

## ERROR HANDLING AND MESSAGES WITH APPLICATION SERVER ABAP

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### ABSTRACT

Application Server ABAP is an integrated part of the application platform within SAP NetWeaver. In this paper we will present the tools and concepts we can use to develop solid ABAP based applications that deal with the error and problem situations occurring in our programs. We catch exceptions and describe it for the end user. We use client-side validation and server-side validation to inform the user about the program status and exceptions occur. ABAP offers us full support to do that through exception classes, message classes, assistance classes, a special Hook method in Web Dynpro ABAP, a special control structure for catching exceptions and more.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

SAP NetWeaver is an infrastructure software that supports the integration and development of heterogeneous system landscapes as they are typically found in companies today [1].

Application platform of the SAP NetWeaver integration platform has two stacks: ABAP stack and Java stack or Application Server ABAP and Application Server Java with two programming interfaces ABAP and respective Java.

Application Server ABAP (AS ABAP) offers us through ABAP language many possibilities to handle the exceptions that occurs in our applications, offers us tools to develop robust programs. A good user interface catches exceptions and describes for the user the errors that occur.

One of the key quality criteria for software is the robustness of a program. It should be able to deal with the situation and should not crash [2]. In ABAP we have classical exception handling and class based exception handling. The SAP documentation [3] recommends us to use class based

exception handling where every exception class derives directly or indirectly from the CX\_ROOT super-class.

To structure possible exceptions we have three abstract exception classes that derive from CX\_ROOT super-class. Fig. 1 shows the exception classes relationship [4].

We can handle an exception in an ABAP programme with TRY - ENDTRY control structure. Fig. 2 shows an example of catching and handling exceptions.

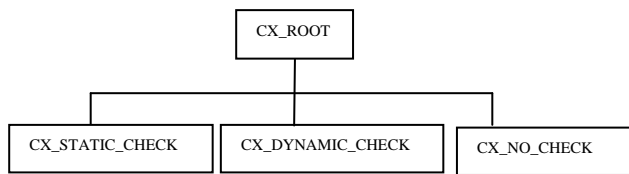


Fig. 1 The tree of exception classes in ABAP

<pre> Report      YTRY_ENDTRY      Active 19  FIELD-SYMBOLS &lt;fs_ytb_student&gt; LIKE LINE OF it_ytb_student. 20  DATA: oref TYPE REF TO zcx_exception_otr, 21         text TYPE string. 22 23  START-OF-SELECTION. 24  text = pr_matr. 25 26  TRY. 27    SELECT mandant matricol nume datan ex_promovate 28    FROM ytb_student 29    INTO TABLE it_ytb_student 30    WHERE matricol = pr_matr. 31  LOOP AT it_ytb_student ASSIGNING &lt;fs_ytb_student&gt;. 32    WRITE// &lt;fs_ytb_student&gt;-mandant, 33           &lt;fs_ytb_student&gt;-nume, 34           &lt;fs_ytb_student&gt;-datan, 35           &lt;fs_ytb_student&gt;-ex_promovate. 36  ENLOOP. 37  IF sy-subrc &lt;&gt; 0. 38    RAISE EXCEPTION TYPE zcx_exception_otr 39  EXPORTING 40    textid = zcx_exception_otr-&gt;zcx_exception_otr1 41    parameter1 = text. 42  ENDF. 43  CATCH zcx_exception_otr INTO oref. 44  MESSAGE oref TYPE 'I'. 45  ENDTRY.           </pre>	<pre> TRY.   [try_block] [CATCH cx_class1 cx_class2 ...   [INTO oref].   [catch_block]] ... [CLEANUP [INTO oref].   [cleanup_block]] ENDTRY.           </pre>
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Fig. 2 TRY-ENDTRY structure example

The messages that we can use in ABAP language are “A” termination message, “E” error message, “I” information message, “S” status message, “W” warning message ,” X “ exit message and define how the ABAP runtime should process the message [5].

When an exception is raised using RAISE EXCEPTION, the runtime environment searches for a handler. Once a handler is found, the control flow processes the code of the handler before continuing. If no handler can be found, the program ends with a runtime error.

We can use catch CX\_ROOT to catch all errors that occurs.

## 2. THE STUDY

### 2.1 WORKING WITH EXCEPTION CLASSES AND TEXTS FOR XCEPTIONS

Each exception has assigned a text that describes the exception and can be for example Online Text Repository (OTR) text or text from a message class.

OTR is a central place for texts that offers us tools for its processing and administration. The texts that are stored here can contain maximum 255 characters [6].

We can create our own exception classes as global classes with Class Builder or as local classes in our programs. Some of the advantages of using class-based exception handling are [7]:

- ✚ Object-oriented concept of inheritance
- ✚ Exception classes have integration with ABAP message concept
- ✚ Exception class can hold many different types of exceptions

```

Function module: YFM_WITH_EXCEPTION_CLASS Active
Attributes Import Export Changing Tables Exceptions Source code
4  ** IMPORTING
5  ** REFERENCE(IN_IDPROD) TYPE YTIPD-IDPROD
6  ** EXPORTING
7  ** REFERENCE(EXP_YTIPD) TYPE YTAB_YTIPD
8  ** RAISING
9  ** YCX_EXCEPTION_CLASS_OTRTXT
10
11  data oref type ref to ycx_exception_class_otrtxt.
12  try.
13
14    select *
15    from ytipd
16    into table exp_ytipd
17    where idprod = in_idprod.
18    if sy-subrc <> 0
19      raise exception type ycx_exception_class_otrtxt
20      exporting
21        textid = ycx_exception_class_otrtxt=>ycx_exception_txt
22        id = in_idprod.
23    endif.
24    catch ycx_exception_class_otrtxt into oref.
25      message oref type 'E' display like 'I'.
26  endtry.
27  endfunction.
    
```

Fig. 3 Exception class and Function Module

Exception ID	Text
CX_ROOT	An exception occurred
YCX_EXCEPTION_CLASS_OTRTXT	Action not supported!
YCX_EXCEPTION_TXT	The id &id& don't exist!

Attribute	Level	Visi...	Re...	Typing	Associated Type
CX_ROOT	Consta	Publ	<input type="checkbox"/>	Type	S0TR_CONC
TEXTID	Instanc	Publ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Type	S0TR_CONC
PREVIOUS	Instanc	Publ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Type Re	CX_ROOT
KERNEL_ERRID	Instanc	Publ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Type	S3B0ERRID
YCX_EXCEPTION_TXT	Consta	Publ	<input type="checkbox"/>	Type	S0TR_CONC
YCX_EXCEPTION_CLASS...	Consta	Publ	<input type="checkbox"/>	Type	S0TR_CONC
ID	Instanc	Publ	<input type="checkbox"/>	Type	YTIPD-IDPROD

Fig. 4 The structure of YCX\_EXCEPTION\_CLASS\_OTRTXT

Interface	F.M.	Description
IF_MESSAGE	<input type="checkbox"/>	Interface for Accessing Texts from
IF_SERIALIZABLE_OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/>	Serializable Object
IF_T100_MESSAGE	<input type="checkbox"/>	Interface for Accessing T100 Texts

Fig. 5 Exception class with message class

#### A. Exception class with OTR text

When we create an exception class in ABAP Workbench we can chose if this is with message class or without message class.

This type of classes have attributes inherits from the CX\_ROOT super-class. From this attributes we use very often the TEXTID attribute and PREVIOUS attribute.

Fig. 3 shows a Function Module that access data from a database table and use an user defined exception class. When the user enters an id that doesn't exist in the database table, an eception of type YCX\_EXCEPTION\_CLASS\_OTRTXT is raised and a proper error message is shown to the end user.

Fig. 4 shows the new defined exception id and attribute for this exception class. In the Text tab we can find the exception id YCX\_ECEPTION\_TXT that we have used in our Function Module.

#### B. Exception class with text from a message class

We create an exception class YCX\_EXCEPTION\_CLASS\_MSGTXT with text from a message class. In this case exception class implements the interface IF\_T100\_MESSAGE and we can use exception texts from database Table T00.

Fig. 5 shows the defined exception class. Before we can use this class we have to create a Message Class and assign it to our exception class. In Fig. 6 we presented the Message Class YMSG\_CLASS, created with Message Maintenance SE91.

Messages are stored in the database Table T100 that has colums as: message number, short text, language key. Fig. 7 shows the structure of this table.

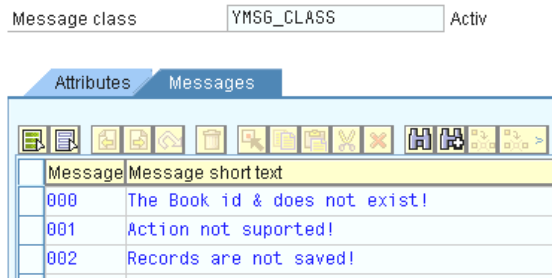


Fig. 6 Message Class YMSG\_CLASS

Each exception id can be mapped to a message id from our message class. In Fig. 8 is shown a mapping example. As can be seen when we use text from a message class we have a restriction to maximum four placeholders. We can assign maximum four attributes from the exception class.

Fig. 9 illustrates the way we can use our exception class into an ABAP class that selects data from a database table through the help of SQL statements.

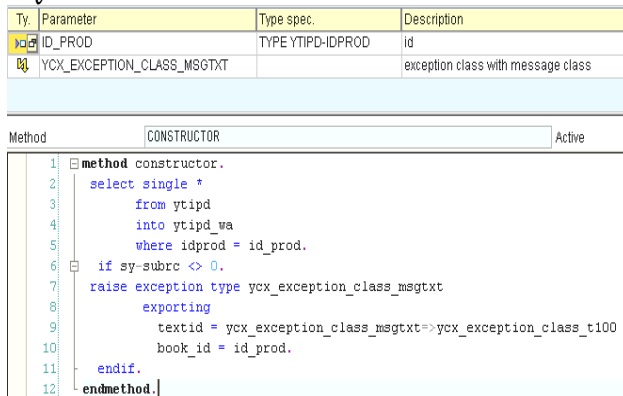


Fig. 9 ABAP class and exception class

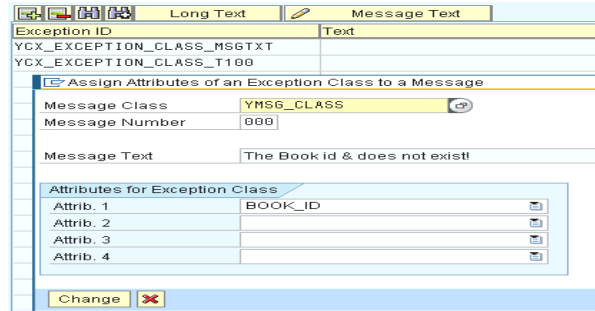


Fig. 8 Exception id mapped to message class and message number

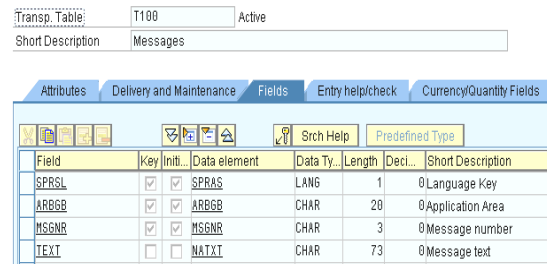


Fig. 7 The structure of T100 database table

## 2.2. MESSAGES, EXCEPTIONS AND WEB DYNPRO ABAP

Web Dynpro ABAP is the SAP Framework that uses Model View Controller MVC paradigm in order to build reusable multi-component web business applications.

Through a What You See Is What You Get view editor we can simply drag and drop the UI Elements that we need and we have fully support to work with messages [8].

The presentation of messages in the client is controlled by Web Dynpro Framework and Hook method wddobeforeaction() can us help to react to user inputs [9].

### A. Exception class and Web Dynpro ABAP

Web Dynpro ABAP offers us support to work with exception classes through methods of the Message Manager.

In Fig. 10 we present the way we can use in a Web Dynpro application, the class defined hereinbefore. What is more important is the fact that we can catch the proper exception and show it in browser in a MessageArea UI Element.

All the messages that are shown with Web Dynpro ABAP are displayed as default at the begin of the screen. In

our case we want to change this position and in this purpose we use a MessageArea UI Element. In fig. 11 we show the proper User Interface.

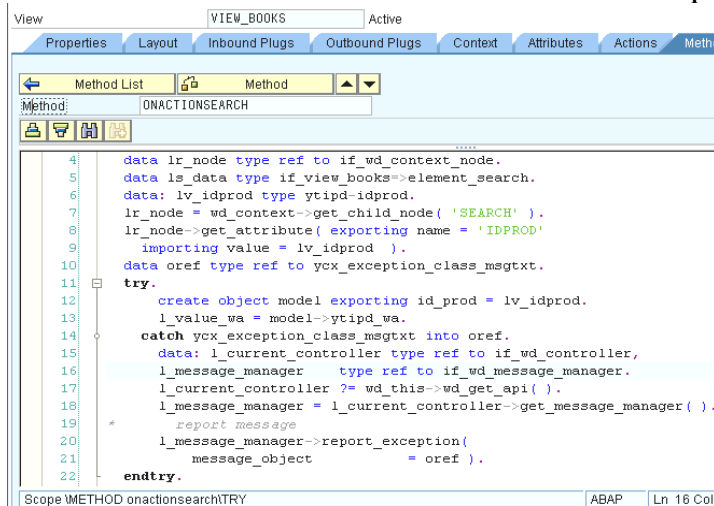


Fig. 10 Catch and show of the exception message

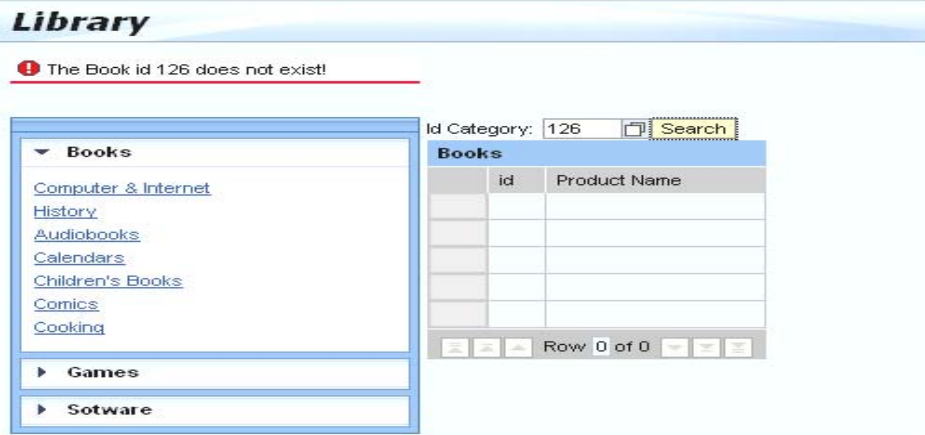


Fig. 11 The User Interface with Web Dynpro ABAP

**B. Assistance class and Web Dynpro ABAP**

An assistance class is a regular ABAP class that inherits the CL\_WD\_COMPONENT\_ASSISTANCE. Every Web Dynpro component has assigned just an assistance class that we can use as Model or to work with text symbols.

The class CL\_WD\_COMPONENT\_ASSISTANCE provides central functions by which a Web Dynpro component can access text symbols of the assistance class [10]. As advantages of using

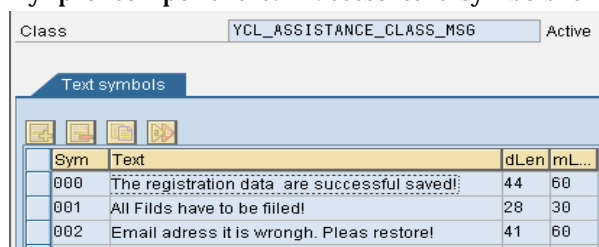


Fig. 12 Text symbols of assistance class

In our assistance class we define a new method INSERT\_VALUES with which we can insert in the database table the informations that the user enter in the registration form. Fig. 13 shows the method coding.

To show a message to the user when he doesn't enter a proper value or to inform him that the data are successful saved (client-side validation) we use text symbols defined in our assistance class. When an exception occurs we use the exception class. Fig. 14 illustrates the way we can use the assistance class as model in our Web Dynpro application and the way we can catch the exceptions.

assistance class we can specify [11]:

- Method calls of the assistance class have more performance as calls of methods of a Web Dynpro controller.
- Manage dynamic texts

In Fig. 12 we present the text symbols that we have defined for a created assistance class YCL\_ASSISTANCE\_CLASS\_MSG.

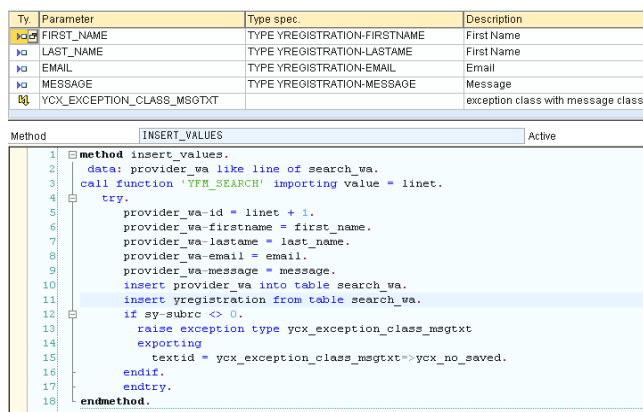


Fig. 13 Method of our assistance class

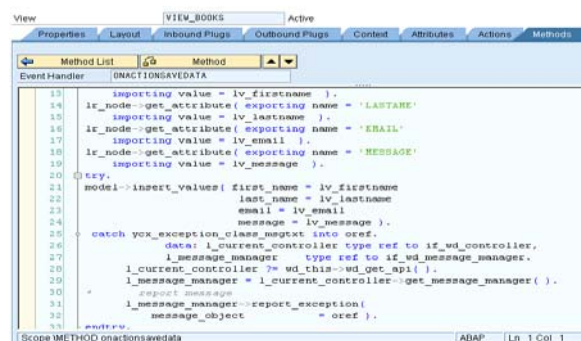


Fig. 14 Web Dynpro and assistance class

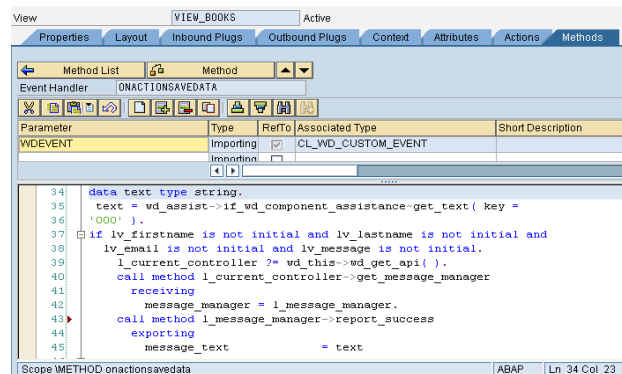


Fig. 15 Access of text symbols from assistance class

Through the attribute `WD_ASSIST` and the method `WD_COMPONENT_ASSISTANCE ~GET_TEXT()` we can access text symbols of the assistance class from our component controller, Fig. 15.

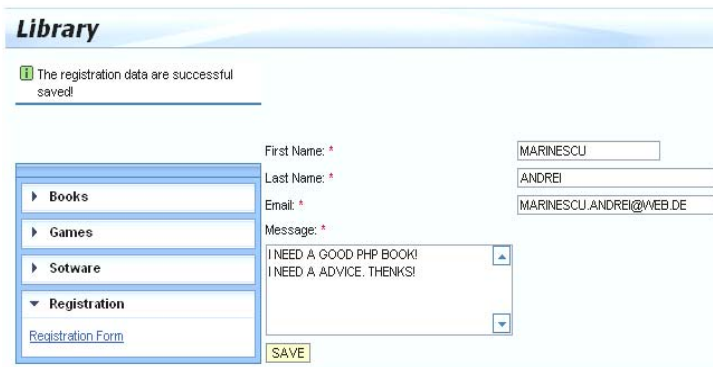


Fig. 16 User Interface with Web Dynpro ABAP

We have to specify that for client-side validation we can use even messages that are defined directly in the message class but is not recommended to involve the message texts directly in coding. In Fig. 16 we present the corresponding User Interface in Web Dynpro ABAP.

### 3. CONCLUSIONS

In this paper we have presented some of the concepts to develop robust software by ABAP programming language. When we develop an

application we have to plan a good exception and messages handling to describe in detail the error situation, to check the data input from the user and to show the program status. We have seen the advantages of using the new class based exception concept of the ABAP language and some of the tools that Web Dynpro ABAP gives us in order to simplify the message and error handling.

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