



GLOSSARY OF SAP BODS (BUSINESS OBJECTS DATA SERVICES)

**A Quick Reference Guide to
SAP Terminologies**

| Concept/Term | Definition |
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| SAP Business Objects Data Services (BODS) | A data integration and transformation tool used for extracting, transforming, and loading (ETL) data from multiple sources to target systems. |
| ETL (Extract, Transform, Load) | A process that extracts data from source systems, transforms it into the required format, and loads it into a destination database or data warehouse. |
| Data Flow | A graphical representation of the steps in a data integration process, used to define how data is processed and moved through various stages in BODS. |
| Transformation | The process of converting data from one format to another. Includes tasks such as filtering, joining, and aggregating data in BODS. |
| Job | A unit of work in BODS that contains a set of data flow operations. Jobs can be scheduled, executed, and monitored. |

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| Data Services Designer | A development environment within BODS where data flows, jobs, and transformations are designed and managed. |
| Data Services Server | The central server that executes jobs, processes data, and manages connections to various data sources and targets in BODS. |
| Data Store | A connection definition in BODS that specifies the parameters required to connect to a data source or target system, such as a database or file system. |
| Data Quality | The process of ensuring data is accurate, complete, consistent, and timely, often using BODS' data quality features like validation and cleansing. |
| Data Quality Transformation | Built-in BODS transformations used to cleanse, validate, and standardize data as part of an ETL process. |

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| Repository | A database in BODS that stores metadata related to jobs, data flows, and transformations. Used for version control and management of data integration projects. |
| Job Server | A BODS server component that executes jobs and manages job execution on behalf of the Data Services Server. |
| Load Strategy | A method used to load data into the target system. Strategies include full load, incremental load, and delta load. |
| Data Services Monitor | A tool used to monitor job execution, manage jobs, and view logs in real-time. |
| Incremental Load | A process that loads only the new or changed data since the last load, improving efficiency compared to full data loads. |

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| Full Load | A method of loading the entire dataset into the target system during each load cycle, without filtering out old or unchanged data. |
| Delta Load | A data load method that only loads the differences (i.e., new or updated records) since the last load cycle. |
| Job Schedule | The process of scheduling jobs to run at predefined intervals or specific times, automating data processing in BODS. |
| Batch Processing | A technique of processing large volumes of data in chunks or batches, typically used in ETL processes. |
| Lookup Transformation | A transformation used in BODS to join data from two sources, based on a matching key. It can be used for data enrichment or validation. |

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| Merge Transformation | A transformation that combines data from multiple sources into a single output, using conditions such as matching keys or unique identifiers. |
| Join Transformation | A transformation used to combine data from multiple sources based on common key values, such as inner, left, or right joins. |
| Aggregate Transformation | A transformation used to perform summary operations on data, such as grouping and calculating sums, averages, and counts. |
| SQL Transformation | A BODS transformation that allows the execution of custom SQL queries within data flows for advanced data manipulation. |
| File Format | The structure or type of data stored in a file, such as CSV, XML, or JSON. BODS can handle multiple file formats for data extraction and loading. |

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| Express Query | A high-performance data retrieval method used in BODS to query large datasets without full table scans, typically used for incremental loads. |
| Workflow | A series of tasks, jobs, or data flows that are executed in sequence to achieve a particular goal or business process. |
| Data Cleansing | The process of identifying and correcting errors or inconsistencies in data. In BODS, this includes handling duplicates, standardizing formats, and correcting invalid entries. |
| Change Data Capture (CDC) | A technique used in BODS to track and capture only the changes made to the source data since the last extraction or update. |
| Data Services Engine | The underlying engine in BODS that performs the actual data processing tasks, executing jobs, transformations, and workflows. |

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| Data Lineage | The tracking and documentation of the flow of data through various transformations and systems in BODS, providing visibility into data processing. |
| Data Integration | The process of combining data from different sources into a unified, usable format. BODS is primarily used for data integration in ETL processes. |
| XML Data Services | A set of tools in BODS for integrating and transforming XML data, supporting XML parsing and validation. |
| Error Handling | The process of managing errors that occur during data extraction, transformation, or loading, ensuring that issues are logged, reported, and resolved. |
| Audit Logging | The logging of actions, errors, and processing steps during data flow execution. It is used for troubleshooting and auditing purposes. |

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| Business Rules | Predefined rules and logic applied to data during the transformation process to ensure data quality and compliance. |
| BODS Designer Workbench | The main environment for developing and managing data flows, jobs, and transformations in BODS. |
| Data Services Repository | A centralized database where all metadata, including job designs, data flow structures, and transformation logic, is stored in BODS. |
| ETL Batch Job | A job in BODS that runs in batch mode to extract, transform, and load data from one or more sources to a target system. |
| Data Services Script | A custom script written in Data Services' scripting language, used to enhance or extend transformation logic in ETL jobs. |

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| SAP HANA Integration | Integration of BODS with SAP HANA for real-time data processing, leveraging the power of HANA's in-memory capabilities for fast data loads. |
| Data Services Cache | A mechanism in BODS used to store temporary data during transformation processes, improving performance by reducing redundant data access. |
| XML Parsing | The process of reading and transforming XML data into structured formats using BODS' XML transformations. |
| Data Transformation | The process of converting raw data from a source into a desired format in the target system. BODS provides various transformations for this purpose. |
| Pushdown Optimization | A performance optimization technique where transformation logic is executed on the database level instead of within BODS. |

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| Real-Time Data Processing | The ability to process and move data as it arrives, typically in streaming mode, to provide real-time insights and updates. |
| Database Connectors | Pre-configured connections in BODS to various databases (e.g., Oracle, SQL Server, SAP HANA) for data extraction and loading. |
| Metadata Management | The process of managing and documenting data definitions, structures, and transformations in BODS. |
| BODS Workflow Scheduling | A feature that allows jobs and workflows to be scheduled and executed automatically at specified intervals or times. |
| Data Transfer Protocols | The methods used in BODS to transfer data between source and target systems, such as FTP, HTTP, and JDBC. |