PSA Troubleshooting in SAP BW

Applies to:

SAP BW 7.0

Summary

This article describes the various PSA troubleshooting options available in BI 7.0. Various backend tables and the PSA reports are explained in detail.

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Author Bio

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Definition

The Persistent Staging Area (PSA) is the inbound storage area for data from the source systems in the BI system.
The requested data is saved, unchanged from the source system.
Request data is stored in the transfer structure format in transparent, relational database tables of the BI system in which the request data is stored in the format of the DataSource.
The data format remains unchanged, meaning that no summarization or transformations take place, as is the case with InfoCubes.

PSA and BI 7

The Persistent staging area (PSA), the entry layer for data in BI, has been changed in SAP NetWeaver 7.0.
Previously, the PSA table was part of the transfer structure.
You managed the PSA table in the Administrator Workbench in its own object tree.

Now you manage the PSA table for the entry layer from the DataSource.
The PSA table for the entry layer is generated when you activate the DataSource.
In an object tree in the Data Warehousing Workbench, you choose the context menu option Manage to display a DataSource in PSA table management.
You can display or delete data here. Alternatively, you can access PSA maintenance from the load process monitor. Therefore, the PSA tree is obsolete.
You can no longer call the PSA tree from the Data Warehousing Workbench (DWB).

PSA From Datasource
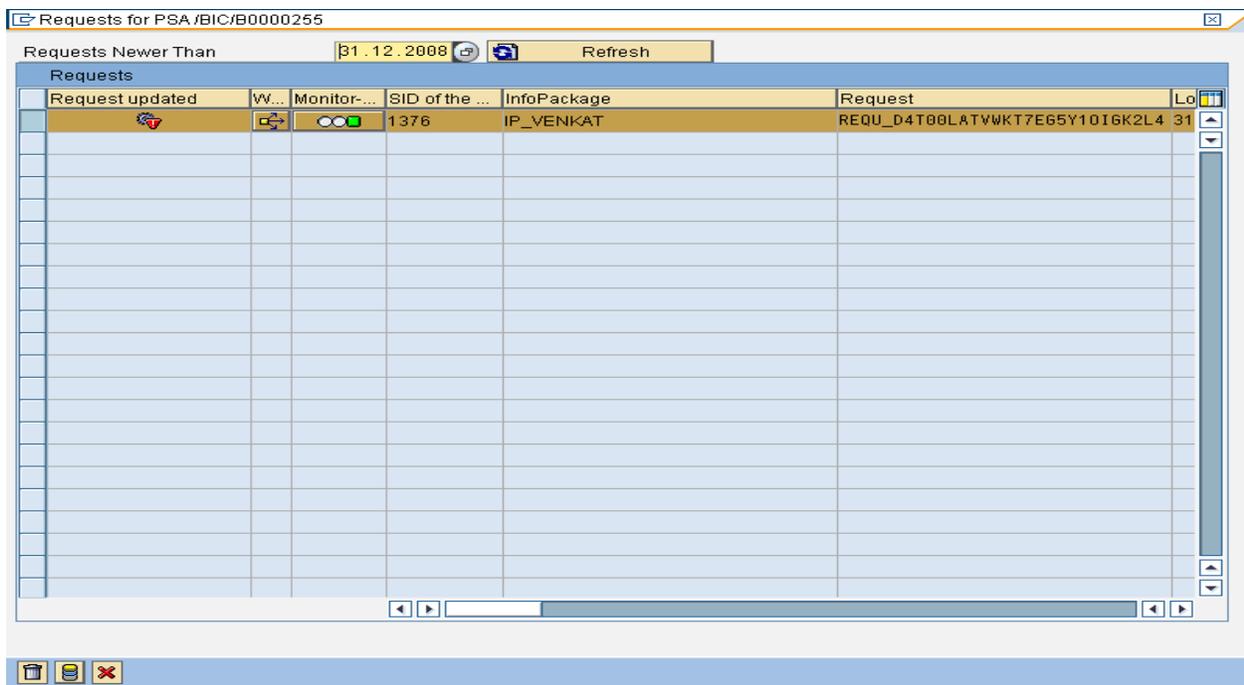
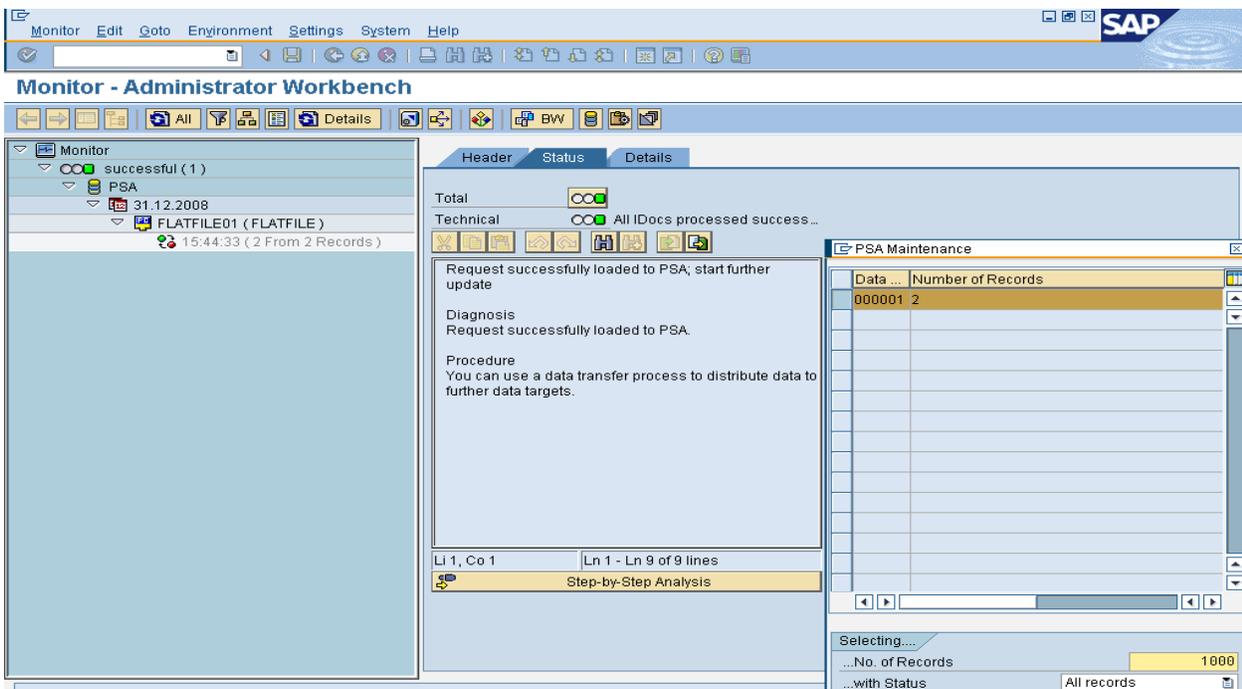A transparent PSA table is created for every DataSource that is activated. The PSA tables each have the same structure as their respective DataSource. They are also flagged with key fields for the request ID, the data package number, and the data record number.

InfoPackages load the data from the source into the PSA. The data from the PSA is processed with data transfer processes.

With the context menu entry Manage for a DataSource in the Data Warehousing Workbench you can go to the PSA maintenance for data records of a request or delete request data from the PSA table of this DataSource. You can also go to the PSA maintenance from the monitor for requests of the load process. Using partitioning, you can separate the dataset of a PSA table into several smaller, physically independent, and redundancy-free units. This separation can mean improved performance when you update data from the PSA. In the Implementation Guide with *SAP NetWeaver* → *Business Intelligence* → *Connections to Other Systems* → *Maintain Control Parameters for Data Transfer* you define the number of data records needed to create a new partition. Only data records from a complete request are stored in a partition. The specified value is a threshold value.

RSTSODS

RSTSODSREQUEST

Get the ODSNAME from RSTSODSREQUEST And based on that you ca get the PSA table From RSTSODS.

RSTSODSREQUESTPG

RSTSODSFIELD

RSTSODSPART

PSA Table in DataDictionary

Useful Reports

Part No = (N-1)

If the PSATABLE part number is 1 and Part no Is 2 In RSTSODS part, It must be actually 2-1 = 1.

The Difference should always be 1, Else it is Inconsistent. If so Run

SE38 → SAP_PSA_PARTNO_CORRECT.

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