... "insert your code here
226      *-- fill table "MONITOR" with values of structure "MONITOR_REC"
227      *- to make monitor entries
228      ... "to cancel the update process
229      * raise exception type CX_RSROUT_ABORT.
230
231      DELETE source_package WHERE umskz = 'A'.
232
233

```

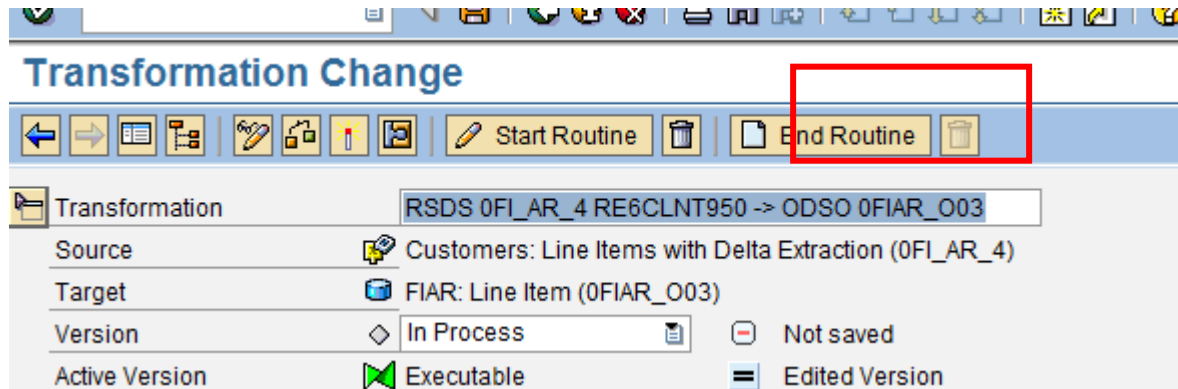
In this case, the data from source data will be deleted where the UMSKZ (Special G/L ind) = 'A'. Save the routine, once the coding is done.



As shown above, the start routine is created.

## End Routine

Click on end routine, to create the end routine.



In the Source code section, the code can be written as per the requirement. In this case, there is requirement to populate a new field with text, based on the data from source.

```

233 | *-----*
234 | METHOD end_routine.
235 | *=== Segments ===
236 |
237 | FIELD-SYMBOLS:
238 |   <RESULT_FIELDS>   TYPE _ty_s_IG_1.
239 |
240 | DATA:
241 |   MONITOR_REC       TYPE rstmonitor.
242 |
243 | *$*$ begin of routine - insert your code only below this line      **
244 |   ... "insert your code here
245 | *-- fill table "MONITOR" with values of structure "MONITOR_REC"
246 | *- to make monitor entries
247 | ... "to cancel the update process
248 | * raise exception type CX_RSROUT_ABORT.
249 |
250 | LOOP AT RESULT_PACKAGE ASSIGNING <RESULT_FIELDS> .
251 |   CASE <RESULT_FIELDS>-FI_DOCSTAT.
252 |     WHEN 'C'.
253 |       <RESULT_FIELDS>-/BIC/ZSTATUS = 'CLOSED'.
254 |     WHEN 'O'.
255 |       <RESULT_FIELDS>-/BIC/ZSTATUS = 'OPEN'.
256 |     WHEN OTHERS.
257 |       <RESULT_FIELDS>-/BIC/ZSTATUS = 'STATUS NOT ASSIGNED'.
258 |   ENDCASE.
259 | ENDLOOP.
260 |

```

In this case we are checking the field FI\_DOCSTAT. If FI\_DOCSTAT = C then the field ZSTATUS will be populated as 'CLOSED'. If FI\_DOCSTAT = O then the field ZSTATUS will be populated as 'OPEN' and FI\_DOCSTAT has value anything other than 'C' & 'O' then the field ZSTATUS will be populated as 'STATUS NOT ASSIGNED'.

In the code, the RESULT\_PACKAGE (This Internal table contains the data that needs to be populated finally into the target) is looped into <RESULT\_FIELDS> field symbol and each record is changed as required.

## Field Routine or Routine for Characteristics or Key Figures

Rule Details

Description

Target InfoObject: ZOVERALL Overall Amount

Rule Type: No Transformation (dropdown menu open showing: Constant, Direct Assignment, Formula, Read Master Data, No Transformation, Routine)

Aggregation

Source Fields of Rule:

Field	Long	Conv...	IOAssgnmnt	Long Description

Target Fields of Rule:

InfoObject	Long Description	Type	Ln...	Conv...
ZOVERALL	Overall Amount	CURR	9	

Transfer Values

Click on the InfoObject, where the field routine is to be created, and define the Rule Type as 'Routine'.

Add the InfoObjects that are required for the calculation in the routine. In this case we are doing calculations on two Key Figures and populating the result to another Key Figure. Once we click the rule type as 'Routine' ABAP editor will be displayed, where the coding can be done.

Rule Details

Description

Target InfoObject: ZOVERALL Overall Amount

Rule Type: Routine

Aggregation: Overwrite

Source Fields of Rule:

Field	Long Description	Type	Ln...	Conv...	IOAssgnmnt	Long Description
DMSHB	Deb/cred.amount	CURR	13			
SKFBT	Disc. base	CURR	13			

Target Fields of Rule:

InfoObject	Long Description	Type	Ln...	Conv...
ZOVERALL	Overall Amount	CURR	9	

Transfer Values

```

1  ABORT TYPE BY S_19_17/DIC/ZOVERALL
2
3  DATA:
4  MONITOR_REC TYPE rsmonitor.
5
6  *$$$ begin of routine - insert your code only below this line *--
7  ... "insert your code here
8  *-- fill table "MONITOR" with values of structure "MONITOR_REC"
9  *-- to make monitor entries
10 ... "to cancel the update process
11 * raise exception type CX_RSROUT_ABORT.
12 ... "to skip a record
13 * raise exception type CX_RSROUT_SKIP_RECORD.
14 ... "to clear target fields
15 * raise exception type CX_RSROUT_SKIP_VAL.
16
17 RESULT = SOURCE_FIELDS-DMSHB - SOURCE_FIELDS-SKFBT.
18
19 *$$$ end of routine - insert your code only before this line *--
20 ENDMETHOD. "compute ZOVERALL

```

In this case, we are subtracting the SKNTO (Discount amount) from the DMSHB (Total amount).

Save the routine.

**Transformation Change**

Transformation: **RSDS 0FI\_AR\_4 RE6CLNT950 -> ODSO 0FIAR\_003**

Source: Customers: Line Items with Delta Extraction (0FI\_AR\_4)

Target: FIAR: Line Item (0FIAR\_003)

Version: Active

Active Version: Executable

Edited Version:

Source Field	Target Field	Description
46 SKFBT	Disc. base	
47 WSKTO	Disc. amount	
48 KTOPL	Chart of Accts	
49 HKONT	G/L	
50 SAKNR	G/L Account	
51 FLKID	Branch	
52 AUGBL	Clmg doc.	
53 XBLNR	Reference	
54 REBZG	Invoice ref.	
55 REBZJ	Fiscal year	
56 REBZZ	Line item	
57 VBELN	Sales Document	
58 XREF1	Reference key 1	
59 XREF2	Reference key 2	
60 XREF3	Reference key 3	
61 SGTXT	Text	
62 XARCH	Archive	
63 UMSKS	Transact type	
64 UPDMOD	Record Mode	
65 ZUONR	Assignment	
	0DUNN_LEVEL	Dunning level
	0CHRT_ACCTS	Chart of accounts
	0GL_ACCOUNT	G/L Account
	0RC_ACCOUNT	Reconciliation Account
	0FI_SUBSID	Account Number of the Branch
	0CLR_DOC_NO	Clearing Document Number
	0REF_DOC_NO	Reference document number
	0INV_DOC_NO	Invoice Number
	0INV_ITEM	Invoice item
	0INV_YEAR	Invoice Year
	0DOC_NUMBER	Sales document
	0REF_KEY1	Reference Key 1
	0REF_KEY2	Reference Key 2
	0REF_KEY3	Reference Key 3
	0POSTXT	Item Text
	0FI_XARCH	Indicator: Original Document Archived
	0SP_GL TT	Special G/L Transaction Type
	0ALLOC_NBR	Allocation Number
	ZOVERALL	Overall Amount

**Field Routine**

After executing the DTP,

1. The data doesn't contain records where UMSKZ (Special G/L ind) = 'A'.
2. The calculated data will be populated into the field 'ZOVERALL'.
3. As per document status, new InfoObject 'ZSTATUS' will be populated with text values.

DSO Output

COMP_CODE	DEBITOR	FI_DOCSTAT	DEB_CRE LC	DISC_BASE	/BIC/ZOVERALL	/BIC/ZSTATUS
1100	0000001100	C	10,00-	10,00	20,00-	CLOSED
1100	0000001100	C	10,00-	10,00	20,00-	CLOSED
1100	0000001100	O	10,00	10,00	0,00	OPEN
1100	0000001100	C	10,00	10,00	0,00	CLOSED
1100	0000001100	O	10,00	10,00	0,00	OPEN
1100	0000001100	O	20,00	20,00	0,00	OPEN
1100	0000001100	O	500,00	500,00	0,00	OPEN
1100	0000001100	O	100,00	100,00	0,00	OPEN
1100	0000001100	C	50,00-	50,00	100,00-	CLOSED
1100	0000001100	C	50,00-	50,00	100,00-	CLOSED
1100	0000001100	C	50,00-	50,00	100,00-	CLOSED
1100	0000001100	O	100,00	100,00	0,00	OPEN
1100	0000001100	O	100,00	100,00	0,00	OPEN
1100	0000001100	O	300,00	300,00	0,00	OPEN
1100	0000001100	O	180,00	180,00	0,00	OPEN
1100	0000001100	O	100,00	100,00	0,00	OPEN
1100	0000001100	O	100,00	100,00	0,00	OPEN
1100	0000001100	O	10,00	10,00	0,00	OPEN

## Expert Routine

Expert routines are used in special cases. In this example, a record is split into five records. A record from DataSource is split into five records and will be updated into cube as five records.

Create a DataSource and Cube and create a transformation between them.

### Transformation Create

Transformation: RSDS ZEXPORT PC\_FILE -> CUBE ZEXPORT\_C

Source: ZEXPORT (ZEXPORT)

Target: Info Cube to display Expert Routine characteristics (ZEXPORT\_C)

Version: New (Not saved)

Active Version: Do(es) Not Exist (Edited Version)

100%

Rule Group | Rule Group | Rule | Rule

Pos	Key	Field	Descript.
1		/BIC/ZPCOMPANY	Company code
2		/BIC/ZCOSTCEN	Profit Center
3		/BIC/ZGLACC	GL Account
4		/BIC/ZACCTYP	Account type
5		/BIC/ZNETCOST	Net Cost
6		CURRENCY	Currency

Rule	Rule Name	Pos	Key	InfoObject	Icor	Descript.	Inte
=	ZPCOMPANY	1	Key	ZPCOMPANY	▲	Company code	<input type="checkbox"/>
=	ZCOSTCEN	2	Key	ZCOSTCEN	▲	Cost Center	<input type="checkbox"/>
=	ZGLACC	3	Key	ZGLACC	▲	GL Account	<input type="checkbox"/>
=	ZACCTYP	4	Key	ZACCTYP	▲	Account type	<input type="checkbox"/>
=	ZNETCOST	5		ZNETCOST	▲	Net Cost	<input type="checkbox"/>

In the Menu Goto Edit->Expert Routine.

Transformation Edit Goto Extras System Help

Expert Routine

- Delete Expert Routine
- Start Routine Create Ctrl+Shift+F1
- Delete Start Routine
- End Routine Create Ctrl+Shift+F3
- Delete End Routine
- Select Source Segments
- Return to Active Version
- Cancel F12

Transformation

Source: ZEXPORT (ZEXPORT)

Target: Info Cube to display Expert Routine characteristics (ZEXPORT\_C)

Version: New (Not saved)

Active Version: Do(es) Not Exist (Edited Version)

100%

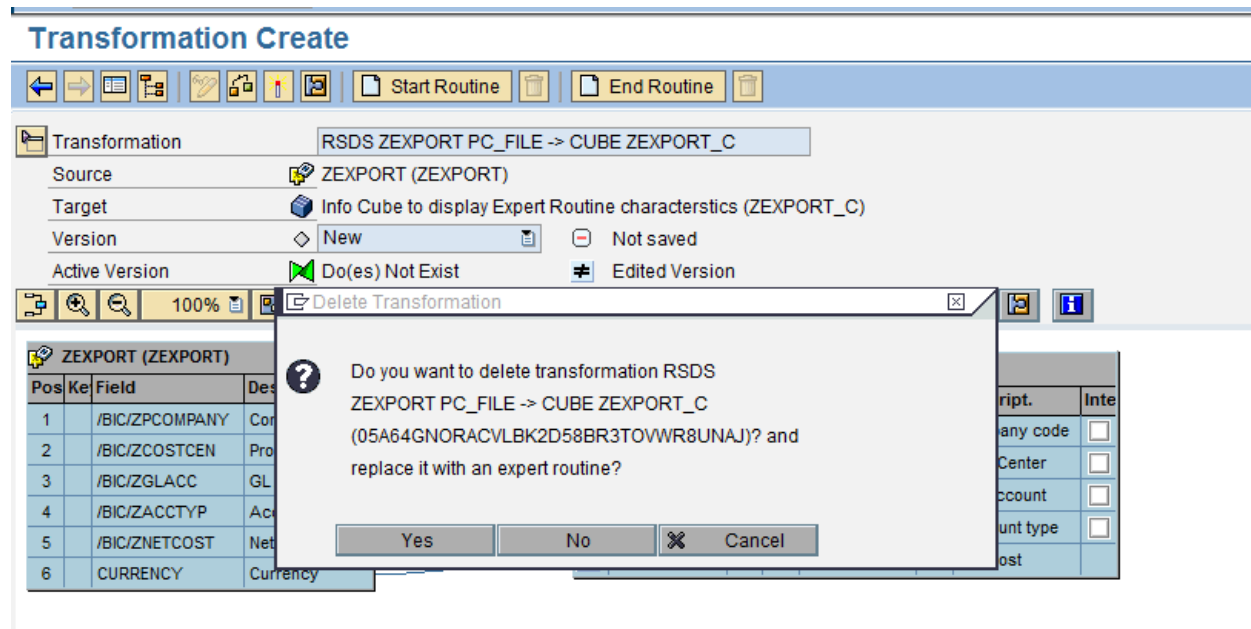
Rule Group | Rule Group | Rule | Rule

Pos	Key	Field	Descript.
1		/BIC/ZPCOMPANY	Company code
2		/BIC/ZCOSTCEN	Profit Center
3		/BIC/ZGLACC	GL Account
4		/BIC/ZACCTYP	Account type
5		/BIC/ZNETCOST	Net Cost
6		CURRENCY	Currency

Rule	Rule Name	Pos	Key	InfoObject	Icor	Descript.	Inte
=	ZPCOMPANY	1	Key	ZPCOMPANY	▲	Company code	<input type="checkbox"/>
=	ZCOSTCEN	2	Key	ZCOSTCEN	▲	Cost Center	<input type="checkbox"/>
=	ZGLACC	3	Key	ZGLACC	▲	GL Account	<input type="checkbox"/>
=	ZACCTYP	4	Key	ZACCTYP	▲	Account type	<input type="checkbox"/>
=	ZNETCOST	5		ZNETCOST	▲	Net Cost	<input type="checkbox"/>



A pop up appears, whether the delete the transformation between source and target and replace it with Expert routine. Click 'YES'



Insert the required code. In this code, the account type (ZACCTYP) has been updated manually and according to the type, the cost has been calculated.

```

134 | ... "insert your code here
135 |
136 | LOOP AT SOURCE_PACKAGE ASSIGNING <SOURCE_FIELDS>.
137 |
138 | RESULT_FIELDS-/BIC/ZPCOMPANY = <SOURCE_FIELDS>-/BIC/ZPCOMPANY.
139 | RESULT_FIELDS-/BIC/ZCOSTCEN = <SOURCE_FIELDS>-/BIC/ZCOSTCEN.
140 | RESULT_FIELDS-/BIC/ZGLACC = <SOURCE_FIELDS>-/BIC/ZCOSTCEN.
141 | RESULT_FIELDS-/BIC/ZACCTYP = 'AL'.
142 | RESULT_FIELDS-/BIC/ZNETCOST = <SOURCE_FIELDS>-/BIC/ZNETCOST * 100.
143 | APPEND RESULT_FIELDS TO RESULT_PACKAGE.
144 |
145 | RESULT_FIELDS-/BIC/ZPCOMPANY = <SOURCE_FIELDS>-/BIC/ZPCOMPANY.
146 | RESULT_FIELDS-/BIC/ZCOSTCEN = <SOURCE_FIELDS>-/BIC/ZCOSTCEN.
147 | RESULT_FIELDS-/BIC/ZGLACC = <SOURCE_FIELDS>-/BIC/ZCOSTCEN.
148 | RESULT_FIELDS-/BIC/ZACCTYP = 'BL'.
149 | RESULT_FIELDS-/BIC/ZNETCOST = <SOURCE_FIELDS>-/BIC/ZNETCOST * 200.
150 | APPEND RESULT_FIELDS TO RESULT_PACKAGE.
151 |
152 | RESULT_FIELDS-/BIC/ZPCOMPANY = <SOURCE_FIELDS>-/BIC/ZPCOMPANY.
153 | RESULT_FIELDS-/BIC/ZCOSTCEN = <SOURCE_FIELDS>-/BIC/ZCOSTCEN.
154 | RESULT_FIELDS-/BIC/ZGLACC = <SOURCE_FIELDS>-/BIC/ZCOSTCEN.
155 | RESULT_FIELDS-/BIC/ZACCTYP = 'CL'.
156 | RESULT_FIELDS-/BIC/ZNETCOST = <SOURCE_FIELDS>-/BIC/ZNETCOST * 300.
157 | APPEND RESULT_FIELDS TO RESULT_PACKAGE.

```

```

159▶
160▶ RESULT_FIELDS-/BIC/ZPCOMPANY = <SOURCE_FIELDS>-/BIC/ZPCOMPANY.
161▶ RESULT_FIELDS-/BIC/ZCOSTCEN = <SOURCE_FIELDS>-/BIC/ZCOSTCEN.
162▶ RESULT_FIELDS-/BIC/ZGLACC = <SOURCE_FIELDS>-/BIC/ZCOSTCEN.
163▶ RESULT_FIELDS-/BIC/ZACCTYP = 'DL'.
164▶ RESULT_FIELDS-/BIC/ZNETCOST = <SOURCE_FIELDS>-/BIC/ZNETCOST * 400.
165▶ APPEND RESULT_FIELDS TO RESULT_PACKAGE.
166▶
167▶ RESULT_FIELDS-/BIC/ZPCOMPANY = <SOURCE_FIELDS>-/BIC/ZPCOMPANY.
168▶ RESULT_FIELDS-/BIC/ZCOSTCEN = <SOURCE_FIELDS>-/BIC/ZCOSTCEN.
169▶ RESULT_FIELDS-/BIC/ZGLACC = <SOURCE_FIELDS>-/BIC/ZCOSTCEN.
170▶ RESULT_FIELDS-/BIC/ZACCTYP = 'EL'.
171▶ RESULT_FIELDS-/BIC/ZNETCOST = <SOURCE_FIELDS>-/BIC/ZNETCOST * 500.
172▶ APPEND RESULT_FIELDS TO RESULT_PACKAGE.
173▶
174▶ ENDLOOP.
175▶

```

Save and activate the routine.

**Transformation Change**

Transformation: RSDS ZEXPORT\_PC\_FILE -> CUBE ZEXPORT\_C

Source: ZEXPORT (ZEXPORT)

Target: Info Cube to display Expert Routine characteristics (ZEXPORT\_C)

Version: Active

Active Version: Executable

100%

Rule Group | Rule Group | Rule | Rule

ZEXPORT (ZEXPORT)			Info Cube to display Expert Routine characteristics (ZEXPORT_C)						
Pos	Key	Field	Descript.	Pos	Key	InfoObject	Icor	Descript.	Integrity
1		/BIC/ZPCOMPANY	Company code	1		ZPCOMPANY		Company code	<input type="checkbox"/>
2		/BIC/ZCOSTCEN	Profit Center	2		ZCOSTCEN		Cost Center	<input type="checkbox"/>
3		/BIC/ZGLACC	GL Account	3		ZGLACC		GL Account	<input type="checkbox"/>
4		/BIC/ZACCTYP	Account type	4		ZACCTYP		Account type	<input type="checkbox"/>
5		/BIC/ZNETCOST	Net Cost	5		ZNETCOST		Net Cost	<input type="checkbox"/>
6		CURRENCY	Currency	6		0CURRENCY		Currency key	<input type="checkbox"/>

Expertenroutine

There will be a line connecting the Source and Target saying Expert Routine.

## BI Variables

The customer exit is designed as an enhancement to configure with customer-specific logic.

For example if the requirement is as such, there should be only certain values that are to be displayed while selection of values, then we can create a Variable and use it in the query.

For a Customer Exit variable to be created, we need go to transaction code CMOD, create a new project and select SAP enhancement RSR00001 and assign it to the enhancement project.

## Example

In this example, there is a variable which is created on posting date and which shows current day, in the input.

Steps for creating the variable:

Go to CMOD transaction code and create one Project.

**Attributes of Enhancement Project ZBIEXIT**

Enhancement assignments | Components

Project: ZBIEXIT  
Short text: BW Variables Exit

**Administration data**

Package	\$TMP	
Original language	EN	
Created by	DANDVAMA	07.07.2009
Last changed on/by	TRAINEE5	20.09.2010

**Activation**

Project Status	Active	
Changed	USER13	27.08.2009

Assign the Enhancement component as 'RSR00001'.

In the Components Screen, there is an Exit available and the name of the Exit is 'EXIT\_SAPLRRS0\_001', and we can write the code as per requirement.

**Change ZBIEXIT**

Enhancement assignments | Enhancement

Project		■	ZBIEXIT BW Variables Exit
Enhancement	Impl	■	Exp RSR00001 BI: Enhancements for Global Variables in Reporting
Function exit	✓	■	EXIT_SAPLRRS0_001

Once we click on the exit, we can see the below screen.

## Function Builder: Display EXIT\_SAPLRRS0\_001

```

1  FUNCTION EXIT_SAPLRRS0_001.
2  *-----
3  ***"Lokale Schnittstelle:"
4  **  IMPORTING
5  **    VALUE(I_VNAM) LIKE  RSZGLOBV-VNAM
6  **    VALUE(I_VARTYP) LIKE RSZGLOBV-VARTYP
7  **    VALUE(I_IOBJNM) LIKE RSZGLOBV-IOBJNM
8  **    VALUE(I_S_COB_PRO) TYPE  RSD_S_COB_PRO
9  **    VALUE(I_S_RKB1D) TYPE  RSR_S_RKB1D
10 **    VALUE(I_PERIV) TYPE  RRO01_S_RKB1F-PERIV
11 **    VALUE(I_T_VAR_RANGE) TYPE  RRS0_T_VAR_RANGE
12 **    VALUE(I_STEP) TYPE  I DEFAULT 0
13 **  EXPORTING
14 **    VALUE(E_T_RANGE) TYPE  RSR_T_RANGESID
15 **    VALUE(E_MEEHT) LIKE  RSZGLOBV-MEEHT
16 **    VALUE(E_MEFAC) LIKE  RSZGLOBV-MEFAC
17 **    VALUE(E_WAERS) LIKE  RSZGLOBV-WAERS
18 **    VALUE(E_WHFAC) LIKE  RSZGLOBV-WHFAC
19 **  CHANGING
20 **    VALUE(C_S_CUSTOMER) TYPE  RRO04_S_CUSTOMER OPTIONAL
21 *-----
22
23
24  INCLUDE ZXRSRU01 .
25
26
27  ENDFUNCTION.

```

Double click on the Include, we can see ABAP Editor. Here we can write the logic. In this example, we are populating the System date (SY-DATUM) into posting date. So when the query executes, the Input will be by default Today's date instead of Posting Date.

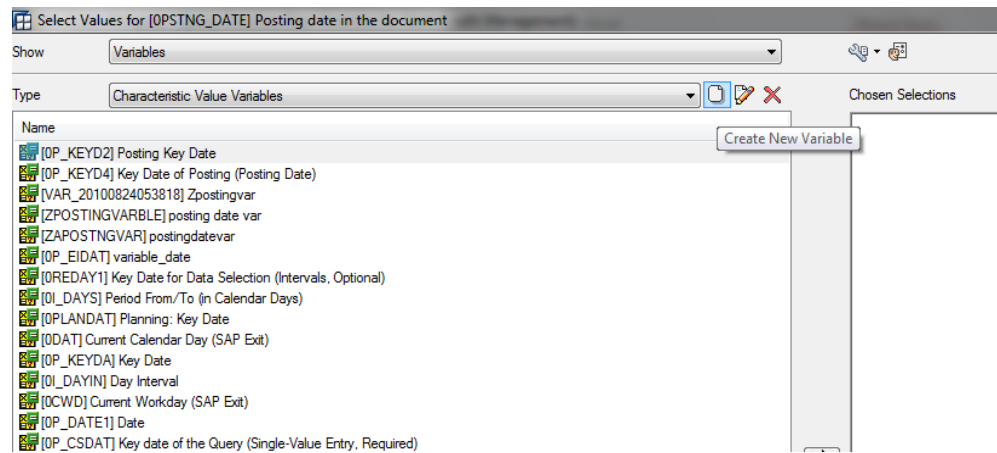
```

1  *&-----*
2  *&  Include          ZXRSRU01
3  *&-----*
4  DATA: L_S_RANGE TYPE  RSR_S_RANGESID,
5         LOC_VAR_RANGE LIKE RRRANGEEXIT.
6
7
8  IF I_STEP = 1.
9  CASE I_VNAM.
10 WHEN 'MC_PODATE'.
11     L_S_RANGE-LOW  = SY-DATUM.
12     L_S_RANGE-HIGH = SY-DATUM.
13     L_S_RANGE-SIGN = 'I'.
14     L_S_RANGE-OPT  = 'BT'.
15     APPEND L_S_RANGE TO E_T_RANGE.
16 ENDCASE.
17 ENDIF.
18

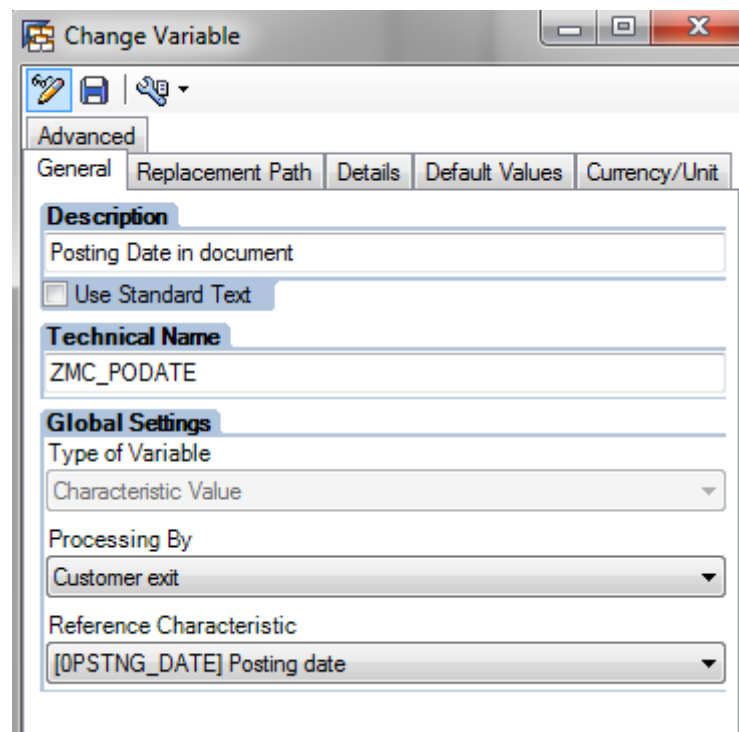
```

Query:

In the query, for posting date create a variable.



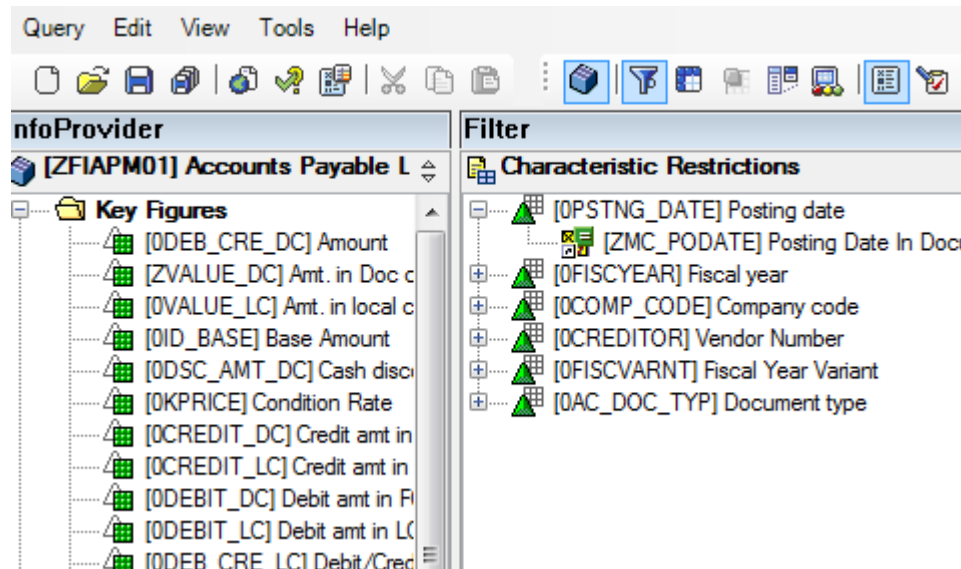
Properties of the Variable



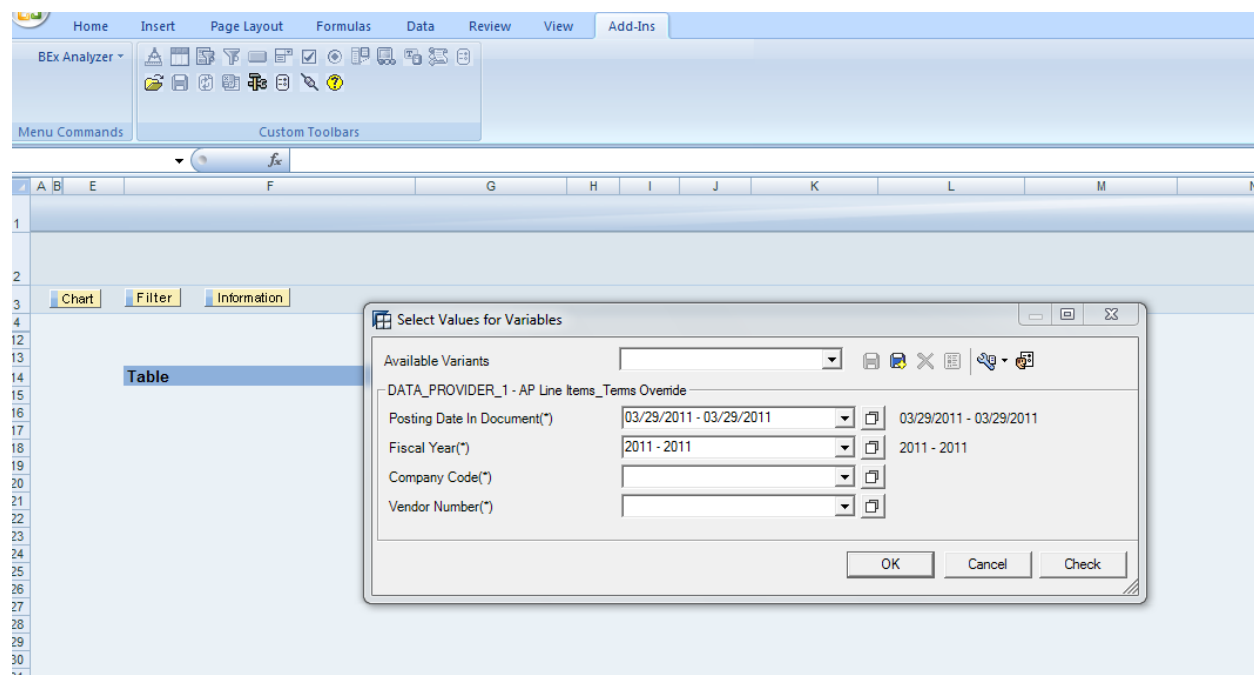
The Processing type should be mentioned as 'Customer Exit'.

Save the Variable once done.

Use the Variable for Posting Date in Query.



After Executing the Query, The variable screen is shown below.



## Related Content

For more information, visit the [EDW homepage](#).

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