

**How-to Guide
SAP NetWeaver 2004s**



How To... Routines within Transformations

Version 1.00 – February 2006

**Applicable Releases:
SAP NetWeaver 2004s
(BI Capabilities of SAP NetWeaver 2004s)**

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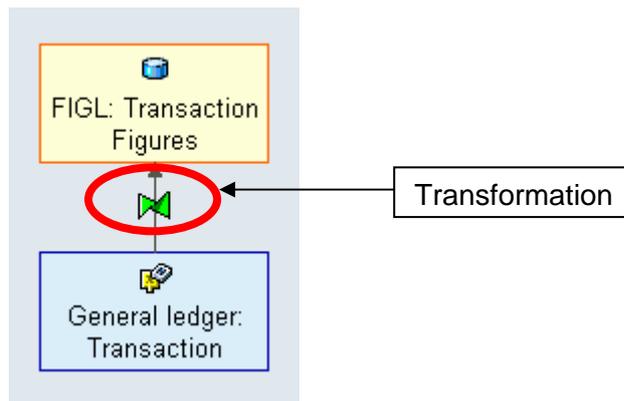
1 Business Scenario

You have been tasked to manipulate and transform the data flowing through your data warehouse. You were asked to do the following:

- 1) You need to delete a select number of records within the data package based upon a particular pattern that the records being loaded have:
- 2) Populate a field based upon values of other fields being passed in the load process.
- 3) Derive an additional field for the target record structure

In order to accomplish these tasks it has been determined that you need to invoke the use of routines within the transformations of SAP NetWeaver 2004s Business Intelligence.

For purposes of our example, (use of these routines is of course not limited to this particular example) your company is implementing FI-GL and loading data from the FI_GL_1 DataSource in SAP R/3. You are loading this data into the level 1 DataStore Object 0FIGL_O06. See diagram below:



This transformation will be enhanced via routines by performing the following actions:

- 1) All records that do not have either a value for Debit Postings or Credit Postings will be deleted from the data package in the start routine
- 2) The Debit/Credit Indicator field in the target structure will be populated in an individual characteristic routine.
- 3) An additional Plan/Actual field will be populated in the end routine.

2 Introduction

Within the BI Capabilities for SAP NetWeaver 2004s there is a new methodology for manipulating data as it moves through your SAP Business Information Warehouse. This methodology is called Transformations.

Transformations are made up at least **one** transformation rule.

- Transformation rules map any number of source fields to at least one field in the target. You can use different rules types for this.
- The different rule types available within a transformation rule are laid out below
 - Constants – A field can be filled directly with a value that is predetermined
 - Formula – Formula Builder and Transformation Library
 - Reading Master Data – Derive values off of existing master data
 - Time Update – When performing a time update, an automatic time conversion and a time distribution are available
 - Unit of Measure Conversion / Currency Translation
 - Initial – Leave a fields value blank
 - **Routines** – Custom code which you have written that will determine based on the programmed logic what the eventual value(s) of a field will be.

In this how-to paper we will be focus on how these routines can be used within our data warehouse to meet different needs.

The different types of routines that are available within Transformations are listed below:

- **The Start Routine**
- Routine for updating Key Figures
- **Routine for updating Characteristics**
- **End Routine**
- Expert Routine

The three transformation routine types **high lighted** above will be those which we will address today in our scenario.

NOTE: Routines as they existed in previous releases are no longer subroutines, they are ABAP Objects methods. Similar to the migration from procedural to object-oriented programming seen with the move from CMOD Customer Exits to BaDI's in SAP BI we are seeing this same move here with the transition from Update/Transfer Rules to Transformations.

3 Step by Step Solution

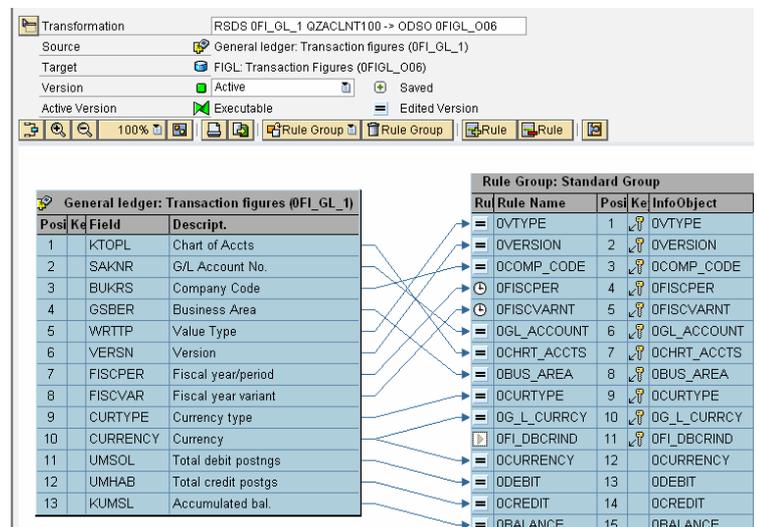
In order to eliminate all zero debit and credit records coming through in the data package a transformation is needed.

3.1 Create a Transformation

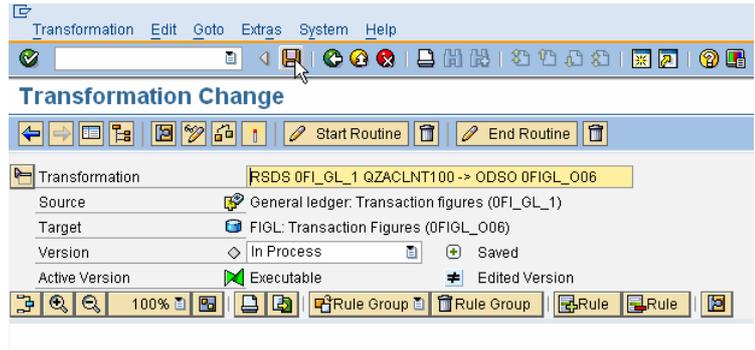
1. Right Click on the target object and select the Create Transformation option.



2. Create the relevant direct mappings by dragging and dropping the source field to their relevant targets.

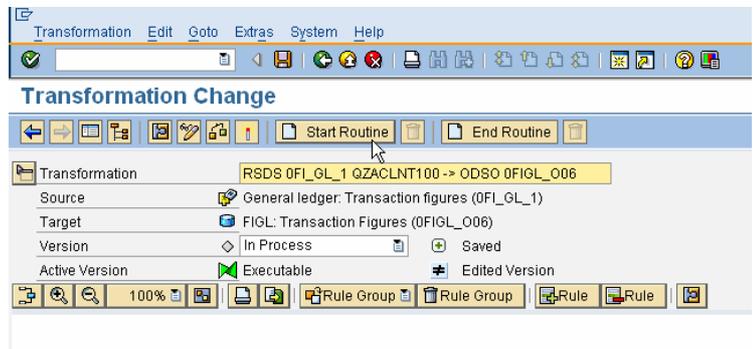


- Now save the transformation rule group.



3.2 Create a Start Routine

- From change mode in the Transformation click on the Create start routine button.



- From within the start routine there are two sections of code to be filled.
 - Global Section (optional)
 - Local Section

Navigate to the Local section

```

METHOD start_routine.
===== Segments =====
  FIELD-SYMBOLS:
    <SOURCE_FIELDS> TYPE ty_s_SC_1.
  I
  *$$$ begin of routine - insert your code only below this line
  ... "insert your code here

  *$$$ end of routine - insert your code only before this line
  ENDMETHOD.                "start routine
  
```

NOTE: Unlike within a subroutine where you would see the fields being passed into and out of the subroutine in the first line of the form declaration, within methods these fields are defined in the definition of the method within this class. (see appendix 4.1 for a detailed description of the start routine definition)

3. Tasked to eliminate all records that have neither a debit nor a credit, the first and only step is insert a delete statement

- The source package is filtered.

The Start Routine is now complete

```

METHOD start_routine.
==== Segments ====

FIELD-SYMBOLS:
<SOURCE_FIELDS> TYPE _ty_s_SC_1.

*$$$ begin of routine - insert your code only below this line   *--*
... "insert your code here

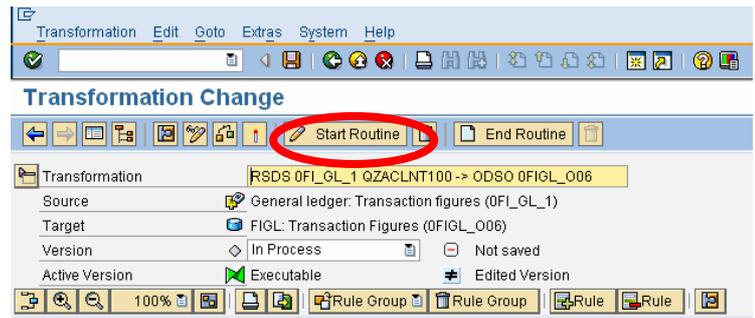
DELETE SOURCE_PACKAGE where UMHAB = 0 and umsol = 0.

*$$$ end of routine - insert your code only before this line   *--*
ENDMETHOD.               "start routine

```

4. Save the Start Routine and enter back into change mode for the Transformation. Save the Transformation as well.

- There now exists a pencil on the start routine icon which is indicative of the fact that a start routine exists.



3.3 Create a Routine for Updating Characteristics

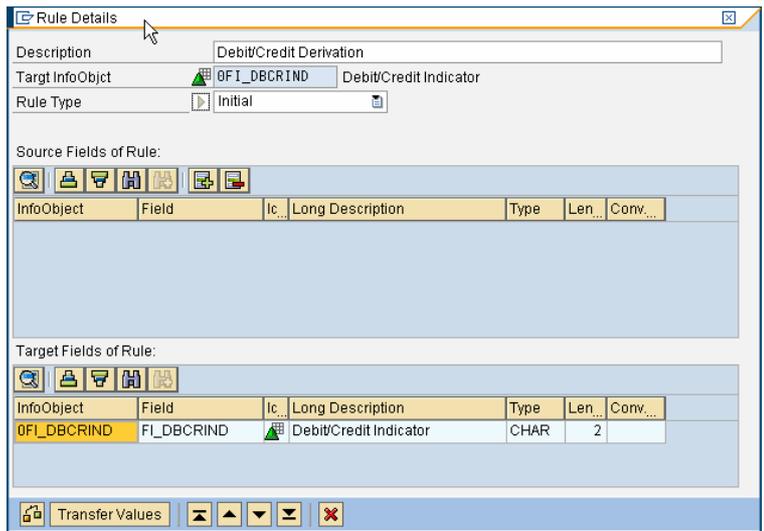
1. As dictated by the customer the next step is to populate the Debit/Credit indicator with a value of 'D' if there is a debit posting on the record and a 'C' if there is a credit posting on the record.

- Right-Click on the Debit/Credit Indicator field within the rule group and click on the Rule Details button.

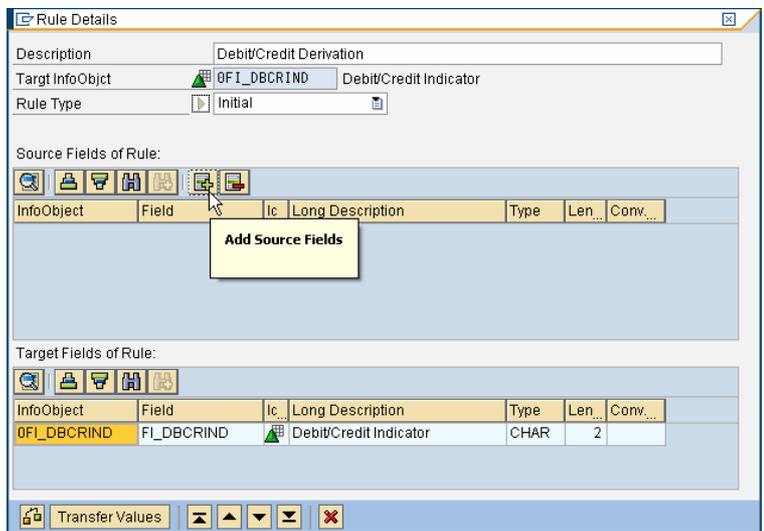
Rule Group: Standard Group						
Ru	Rule Name	Posi	Ke	InfoObject	Ico	Descript.
→	OVTYPE	1	🔑	OVTYPE	📊	Value Type for Reporting
→	OVERSION	2	🔑	OVERSION	📊	Version
→	OCOMP_CODE	3	🔑	OCOMP_CODE	📊	Company code
→	OFISCPER	4	🔑	OFISCPER	🕒	Fiscal year / period
→	OFISCVARNT	5	🔑	OFISCVARNT	🕒	Fiscal year variant
→	DGL_ACCOUNT	6	🔑	DGL_ACCOUNT	📊	G/L Account
→	OCHRT_ACCTS	7	🔑	OCHRT_ACCTS	📊	Chart of accounts
→	OBUS_AREA	8	🔑	OBUS_AREA	📊	Business area
→	OCURTYPE	9	🔑	OCURTYPE	📊	Currency Type
→	DG_L_CURRCY	10	🔑	DG_L_CURRCY	📊	Update Currency for General Ledger T
→	OFI_DBCRIND	11	🔑	OFI_DBCRIND	📊	Debit/Credit Indicator
→	OCURRENCY	12	🔑	OCURRENCY	📊	Currency
→	ODEBIT	13	📊	ODEBIT	📊	Total Debit
→	OCREDIT	14	📊	OCREDIT	📊	Total credit postings



2. Give a Description to the rule being created.



3. Now the source fields:
UMSOL – *Total Debit Postgs*
UMHAB – *Total Credit Postgs*
need to be added to the rule so they can be accessed within the routine. Add the two fields and hit the Green OK button.



NOTE: You could also assign the fields to the rule via drawing a link to the rule box in the netgraph UI of the transformations.

Field	Key	Long Description
<input type="checkbox"/> KTOPL		Chart of Accts
<input type="checkbox"/> SAKNR		G/L Account No.
<input type="checkbox"/> BUKRS		Company Code
<input type="checkbox"/> GSBER		Business Area
<input type="checkbox"/> WRTPP		Value Type
<input type="checkbox"/> VERSN		Version
<input type="checkbox"/> FISCPER		Fiscal year/period
<input type="checkbox"/> FISCVAR		Fiscal year variant
<input type="checkbox"/> CURTYPE		Currency type
<input type="checkbox"/> CURRENCY		Currency
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UMSOL		Total debit postngs
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UMHAB		Total credit postngs
<input type="checkbox"/> KUMSL		Accumulated bal.

4. Within this piece of code the logic needs to be added to derive either a 'D' or a 'C' for our result field.

NOTE: Please see the appendix 4.2 for detailed description of the characteristic routine definition.

```

CLASS routine IMPLEMENTATION.
  METHOD compute_OFI_DBCRIND.
    DATA:
      MONITOR_REC TYPE rsmonitor.

    *$$$ begin of routine - insert your code only below this line
    ... "insert your code here
    *-- fill table "MONITOR" with values of structure "MONITOR_REC"
    *- to make monitor entries
    ... "to cancel the update process
    * raise exception type CX_RSROUT_ABORT.
    ... "to skip a record"
    * raise exception type CX_RSROUT_SKIP_RECORD.

    * result value of the routine
    RESULT = .

    *$$$ end of routine - insert your code only before this line
  ENDMETHOD.

```

5. A conditional statement needs to be created that determines whether the debit posting field has a value (triggering the population of the the result with a 'D') or the credit posting field has a value (triggering the population of the result with a 'C').

- The debit and credit postings are checked for values if the debit posting has a value not equal to zero and the credit posting value is equal to zero we assign the value 'D', for debit to the debit/credit indicator.
- On the other hand, if the credit posting's value is not equal to zero and the debit posting's value is, the value 'C', for credit is assigned to the debit/credit indicator.

6. The last step is to catch an exception if both the credit and debit fields have a value this is an error so a message needs to be written to the monitor and we will raise an exception to stop the load.

```

CLASS routine IMPLEMENTATION.

METHOD compute_OFI_DBCRIND.

DATA:
    MONITOR_REC    TYPE rsmonitor.

*$$$ begin of routine - insert your code only below this line    ***
... "insert your code here
*-- fill table "MONITOR" with values of structure "MONITOR_REC"
*- to make monitor entries
... "to cancel the update process
* raise exception type CX_RSROUT_ABORT.
... "to skip a record"
* raise exception type CX_RSROUT_SKIP_RECORD.

* result value of the routine
if SOURCE_FIELDS-UMHAB ne 0 and SOURCE_FIELDS-UMSOL eq 0.
    result = 'D'.
ELSEIF SOURCE_FIELDS-UMHAB eq 0 and SOURCE_FIELDS-UMSOL ne 0.
    result = 'C'.
else.

endif.

*$$$ end of routine - insert your code only before this line    ***
ENDMETHOD.
"compute OFI DBCRIND

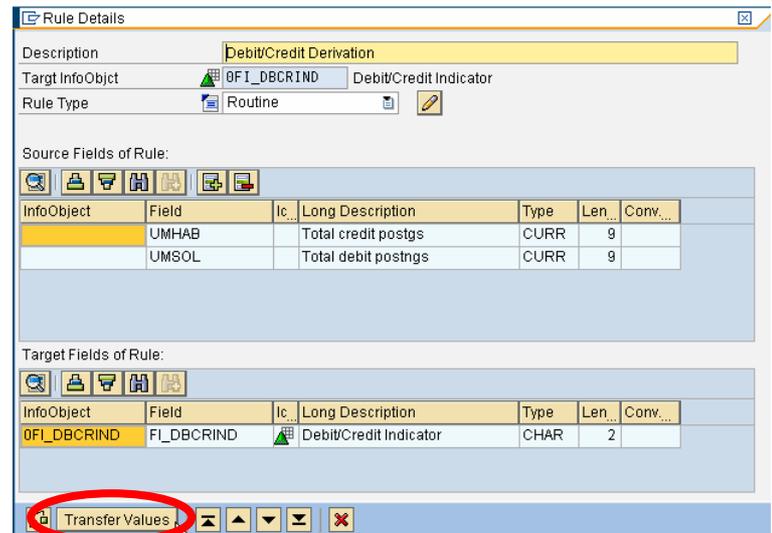
```

```

* result value of the routine
if source_fields-umhab ne 0 and source_fields-umsol eq 0.
    result = 'D'.
elseif source_fields-umhab eq 0 and source_fields-umsol ne 0.
    result = 'C'.
else.
    monitor_rec-msgid = 'ZMESSAGE'.
    monitor_rec-msgty = 'E'.
    monitor_rec-msgno = '001'.
    monitor_rec-msgv1 = 'ERROR, D/C Indicator'.
    monitor_rec-msgv2 = source_fields-umhab.
    monitor_rec-msgv3 = source_fields-umsol.
    raise exception type cx_rsROUT_abort.
endif.

```

7. Save the Characteristic Routine and Transfer the values back to the Rule Group. Save your Transformations.



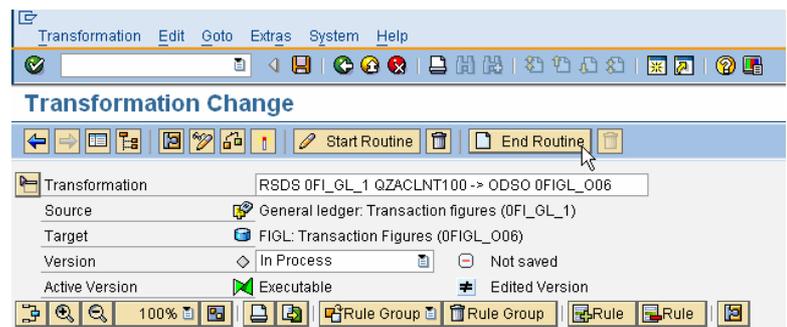
3.4 Create End Routine

1. The final routine to be created is the end routine, this routine will populate the Plan/Actual Indicator. The routine will read the R/3 value type field and if the value being passed is a 10 (Actual), the value 'A' will be assigned to the Plan/Actual indicator. If the value type has the value 20 (Plan), the value 'P' will be assigned, otherwise the indicator will remain in its initial state.

Begin by clicking on the create button for the End Routine.

2. The end routine to be populated looks very similar to the start routine (see appendix 4.3 for details of the method definition's interface). The result_package needs to be looped through where the R/3 value types are either plan (20) or actual (10) value types.

- The code here is looping through the result_package into the field symbol <result_fields> provided by the method only for records that have the value types 10 or 20.



```

METHOD end_routine.
==== Segments ===

FIELD-SYMBOLS:
  <RESULT_FIELDS>      TYPE ty_s_TG_1.

*$$$ begin of routine - insert your code only below this line
... "insert your code here
  loop at RESULT_PACKAGE ASSIGNING <RESULT_FIELDS>
    where VTYPE eq '10' or VTYPE eq '20'.

  endloop.
*$$$ end of routine - insert your code only before this line
ENDMETHOD.           "end routine

```

3. If the value type of a given record is 10 the plan/actual indicator receives the value 'A' for actual. If the value type is 20 the value passed to the plan/actual indicator is 'P' for plan.

- The conditional case statement inserted evaluates the R/3 value type and based on its value gives the appropriate value to the plan/actual indicator.

4. Save the end routine. Save and activate the Transformation.

```

method end_routine.
==== Segments ====

field-symbols:
<result_fields>      type ty_s_tg_1.

*$$$ begin of routine - insert your code only below this line   *--
... "insert your code here
loop at result_package assigning <result_fields>
where vtype eq '010' or vtype eq '020'.
case <result_fields>-vtype.
  when '010'.
    <result_fields>-/bic/zplactual = 'A'. "Actual
  when '020'.
    <result_fields>-/bic/zplactual = 'P'. "Plan
endcase.
endloop.
*$$$ end of routine - insert your code only before this line   *--
endmethod.
"end_routine

```

3.5 Examine DataSource

1. Before starting the data load to test the new Transformation logic the dataSource should be examined.

- The DataSource has been loaded with a limited set of records. Only records for G/L Account 0000453000 for the year 1998 have been loaded.
- From the DataSource, it can be determined that the records for period 7 through 16 will be deleted. It can also be determined that all of the records are credit postings and are actuals due to the R/3 value type of 10 shown.

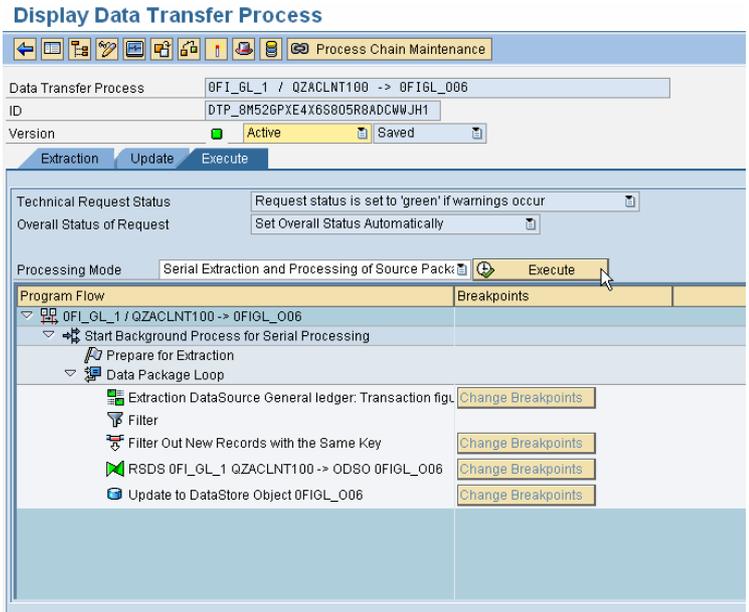
PSA Maintenance

Data records to be edited

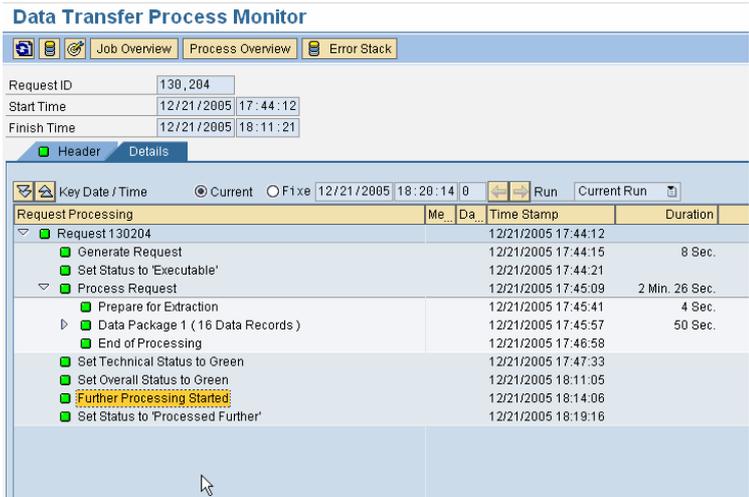
Status	DataPacket	Data Rec.	KTOPL	SAKNR	BUKRS	GSBER	WRTPP	VERSN	FISCPER	FISCVAR	CURTYPE	CURRENCY	UMSOL	UMHAB	KUMSL
		1	INT	0000453000	1000	9900	10	001	1998001	K4	10	EUR	449.49	0.00	449.49
		2	INT	0000453000	1000	9900	10	001	1998002	K4	10	EUR	441.05	0.00	890.54
		3	INT	0000453000	1000	9900	10	001	1998003	K4	10	EUR	419.26	0.00	1,309.80
		4	INT	0000453000	1000	9900	10	001	1998004	K4	10	EUR	449.49	0.00	1,759.29
		5	INT	0000453000	1000	9900	10	001	1998005	K4	10	EUR	414.81	0.00	2,174.10
		6	INT	0000453000	1000	9900	10	001	1998006	K4	10	EUR	441.05	0.00	2,615.15
		7	INT	0000453000	1000	9900	10	001	1998007	K4	10	EUR	0.00	0.00	2,615.15
		8	INT	0000453000	1000	9900	10	001	1998008	K4	10	EUR	0.00	0.00	2,615.15
		9	INT	0000453000	1000	9900	10	001	1998009	K4	10	EUR	0.00	0.00	2,615.15
		10	INT	0000453000	1000	9900	10	001	1998010	K4	10	EUR	0.00	0.00	2,615.15
		11	INT	0000453000	1000	9900	10	001	1998011	K4	10	EUR	0.00	0.00	2,615.15
		12	INT	0000453000	1000	9900	10	001	1998012	K4	10	EUR	0.00	0.00	2,615.15
		13	INT	0000453000	1000	9900	10	001	1998013	K4	10	EUR	0.00	0.00	2,615.15
		14	INT	0000453000	1000	9900	10	001	1998014	K4	10	EUR	0.00	0.00	2,615.15
		15	INT	0000453000	1000	9900	10	001	1998015	K4	10	EUR	0.00	0.00	2,615.15
		16	INT	0000453000	1000	9900	10	001	1998016	K4	10	EUR	0.00	0.00	2,615.15

3.6 Execute Data Transfer Process & Verify Results

- The next step is to execute the data package.
 - From within the DataWarehousing Workbench identify the data transfer process created to load the 0FIGL_006 DataStore Object right click and hit display.
 - Navigate to the execute tab.
 - Choose the execute button.



- Verify within the Data Transfer Process Monitor that the load into the DataStore Object 0FIGL_006 was successful.



- Validate that the data and the transformation logic performed as expected.

- Six records should have loaded for the first six periods of 1998 for GL/Account 0000453000.
- The six records should all be marked with a Debit/Credit indicator 'C'
- All six records should also have a value of 'A' for the plan/actual indicator.

Data Browser: Table /BI0/AFI_GL_00600 Select Entries 6

Table: /BI0/AFI_GL_00600
Displayed Fields: 17 of 17 Fixed Columns 11 List Width 0250

VTYP	VERSION	COMP_CODE	FISCPER	FISCVARNT	GL_ACCOUNT	CHRT_ACCTS	BUS_AREA	CURTYPE	GL_CURRNCY	FL_DSCRING	FBIC/ZPLACTUAL	CURRENCY
010	001	1000	1998001	K4	0000453000	INT	9900	10	EUR	C	A	EUR
010	001	1000	1998002	K4	0000453000	INT	9900	10	EUR	C	A	EUR
010	001	1000	1998003	K4	0000453000	INT	9900	10	EUR	C	A	EUR
010	001	1000	1998004	K4	0000453000	INT	9900	10	EUR	C	A	EUR
010	001	1000	1998005	K4	0000453000	INT	9900	10	EUR	C	A	EUR
010	001	1000	1998006	K4	0000453000	INT	9900	10	EUR	C	A	EUR

4 Appendix A: Example Transformations Code

4.1 START_ROUTINE

INTERFACE

METHODS

```
start_routine
  IMPORTING
    request                type rsrequest
    datapackid             type rsdatapid
  EXPORTING
    monitor                type rstr_ty_t_monitors
  CHANGING
    SOURCE_PACKAGE        type _ty_t_SC_1
  RAISING
    cx_rsrount_abort.
```

- REQUEST – Request ID of load in progress
- DATAPACKID – data package ID (i.e. 1, 2, 3)
- MONITOR – Messaging mechanism for Transformations, place informational and error messages inside the structure, it will then be displayed from within the monitor.
- SOURCE_PACKAGE – (formerly DATA_PACKAGE) Contains all of the data being passed into the Transformation from the specified source
- CX_RSROUT_ABORT – Class Exception when raised will cause the transformation process to halt.

4.2 ROUTINE FOR UPDATING CHARACTERISTICS

INTERFACE

METHODS

```
compute_0FI_DBCRIND
  IMPORTING
    request                type rsrequest
    datapackid             type rsdatapid
    SOURCE_FIELDS          type _ty_s_SC_1
  EXPORTING
    RESULT                 type _ty_s_TG_1-FI_DBCRIND
    monitor                type rstr_ty_t_monitor
  RAISING
    cx_rsrount_abort
    cx_rsrount_skip_record.
```

- REQUEST – Request ID of load in progress
- DATAPACKID – data package ID (i.e. 1, 2, 3)
- SOURCE_FIELDS – Structure containing the values of the field(s) specified as source fields when creating the rule.
- RESULT – Parameter that receives the desired result value for the characteristic.
- MONITOR – Messaging mechanism for Transformations, place informational and error messages inside the structure, it will then be displayed from within the monitor.
- CX_RSROUT_ABORT – Class Exception when raised will cause the transformation process to halt.

- CX_RSROUT_SKIP_RECORD – Class Exception when raised will cause the transformation process to skip a record.

4.3 END ROUTINE

INTERFACE

METHODS

```

end_routine
  IMPORTING
    request                type rsrequest
    datapackid             type rsdatapid
  EXPORTING
    monitor                type rstr_ty_t_monitors
  CHANGING
    RESULT_PACKAGE        type _ty_t_TG_1
  RAISING
    cx_rsROUT_abort.

```

- REQUEST – Request ID of load in progress
- DATAPACKID – data package ID (i.e. 1, 2, 3)
- MONITOR – Messaging mechanism for Transformations, place informational and error messages inside the structure, it will then be displayed from within the monitor.
- RESULT_PACKAGE –Contains all of the data being passed out of the Transformation after the the different Rule Groups have been processed, transforming the data.
- CX_RSROUT_ABORT – Class Exception when raised will cause the transformation process to halt.


```

* if abort is not equal zero,
the update process will be
canceled
  ABORT = 0.

*$$$ end of routine - insert
your code only before this line
*_*
*
ENDFORM.

```

```

UNIQUE DEFAULT KEY.
PRIVATE SECTION.

  TYPE-POOLS: rsd, r

*$$$ begin of global -
insert your declarati
*_*
  ... "insert your c
*$$$ end of global -
insert your declarati
e *_*
METHODS
  start_routine
  IMPORTING
    request
    uest
    datapackid
    apid
  EXPORTING
    monitor
  ty_t_monitors
  CHANGING
    SOURCE_PACKA
  y_t_SC_1
  RAISING
    cx_rsrount_ab
METHODS
  inverse_start_ro
  IMPORTING
    I_R_SELSET_O
EF TO CL_RSMDS_SET
  i_th_fields_
ashed table
  i_r_universe_
EF TO CL_RSMDS_UNIVERSE
  CHANGING
    c_r_selset_inbound TYPE R
EF TO CL_RSMDS_SET
  c_th_fields_inbound type h
ashed table
  c_exact type r
s_bool.
ENDCLASS. "routine DEFINIT
ION

*-----*
* CLASS routine IMPLEMENTATION
*-----*
*
*-----*
*-----*
CLASS routine IMPLEMENTATION.

*-----*
* Method start_routine
*-----*

```

The global data area of the new Transformations is a bit different; the data is technically created within the Private Section of the local 'routine' class. This does not affect the way someone defines and uses the variables created within the global section. Variables can be used just as they were in SAP BW 3.X.

NOTE:

If converting a 3.X routine to 04s' and the form (subroutine) has been defined in the global data area, to continue using these subroutines, you can do the following.

- 1) either convert them to local private methods
- 2) create a subroutine pool (in se38) and execute these subroutines by using the **perform "subroutine" in program "your subroutine pool name"**. statement.
- 3) convert the subroutine logic into a Function Module

Here you can insert your code for the start routine. In order to abort as you would in a BW 3.X system go ahead and instead of changing the variable abort to a non-zero value, you raise the class exception `cx_rsrout_abort`. For example,

```
RAISE EXCEPTION TYPE
cx_rsrout_abort.
```

NOTE: To learn more about the RAISE EXCEPTION command reference transaction ABAPHELP

```
-----*
*      Calculation of source package via sta
rt routine
*-----*
-----*
*      <-> source package
*-----*
-----*
METHOD start_routine.
*=== Segments ===

FIELD-SYMBOLS:
<SOURCE_FIELDS>      TYPE _ty_s_SC_1.

*$$$ begin of routine -
insert your code only below this line
*-*
... "insert your code here

*$$$ end of routine -
insert your code only before this line
*-*
ENDMETHOD.                "start_routin
e
*-----*
-----*
*      Method inverse_start_routine
*-----*
-----*
*
*      This subroutine needs to be implement
ed only for direct access
*      (for better performance) and for the
Report/Report Interface
*      (drill through).
*      The inverse routine should transform
a projection and
*      a selection for the target to a proje
ction and a selection
*      for the source, respectively.
*      If the implementation remains empty a
ll fields are filled and
*      all values are selected.
*
*-----*
-----*
*
*-----*
-----*
METHOD inverse_start_routine.

*$$$ begin of inverse routine -
insert your code only below this line*-*
... "insert your code here
*$$$ end of inverse routine -
insert your code only before this line *-*

ENDMETHOD.                "inverse_star
t_routine
ENDCLASS.                  "routine IMPLEME
NTATION
```

Individual Routine for Characteristic

```

PROGRAM UPDATE_ROUTINE.
*$$$ begin of global - insert
your declaration only below this
line *-*
* TABLES: ...
* DATA: ...
*$$$ end of global - insert your
declaration only before this
line *-*

FORM compute_key_field
  TABLES  MONITOR STRUCTURE
RSMONITOR "user defined
monitoring
  USING    COMM_STRUCTURE LIKE
/BIC/CS80D_PU_C01
          RECORD_NO LIKE SY-
TABIX
          RECORD_ALL LIKE SY-
TABIX
          SOURCE_SYSTEM LIKE
RSUPDSIMULH-LOGSYS
          CHANGING RESULT LIKE
/BIC/VZD_PU_C01T-D_COUNTRY
          RETURNCODE LIKE SY-
SUBRC
          ABORT LIKE SY-SUBRC.
"set ABORT <> 0 to cancel update
*
*$$$ begin of routine - insert
your code only below this line
*-*
* fill the internal table
"MONITOR", to make monitor
entries

* result value of the routine
RESULT = .
* if the returncode is not equal
zero, the result will not be
updated
RETURNCODE = 0.
* if abort is not equal zero,
the update process will be
canceled
▶ ABORT = 0.

```

```

PROGRAM trans_routine.

*-----*
*          CLASS routine DEFINITION
*-----*
*
*-----*
*-----*
CLASS routine DEFINITION.
  PUBLIC SECTION.

  TYPES:
    BEGIN OF _ty_s_SC_1,
*      Field: KTOPL Chart of Accts.
      KTOPL          TYPE C LENGTH 4,
*      Field: SAKNR G/L Account No..
      SAKNR          TYPE C LENGTH 10,
*      Field: BUKRS Company Code.
      BUKRS          TYPE C LENGTH 4,
*      Field: GSBER Business Area.
      GSBER          TYPE C LENGTH 4,
    END OF _ty_s_SC_1.
  TYPES:
    BEGIN OF _ty_s_TG_1,
*      InfoObject: ZPLACTUAL Plan/Actual Indi
cator.
      /BIC/ZPLACTUAL          TYPE /BIC/OI
ZPLACTUAL,
      END OF _ty_s_TG_1.
  PRIVATE SECTION.

  TYPE-POOLS: rsd, rstr.

*$$$ begin of global -
insert your declaration only below this line
*-*
      ... "insert your code here
*$$$ end of global -
insert your declaration only before this lin
e *-*

  METHODS
    compute_ZPLACTUAL
      IMPORTING
        request          type rsreq
        uest
        datapackid      type rsdat
        apid
        SOURCE_FIELDS    type _ty
_s_SC_1
      EXPORTING
        RESULT          type _ty_s
_TG_1-/BIC/ZPLACTUAL
        monitor         type rstr_
ty_t_monitor
      RAISING
        cx_rsrount_abort
        cx_rsrount_skip_record.

```

In both 3.X and 2004s' to set a value for a given characteristic the value of result needs to be set.

However as in the start routine above in order to skip a line or abort you need to raise exception. For example:

~~3.X~~ - Abort = 4.
 04s - raise exception type
 cx_rsrount_abort.

To skip a record in 2004s' insert the following:

raise exception type
 cx_rsrount_skip_record.

```

METHODS
  invert_ZPLACTUAL
    IMPORTING
      i_r_selset_outbound          TYPE R
EF TO cl_rsmds_set
      i_th_fields_outbound        TYPE H
ASHED TABLE
      i_r_selset_outbound_complete TYPE R
EF TO cl_rsmds_set
      i_r_universe_inbound        TYPE R
EF TO cl_rsmds_universe
    CHANGING
      c_r_selset_inbound          TYPE R
EF TO cl_rsmds_set
      c_th_fields_inbound        TYPE H
ASHED TABLE
      c_exact                     TYPE r
s_bool.
ENDCLASS.                                "routine DEFINITION
ION

*-----*
*-----*
*          CLASS routine IMPLEMENTATION
*-----*
*-----*
*-----*
*-----*
CLASS routine IMPLEMENTATION.

METHOD compute_ZPLACTUAL.

DATA:
  MONITOR_REC    TYPE rsmonitor.

*$$$ begin of routine -
  insert your code only below this line
*_*
... "insert your code here
*--
  fill table "MONITOR" with values of structure "MONITOR_REC"
*-- to make monitor entries
... "to cancel the update process
* raise exception type CX_RSROUT_ABORT.
... "to skip a record"
* raise exception type CX_RSROUT_SKIP_RECORD.

* result value of the routine
RESULT = .

*$$$ end of routine -
  insert your code only before this line
*_*
  ENDMETHOD.                                "compute_ZPLACTUAL
CTUAL
*-----*
*-----*
*          Method invert_ZPLACTUAL

```


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