

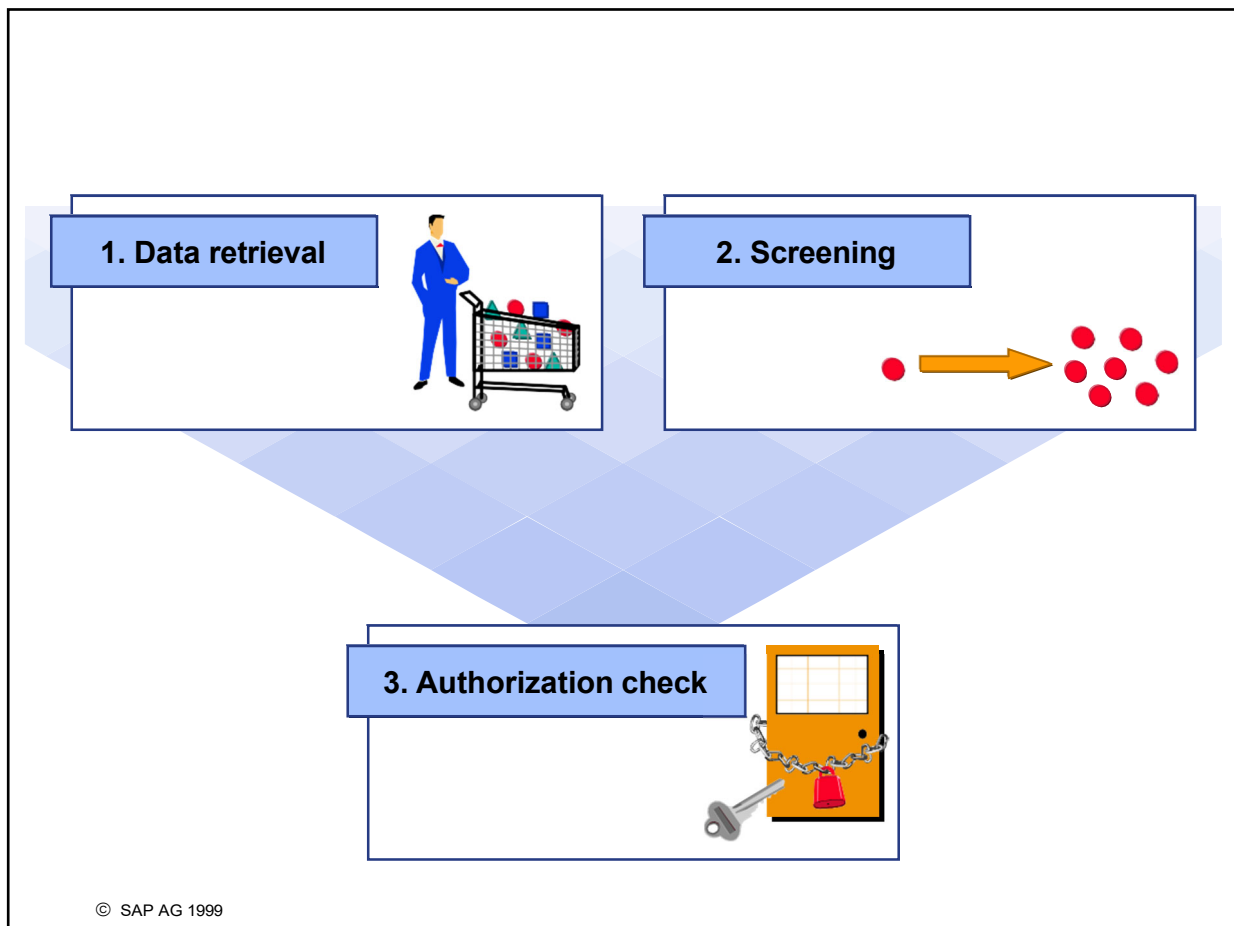


At the conclusion of this unit, you will be able to:

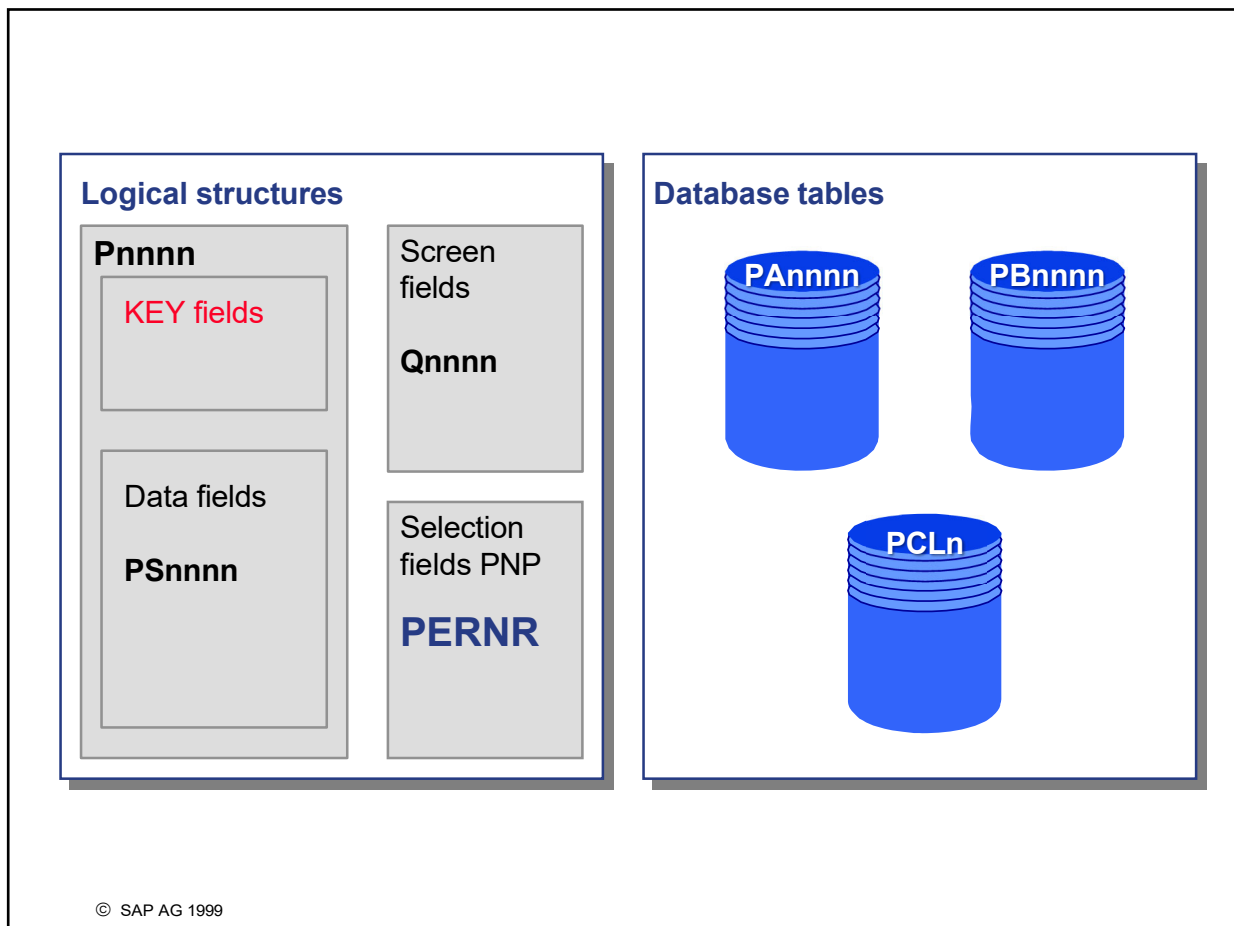
- **Explain the functions and data structures of logical database PNP**
- **Process period-based data in a report**
- **Use screening criteria to select data and persons**
- **Sort data according to organizational criteria**



- **The personnel department at Caliber 'A' Bicycle Company requires special reports for the evaluation of master data.**
- **It is your responsibility to program these reports.**
- **You want to take advantage of the functions offered by the logical databases in HR.**



- The logical database has three main functions.
 - **Data retrieval:**
HR data is written on an employee by employee basis to the main memory, where it can be processed.
 - **Screening:**
A selection screen enables you to select employees in accordance with organizational criteria. For example, you can select all of the hourly-wage earners in a particular personnel subarea.
 - **Authorization check:**
The system checks that the user starting an evaluation is authorized to access the data.
- The logical database consists of database driver SAPDBPNP. If you want to create your own evaluations with the logical database, you must maintain the report attributes to activate the database driver.



- The Pnnnn structure contains an infotype's key fields and data fields. To ensure that definitions contain as few redundancies as possible, the data fields in structure PSnnnn are grouped together. If more structures and tables are defined in the ABAP Dictionary, structure PSnnnn can be used as a substructure.
- Structure Qnnnn contains special screen fields for the respective infotype.
- Structure **PERNR** contains the standard selections for the logical database PNP. The field PERNR-PERNR contains the personnel number, the field PERNR-ENAME contains the formatted name of the employee.
- Database tables PAnnnn (Personnel Administration) and PBnnnn (Recruitment) are used to store the data records of infotype nnnn. The PCLn database tables are used to store data clusters (such as results from Time Management, Travel Management, and Payroll).
- Database tables PAnnnn and PBnnnn are transparent, which means that:
 - Each infotype has its own database.
 - Each infotype has an individual length, so that you are not required to keep additional space on the database.
 - Information can be found more quickly (using an index search).
 - Infotypes can be evaluated using any SQL tools.

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