

# ABAP DSL Workbench SAP TechED 2016

Barcelona, November 2016





### What is a Domain-Specific Language (DSL)?

"A Domain-Specific Language (DSL) is a small programming language, which focuses on a particular domain." (see Xtext manual, p.2)



**Domain-Specific Language** 

**GPL - General Purpose Language** 

### **AD**ventas

#### Consulting

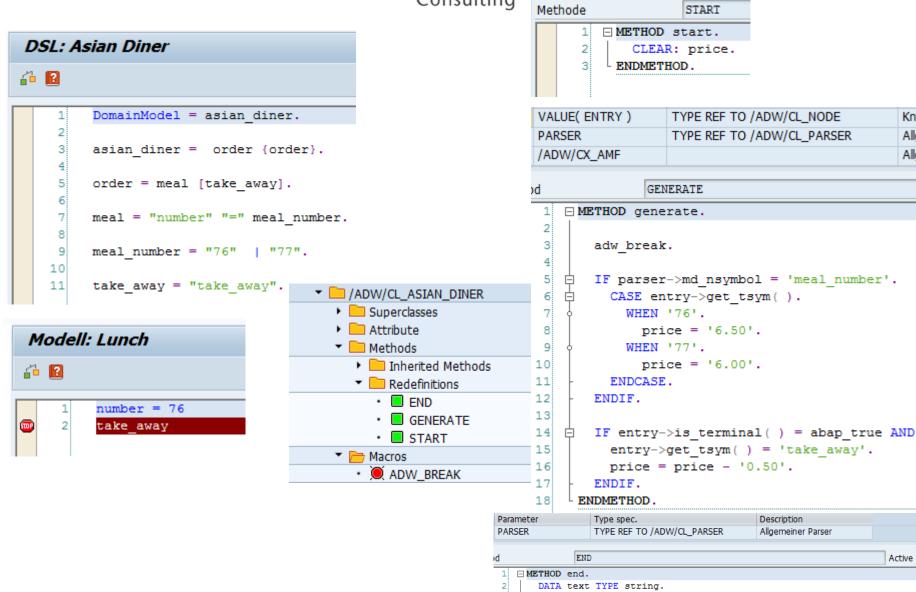
Kno<sup>\*</sup>

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Active

CONCATENATE 'The price is' price 'EUR' INTO text SEPARATED BY space.



MESSAGE text TYPE 'I'.

ENDMETHOD.



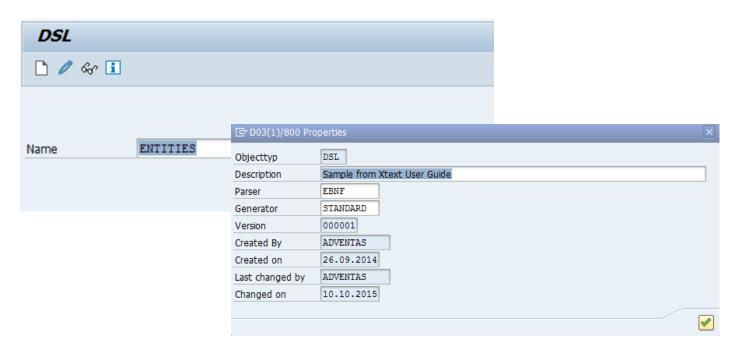
You can use the API of the workbench to call it from your own

programs Demo ABAP DSL Workbench API Ð REPORT /adw/api sample. Name of the model LUNCH DATA workbench api TYPE REF TO /adw/cl api. PARAMETERS: model TYPE /adw/objdir-name MEMORY ID /adw/mmd OBLIGATORY. INITIALIZATION. CREATE OBJECT workbench api. START-OF-SELECTION. DATA msg TYPE REF TO /adw/cx\_adw. D03(1)/800 Information TRY. The price is 6.00 EUR workbench api->run( model ). CATCH /adw/cx adw INTO msg. MESSAGE msg TYPE 'S'. ENDTRY.

- The input and output data is controlled by the generator class
- DSL or model can be provided during run time



#### First you have to create a DSL by referring to an EBNF.



- You enter a name of the DSL
- You put in a description and
- You choose a definition language / parser
- You choose a generator STANDARD first and later the generator you have implemented for the DSL you defined.



#### To define the DSL you use an extended EBNF.

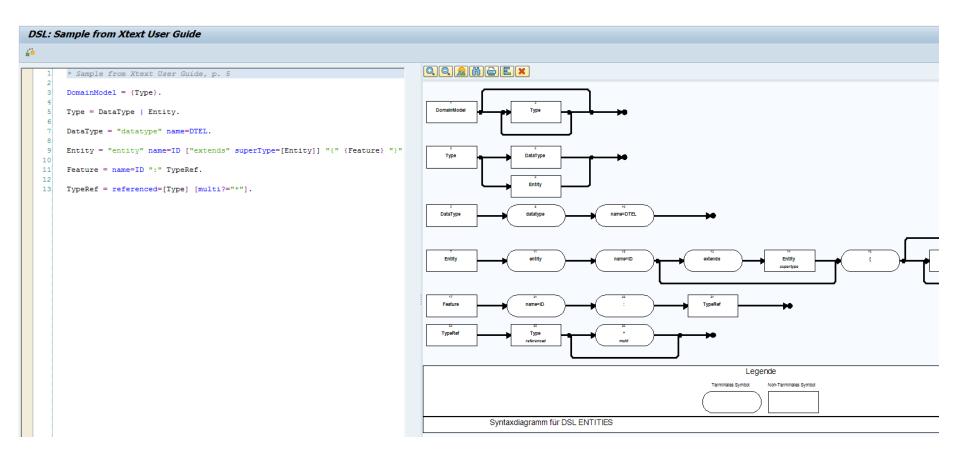
```
DSL: Sample from Xtext User Guide
<u></u>
                                                        EBNF:
                                                        { x } – Optional Repetition
        * Sample from Xtext User Guide, p. 5
                                                        x | y - Alternativ
        DomainModel = {Type}.
                                                        [x] - Option
        Type = DataType | Entity.
                                                        "x" - Terminal Symbol
                                                         x - Non Terminal Symbol
        DataType = "datatype" name=DTEL.
        Entity = "entity" name=ID ["extends" superType=[Entity]] "{" {Feature} "}".
   10
   11
        Feature = name=ID ": TypeRef.
   12
        TypeRef = referenced=[Type] [multi?="*"].
   13
```

#### The extensions are:

- superType inheritance, referenced cross-reference und multi multiplicity as in xtext
- You can refer to DDIC types e.g. like name=DTEL
- Character strings of fixed or variable length are supported e.g. name=c(4) or name =STRING as well as digits e.g. name=d(4).

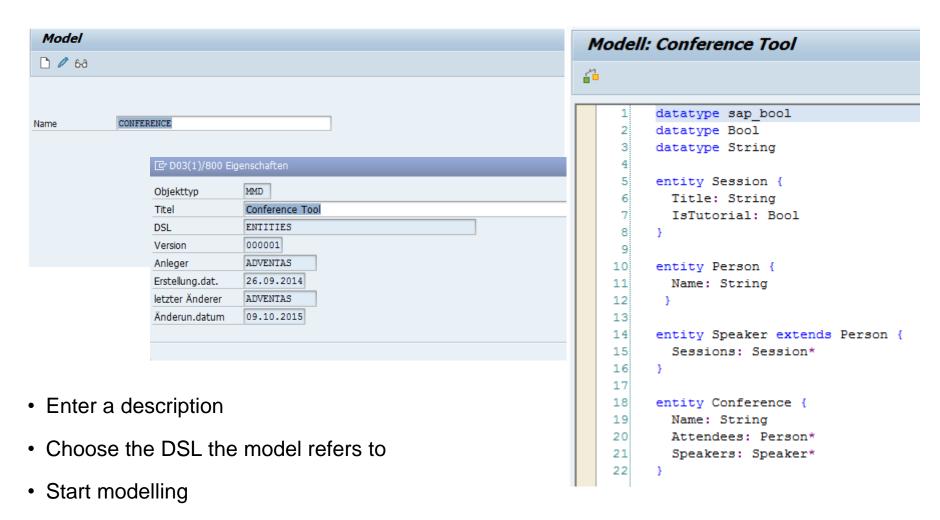


## After the syntax check the syntax diagram is shown. It helps you to develop the DSL.





### In another transaction you can use the DSL.





During syntax check the syntax tree is build and shown afterwards

to the user.

```
Modell: Conference Tool
<u>~~</u>
                                                      ₩ (*)
          datatype sap bool
          datatype Bool
                                                      ▼ ☐ CONFERENCE
          datatype String
                                                         ▼ ☐ Type

    DataType

          entity Session {

    i datatype

            Title: String

    sap bool

            IsTutorial: Bool
                                                         ▼ □ Type
                                                           ▼ □ DataType

    I datatype

    10
          entity Person {
                                                              • 🖹 Bool
    11
            Name: String
                                                         ▼ ☐ Type
    12
    13
                                                           ▼ □ DataType
    14
          entity Speaker extends Person {

    ■ datatype

    15
            Sessions: Session*
                                                              • 🖹 String
    16
                                                         ▼ ☐ Type
    17
                                                           ▼ ☐ Entity
          entity Conference {
    18

    □ entity

    19
            Name: String

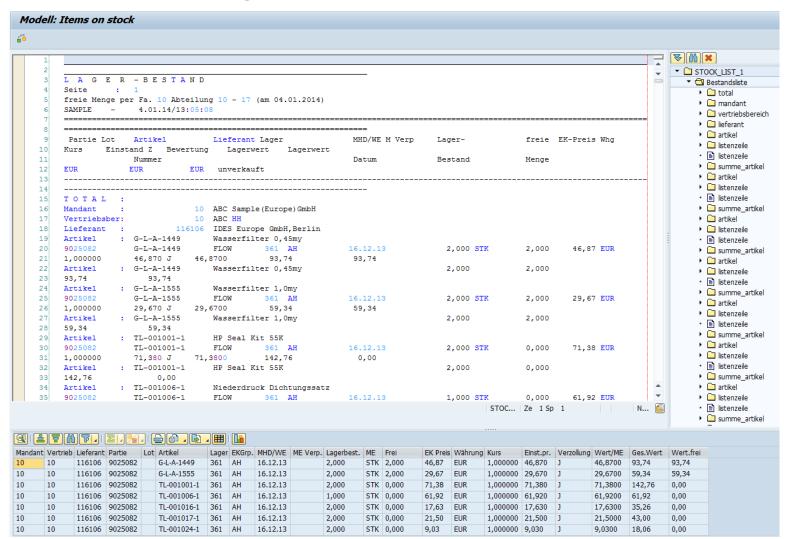
    ■ Session

    20
            Attendees: Person*
    21
            Speakers: Speaker*
                                                              ▼ ☐ Feature
    22
                                                                 • 🖹 Title
                                                                 • 🖹 :
                                                                 ▼ ☐ TypeRef

    Type
```



#### Example 2 – Converting a stock list





#### Example 2 – Defining the elements of a stock list

DomainModel = Bestandsliste.

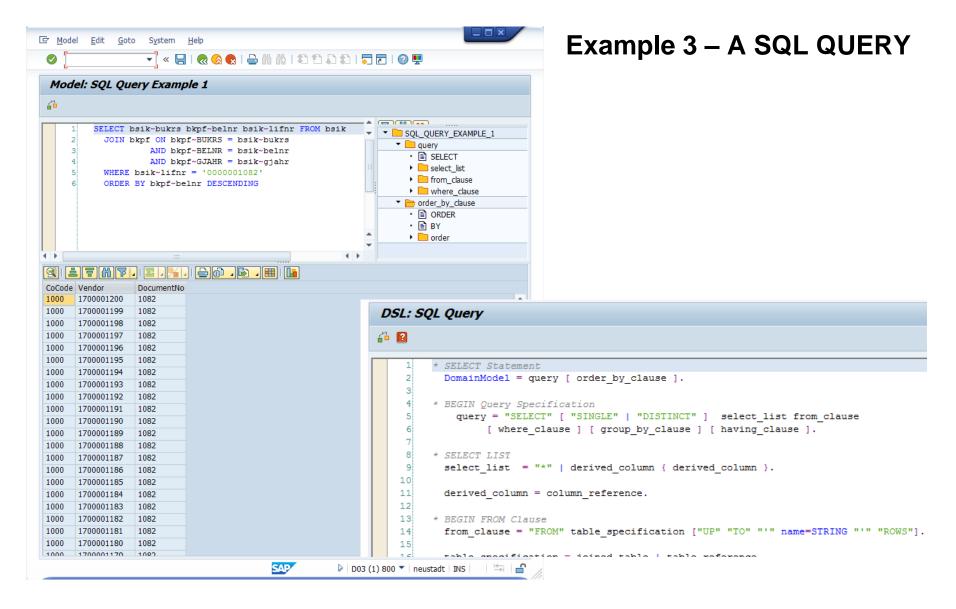
```
* Fields in the list
Mandant.
         = name=c(2).
Mandantenname
                = name = c(22).
Vertriebsbereich = name=c(20).
VBNR
                = name = c(2).
Lieferantenname = name=c(30).
Artikeltext
              = name = c(30).
                = name = c(14).
ARTNR
LFNR
                = name=c(6).
Partie Lot
                = name = d(11).
Lieferantenkurzname = name=c(10).
Lager
                = name=c(3).
EK Gruppe
               = "AH" | "90" | "AB" | "HH" | "54" | "EHM54" | "KW 52" | "BF 54" | "ML 54" | "AH 24" |
                    "52" | "JPK52" | "24" | "DS" | "KW" | "KP" | "MP" | "BF" | "WOE54" | "AH 90" | "AH GMA" |
                    "25" | "EMH25" | "EHM25" | "EMH56" | "EHM56" | "MAP51" | "MAP" | "HH" | "ML" | "TM" | "CF" | "SH" |
                    "MBS" | "JPK24" | "WRE54" | "AB 90" | "DS 57" | "DS 24" | "KW 54" | "MP 54" | "KP 54" | "TM 25" |
                    "SH 57" | "MAP57" | "HH 57" | "CF 80" | "SJ 54" | "80" | "HH 54" | "EHM" | "MAP54" | "CF 57".
MHD WE
                 = name=c(8).
m verp
                 = "MT" | "KG" | "STK" | "LTR" | "1SP" | "2BB" | "1BS" | "2SP" | "BU" | "1BB" | "SAP".
Gewichtseinheit = name=c(2).
              = name=STRING.
EK Preis
Whr
                = "EUR" | "USD" | "UDD" | "DEM" | "AUD" | "GBP".
Kurs
                = name=c(8).
Einstandspreis = name=STRING.
              = name=c(1).
Verzollung
                = name=STRING.
Bewertung
Lagerwert je me = name=STRING.
Lagerbestand
               = name=STRING.
freie menge
            = name=STRING.
Lagerwert gesamt = name=STRING.
Lagerwert freie = name=STRING.
ME
                = "MT" | "KG" | "STK" | "LTR" | "MTR".
```



#### Example 2 – Defining the structure of a stock list

```
* line of the list
listenzeile
                     = Partie Lot ARTNR Lieferantenkurzname Lager [EK Gruppe] MHD WE [m verp] Lagerbestand [ME]
                       freie menge EK Preis [Whr] Kurs Einstandspreis Verzollung
                       Lagerwert je me Lagerwert gesamt Lagerwert freie.
* Summ
summe artikel
                    = "Artikel"
                                      ":" ARTNR Artikeltext Lagerbestand freie menge Lagerwert gesamt Lagerwert freie.
summe lieferant = "Lieferant" ":" LFNR Lieferantenname Lagerbestand freie menge Lagerwert gesamt Lagerwert freie.
summe vertriebsbereich = "Vertriebsber" ": " VBNR Vertriebsbereich Lagerbestand freie menge Lagerwert gesamt Lagerwert freie.
                                      ": " Mandant Mandantenname Lagerbestand freie menge Lagerwert gesamt Lagerwert freie.
summe mandant
                   = "Mandant"
                  = Lagerbestand freie_menge Lagerwert_gesamt Lagerwert_freie.
gesamt summe
                     = "Gesamtsumme über alle Gruppen" ": Lagerbestand freie menge Lagerwert gesamt Lagerwert freie.
gesamt gruppen
* Headers
total
                = "T" "O" "T" "A" "L" ":".
mandant
              = "Mandant" ": " Mandant Mandantenname.
vertriebsbereich = "Vertriebsber" ": " VBNR Vertriebsbereich.
lieferant
              = "Lieferant" ":" LFNR Lieferantenname.
artikel = "Artikel" ":" ARTNR Artikeltext.
Bestandsliste = { [total] [mandant]
                 { vertriebsbereich
                   { lieferant
                     { artikel
                        listenzeile {listenzeile}
                       summe artikel
                     summe lieferant
                   summe_vertriebsbereich
                [summe mandant]
```







## The ABAP DSL Workbench is a toolset, which allows you to define and execute your own DSLs.



#### The ABAP DSL Workbench has the following components:

- A scanner and parser to define a Domain-Specific Language
- A scanner and general parser for to be able to use the defined DSL
- An editor, with keyword highlighter and keyword completion. You can also set breakpoints to debug the parsing regarding a specific line.
- A general code generator which can be used to generate ABAP code and other development objects.
- The workbench itself is written in ABAP based on SAP Netweaver 7.00 and thus integrates very easily into the ABAP Stack. It is available in English und German.



### Why and when should we create a Domain-Specific Language?

"(...) a DSL is a thin veneer over a model, where the model might be a library or framework." (see M. Fowler, "Languages and Semantic Model", p. 16)

- Domain Experts can read the DSL and thus understand what the system thinks it's doing.
- Change in Execution Context The same DSL could be used in an ABAP Context as well as in an Java Context.
- Alternative Computational Model Declarative programming instead of imperative programming.
- (see M. Fowler, "Domain-Specific Languages", p. 33f.)
- Improvement of Development Productivity Reduce manual typing by generating infrastructural code, hide a complex API.



Thank you for your attention! Questions?

If you want the slides or if you want to try out the workbench please contact me directly.

Please don't forget to fill out the Feedback!

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