QuickViewer

- Functions for Managing QuickViews
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- Output Options
- Converting QuickViews to Queries

QuickViewer is a tool for quickly generating client dependent reports. SAP Query offers the user a whole range of options for defining reports. SAP Query also supports different kinds of reports such as basic lists, statistics, and ranked lists. QuickViewer (SQVI), on the other hand, is a tool that allows even relatively inexperienced users to create basic lists.

For more info on creating follow these links...

http://www.sapsecurityonline.com/tutorials/r3_sqvi_tutorial.htm

http://help.sap.com/saphelp_nw04/helpdata/en/d1/44f2b5c7f411d296080000e82de14a/content.htm

Also Refer this below thread

QuickView definitions are user-dependent. You can transfer a QuickView into SAP Query in order to make reports, for example, accessible to additional users, or to use the other functions available in SAP Query.

The following is a comparison of QuickViews and SAP Queries:

- QuickViews possess the same functional attributes as queries. However, only basic lists may be defined with QuickViews.
- In contrast to queries, no user group assignment is necessary with QuickViews. Each user has his/her own personal list of QuickViews. QuickViews cannot be exchanged between users. QuickViews may, however, be converted to queries and then be made available to other users in a specific user group.
- InfoSets are not required for QuickView definition. Whenever you define a QuickView, you can specify its data source explicitly. Tables, database views, table joins, logical databases, and even InfoSets, can all serve as data sources for a QuickView. You can only use additional tables and additional fields if you use an InfoSet as a data source.

**Features**

To define a QuickView, you select certain fields according to your data source that determine the structure of your report. The report can be executed in basis mode with standard layout or may be edited using drag and drop and the other toolbox functions available. Reports created using the QuickViewer may also be passed to external programs (Excel, for example).

### Functions for Managing QuickViews

Call the QuickViewer using transaction code SQVI.

Before you can execute one of the following functions, you must choose a QuickView, by either selecting it from the table control on your initial screen or entering its name in the appropriate input field.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Display</td>
<td>Displays the QuickView definition details. All screens are displayed in the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>same manner as if the QuickView were being changed, however no new entries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>can be made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>You receive an overview containing general information about a QuickView</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and options. This includes:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• QuickView title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Author and last person to make changes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Remarks specific to that QuickView</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Origin of the selected data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Saved lists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Additional selections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy</td>
<td>Choose a name for the QuickView in the dialog box and confirm your entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rename</td>
<td>Choose another name for the QuickView in the dialog box and confirm your</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete</td>
<td>Deletes the QuickView after asking you to confirm that this is what you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>want to do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information, refer to the following links:

http://www.sapsecurityonline.com/tutorials/r3_sqvi_tutorial.htm

http://help.sap.com/saphelp_nw04/helpdata/en/d1/44f2b5c7f411d296080000e82de14a/content.htm

Also refer this below thread:
Adjusts differences between the QuickView and InfoSet.

Suppose you have created a QuickView using an InfoSet and have already executed it a number of times. Your system administrator then modifies an InfoSet field by changing the type of field you use in the QuickView. The next time you want to work with the QuickView, you get a message informing you that differences exist between the QuickView and the InfoSet.

When you carry out an adjustment you see a list of all the fields that are defined differently, together with information about how the field definition has changed and where the field is used in the QuickView. The system gives you an automatic adjustment option for individual fields. At the end of the list, there are some notes telling you what to look out for with automatic adjustment and what you must do, if you want to carry out the adjustment yourself.

The principle structure of the list created by the QuickView is displayed.

This pushbutton takes you to query maintenance. To edit a QuickView in SAP Query, choose Convert QuickView from the initial screen in SAP Query.

Creating a Quick View

To convert a QuickView into a query, proceed as follows:

1. Call the QuickViewer using transaction SQVI.
2. Enter the name of the QuickView. QuickView names can contain a maximum of 14 characters.
3. Choose Create. The following dialog box appears:

   ![MISSING](width=32,height=32)

4. Enter a title for the QuickView and remarks, if you think they are relevant.
5. If you do not want to base your list on a table, use the possible entries pushbutton in the Data source field to select another data source. You can choose logical databases or InfoSets. In addition, you may also create table joins. The first step in creating a QuickView is selecting its data source. You can choose one of the following:
   - Table
   - Logical database
     Logical databases are pre-defined paths for accessing database tables. These paths can be made available to various reports in code form. Logical databases are especially useful if the structure of the data you want to read corresponds to a hierarchical view.
   - InfoSet
     InfoSets are used in SAP Query. InfoSets can be based, among others, on logical databases. Since the number of fields in a logical database can be extremely large, you can also hide fields. In addition, you can define help fields that users can edit like database fields.
     * If you choose an InfoSet as your data source, the InfoSet must come from the standard query area. InfoSets from the global query area may not be used when creating a QuickView.
   - Table join
     Multiple tables can be linked together to form a join. The result set is a table, each of the lines of which contains all the fields of all the tables used in the join. Hierarchical relationships between tables cannot be analyzed using a table join

6. Choose Basis mode if you want to create the list directly with no list design. Choose Layout mode if you want to define the layout of your list yourself.
   - **Basis Mode**
     - **Features**
       - List Fields - Select Fields for Output
       - Sort Sequence - Define the sorting sequence
       - Selection Fields - Define the selection field.
       - Data Source - Display only field for the data source you have selected.
     - **Procedure**
       - Select Available fields that you need for your list from the table control on the right. The pushbutton (Column left) allows you to transfer fields into the table control on the left.
       - If you want to accept all available fields in your list, use the Page left pushbutton (double-arrow). Page right allows you to reset this selection.
       - Determine in which order you want your fields to be output. If you want to move a field forward in the sequence, select it and choose the Previous value pushbutton (Arrow pointing upwards). Use the downward arrow to pass fields down the list.
       - Insert line allows you to determine where a line should wrap in multiple-line basic lists.
       - The Technical name <> Long text pushbutton in the application toolbar allows you to switch between a field's technical name and long text whenever you want to.
       - Select sort fields in the table control located on the right. You can sort and find fields in the Available fields table control with the appropriate pushbuttons. When you have found the fields you want to sort according to, use the pushbutton (Column left) to transfer these fields to the table control on the left. Radio buttons allow you to determine if you want to sort ascending or descending.
       - Use the tab Selection fields to choose selection criteria in basis mode. Selection fields are displayed as input fields on selection screens before your report is executed. Users can reduce the amount of data output in the report by entering values in these fields.
To sort, proceed as follows:
- Select the field you want to sort according to in the upper right-hand window.
- Drag this field to the Sorting fields toolbox. If multiple fields have been dropped into the toolbox, their order determines in which order sorting will take place. The system sorts according to the first field, then according to the second, and so on. If you want to change the order in which fields are sorted, you can do so by selecting and moving fields within the toolbox. (This method is similar in Layout mode).
- **Layout Mode**
  The graphical Query Painter is called whenever you choose to define a QuickView in layout mode. It allows you to format a list according to your wishes and is used especially for constructing basic lists.
- **Features**
  - Define output options for line.
  - Change the positioning and size of fields
  - Create screen templates
  - Edit headers, footers, and column headers
  - Define control levels
  - Sort
  - Create totals lists etc.
- **Procedure**
  - **Selection Fields**: You can choose what selection fields you want to work with in the Selection Fields column of the upper left-hand window on your screen in the Query Painter. Select those fields that you want displayed as selection criteria on your selection screen by placing a check in their checkbox.
  - **List Fields**: You can select list fields in the upper left window of the Query Painter. The fields are displayed in a tree whose structure is derived from that of the data source. If your data source is a logical database, then the nodes of this tree are the same as the logical database nodes. With joins, each table's individual nodes make up the node of the tree. All fields are found under their corresponding node.
  - **Positioning and Sizing**: To change a field's position, proceed as follows:
    - Select the field.
    - Drag the field to the new position you want it at (keeping the left mouse button depressed).
    - Insert mode is the standard Query Painter setting, this means that whenever you position a field between to others, the system automatically makes room for the new field (without overwriting any existing fields). Overwrite mode can be switched on at will (Edit ® Overwrite). Fields overlap in overwrite mode and a corresponding warning is displayed in the window at lower right. Use the Order fields left-justified command in the context menu (right mouse button) to display all overlapping fields so that you can see them.
  - **Changing the Field Length**: To change a field's output length, proceed as follows:
    - Select the field.
    - Place your cursor on the right edge of the field. Change the display length of the field by dragging the edge of the field to the length you desire.
    - You may also enter a value in the appropriate field in the lower left window on your screen to determine the output length of a field. Increasing the output length may be particularly important if you are totaling a field and the output length required by the total is greater than that of the individual fields themselves.
  - **Colors**: Use the Colors toolbar to select a color and drag it to a field you want to highlight. Or select the field using your mouse and choose a color from the List field color window in the lower left-hand corner of your screen. Possible entries help helps you select a color. Once you have chosen a color and applied it to a line, you can undo this selection by choosing Line color once again.
  - **Totaling and Counting**: Whenever you create a list in the Query Painter, all numeric fields are automatically totaled. These totals are displayed at the end of the list. All numeric fields are also placed in the Totaling fields toolbar. To undo totaling for specific fields, select the fields from the toolbar and drag them to the trash or drag the trash to them or to the corresponding total in your list layout.

### Executing QuickViews

To execute a QuickView online, select Execute or Execute with variant. If you select Execute with variant, you see a dialog box where you can enter the variant name.

- Variants are blocks of selection criteria that have been saved in the system. If you specify a variant when starting a QuickView, the system uses the values in the variant as the QuickView's selection criteria on the selection screen that appears.
- You enter variants on the selection screen and save them under any name. For each QuickView, you can create any number of variants. To create a variant, select Goto ® Maintain variants. You can find information about variant maintenance under Help ® Application help. The system starts the QuickView and displays the selection screen.

### Output Options

Data retrieved by QuickViews and output in list form may be passed to other software products. The QuickViewer's output options correspond to those of SAP Query.

In the Query Painter, you can determine how a list is output when you execute its report by selecting one of the appropriate radio buttons on the selection screen. You also select an output option when creating a query. Further information is found under Assigning Title, Format, and Notes. In basis mode, you can use the possible entries help for field Display.

### Converting QuickViews to Queries
You can convert any QuickView into a query. More functions and report forms are available in SAP Query than in the QuickViewer. In addition, SAP Query allows you to re-use transfer queries to other systems and clients.

**Prerequisites**
In order to convert a QuickView into a query, first choose a user group that you are assigned to and that you will subsequently want to assign your query to. If the QuickView you want to convert is based on an InfoSet, then this InfoSet must be assigned to your user group.

**Procedure**
To convert a QuickView to a query, proceed as follows:

1. Choose **Utilities®SAP Query®Queries** in the ABAP Workbench.
2. Choose **Change user group**. Select the user group you want.
3. Choose **Query®Convert QuickView**. The following dialog box appears:

   ![MISSING|width=32,height=32!](image)
   1. Enter a name for the query.
   2. Enter a name of your choice for the InfoSet if the QuickView you want to convert has been created using a logical database, a table, or a table join. The InfoSet will then be generated automatically. Query functionality is based on InfoSets. In order to be able to proceed in SAP Query, an InfoSet must be defined for your query.