

Original Article

Exploring SAP ETL Tools: Features and Functionality

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Received: 04 September 2024

Revised: 07 October 2024

Accepted: 21 October 2024

Published: 30 October 2024

Abstract - This article comprehensively examines SAP ETL tools, highlighting their essential role in data integration within SAP environments. It discusses the common challenges faced during ETL processes, including data quality and system performance concerns. The criteria for evaluating various ETL tools are outlined, followed by an overview of key SAP ETL solutions such as SAP BODS, SAP SLT, SDI, and Replication Server. Finally, the article presents best practices for selecting an appropriate ETL tool tailored to organizational needs.

Keywords - ETL, SAP Data Extraction, ETL Usage, SAP SLT, SAP BODS, SAP Replication Server, SDI, SAP S/4HANA.

1. Introduction

In today's data-driven business landscape, effective data integration is paramount for organizations leveraging SAP systems. Extract, Transform, Load (ETL) tool plays a critical role in ensuring seamless data flow, integrity, and accessibility across various SAP environments.

ETL processes are fundamental for consolidating data from disparate sources, transforming it into a usable format, and loading it into target systems for analysis and reporting. In SAP environments, efficient ETL processes enable seamless integration between SAP modules and other enterprise applications, ensuring data consistency, accuracy, and accessibility.

In any large-scale SAP transformation, migrating data from legacy applications is of the essence to maintain continuity of business. ETL is a key process in migrating data as data needs to be not only extracted but transformed to new values to align with new master data, e.g., migrating year-ending financial ledger balances from legacy finance applications to newer SAP applications being implemented.

SAP offers a variety of these tools, and each is tailored to different project needs. This purpose-driven research aims to explore the unique features and capabilities of these tools, helping businesses understand which tool to adopt on their project landscape, data architecture, and integration requirements for optimal performance.

2. ETL Usage and Challenges

ETL, which stands for Extract, Transform, and Load, is a process used to gather data from multiple sources, convert

it into an appropriate format, and load it into a target system, such as the data warehouse of an analytics platform.

2.1. ETL Usage

- Business Intelligence – ETL is used in Business Intelligence to integrate and consolidate data from multiple sources to enable reporting and faster decision-making. BW/4HANA can perform ETL from SAP and Non-SAP sources. Datasphere, which is the latest SAP Datawarehouse on Cloud (SAS-based data warehousing solution) from SAP, can do ETL. SDI and SLT could also be used to do ETL from SAP source systems, which will be discussed in the subsequent topics.
- Data Migration – In data migration, ETL is a key layer to extract, transform, and load data to target systems. SAP Data Services, SLT (SAP Landscape Transformation), and Informatica are the popular players as ETL solutions.

2.2. Challenges of ETL in SAP

- Data Complexity: SAP systems often handle vast and complex datasets, requiring robust ETL tools to manage intricate data structures and relationships.
- System Compatibility: Ensuring seamless integration between SAP and non-SAP systems can be challenging due to differing data formats and protocols.
- Performance Issues: ETL processes must handle large data volumes efficiently to prevent bottlenecks and ensure timely data availability.
- Data Security: Maintaining data integrity and security during extraction, transformation, and loading is critical, especially in regulated industries.



3. Criteria for Evaluating ETL Tools

- **Functionality:** Range of data integration, transformation, and loading capabilities.
- **Performance:** Ability to handle large data volumes efficiently.
- **Cost:** Licensing, implementation, and maintenance expenses.
- **Scalability:** Capacity to scale with growing data needs.
- **Ease of Integration:** Compatibility with existing SAP systems and other enterprise applications.
- **User Experience:** Usability, learning curve, and availability of training resources.
- **Support and Community:** Access to vendor support and active user communities.

4. Overview of SAP ETL Tools

Below are the various SAP ETL Tools available based on the usage and functionality supported. Depending on the scenarios, the right tool needs to be selected; hence, a clear understanding of the available tools is a must.

This article will discuss the capability of SAP Data Services (SAP BODS), SAP Landscape Transformation (SAP SLT), SAP HANA Smart Data Integration (SAP SDI), SAP Clouse integration for Data Services, and SAP Replication Server.

Table 1. Overview of various SAP ETL tools

Description	SAP Data Services (SAP BODS)	SAP Landscape Transformation (SLT)	SAP HANA Smart Data Integration (SDI)	SAP Cloud Integration for Data Services (CPI – DS)	SAP Replication Server	SAP Datasphere
ETL	Data Services is a traditional ETL solution capable of extracting data from multiple sources, such as SAP systems, databases, and cloud platforms, and then transforming and enriching the data.	An ETL tool designed for real-time data replication between two systems, with SAP S4HANA as the target. It offers limited transformation capabilities, which can only be executed using ABAP.	It is the standard ETL tool available in SAP HANA, but with the restriction, it can only be used unidirectionally, and no data can be exported from SAP HANA.	SAP Cloud Integration for data services allows users to extract, transform, and load functionalities to move data between on-premise systems and the cloud. It can also extract data from cloud-based SAP applications and load it into on-premise SAP and non-SAP systems. This service is available in the Neo environment.	SAP Replication Server is used to synchronize the complete data stack between two databases by system administrators to implement high-availability system landscapes	SAP Datasphere is SAP’s next-generation data warehouse solution, offering ETL capabilities. Premium outbound services of Datasphere help SAP integrate data with third-party tools such as AWS, GCP Azure, and other platforms with which SAP has built native integration. SAP
Data Profiling	It can analyze the data to identify data quality problems	No data quality or data profiling capabilities are available	Uses Smart data quality, which can explore, cleanse, and enrich the data	It can analyze the data to identify data quality problems	Not applicable	SAP Datasphere supports data profiling as part of its broader data management and

						governance capabilities, ensuring that users work with high-quality and reliable data in their integration and analytics processes.
Real-Time	SAP Data Services often implements job-driven batch processing but has the capability of real-time replication with web-services	It uses the database triggers on the source system, which enforces every change and writes entries into log tables that are used to determine the delta data in real time.	It integrates the capabilities of SAP Data Services and SAP Landscape Transformation Replication Server, enabling both job-based batch processing and real-time data integration.	It has the capability of real-time replication.	Real-time synchronization enables the switch to an inactive system if the active system fails.	It has the capability of real-time replication.
Use Case	Suitable for complex data integration projects that involve data cleansing, transformation, and loading into various targets, including SAP HANA. BI or analytics teams often use it to fill out a SAP Business Warehouse (SAP BW) system.	Suitable for real-time analytics, reporting, and data warehousing scenarios when using SAP HANA as the target. A prominent use case is SAP S/4HANA Central Finance.	Data replication to SAP BW4HANA	SAP Integrated Business Planning (IBP), which is a cloud-based SAP solution, uses CPI-DS to integrate with other on-premise SAP systems.	High Availability scenarios	Creating a single view of enterprise data for analytics. Unifying cloud and on-premises data for cross-functional reporting.
Source	SAP & non-SAP	SAP & non-SAP	SAP & non-SAP	SAP & non-SAP	SAP & non-SAP	SAP and Non-SAP
Target	SAP & non-SAP	SAP (S4HANA, SAP BW, SAP Central Finance)	SAP HANA	SAP & non-SAP	SAP & non-SAP	SAP & non-SAP
Deployment	It is a standalone application outside of SAP HANA and hence requires a separate	It is part of the HANA Enterprise License. SLT server can be installed on a separate system or SAP System.	SDI is part of SAP HANA, but SDQ requires a separate license	Separate license as a part of SAP BTP	Separate license required	Separate license as a part of SAP BTP

	server and license.	There are three options for installation: 1. SLT as a separate system (SAP -> SLT -> S4HANA) 2. SLT installed in the source system (SAP + SLT -> S4HANA) 3. SLT as a separate system for non-SAP systems (non-SAP -> SLT -> S4HANA)				
Performance	Supports parallel processing, buffer, and cache management	Supports real-time data replication, parallel processing, table partitioning	Supports real-time data replication, parallel processing, and data compression	Supports scalability, elasticity, parallel processing, data caching, and network latency management	Supports real-time data replication, parallel processing, and data compression and load balancing	Supports scalability, elasticity, data caching, data aggregation and data compression
Security	Supports Connections using SSL/TLS protocols, data masking, and data encryption	Supports Connections using SSL/TLS protocols and data masking and adheres to regulatory requirements	Supports Connections using SSL/TLS protocols, data masking, secure connectors and adheres to regulatory requirements	Supports Connections using SSL/TLS protocols, data masking, data encryption and complies with industry-standard security frameworks	Supports Connections using SSL/TLS protocols, data masking, and secure failover mechanisms and complies with industry-standard security frameworks	Supports Connections using SSL/TLS protocols, data encryption, disaster recovery, high availability and complies with industry-standard security frameworks
Additional Capability	NA	It can support and configure multiple system connections, including 1:N and N:1 scenarios, and provides data monitoring capabilities through SAP HANA Solution Manager. SLT is preferred	It sits within SAP HANA and can work in data replication or data virtualization ways. In data replication, the information is stored in the SAP HANA database, whereas data virtualization	It can utilize change data capture techniques to detect changes in a source table that occur between two specific points in time.	Support point-in-time recovery	Supports data modeling and transformation capabilities and helps in remotely accessing data from external SAP and Non-SAP data sources without replicating data into

		<p>over other Data Replication products if you want to quickly transfer data in near Real-Time and do not require complex data transformations</p>	<p>does not store information in the SAP HANA database; rather, it reads the source as soon as the information is required by the application in real time. SAP HANA Smart Data Access, as part of SAP HANA Smart Data Integration, is utilized for this purpose.</p> <p>Additional capabilities include high-volume data loads, real-time and batch data movement, high-speed data provisioning, and data transformation.</p>			Datasphere
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5. Best Practices for Selecting SAP ETL Tool

1. Understanding Organizational Needs:

- **Data Sources:** Identify all data sources and evaluate their compatibility with potential ETL tools.
- **Data Volume and Frequency:** Assess data volume and frequency to determine the performance needs of the ETL Tool.
- **Integration Requirements:** Ensure the tool can integrate effectively with existing SAP systems and other enterprise applications.

2. Evaluating Tool Compatibility with Existing Systems

- **SAP Integration:** Confirm that the tool supports integration with the specific SAP modules and infrastructure.
- **Technology Stack Alignment:** Ensure compatibility with the organization's technology stack and data architecture.

3. Considering Total Cost of Ownership

- **Initial Costs:** Review the licensing, setup, and implementation costs.
- **Ongoing Costs:** Consider long-term maintenance scaling costs over time.

- **Hidden Costs:** Factor in training, potential downtime during implementation, and resource allocation.

4. Futureproofing and Scalability

- **Scalability:** Choose tools that can scale with the organization's growth and increasing data demands.
- **Technological Advancements:** Select tools that incorporate emerging technologies like AI, machine learning, and real-time processing capabilities.

5. Conduct Pilot Testing

- **Proof of Concept:** Run a pilot project to evaluate the tool's performance and suitability for the specific use cases.
- **Feedback and Evaluation:** Gather feedback from stakeholders and assess whether the tool meets the organizational needs before full-scale deployment.

6. Future Trends in SAP ETL Tools

- **Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning:** AI and machine learning are increasingly being integrated into ETL processes to enhance data transformation, detect anomalies, and support predictive analytics, enabling more intelligent and

automated data workflows. These tools can learn from historical data patterns to improve data quality and predict potential issues, leading to smarter data transformations and better decision-making.

- **Cloud-Based ETL Solution:**
The shift towards cloud-native ETL tools continues, offering greater scalability, flexibility, and reduced infrastructure management. Cloud-based solutions facilitate easier integration with other cloud services and support hybrid deployment models.
- **Automation and Real-Time Data Integration:**
Automating ETL processes decreases the need for manual intervention, reduces the likelihood of errors, and speeds up data processing. Real-time data replication and integration are becoming essential, especially in industries where timely data insights are critical. Tools like SAP SLT and SDI are evolving to support real-time data synchronization, ensuring that businesses can react quickly to changing conditions.
- **Data Governance and Security:** Strengthening data governance frameworks and security measures within ETL processes ensures data integrity, compliance with regulations, and protection against data breaches, becoming a critical focus area for organizations

7. Conclusion

SAP ETL tools play a vital role in ensuring the seamless integration of data across SAP environments. Their efficient usage enables organizations to extract, transform, and load data from diverse sources into SAP systems, facilitating better decision-making. However, challenges such as handling large volumes of data, maintaining performance, and ensuring data consistency remain key concerns in ETL processes within SAP ecosystems. To overcome these challenges, selecting the right ETL tool is crucial for organizations leveraging SAP systems to ensure efficient data integration, high data quality, and scalable performance. Various SAP ETL tools, such as SAP BODS, SAP SLT, SDI, and Replication Server, offer specialized features tailored for different ETL scenarios, from real-time replication to data transformation and integration. When selecting an ETL tool, best practices include aligning with business requirements, assessing tool flexibility, ensuring user-friendly interfaces, and evaluating long-term support. The future of SAP ETL tools will be driven by trends like AI, machine learning, cloud-based solutions, automation, real-time data integration, and enhanced security, making it essential for organizations to stay updated and adapt to emerging technologies to remain competitive.

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