## Typographic Conventions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type Style</th>
<th>Represents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example Text</td>
<td>Words or characters quoted from the screen. These include field names, screen titles, pushbuttons labels, menu names, menu paths, and menu options. Cross-references to other documentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example text</td>
<td>Emphasized words or phrases in body text, graphic titles, and table titles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE TEXT</td>
<td>Technical names of system objects. These include report names, program names, transaction codes, table names, and key concepts of a programming language when they are surrounded by body text, for example, SELECT and INCLUDE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example text</td>
<td>Output on the screen. This includes file and directory names and their paths, messages, names of variables and parameters, source text, and names of installation, upgrade and database tools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example text</td>
<td>Exact user entry. These are words or characters that you enter in the system exactly as they appear in the documentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Example text&gt;</td>
<td>Variable user entry. Angle brackets indicate that you replace these words and characters with appropriate entries to make entries in the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE TEXT</td>
<td>Keys on the keyboard, for example, F2 or ENTER.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Icons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Icon</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>⚠️</td>
<td>Caution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔍</td>
<td>Example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>💡</td>
<td>Note</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>💡🔗</td>
<td>Recommendation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>Syntax</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Contents

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Prerequisites
Before you start with this tutorial you should have installed the following Software:

- SAP Web Application Server Java 7.0
- KM Server
- SAP NetWeaver Developer Studio 7.0

This tutorial is based on the following How-to Guides:

- Create an Application Service

Additionally you should have configured CAF as described in the How-to Guide “Installation and Configuration Guide”.

Applicable Releases
This tutorial is compatible with the following releases:

- SAP NetWeaver '04s
- SAP Composite Application Framework (CAF) 7.0

Disclaimer
Any software coding and/or code lines / strings ("Code") included in this documentation are only examples and are not intended to be used in a productive system environment. The Code is only intended better explain and visualize the syntax and phrasing rules of certain coding. SAP does not warrant the correctness and completeness of the Code given herein, and SAP shall not be liable for errors or damages caused by the usage of the Code, except if such damages were caused by SAP intentionally or grossly negligent.

Classification of Entities
CAF provides features for grouping entities into different categories and also performing search based on categories. In the following sections we will discuss how to categorize the Travel entity.

1) As the first step, we need to enable the entity for Classification (or Categorization). This is done in the IDE. Open the Travel Entity in the IDE. Switch to the Attributes tab. Select the root node (Travel). In the Properties tab, set the property Classification Enabled to true.
As a result of these settings, a new related entity of name classifications will be added to Travel Entity. A few operations will also be added to the entity.
Save the metadata, Generate Code, build and deploy the DC.

2) The next step is to define the Categories. Launch the URL http://<was_host>:<was_port>/webdynpro/dispatcher/sap.com/caf~UI~cladmin/ClassificationsAdmin. Alternatively, you can navigate to Classification Administrator from the CAF Runtime Configuration screen (http://<was_host>:<was_port>/caf).

3) In the Hierarchy Maintenance tab we can create hierarchies and categories within them. Let us create a hierarchy named TravelType. Enter the following data and click the Add button.

Name: TravelType
Description: Travel Type
Select the hierarchy TravelType and add the following two categories to it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>Domestic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International</td>
<td>International</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Save the hierarchy.
4) The next step is to assign hierarchy `TravelType` to the entity `Travel`. This means the instances of the `Travel` entity can be organized in the hierarchy `TravelType`.

Switch to the `Hierarchy Assignment` tab. Select the `Travel` entity and click the `Assign Hierarchies` button.

Select the hierarchy `TravelType` and click the `OK` button.
5) The Language Maintenance tab allows us to maintain the hierarchy and category descriptions in different languages.

6) Through the Import/Export tab, we can import and export hierarchies.

Switch to Import/Export tab. There are two options to export the hierarchy.

*First Option:*
Select the hierarchy and click the BW Export button. The export file (*.zip) will be created and a link to download them will be displayed. The zip archive will contain csv files if a format acceptable by BW.
**Second Option:**

We can also export the hierarchy information as XML file. Select the hierarchy and click the Export button at the bottom of the screen. The XML file will be created and a link for it will be displayed.

For example, the TravelType hierarchy will result in the following XML.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<categories>
  <category key="f0134380-13df-11da-cec5-000e7fa67ada">
    <languages>
      <value name="TravelType" description="Travel Type" lang="en"/>
    </languages>
  </category>
  <category key="f01e8e20-13df-11da-a426-000e7fa67ada">
    <languages>
      <value name="Domestic" description="Domestic" lang="en"/>
    </languages>
  </category>
  <category key="f020d810-13df-11da-a644-000e7fa67ada">
    <languages>
      <value name="International" description="International" lang="en"/>
    </languages>
  </category>
</categories>
```
We can also import the hierarchy from a CSV or XML files. Select the file using the Browse button at the bottom of the screen, and click the Import button.

7) The next step is to create instances of Travel entity and assign them to different Categories under the TravelType hierarchy.

CAF provides the UI pattern Classification Assignment for assigning Categories.

Navigate to the Pattern list screen. Select the pattern Classification Assignment and click the New Configuration button.
Most of the fields on the screen are pre-populated. Enter the following data and click **Save and Return**.

**Configuration Name:** carpool_TravelClassification  
**Current Business Entity:** sap.com/carpool/Travel

8) Add the carpool_TravelClassification as a tab to the Object Editor pattern for creating Travel.

Save the Object Editor configuration and test it.
Click the button *Manage Classification*. Select the required categories and click OK.

Click Submit.
Enter the values for Travel entity attributes and click Submit.
This creates an instance of Travel entity belonging to category Domestic.
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