Objectives

In this Chapter we will discuss

– Overview of LDB
– Usage of LDB in ABAP Program
– Advantages of LDB
Two ways of accessing data from database tables

- Accessing data using SELECT.

  You can read and analyze data from all database tables known to the SAP system by using SELECT statement with its different clauses.

- Accessing data using Logical Database (LDB).

  Logical databases provide a method for accessing data in database tables which differs from the SELECT statement. You can link a logical database to an ABAP/4 report program as an attribute, it then supplies the report program with a set of hierarchically structured table lines which can be taken from different database tables.
Comparison of Access Methods

- Report with SELECT statements
  - Report ........
  - Tables spfli, sflight, sbook.
  - SELECT * from spfli where ...
  - <processing block>
  - SELECT * from sflight where ...
  - <processing block>
  - SELECT * from sbook where ...
  - <processing block>
  - ENDSELECT.
  - ENDSELECT.

- Report with LDB
  - Report ........
  - Tables spfli, sflight, sbook.
  - Get spfli.
  - <processing block>
  - Get sflight.
  - <processing block>
  - Get sbook.
  - <processing block>
  - ENDSELECT.
• An easy-to-use standard user interface
• Meaningful data selection
• Central authorization checks for database accesses
• Check functions which check that user input is complete, correct and plausible
• Good read access performance while retaining the hierarchical data view determined by the application logic
• Create and design your own selection screen versions
Go to transaction ‘SE36’ . Click F4 for list of LDBs’ . You will get the following screen . Fill up the relevant fields and pick up the required LDB .
Logical databases allow you to program several different tasks centrally. You use the Logical database to perform the following tasks:

– If several reports read the same data, you can code the read accesses in a single LDB.

– If you want to use the same user interface for several reports, you can implement this easily with the selection screens of logical database.

– Authorization checks for central data are coded centrally in logical database.

– If you want to improve response times, logical databases permit you to take a number of measures to achieve this.
• Structure
• Selections
• Database program
The structure of a logical database is usually based on the foreign key relationships between hierarchical tables in the R/3 System.

Logical databases have a tree-like structure, which can be defined as follows:

- There is a single node at the highest level. This is known as the root node.
- Each node can have one or several branches.
- Each node is derived from one other node.
- Structure of LDB
• Selections

The selections in a logical database are defined using the normal statements for defining selection screens, that is,

PARAMETERS

SELECT-OPTIONS

SELECTION-SCREEN

–Example

SELECT-OPTIONS SLIFNR FOR LFA1-LIFNR.
PARAMETERS PBUKRS LIKE LFB1-BUKRS FOR
TABLE LFB1.
• Selections

  – Dynamic Selections

    The tables defined in the structure can have dynamic selections using the following code in the Selections Include program

    SELECTION-SCREEN DYNAMIC SELECTION FOR TABLE <tbnam>

  – Field Selections

    The tables for which field selection is defined can be called from the ABAP/4 program using GET <tbnam> Fields <f1> ....<fn> addition. The code for field selection in the Selections Include program is:

    SELECTION-SCREEN FIELD SELECTION FOR TABLE <tbnam>
Database Program

The name of the database program of a logical database <ldb> conforms to the naming convention SAPDB<ldb>.

It serves as a container for subroutines, which the ABAP runtime environment calls when a logical database is processed.
• Database Program

  – Subroutines in LDB

  FORM LDB_PROCESS_INIT

  Called once only before the logical database is processed. It prepares it to be called more than once by the function module LDB_PROCESS.

  FORM INIT

  Called once only before the selection screen is processed.

  FORM PBO

  Called before the selection screen is displayed, each time it is displayed. Consequently, it is only called when you use the logical database with an executable program, not with the function module LDB_PROCESS
• Database Program

  – Subroutines in LDB

    FORM PAI

    Called when the user interacts with the selection screen. Consequently, it is only called when you use the logical database with an executable program, not with the function module LDB_PROCESS.

    FORM LDB_PROCESS_CHECK_SELECTIONS

    Called instead of the subroutine PAI if the logical database is called using the function module LDB_PROCESS without a selection screen. This subroutine can check the selections passed in the function module interface.
• **Database Program**

  – **Subroutines in LDB**

    ```
    FORM PUT_<node>
    
    Called in the sequence defined in the structure.
    Reads the data from the node `<node>` and uses the
    
    PUT `<node>`.  
    
    Statement to trigger a corresponding GET event in the ABAP runtime environment.
    ```
• Structure

![Diagram showing the structure with nodes LFA1, LFB1, LFC1, and BKPF.]

• Selections in the Selection Include

SELECT-OPTIONS:  SLIFNR  FOR LFA1-LIFNR,
SBUKRS  FOR LFB1-BUKRS,
SGJAHR  FOR LFC1-GJAHR,
SBELNR  FOR BKPF-BELNR.
*-------------------------------------------------------*
* DATABASE PROGRAM OF THE LOGICAL DATABASE TEST_LDB    *
*-------------------------------------------------------*
PROGRAM SAPDBTEST_LDB DEFINING DATABASE TEST_LDB.

TABLES: LFA1,
        LFB1,
        LFC1,
        BKPF.

*-------------------------------------------------------*
* Initialize selection screen (process before PBO)      *
*-------------------------------------------------------*
FORM INIT.
    ....
ENDFORM.                  "INIT

*-------------------------------------------------------*
* PBO of selection screen (always before selection screen) *
*-------------------------------------------------------*
FORM PBO.
    ....
ENDFORM.                  "PBO
FORM PAI USING FNAME MARK.
CASE FNAME.
   WHEN 'SLIFNR'.
      
   WHEN 'SBUKRS'.
      
   WHEN 'SGJAHR'.
      
   WHEN 'SBELNR'.
      
ENDCASE.
ENDFORM.                     "PAI

* Call event GET LFA1

*-------------------------------------------------------*
FORM PUT_LFA1.
    SELECT * FROM LFA1
    WHERE LIFNR IN SLIFNR.
    PUT LFA1.
ENDSELECT.
ENDFORM.                                "PUT_LFA1

*-------------------------------------------------------*
* Call event GET LFB1 *
*-------------------------------------------------------*
FORM PUT_LFB1.
    SELECT * FROM LFB1
    WHERE LIFNR = LFA1-LIFNR
    AND BUKRS IN SBULRS.
    CASE FNAME.
        WHEN 'SLIFNR'.
            ....
        WHEN 'SBUKRS'.
            ....
        WHEN 'SGJahr'.
            ....
        WHEN 'SBELNR'.
            ....
    ENDCASE.
ENDFORM.                                "PAI
*-------------------------------------------------------*
* Call event GET LFA1                                  *
*-------------------------------------------------------*

PUT LFB1.
     ENDSELECT.
ENDFORM.                      "PUT_LFB1

*-------------------------------------------------------*
* Call event GET LFC1                                  *
*-------------------------------------------------------*

FORM PUT_LFC1.
    SELECT * FROM LFC1
       WHERE LIFNR = LFA1-LIFNR
       AND BUKRS = LFB1-BUKRS
       AND GJAHR IN SGJAHR.
    PUT LFC1.
    ENDSELECT.
*-------------------------------------------------------*
* Call event GET BKPF*
*-------------------------------------------------------*

FORM PUT_BKPF.
SELECT * FROM BKPF
  WHERE BUKRS = LFB1-BUKRS
  AND BELNR IN SBELNR
  AND GJAHR IN SGJAHR.
  PUT BKPF.
ENDSELECT.

ENDFORM.  "PUT_BKPF"
• Relation between PUT and GET statements
• **Relation between PUT and GET statements**

REPORT DEMO.
NODES: SPFLI, SFLIGHT.
GET SFLIGHT.
WRITE: / SPFLI-CARRID, SPFLI-CONNID.

![Diagram of Connections window with fields for Airline carrier, Dep. airport, Dest. airport, Departure date, MAX, and OCC]
• To check whether a logical database is correct and complete, choose Check on the initial screen. Then see a screen which displays these checks:
• Two methods for database selections
• Comparison between the two methods
• Components of LDB
• Task of LDB
• Advantages of LDB
• Linking LDB in ABAP Report
• Searching LDB
• Example of LDB
• Checking LDB
Exercise 1

- Write a report for getting the Purchasing document number using LDB ‘EMM’

REPORT Z_LOG_DATA_EXP1.

TABLES: EKKO.

*Get the data from the LDB
GET EKKO.

IF SY-SUBRC EQ 0.
*Write purchasing document number
  WRITE: / EKKO-EBELN.
ENDIF.
• Exercise 2
  – Write a report for getting the Purchasing document number using LDB ‘EMM’ using the GET statement with FIELDS addition

REPORT Z_LOG_DATA_EXP1.

TABLES: EKKO.

*Get only the purchasing document number from the LDB
GET EKKO FIELDS EBELN.

IF SY-SUBRC EQ 0.

*Write the purchasing document number
  WRITE: / EKKO-EBELN.

ENDIF.
• Exercise 3
  – Write a report for getting the Purchasing document number using LDB ‘EMM’ using the GET LATE statement

REPORT Z_LOG_DATA_EXP3.

TABLES: EKKO, EKPO, EKET.

* This GET statement will be executed after all GET statements
GET EKKO LATE FIELDS EBELN.

IF SY-SUBRC EQ 0.

*Write the purchasing document number
  WRITE: / 'Purchasing Document number ', EKKO-EBELN.

ENDIF.
• Exercise 3
  – Write a report for getting the Purchasing document number using LDB ‘EMM’ using the GET statement with FIELDS addition

GET EKPO.

IF SY-SUBRC EQ 0.
  * Write the material number
    WRITE: / 'Material Number', EKPO-MATNR.
ENDIF.

GET EKET.

IF SY-SUBRC EQ 0.

  * Write the quantity
    WRITE: / 'Quantity', EKET-WEMNG.
ENDIF
Exercise 4

- Write a report for hiding the fields on the selection screen generated by the LDB ‘EMM’

REPORT Z_LOG_DATA_EXP4.

TABLES: EKKO, EKPO.

AT SELECTION-SCREEN OUTPUT.

* Loop at screen internal table
LOOP AT SCREEN.

  IF SCREEN-NAME = '%_EM_WERKS_%_APP_%-TEXT'.
  SCREEN-INVISIBLE = '1'.
  MODIFY SCREEN.
  ENDIF.
• Exercise 4
  
  – Write a report for hiding the fields on the selection screen generated by the LDB ‘EMM’

```plaintext
IF SCREEN-NAME = 'EM_WERKS-LOW'.
   SCREEN-INVISIBLE = '1'.
   SCREEN-INPUT = '0'.
   MODIFY SCREEN.
ENDIF.

IF SCREEN-NAME = 'EM_WERKS-HIGH'.
   SCREEN-INVISIBLE = '1'.
   SCREEN-INPUT = '0'.
   MODIFY SCREEN.
ENDIF.
```
• Exercise 4
  – Write a report for hiding the fields on the selection screen generated by the LDB ‘EMM’

  IF SCREEN-NAME = '%_EM_WERKS_%_APP_%-VALU_PUSH'.
    SCREEN-INVISIBLE = '1' .
    MODIFY SCREEN.
  ENDIF.

  ENDLOOP.

  START-OF-SELECTION.

  GET EKKO LATE .

  IF SY-SUBRC EQ 0 .
• Exercise 4
  – Write a report for hiding the fields on the selection screen generated by the LDB ‘EMM’

  WRITE: / 'Purchasing Document Number ', EKKO-EBELN.
  ENDIFF.

  GET EKPO FIELDS MATNR.

  IF SY-SUBRC EQ 0.
    WRITE: / 'Material Number ', EKPO-MATNR.
  ENDIFF.