



# Optimize Your Custom ABAP Code for SAP HANA

**CAA104**

PUBLIC

# Speakers

## Las Vegas

September 24–27, 2019

---

Christian Stork

Diego Will

## Barcelona

October 8-10, 2019

---

Carlos Machado

Felix Fabis

## Bangalore

November 13-15, 2019

---

B Sachin



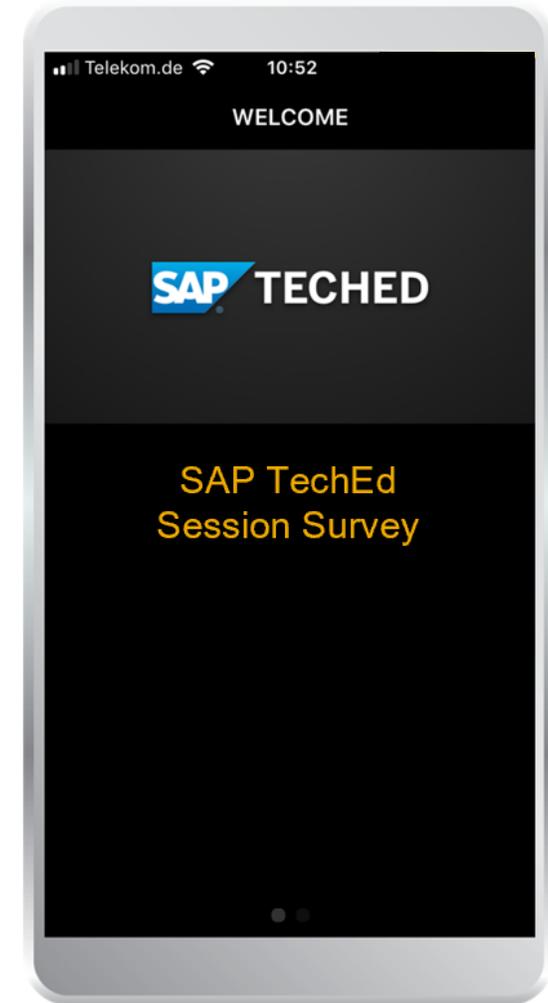
## Take the **session survey**.

We want to hear from you!

Complete the session evaluation for this session  
**CAA104** on the SAP TechEd mobile app.



Download the app from  
iPhone App Store or Google Play.



# Disclaimer

The information in this presentation is confidential and proprietary to SAP and may not be disclosed without the permission of SAP. Except for your obligation to protect confidential information, this presentation is not subject to your license agreement or any other service or subscription agreement with SAP. SAP has no obligation to pursue any course of business outlined in this presentation or any related document, or to develop or release any functionality mentioned therein.

This presentation, or any related document and SAP's strategy and possible future developments, products and or platforms directions and functionality are all subject to change and may be changed by SAP at any time for any reason without notice. The information in this presentation is not a commitment, promise or legal obligation to deliver any material, code or functionality. This presentation is provided without a warranty of any kind, either express or implied, including but not limited to, the implied warranties of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, or non-infringement. This presentation is for informational purposes and may not be incorporated into a contract. SAP assumes no responsibility for errors or omissions in this presentation, except if such damages were caused by SAP's intentional or gross negligence.

All forward-looking statements are subject to various risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from expectations. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of their dates, and they should not be relied upon in making purchasing decisions.

# Agenda

Overview

ABAP SQL

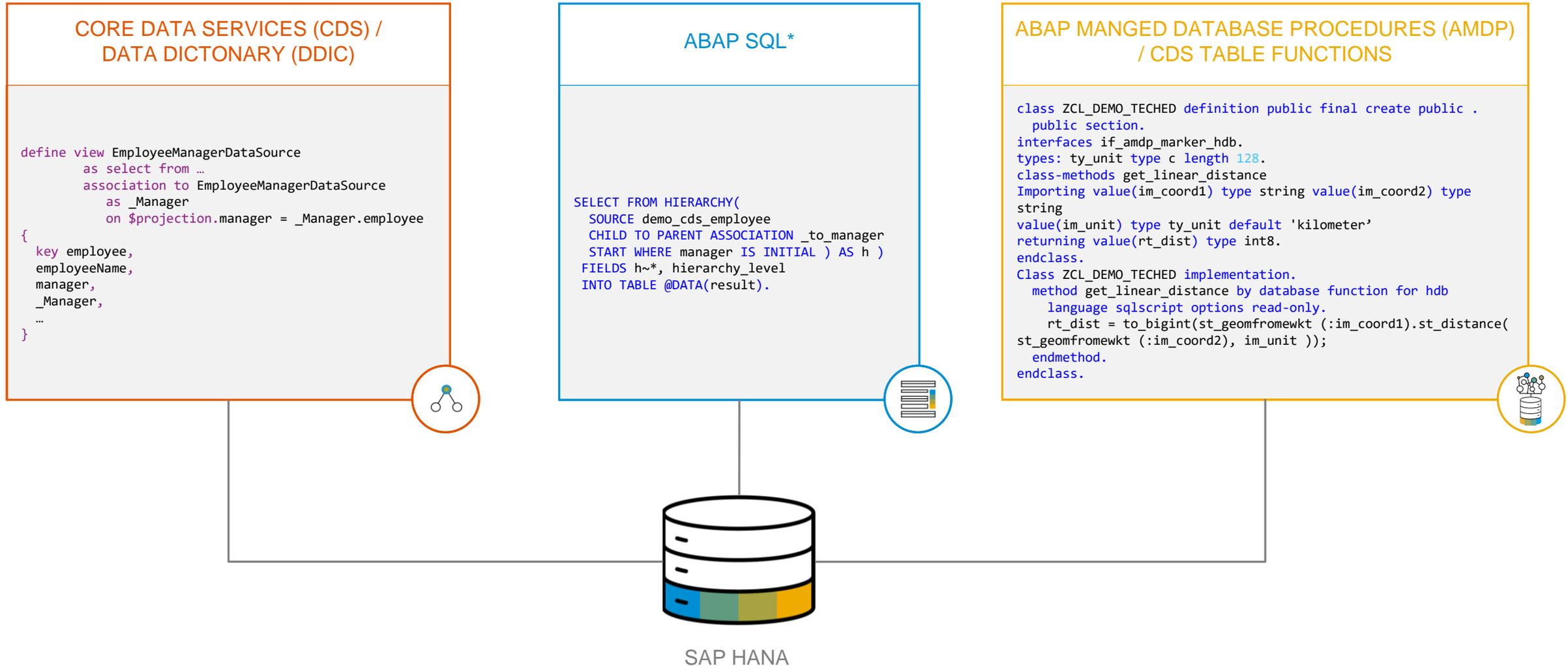
ABAP SQL Windowing

Hierarchies

New Datatypes in ABAP



# Overview



# ABAP SQL



# Inline declarations / host expressions - Definition



Inline declarations are a way of declaring variables and field symbols at operand positions

Let ABAP derive the correct type of variables from context and get rid of boilerplate coding

# Inline declarations / host expressions

```
select uzeit, uname from snap where datum = @sy-datum and seqno = '000'  
into table @data(dumps_today).
```

INLINE DECLARATION

```
select uzeit, uname from (lv_nap) where datum = @sy-datum and seqno = '000'  
into table new @data(dumps_today).
```

INLINE DECLARATION

```
modify t100 from table @( value #( ( sprsl = 'E' argb = 'ABAP_SQL' msgnr = 'TOP' text = 'Improvements' )  
                                   ( sprsl = 'E' argb = 'ABAP_SQL' msgnr = 'NEW' text = 'Features' ) ) ).
```

HOST EXPRESSION

# Common Table Expression (CTE) - Definition



Common Table Expressions (CTE) define temporary results sets in SQL queries that can be accessed in other SQL-statements

CTEs simplify complex joins and subqueries and provide straight-forward access to hierarchical data

# Common Table Expression (CTE)

Example: Aggregate the carbon dioxide per vehicle type and select the overall consumption

## 1. COMMON TABLE EXPRESSION

```
with +vehicles( name, type, co2 ) as ( select from ships fields name, 'ship', co2 union all  
                                     select from cars fields model, 'car', cdioxide union all  
                                     select from bicycles fields model, 'bicycle', 0 as co2 ),
```

```
+co2_overall as ( select sum(co2) as all_co2 from +vehicles )
```

```
select from +vehicles as v cross join +co2_overall as c  
fields v~type, sum( v~co2 ) as co2, c~all_co2 as overall_co2  
group by v~type, c~all_co2
```

```
into table @data(result).
```

## MAIN SELECT

## 2. COMMON TABLE EXPRESSION

# Common Table Expression (CTE)

NAME OF A CTE, FIRST CHARACTER HAS TO BE '+'

```
with +vehicles ( name, type, co2 ) as ( select from ships fields name, 'ship', co2 union all
                                     select from cars fields model, 'car', cdioxide union all
                                     select from bicycles fields model, 'bicycle', 0 as co2 ),
    +co2_overall as ( select sum(co2) as all_co2 from +vehicles )
select from +vehicles as v cross join +co2_overall as c
fields v~type, sum( v~co2 ) as co2, c~all_co2 as overall_co2
group by v~type, c~all_co2
into table @data(result).
```

# Common Table Expression (CTE)

INTERFACE

```
with +vehicles ( name, type, co2 ) as ( select from ships fields name, 'ship', co2 union all
                                     select from cars fields model, 'car', cdioxide union all
                                     select from bicycles fields model, 'bicycle', 0 as co2 ),
+co2_overall as ( select sum(co2) as all_co2 from +vehicles )
select from +vehicles as v cross join +co2_overall as c
fields v~type, sum( v~co2 ) as co2, c~all_co2 as overall_co2
group by v~type, c~all_co2
into table @data(result).
```

# Common Table Expression (CTE)

SELECT FROM CTE



```
with +vehicles ( name, type, co2 ) as ( select from ships fields name, 'ship', co2 union all
                                     select from cars fields model, 'car', cdioxide union all
                                     select from bicycles fields model, 'bicycle', 0 as co2 ),
+co2_overall as ( select sum(co2) as all_co2 from +vehicles )
select from +vehicles as v cross join +co2_overall as c
fields v~type, sum( v~co2 ) as co2, c~all_co2 as overall_co2
group by v~type, c~all_co2
into table @data(result).
```

# Common Table Expression (CTE)

CTE CAN BE USED SEVERAL TIMES

```
with +vehicles ( name, type, co2 ) as ( select from ships fields name, 'ship', co2 union all
                                     select from cars fields model, 'car', cdioxide union all
                                     select from bicycles fields model, 'bicycle', 0 as co2 ),
+co2_overall as ( select sum(co2) as all_co2 from +vehicles )
select from +vehicles as v cross join +co2_overall as c
fields v~type, sum( v~co2 ) as co2, c~all_co2 as overall_co2
group by v~type, c~all_co2
into table @data(result).
```

COMMON TABLE EXPRESSIONS ARE TRANSIENT VIEWS IN AN SQL QUERY

# UNION

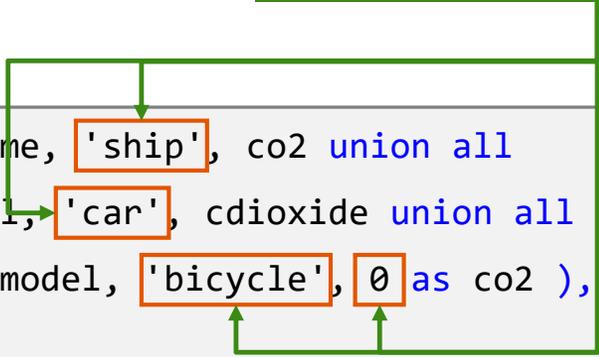
UNION ALL / UNION [DISTINCT]

```
with +vehicles ( name, type, co2 ) as ( select from ships fields name, 'ship', co2 union all
                                     select from cars fields model, 'car', cdioxide union all
                                     select from bicycles fields model, 'bicycle', 0 as co2 ),
+co2_overall as ( select sum(co2) as all_co2 from +vehicles )
select from +vehicles as v cross join +co2_overall as c
fields v~type, sum( v~co2 ) as co2, c~all_co2 as overall_co2
group by v~type, c~all_co2
into table @data(result).
```

# Host variables / constant values

CONSTANT VALUES / HOST VARIABLES

```
with +vehicles ( name, type, co2 ) as ( select from ships fields name, 'ship', co2 union all
                                     select from cars fields model, 'car', cdioxide union all
                                     select from bicycles fields model, 'bicycle', 0 as co2 ),
+co2_overall as ( select sum(co2) as all_co2 from +vehicles )
select from +vehicles as v cross join +co2_overall as c
fields v~type, sum( v~co2 ) as co2, c~all_co2 as overall_co2
group by v~type, c~all_co2
into table @data(result).
```



# JOIN

## CROSS JOIN / RIGHT OUTER JOIN

```
with +vehicles ( name, type, co2 ) as ( select from ships fields name, 'ship', co2 union all
                                        select from cars fields model, 'car', cdioxide union all
                                        select from bicycles fields model, 'bicycle', 0 as co2 ),
    +co2_overall as ( select sum(co2) as all_co2 from +vehicles )
select from +vehicles as v cross join +co2_overall as c
fields v~type, sum( v~co2 ) as co2, c~all_co2 as overall_co2
group by v~type, c~all_co2
into table @data(result).
```

# ABAP SQL

## Windowing



# Windowing - Definition



Windowing allows dividing data sets into subsets

Introduce ordering on your subsets and use it for access navigation, aggregate information over a subset without the need for grouping

## Example: Simple Data Model

Order	Order Item	Category	Price	
1	11X127	Laptop	700€	
1	11X128	Laptop	300€	
1	11Y001	Desktop	2500€	
2	09A012	Drill hammer	500€	

# Windowing

Order	Order Item	Category	Price		Price / Total
1	11X127	Laptop	700€	>	20%
1	11X128	Laptop	300€	>	9%
1	11Y001	Desktop	2500€	>	71%
2	09A012	Drill hammer	500€		100%

 **WINDOW**

# Windowing

## NORMAL AGGREGATION FUNCTION

```
select from z_caa104_sales_order_item as item
  fields item~* , "order, order item, category, price
  price / sum( price ) over( partition by order ) as percentage
into table @data(result).
```

OVER = WINDOWING = AGGREGATION WITHOUT GROUPING

AGGREGATION WINDOW IS DEFINED VIA PARTITION BY

Order	Order Item	Category	Price	Price / Total
1	11X127	Laptop	700€	➤ 20%
1	11X128	Laptop	300€	➤ 9%
1	11Y001	Desktop	2500€	➤ 71%
2	09A012	Drill hammer	500€	➤ 100%

# Combine grouping and windowing

Order	Order Item	Category	Price
1	11X127	Laptop	700€
1	11X128	Laptop	300€
1	11Y001	Desktop	2500€
2	09A012	Drill hammer	500€

  
Grouping

Order	Category	Price
1	Laptop	1000€
1	Desktop	2500€
2	Drill hammer	500€

  
Windowing

Order	Category	Price / Total
1	Laptop	29%
1	Desktop	71%
2	Drill hammer	100%

# Combine grouping and windowing

INNER SUM IS ACCORDING TO GROUPING

```
select from z_caa104_sales_order_item as item
  fields order, category,
         sum( price ) / sum( sum( price ) )
         over( partition by order ) as percentage
  group by order, category
into table @data(result).
```

Order	Order Item	Category	Price
1	11X127	Laptop	700€
1	11X128	Laptop	300€
1	11Y001	Desktop	2500€
2	09A012	Drill hammer	500€

  
Grouping

Order	Category	Price
1	Laptop	1000€
1	Desktop	2500€
2	Drill hammer	500€

# Combine grouping and windowing

OUTER SUM IS WINDOW FUNCTION

```
select from z_caa104_sales_order_item as item
  fields order, category,
         sum( price ) / sum( sum( price ) )
         over( partition by order ) as percentage
  group by order, category
into table @data(result).
```

Order	Order Item	Category	Price
1	11X127	Laptop	700€
1	11X128	Laptop	300€
1	11Y001	Desktop	2500€
2	09A012	Drill hammer	500€

  
Grouping

Order	Category	Price
1	Laptop	1000€
1	Desktop	2500€
2	Drill hammer	500€

  
Windowing

Order	Category	Price / Total
1	Laptop	29%
1	Desktop	71%
2	Drill hammer	100%

# Further Window Functions

FIRST GROUP BY CATEGORY IN CTE

```
with +catgry as ( select from z_caa104_sales_order_item as item
                  fields sales_order_nr, item_category, sum( price ) as sum
                  group by sales_order_nr, item_category )
select from +catgry
      fields sales_order_nr, item_category,
      rank( ) over( partition by sales_order_nr order by sum descending ) as rank,
      sum / sum( sum ) over( partition by sales_order_nr ) as percentage,
into table @data(result).
```

BUILD RANK IN WINDOW ACCORDING TO SUM

Order	Order Item	Category	Price
1	11X127	Laptop	700€
1	11X128	Laptop	300€
1	11Y001	Desktop	2500€
2	09A012	Drill hammer	500€

  
Grouping

Order	Category	Price
1	Laptop	1000€
1	Desktop	2500€
2	Drill hammer	500€

  
Windowing

Order	Category	Price / Total	Rank
1	Laptop	29%	1
1	Desktop	71%	2
2	Drill hammer	100%	1

```
with +catgry as ( select from z_caa104_sales_order_item as item
                  fields sales_order_nr, item_category, sum( price ) as sum
                  group by sales_order_nr, item_category )

select from +catgry
       fields sales_order_nr, item_category,
              rank( ) over( partition by sales_order_nr order by sum descending ) as rank,
              sum / sum( sum ) over( partition by sales_order_nr ) as percentage,
into table @data(result).
```

- ▶ ALL CLASSICAL AGGREGATE FUNCTIONS
- ▶ RANK in a window, may contain gaps, if some rows are equal
- ▶ DENSE\_RANK as RANK but, without gaps
- ▶ ROW\_NUMBER - Numbering of each row
- ▶ LEAD - Access to a subsequent line in a window
- ▶ LAG - Access to a prior line in a window

# Hierarchies



# Hierarchies - Definition



Hierarchies arrange data sets with self-associations into a tree model

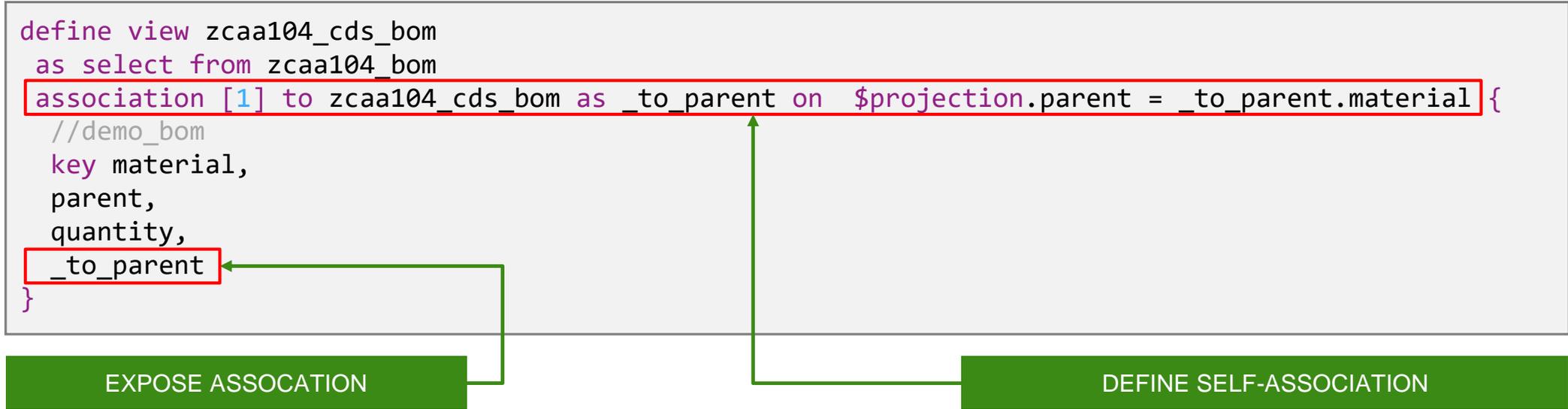
Easily follow relations in your data set over arbitrary association steps, aggregate information along hierarchical relations and work on subtrees

# Hierarchies

## Example: Bill of materials (BOM)

Material	Parent	Quantity
Car		1
Tire	Car	4
Screw	Tire	5

# Hierarchies - Hierarchy Source



Material	Parent	Quantity
Car		1
Tire	Car	4
Screw	Tire	5

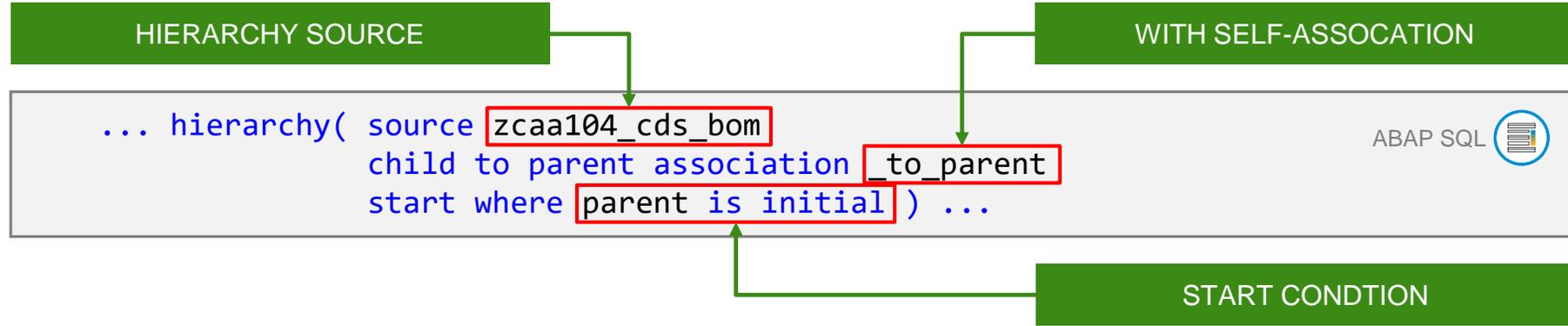
# Hierarchies - Hierarchy Source

```
with +demo_asql_bom as ( select from zcaa104_bom fields material, parent, quantity )
with associations ( join to one +demo_asql_bom as _to_parent
                   on +demo_asql_bom~parent = _to_parent~material ), ...
```

DEFINE SELF-ASSOCIATION, AUTOMATICALLY EXPOSED

Material	Parent	Quantity
Car		1
Tire	Car	4
Screw	Tire	5

# Hierarchies - Definition

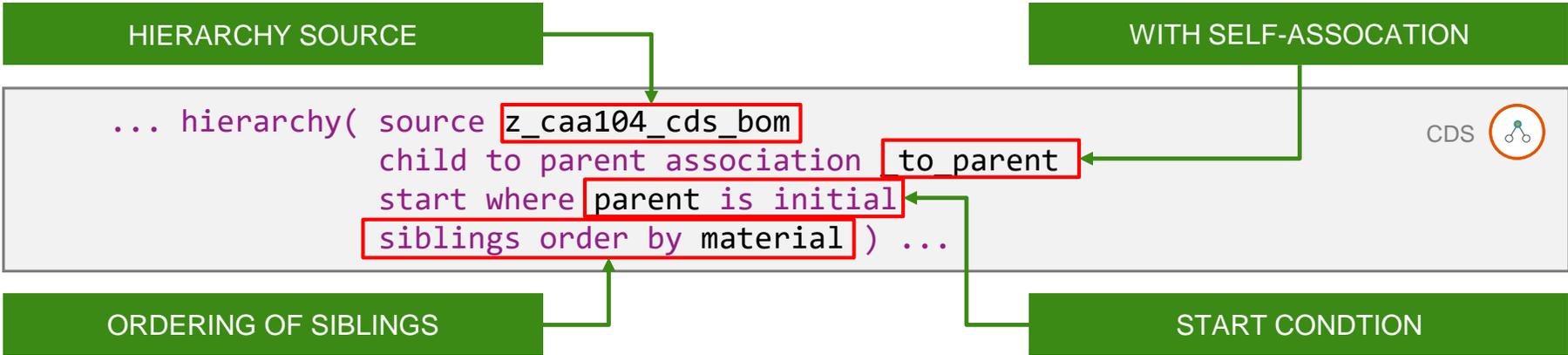


Material	Parent	Quantity
Car		1
Tire	Car	4
Screw	Tire	5

# Hierarchies - Definition

```
... hierarchy( source zcaa104_cds_bom
               child to parent association _to_parent
               start where parent is initial ) ...
```

ABAP SQL 



Material	Parent	Quantity
Car		1
Tire	Car	4
Screw	Tire	5

# Hierarchies

## Exposing

EXPOSE HIERARCHY AND ASSOCIATION

```
with +hierarchy as ( select * from hierarchy( source z_caa104_cds_bom
      child to parent association _to_parent
      start where parent is initial ) as h )
with hierarchy h
with associations ( \_to_parent as to_parent ) ...
```

ABAP SQL 

```
define hierarchy zcaa104_bom_hierarchy as parent child hierarchy( source zcaa104_cds_bom
      child to parent association _to_parent
      start where parent is initial
      siblings order by material ) {
material, parent, quantity, _to_parent }
```

CDS 

Material	Parent	Quantity
Car		1
Tire	Car	4
Screw	Tire	5

EXPOSE HIERARCHY AND ASSOCIATION

# Hierarchies - SELECT

HIERARCHY SOURCE

```
with +demo_asql_bom as ( select from zcaa104_bom fields material, parent, quantity )
  with associations ( join to one +demo_asql_bom as _to_parent
                    on +demo_asql_bom~parent = _to_parent~material ),
  +hierarchy as ( select * from hierarchy( source +demo_asql_bom
                                         child to parent association _to_parent
                                         start where parent is initial ) as h )

  with hierarchy h
  with associations ( \_to_parent as to_parent )

select from +hierarchy as h fields h~*, \to_parent-material
into table @data(result).
```

Material	Parent	Quantity
Car		1
Tire	Car	4
Screw	Tire	5

# Hierarchies - SELECT

HIERARCHY DEFINITION

```
with +demo_asql_bom as ( select from zcaa104_bom fields material, parent, quantity )
  with associations ( join to one +demo_asql_bom as _to_parent
                    on +demo_asql_bom~parent = _to_parent~material ),
+hierarchy as ( select * from hierarchy( source +demo_asql_bom
                                       child to parent association _to_parent
                                       start where parent is initial ) as h )
  with hierarchy h
  with associations ( \_to_parent as to_parent )
select from +hierarchy as h fields h~*, \to_parent-material
into table @data(result).
```

Material	Parent	Quantity
Car		1
Tire	Car	4
Screw	Tire	5

# Hierarchies - SELECT

HIERARCHY EXPOSE

```
with +demo_asql_bom as ( select from zcaa104_bom fields material, parent, quantity )
  with associations ( join to one +demo_asql_bom as _to_parent
                    on +demo_asql_bom~parent = _to_parent~material ),
  +hierarchy as ( select * from hierarchy( source +demo_asql_bom
                                         child to parent association _to_parent
                                         start where parent is initial ) as h )
    with hierarchy h
      with associations ( \_to_parent as to_parent )
select from +hierarchy as h fields h~*, \to_parent-material
into table @data(result).
```

Material	Parent	Quantity
Car		1
Tire	Car	4
Screw	Tire	5

# Hierarchies - SELECT

```

with +demo_asql_bom as ( select from zcaa104_bom fields material, parent, quantity )
  with associations ( join to one +demo_asql_bom as _to_parent
                    on +demo_asql_bom~parent = _to_parent~material ),
+hierarchy as ( select * from hierarchy( source +demo_asql_bom
                                       child to parent association _to_parent
                                       start where parent is initial ) as h )

  with hierarchy h
  with associations ( \_to_parent as to_parent )
select from +hierarchy as h fields h~*, \to_parent-material
into table @data(result).

```

HIERARCHY SELECT

Material	Parent	Quantity
Car		1
Tire	Car	4
Screw	Tire	5

# Hierarchies - Accessor Functions

```

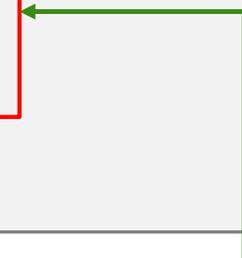
with +demo_asql_bom as ( select from zcaa104_bom fields material, parent, quantity )
  with associations ( join to one +demo_asql_bom as _to_parent
                    on +demo_asql_bom~parent = _to_parent~material ),
+hierarchy as ( select * from hierarchy( source +demo_asql_bom
                                       child to parent association _to_parent
                                       start where parent is initial
                                       siblings order by material ) as h )

  with hierarchy h
  with associations ( \_to_parent as to_parent )

select from hierarchy_ancestors_aggregate( source +hierarchy
                                          start where parent = 'Car'
                                          measures product( quantity ) as total_quantity
                                          where material = 'Screw' )

fields *
into table @data(result).

```



HIERARCHY DEFINITION

Material	Parent	Quantity
Car		1
Tire	Car	4
Screw	Tire	5

# Hierarchies - Accessor Functions

- ▶ **HIERARCHY\_DESCENDANTS**  
Navigate through descendants
- ▶ **HIERARCHY\_ANCESTORS**  
Navigate through ancestors
- ▶ **HIERARCHY\_SIBLINGS**  
Navigate through siblings
- ▶ **HIERARCHY\_DESCENDANTS\_AGGREGATE**  
Navigate through descendants with aggregation
- ▶ **HIERARCHY\_ANCESTORS\_AGGREGATE**  
Navigate through ancestors with aggregation

# New Data Types in ABAP



# New Built-in data types

DDIC Type	<b>Decfloat16</b>
ABAP Type	DECFLOAT16
Name	Decimal floating point number with 16 places

DDIC Type	<b>Decfloat34</b>
ABAP Type	DECFLOAT34
Name	Decimal floating point number with 34 places

DDIC Type	<b>Utlong</b>
ABAP Type	UTCLONG
	<b>NEW ABAP TYPE !</b>
Name	UTC Time stamp field

DDIC Type	<b>Datn</b>
ABAP Type	Date
Name	Date

DDIC Type	<b>Timn</b>
ABAP Type	TIME
Name	Time

DDIC Type	<b>Geom_ewbk</b>
ABAP Type	XSTRING
Name	Geometric data in EWKB representation

# New Built-in data types - Query

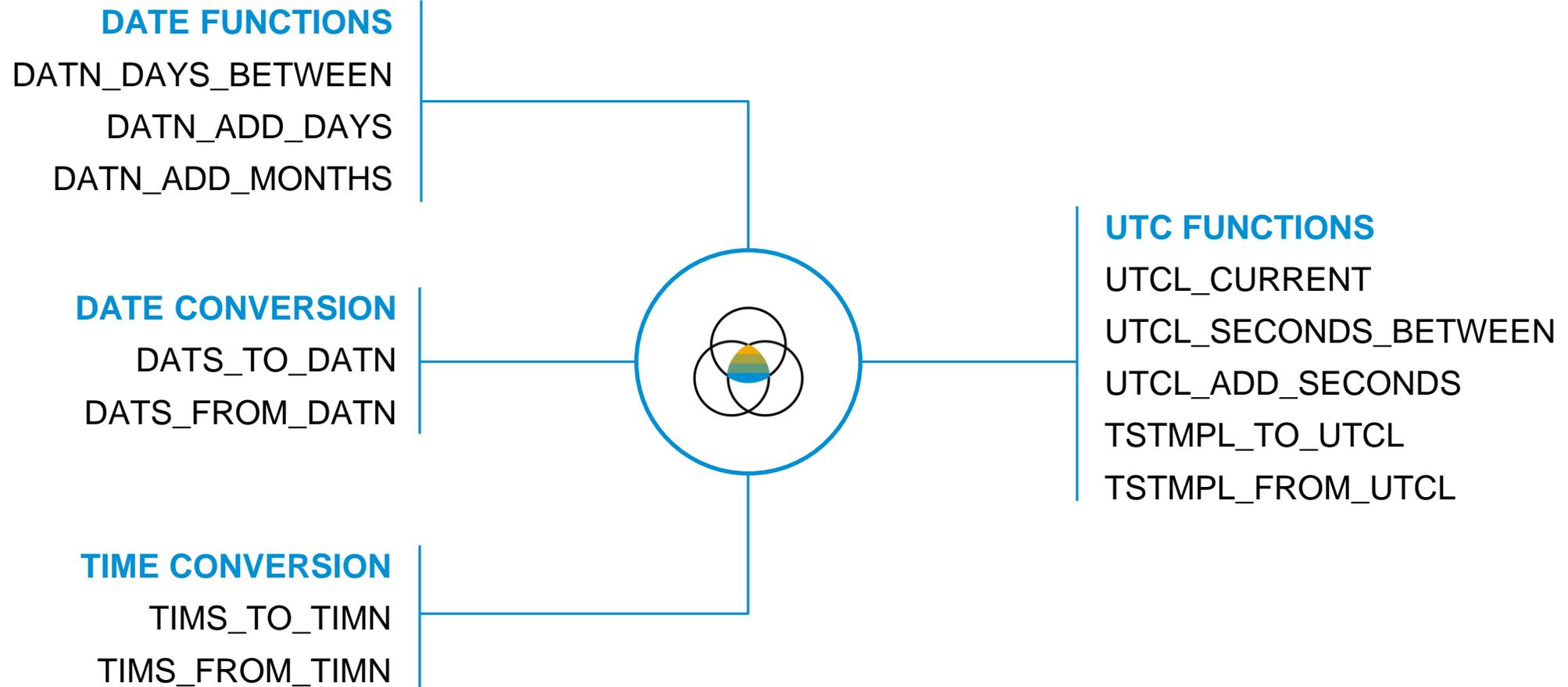
```
select code, location , tracka_size, trackb_size, construction_date, changelog
from zcaa104_airports
into table @data(lt_airports).
```

ABAP SQL 

TYPE	DECFLOAT34	DECFLOAT16	DATN	UTCLONG	
	Code	Tracka_size	Trackb_size	Construction_date	Changelog
	FRA	13123	9186	1936-05-08	2019-07-06T18:30:32Z
	JFK	11352	14573	1948-06-01	2019-07-03T08:32:00Z

DDIC 

# New Built-in data types - SQL Functions



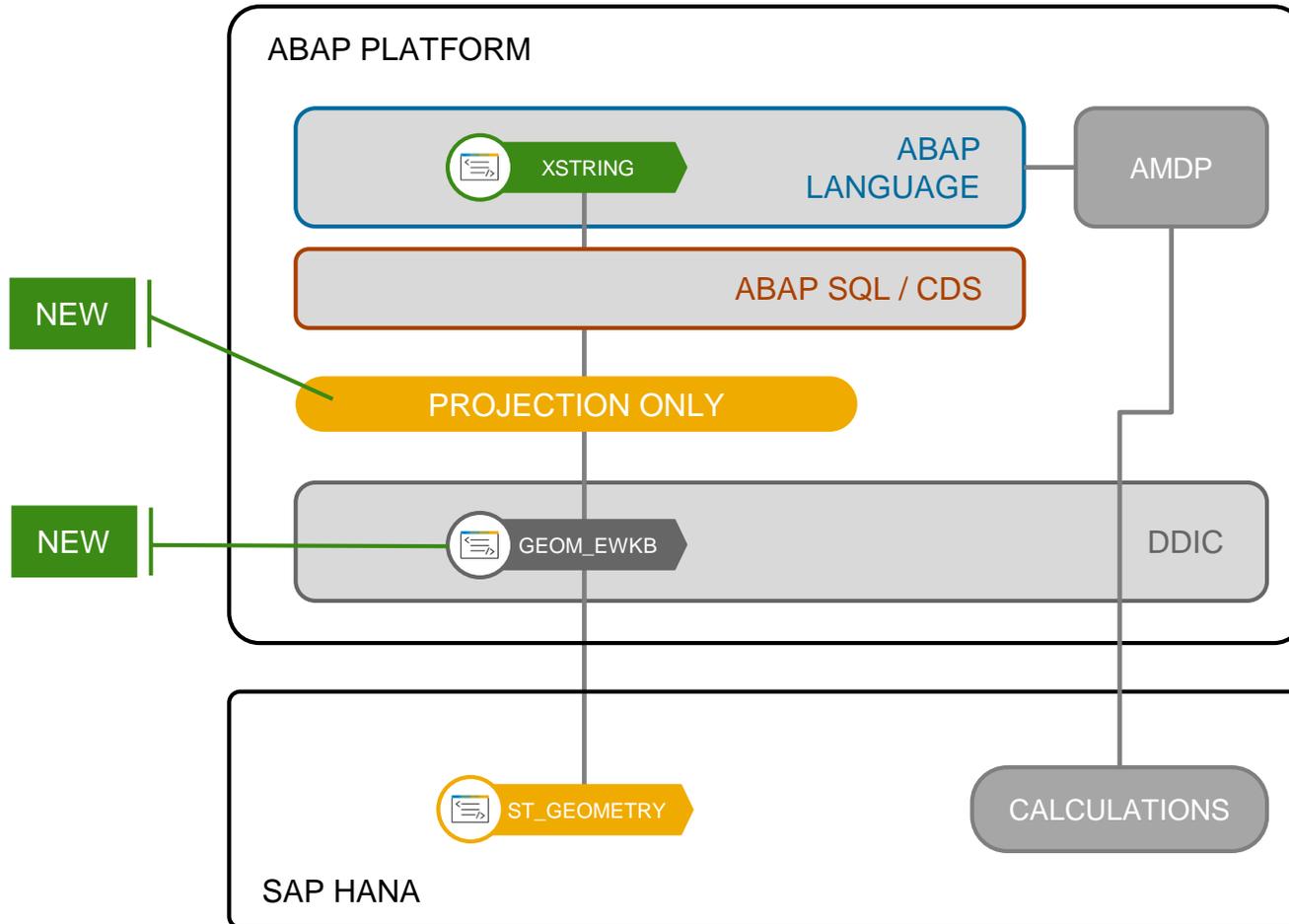
# New Built-in data types - CDS SQL Functions

## DATE FUNCTION

```
define view ZCAA104_CDS_AIRPORT
with parameters
  @Environment.systemField: #SYSTEM_DATE
  iv_current_date : abap.dats
as select from zcaa104_airports as base
{
  key base.code,
  base.construction_date,
  datn_days_between(dats_to_datn($parameters.iv_current_date, 'NULL', 'INITIAL'),
                    base.next_maintenance, ) as Days2Maintenance,
  datn_add_days(base.next_maintenance, 180 ) as NextMaintenance,
  utcl_current() as Now,
  datn_days_between(base.construction_date ,
                    dats_to_datn($parameters.iv_current_date, 'NULL', 'INITIAL')) as Age
}
```

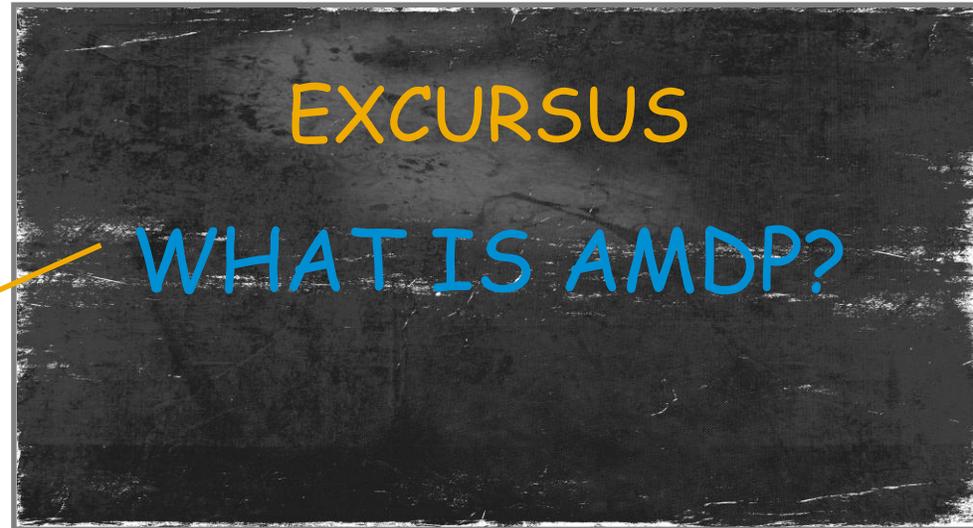
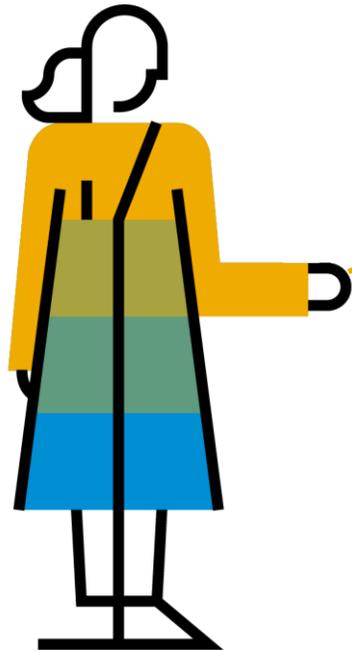
## CONVERSION FUNCTION

# GEO Spatial Data



## OVERALL SCOPE

- ▶ New GEO Type in DDIC to allow usage in SAP HANA artefacts (DB Table, CDS View, SQL Query)
- ▶ **NO** GEO-specific semantics on ABAP-level. ABAP just allows dispatching of GEO data between consumers and SAP HANA
- ▶ GEO-specific functionality in SAP HANA can be used via AMDP



# Why code ABAP Managed Database Procedures make sense ...



## Unleash the full power of your underlying SAP HANA database

Some scenarios require selective measures

Highest performance requirements e.g. with complex calculations

Use of database / analytical engine, specialized functions required

ABAP SQL and CDS views are not sufficient to solve problem efficiently



## Restrictions

Database-specific

SAP HANA only

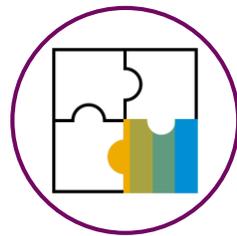
No automatic fallback for anyDB (!)

# ABAP managed database procedures (AMDP) for SAP HANA



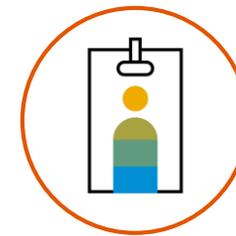
Utilize  
native  
SAP HANA  
entities

Stored procedures and  
database functions supported  
Complex logic with if / else...  
Parameterized requests and  
multiple result sets



Fully integrated  
in the ABAP  
infrastructure

Development, runtime error  
analysis, enhancement, transport  
SQLScript coding embedded  
in ABAP classes  
Seamless integration with CDS



Easy access to  
SAP HANA advanced  
engines / libraries

Like predictive analysis, financials,  
text mining, calculation engine

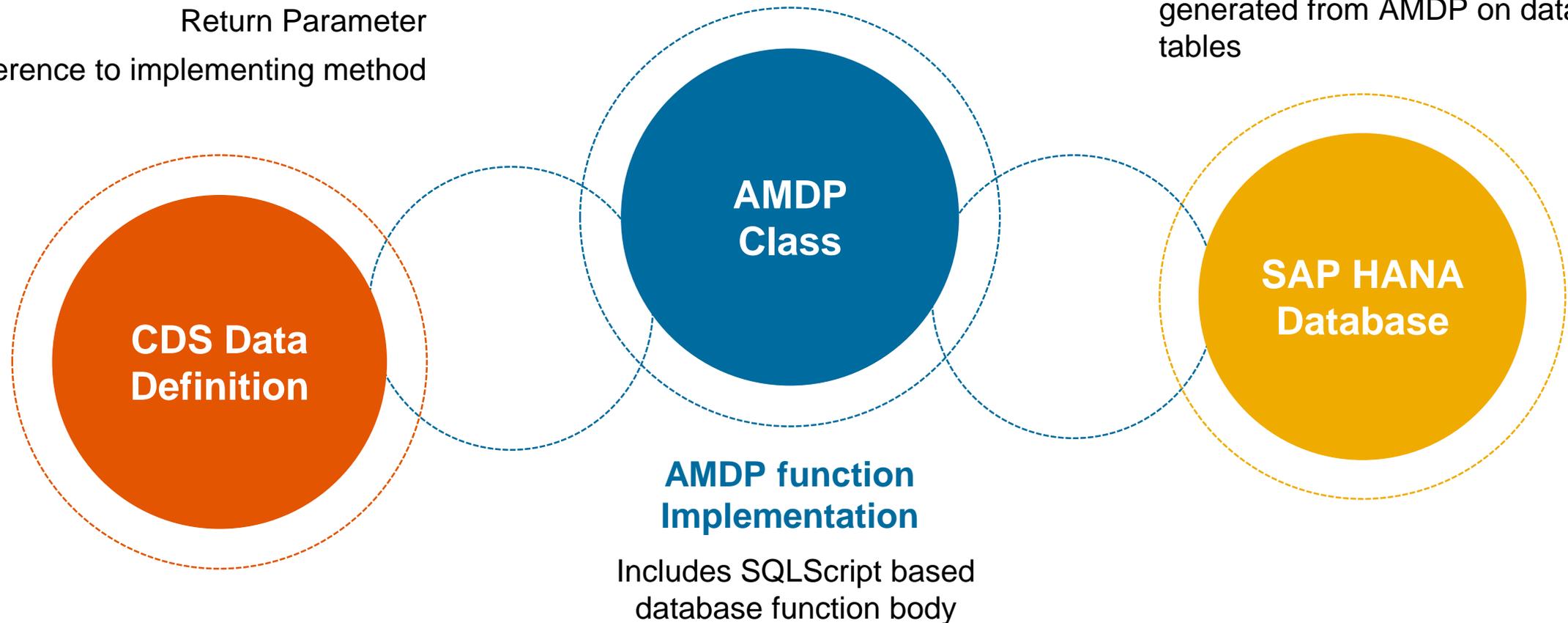
# Seamless AMDP integration into CDS using CDS Table Functions

## CDS table function definition

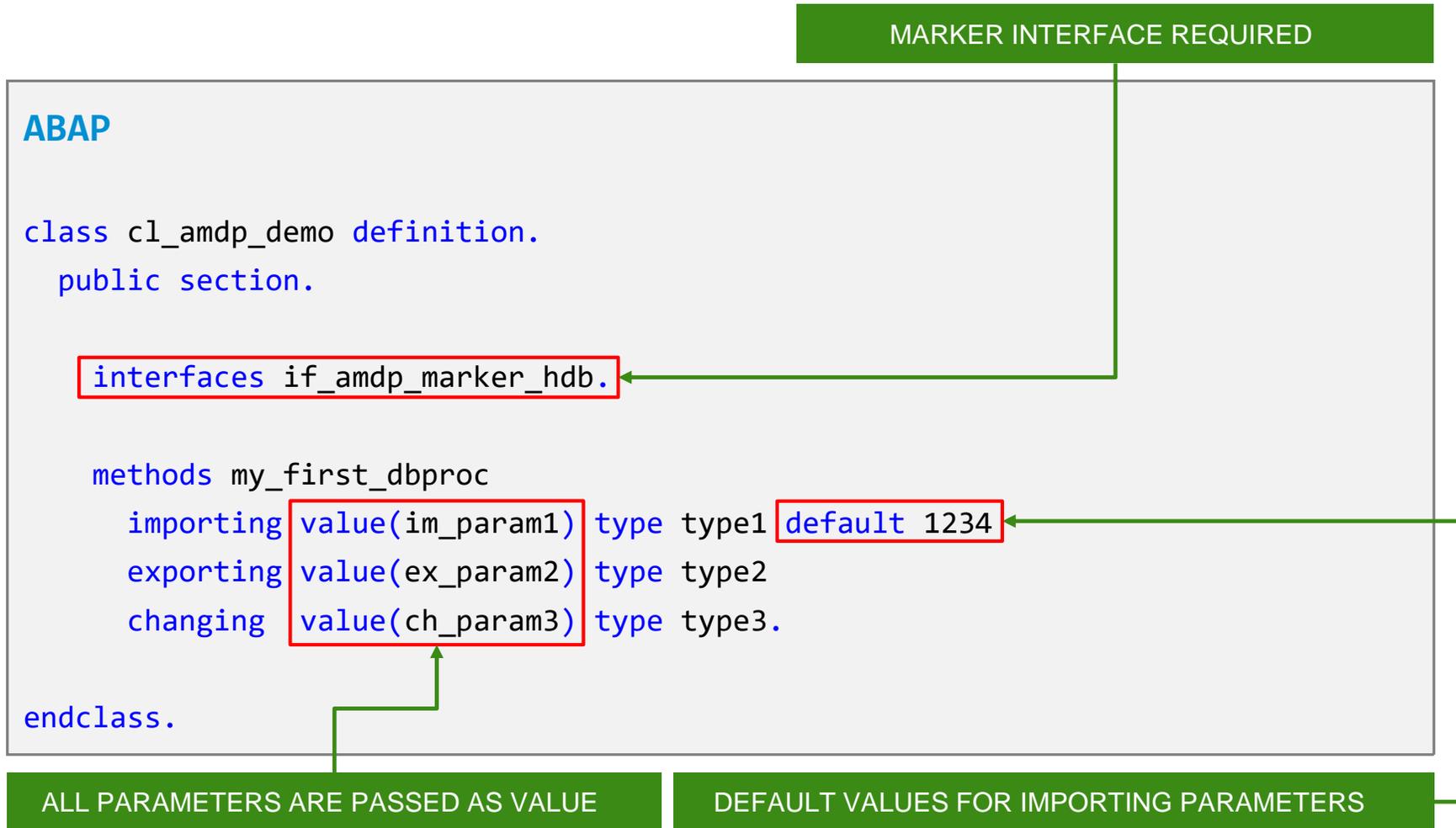
Parameter list  
Return Parameter  
Reference to implementing method

## Runtime for table function

Runs stored SQLScript procedure generated from AMDP on database tables



# How to write AMDPs - Definition



# AMDPs - Implementation

## ABAP

```
class cl_amdp_demo implementation.
```

```
method my_first_dbproc by database procedure  
for hdb language sqlscript  
options read-only  
using my_db_table.
```

METHOD BODY IMPLEMENTED AS  
SAP HANA SQLSCRIPT PROCEDURE

SQLSCRIPT OPTION *read-only*

DECLARE REFERENCED AMDP  
METHODS AND ABAP DATA  
DICTIONARY TABLES

```
-- your sqlscript code starts here
```

```
--
```

```
-- use the database table from the using clause
```

```
select * from my_db_table where contains(stringcol,'find me',fuzzy(0,1));
```

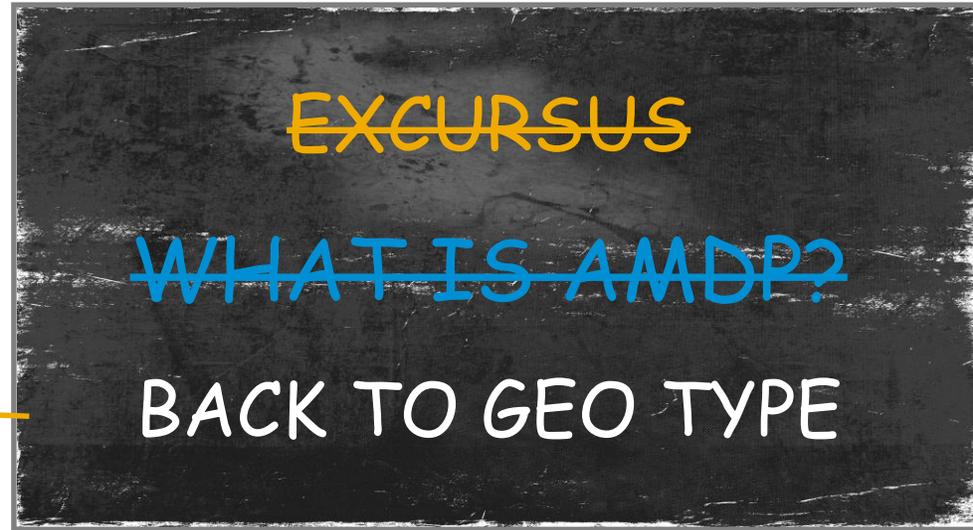
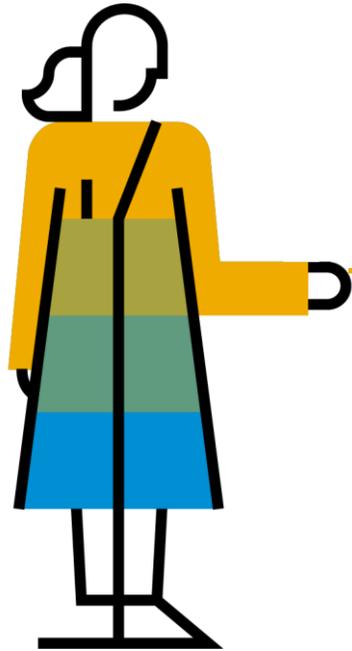
```
-- go on with more sqlscript code
```

```
--
```

## SQL Script

```
endmethod.
```

```
endclass.
```



# GEO Spatial Data - Defining database table

SPATIAL REFERENCE SYSTEM

GEO DATA TYPE

```
define table zcaa104_airports {  
  key code          : abap.char(3);  
  @AbapCatalog.geo.spatialRefSystem : '4326'  
  location          : abap.geom_ewkb;  
  @AbapCatalog.decfloat.outputStyle : #NORMAL  
  tracka_size      : abap.decfloat34;  
  @AbapCatalog.decfloat.outputStyle : #NORMAL  
  trackb_size      : abap.decfloat16;  
  construction_date : abap.datn;  
  construction_time : abap.timn;  
  changelog        : abap.utclong;  
}
```

# GEO Spatial Data - Query

GEO TYPE FIELD

```
select id, name, location
  from zcaa014_customer
 into table @data(lt_customer).
```

id	name	location
1	SAP	0101000020E610000000000000000000001440000000000000014C0
2	SAP	0101000020E610000000000000000000001440000000000000014C0
3	SAP	0101000020E610000000000000000000001440000000000000014C0

INDICATE GEO TYPE WITH SPATIAL REFERENCE SYSTEM

```
define structure zcaa104_s_customer {  
  id      : abap.int4;  
  name    : abap.char(30);  
  sales   : abap.dec(15,2);  
  @AbapCatalog.geo.spatialRefSystem : '4326'  
  location : abap.geom_ewkb;  
}
```

# GEO Spatial Data - Query

```
define structure zcaa104_s_customer {  
  id      : abap.int4;  
  name    : abap.char(30);  
  sales   : abap.dec(15,2);  
  @AbapCatalog.geo.spatialRefSystem : '4326'  
  location : abap.geom_ewkb;  
}
```



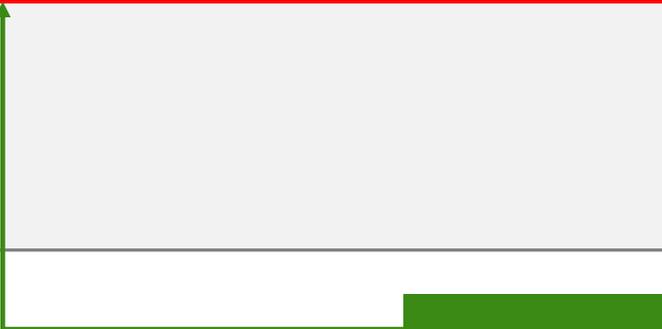
```
class zcl_caa104_spatial_data_ampd definition public final create public .  
  public section.  
    interfaces if_ampd_marker_hdb.  
    types tt_customer type standard table of zcaa104_s_customer with empty key.  
    class-methods coverage  
      importing value(iv_id) type int4  
      returning value(et_customer) type tt_customer.  
endclass.  
  
class zcl_caa104_spatial_data_ampd implementation.  
  method coverage by database function for hdb language sqlscript options read-only  
    using zcaa104_customer zcaa104_state.  
  
    return select id, name, sales, location from zcaa104_customer as c  
      where ( select boundary.st_covers(c.location) from zcaa104_state where id = :iv_state_id ) = 1;  
  endmethod.  
endclass.
```



# GEO Spatial Data - Query

```
class zcl_caa104_spatial_data_ampd definition public final create public.  
  public section.  
    interfaces if_ampd_marker_hdb.  
    class-methods coverage  
      importing value(iv_id) type int4  
      returning value(et_customer) type tt_customer.  
  endclass.  
  
class zcl_caa104_spatial_data_ampd implementation.  
  
  method run.  
  
    data(it_customers) = zcl_caa104_spatial_data_ampd=>COVERAGE( iv_state_id = '1001' ).  
  
    "display result  
  
  endmethod.  
endclass.
```

AMDP CALL



# Continue your SAP TechEd 2019 **Learning Experience**

Join the digital SAP TechEd Learning Room 2019 in [SAP Learning Hub](#)

---

- Access SAP TechEd **Learning Journeys**
- Discover **related** learning content
- Watch **webinars** of SAP TechEd lectures
- Learn about SAP's latest innovations with **openSAP**
- Collaborate with **SAP experts**
- **Self-test** your knowledge
- Earn a SAP TechEd **knowledge badge**

**SAP** Learning Hub

open**SAP**



# Engage with the **SAP TechEd Community**

Access replays and continue your SAP TechEd discussion after the event within the **SAP Community**

---



## Access replays

- Keynotes
- Live interviews
- Select lecture sessions

<http://saptech.com/online>



## Continue the conversation

- Read and reply to blog posts
- Ask questions
- Join discussions

[sap.com/community](http://sap.com/community)

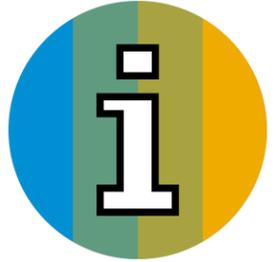


## Check out the latest blogs

- See all SAP TechEd blog posts
- Learn from peers and experts

[SAP TechEd blog posts](#)

## More information



### Related SAP TechEd Learning Journeys

- CAA9 - Take your ABAP skills to SAP HANA and the Cloud
- 

### Related SAP TechEd sessions

- CAA100 - ABAP STRATEGY
  - CAA101 - OVERVIEW SAP CLOUD PLATFORM, ABAP ENVIRONMENT
  - CAA800 - ROAD MAP: ABAP PLATFORM
  - CAA102 - CUSTOMER SUCCESS WITH SAP CLOUD PLATFORM ABAP ENVIRONMENT
  - CAA103 - GET THE BIG PICTURE OF THE ABAP RESTFUL PROGRAMMING MODEL
  - CAA361 - BUILD A TRANSACTIONAL SAP FIORI APP WITH THE ABAP RESTFUL PROGRAMMING MODEL
  - CAA260 - MOVE YOUR ABAP CODE TO THE CLOUD
  - CAA104 - OPTIMIZE YOUR CUSTOM ABAP CODE FOR SAP HANA
  - CAA388 - SAP CLOUD PLATFORM ABAP ENVIRONMENT: EXTENSION AND INTEGRATION SCENARIO
  - CAA300 - ABAP GIT INTEGRATION
- 

### Public SAP Web sites

- SAP Community: [www.sap.com/community](http://www.sap.com/community)
- SAP products: [www.sap.com/products](http://www.sap.com/products)



# Thanks for attending **this session.**



## Feedback

Please complete your session evaluation for **CAA104**.

## Contact for further topic inquiries

Christian Stork  
Development Architect  
[christian.stork@sap.com](mailto:christian.stork@sap.com)

Diego Will  
Developer  
[diego.sebastian.will@sap.com](mailto:diego.sebastian.will@sap.com)

Follow us



[www.sap.com/contactsap](http://www.sap.com/contactsap)

© 2019 SAP SE or an SAP affiliate company. All rights reserved.

No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or for any purpose without the express permission of SAP SE or an SAP affiliate company.

The information contained herein may be changed without prior notice. Some software products marketed by SAP SE and its distributors contain proprietary software components of other software vendors. National product specifications may vary.

These materials are provided by SAP SE or an SAP affiliate company for informational purposes only, without representation or warranty of any kind, and SAP or its affiliated companies shall not be liable for errors or omissions with respect to the materials. The only warranties for SAP or SAP affiliate company products and services are those that are set forth in the express warranty statements accompanying such products and services, if any. Nothing herein should be construed as constituting an additional warranty.

In particular, SAP SE or its affiliated companies have no obligation to pursue any course of business outlined in this document or any related presentation, or to develop or release any functionality mentioned therein. This document, or any related presentation, and SAP SE's or its affiliated companies' strategy and possible future developments, products, and/or platforms, directions, and functionality are all subject to change and may be changed by SAP SE or its affiliated companies at any time for any reason without notice. The information in this document is not a commitment, promise, or legal obligation to deliver any material, code, or functionality. All forward-looking statements are subject to various risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from expectations. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, and they should not be relied upon in making purchasing decisions.

SAP and other SAP products and services mentioned herein as well as their respective logos are trademarks or registered trademarks of SAP SE (or an SAP affiliate company) in Germany and other countries. All other product and service names mentioned are the trademarks of their respective companies.

See [www.sap.com/copyright](http://www.sap.com/copyright) for additional trademark information and notices.