



# Optimize Your Custom ABAP Code for SAP HANA

CAA104

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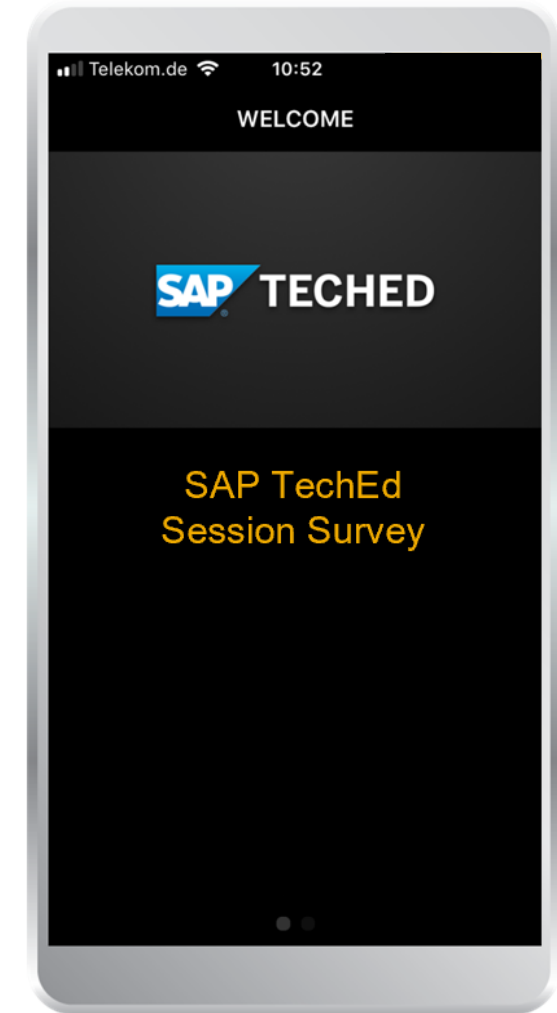
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# Agenda

Overview

ABAP SQL

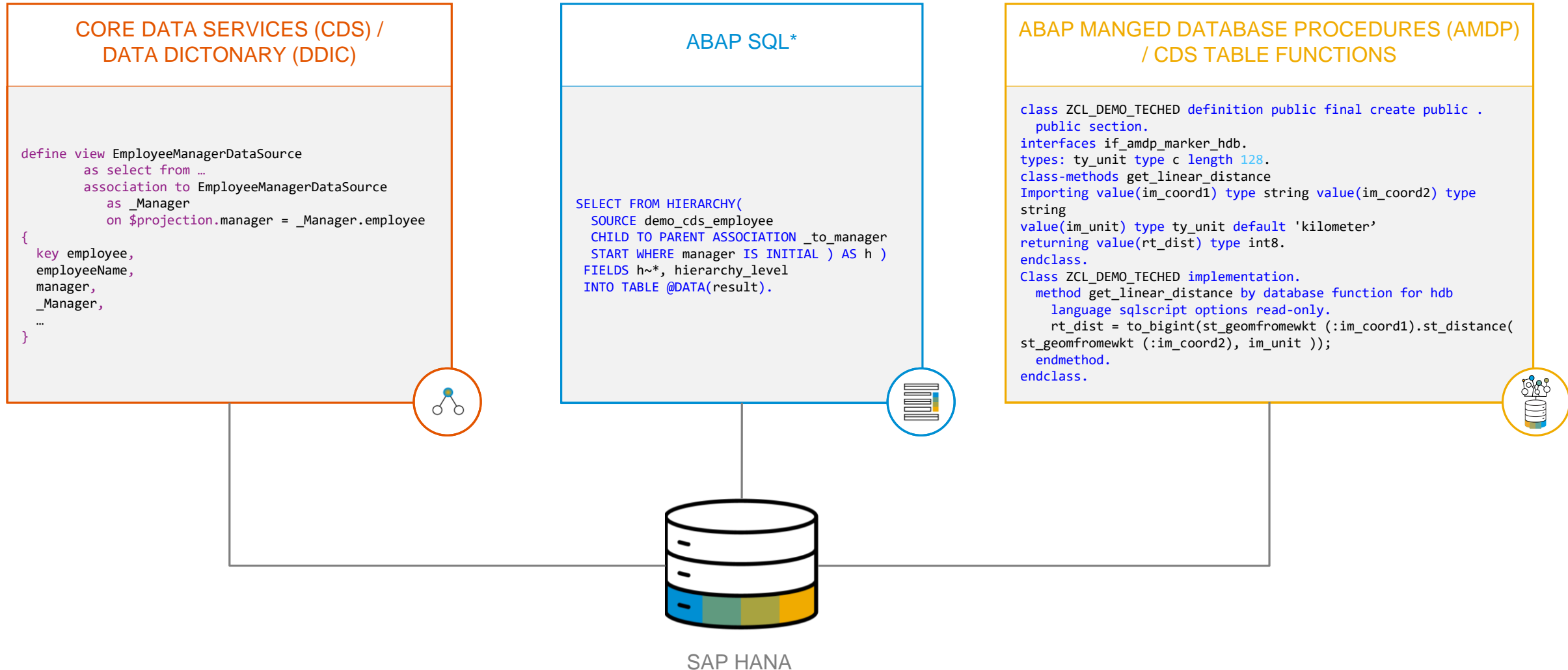
ABAP SQL Windowing

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' arbgb = 'ABAP_SQL' msgnr = 'TOP' text = 'Improvements' )  
                                   ( sprsl = 'E' arbgb = '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

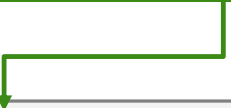
```
with +vehicles( name, type, co2 ) as ( select from ships fields name, 'ship', co2 union all  
                                     select from cars fields model, 'car', cdioxide union all  
                                     select from bicycles fields model, 'bicycle', 0 as co2 ),  
+co2_overall 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

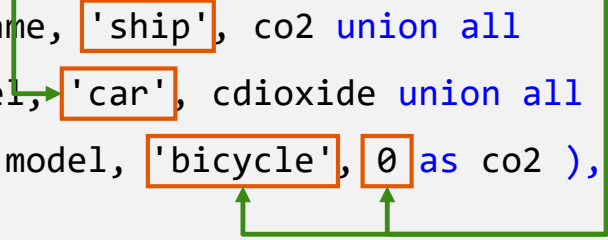
UNION ALL / UNION [DISTINCT]

```
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€



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€



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



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

```
define view zcaa104_cds_bom
as select from zcaa104_bom
association [1] to zcaa104_cds_bom as _to_parent on $projection.parent = _to_parent.material {
  //demo_bom
  key material,
  parent,
  quantity,
  _to_parent
}
```

EXPOSE ASSOCIATION

DEFINE SELF-ASSOCIATION

Material	Parent	Quantity
Car		1
Tire	Car	4
Screw	Tire	5



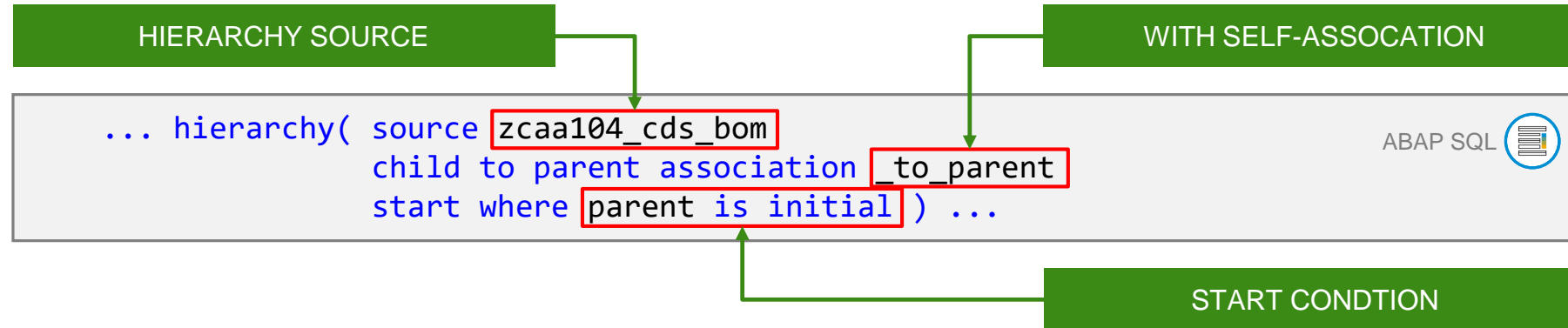
# Hierarchies - Hierarchy Source

```
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 

HIERARCHY SOURCE

WITH SELF-ASSOCIATION

```
... hierarchy( source z_caa104_cds_bom  
               child to parent association to parent  
               start where parent is initial  
               siblings order by material ) ...
```

CDS 

ORDERING OF SIBLINGS

START CONDITON


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).
```

ABAP SQL 

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).
```

Material	Parent	Quantity
Car		1
Tire	Car	4
Screw	Tire	5

HIERARCHY DEFINITION

# 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

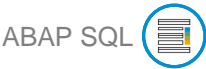
DDIC Type	<b>Datn</b>
ABAP Type	Date
Name	Date

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

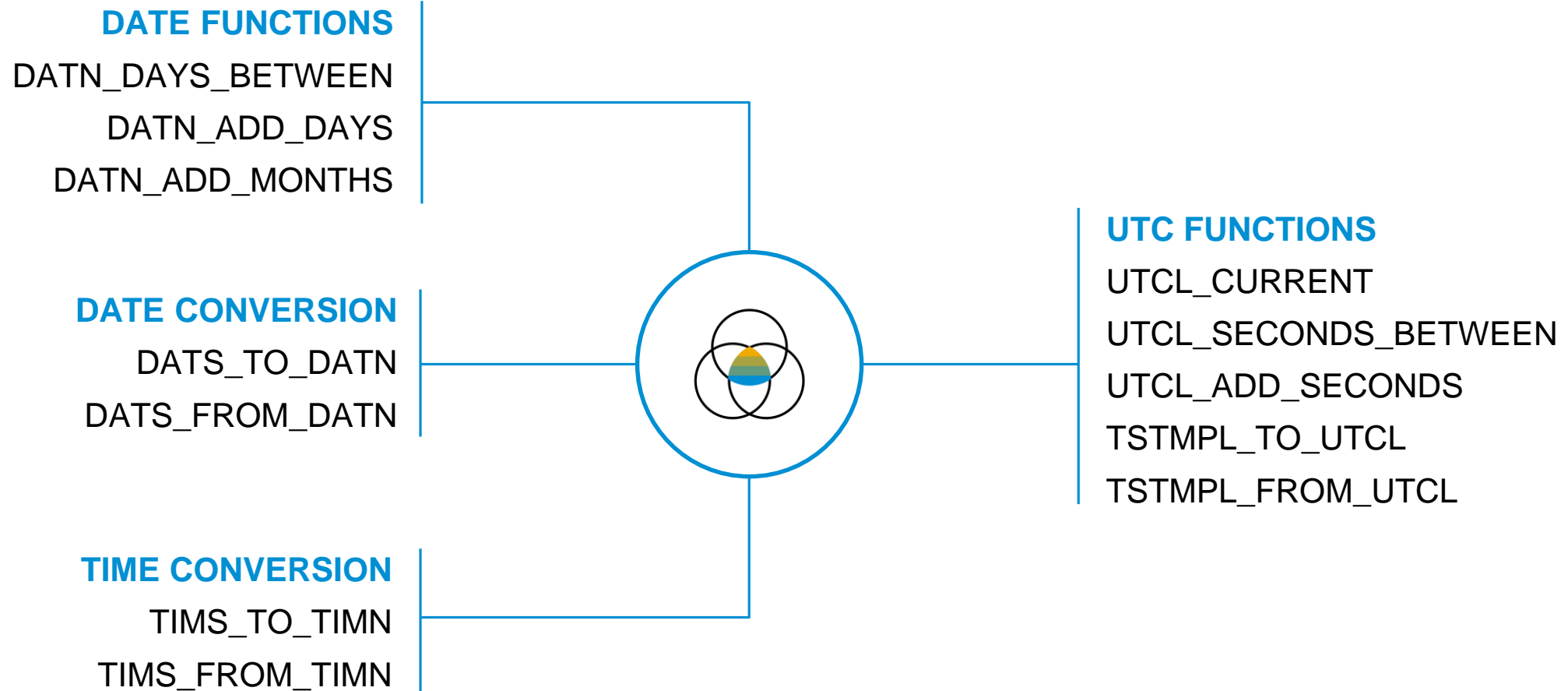
```
select code, location , tracka_size, trackb_size, contruction_date, changelog
from zcaa104_airports
into table @data(lt_airports).
```



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



# New Built-in data types - SQL Functions



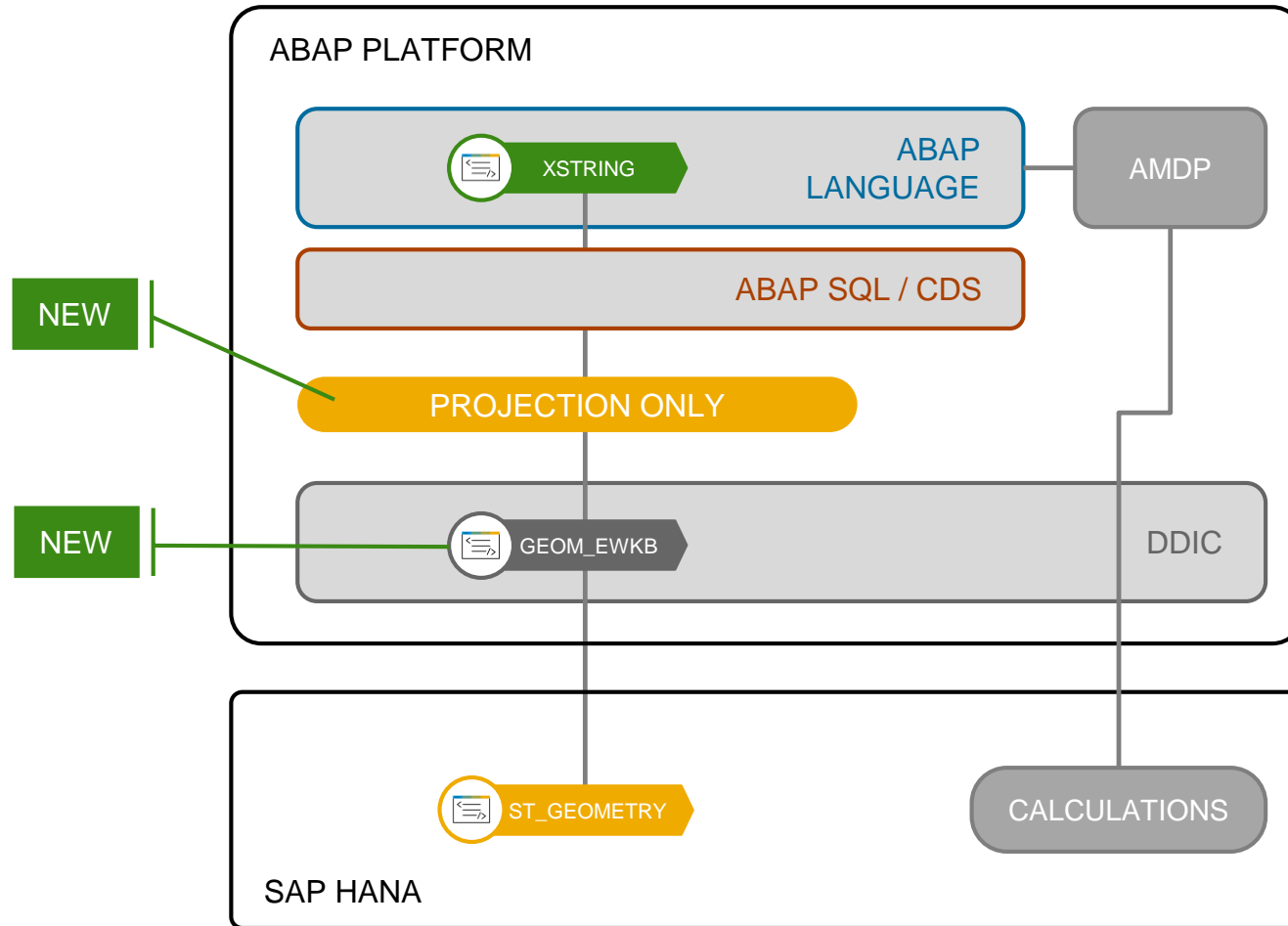
# New Built-in data types - CDS SQL Functions

## 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

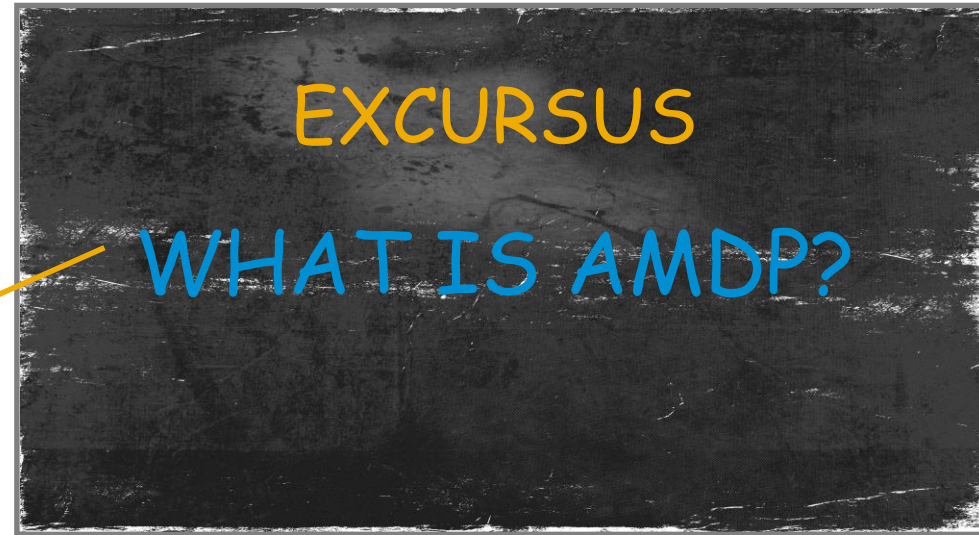
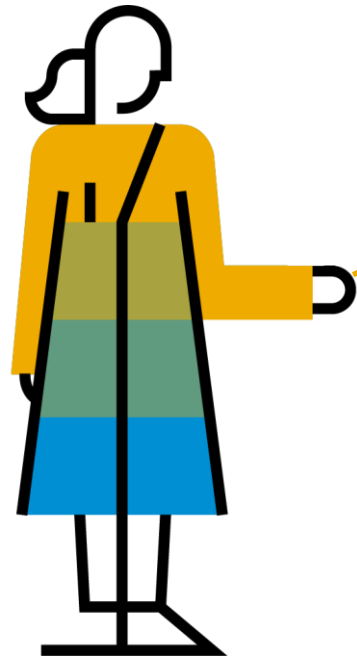
# GEO Spatial Data



## 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



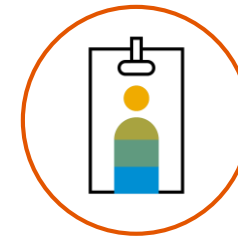
Utilize  
native  
SAP HANA  
entities

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

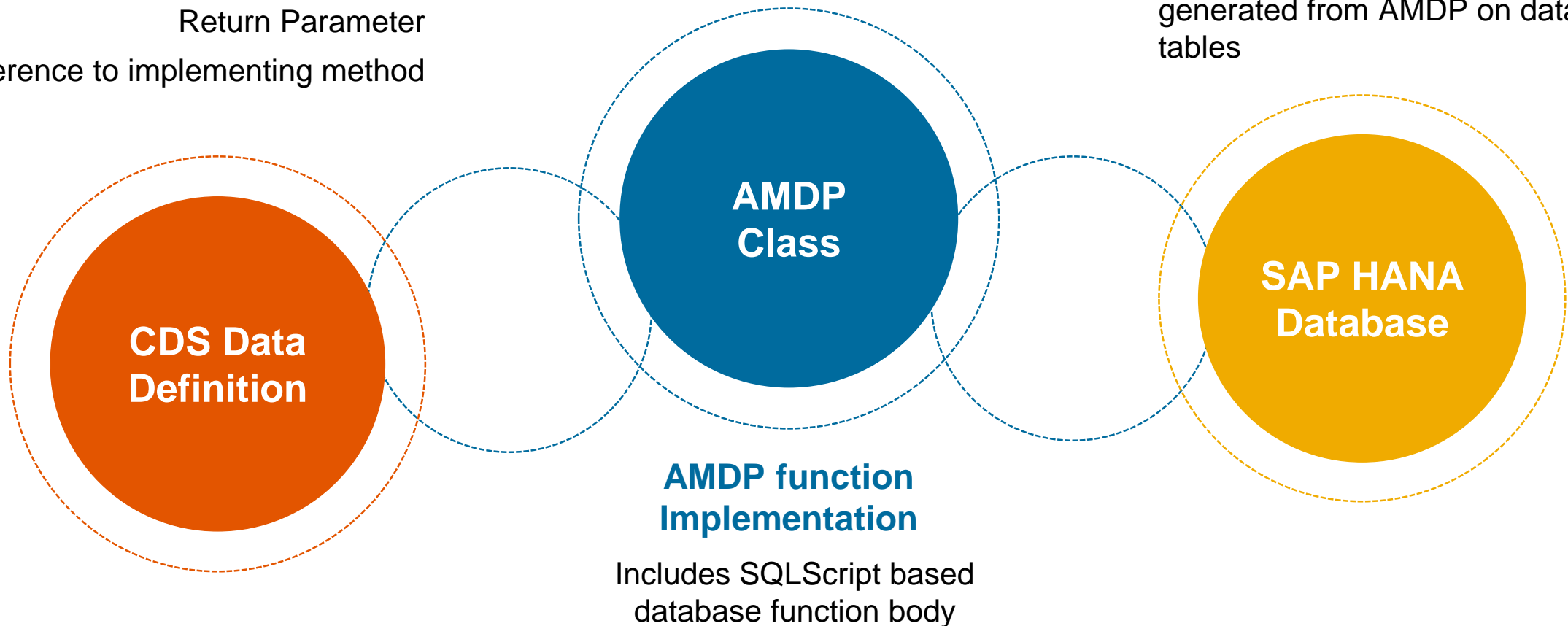
# Seamless AMDP integration into CDS using CDS Table Functions

## CDS table function definition

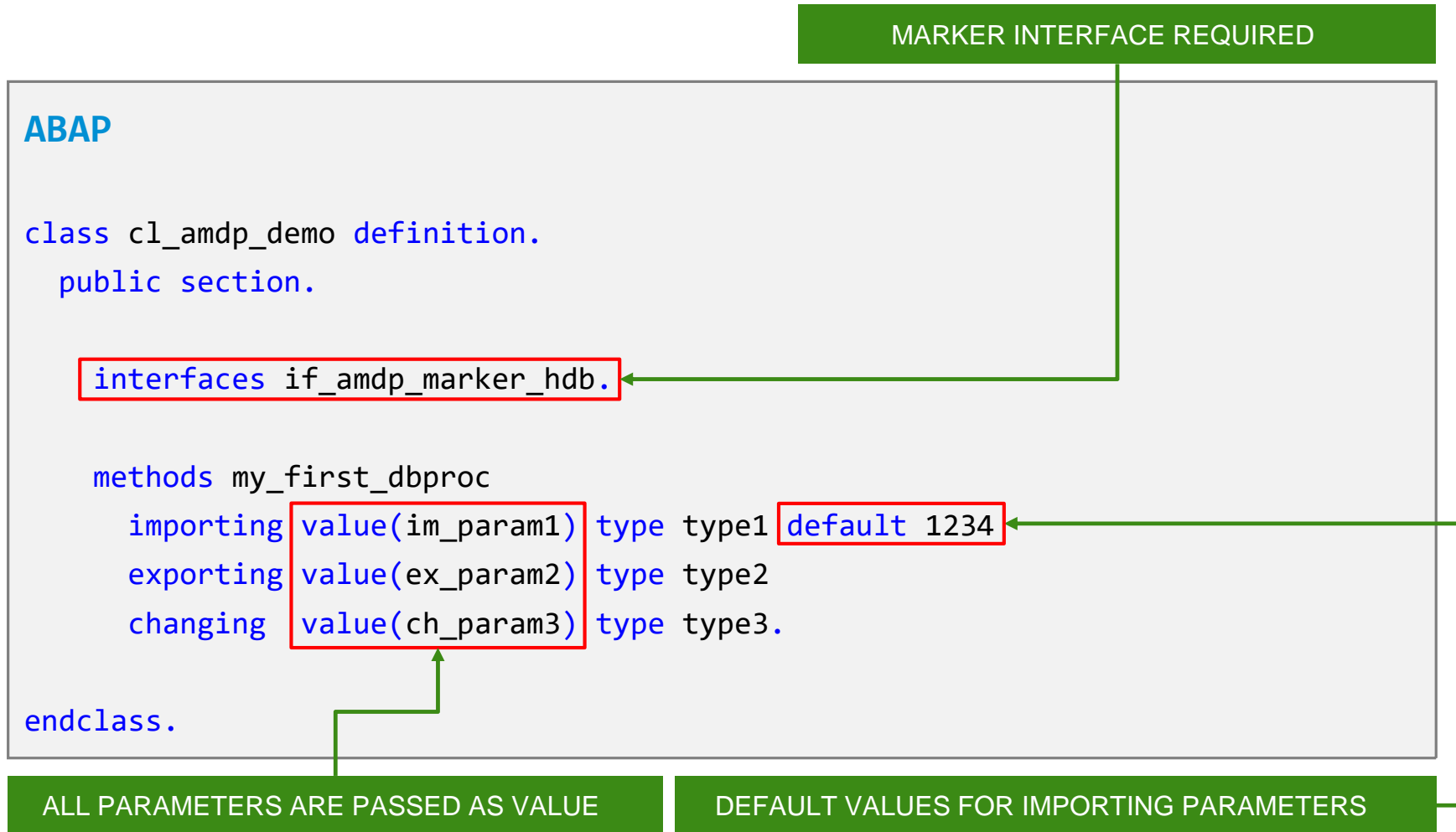
Parameter list  
Return Parameter  
Reference to implementing method

## 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

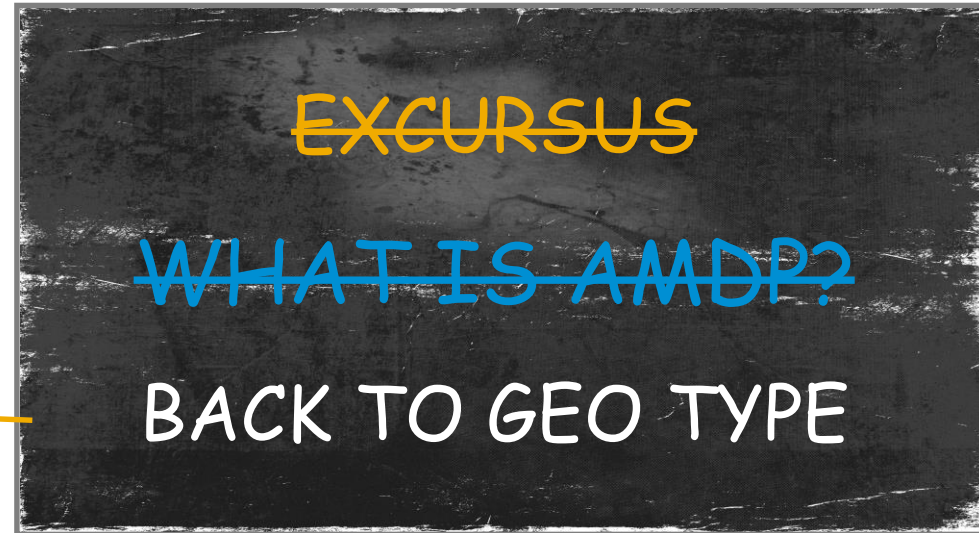
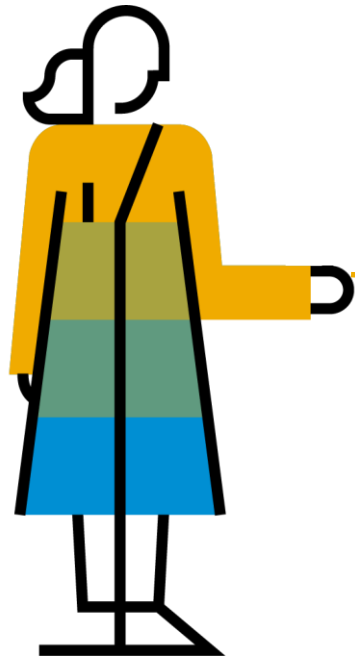
SQLSCRIPT OPTION *read-only*

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;  
  contruction_date  : abap.datn;  
  contruction_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	0101000020E6100000000000000000001440000000000000014C0
2	SAP	0101000020E6100000000000000000001440000000000000014C0
3	SAP	0101000020E6100000000000000000001440000000000000014C0

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_spacial_data_amdp definition public final create public .  
  public section.  
    interfaces if_amdp_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_spacial_data_amdp 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.
```



```
class zcl_caa104_spacial_data_amdp definition public final create public.  
  public section.  
    interfaces if_amdp_marker_hdb.  
    class-methods coverage  
      importing value(iv_id) type int4  
      returning value(et_customer) type tt_customer.  
  endclass.  
  
class zcl_caa104_spacial_data_amdp implementation.  
  
  method run.  
  
    data(lt_customers) = zcl_caa104_spacial_data_amdp=>COVERAGE( iv_state_id = '1001' ).  
  
    "display result  
  
  endmethod.  
endclass.
```

AMDP CALL

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