Documentation Application Management dashboard

The management dashboard mainly consists of three parts:

- Process chains
- Database management
- User management

Parts

The process chains are displayed in several tabs in the dashboard. The purpose of the management dashboard in this area is to provide the application manager with tools to make the process chains as efficient as possible.
First, an overview is shown of the chains that have been scheduled periodically and the different statuses. This can be viewed daily to gain insight into the nightly processing.
The dashboard also offers help in determining long running chains, from development in lead time. In addition, it provides insight into the trend of chains or steps so that action can be taken early.

Database management provides insight into the storage of redundant data in PSAs and changelogs. The data held here is often also stored elsewhere and can be periodically deleted. The dashboard shows where the largest storage capacity is occupied and where the oldest redundant data is held. This way the cost of ownership can be reduced.

There are licensing costs associated with almost every user in the system. To prevent unnecessary license costs, the dashboard offers tools to gain insight into redundant users. This includes users who have not used the system for quite some time, or who have never logged in. Also, it gives some insight in the activity of the different user groups.

Processing in HANA

In HANA, a layered model has been applied to the models. Only graphical calculation views are used, in all layers. This makes the data available to the dashboard in real time. This means, for example, that when a process chain is ready, it is immediately displayed in the dashboard.

The first layer is the DA (data acquisition layer). In this SAP tables are made available 1-to-1 to HANA. There is no logic in these views. The only exception is a filter by language = 'English' for text tables or a filter by version = 'Active'. Tables that are accessed here are standard SAP tables that can be found in every SAP system. Think of USR02 or RSPCLOGCHAIN. No custom tables are used. However, a separate time dimension has been created. For details see Appendix I.

All the logic takes place in the second layer (DataMart layer). The calculation views from the DA layer serve as a source here. Here, among other things, formulas, calculations, and functional filters are applied. Tables are also linked here.

In the last layer (Data Definition layer), just like in the DA layer, no logic takes place. This is the decoupling view to the front-end. In this case, the views are used in a CompositeProvider.

In appendix II you can see the different calculation views, per layer.

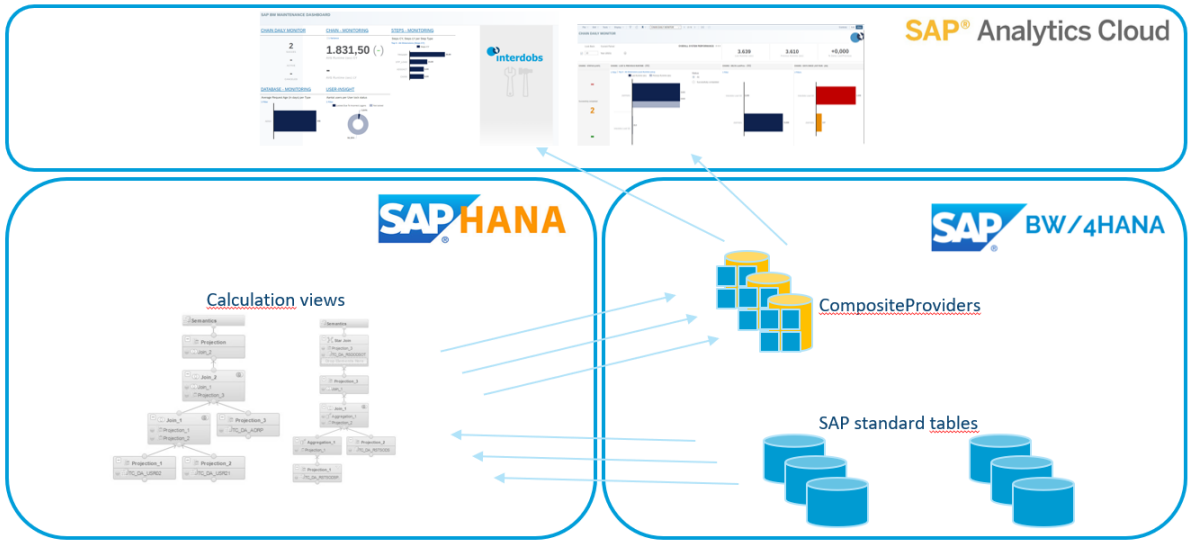
Processing in BW/4HANA

The calculation views from the DD layer in HANA are used as a source for CompositeProviders. There is one CompositeProvider available per tab in the dashboard. This is set up field based. Texts, where necessary, are separate fields in CompositeProviders.

Queries have been made on top of the CompositeProviders in which the measures and dimensions are prepared for the models in SAP Analytics Cloud. One query is available per composite provider.

The data flow is shown schematically below:

- From the standard SAP table
- To the processing in the Calculation Views
- To the CompositeProviders with the queries
- To the models in SAP Analytics Cloud
- And finally, the presentation in the dashboard



Appendix I: Time Dimension

For the generic use of year, month, week, day and much more, one time dimension calculation view has been created which can be used in multiple models.

Calculation View	HANA table	Explanation
TC.DA/TC_DA_M_TIME_DIMENSION"	M_TIME_DIMENSION	

If a table has multiple date fields, a copy of the above-mentioned table can be made (and the fields renamed) and in this way you can build 2 time-dimensions for one table. For example, you can have a 'created on' field and a changed on' field. If the week number is required for both fields in the report, this is also possible.

Appendix II: Calculation views