

BusinessCentral Bootcamp

16TH - 17TH APRIL 2021

AL Language: Coding for performance



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AL Language

Coding for performance

- Basic tips & tricks
 - Flowfields
 - Find Operations
 - Caching Data
 - Loops with data modifications
- Partial Records
 - What & How
 - Performance evaluation

Flowfields

Do not use CalcFields within loops

```
/// <summary>
/// BAD example!
/// For each Sales Header the field Amount has to be calculated one-by-one
/// </summary>
0 references
procedure FlowfieldExample_Bad()
var
    SalesHeader: Record "Sales Header";
    Counter: Integer;
begin
    if SalesHeader.FindSet() then
        repeat
            SalesHeader.CalcFields(Amount);
            if SalesHeader.Amount < 0 then
                Counter += 1;
            until SalesHeader.Next() < 1;
        Message(Format(Counter));
    end;
```

```
/// <summary>
/// Good example!
/// Application server can load Amount field together with all standard fields from Sales Header
/// </summary>
0 references
procedure FlowfieldExample_Good()
var
    SalesHeader: Record "Sales Header";
    Counter: Integer;
begin
    SalesHeader.SetAutoCalcFields(Amount);
    if SalesHeader.FindSet() then
        repeat
            if SalesHeader.Amount < 0 then
                Counter += 1;
            until SalesHeader.Next() < 1;
        Message(Format(Counter));
    end;
```

Use SetAutoCalcFields instead.

Server can load content of the field at once (or in batch at least).

Flowfields

And do not forget to clear AutoCalcField once the value of the calculated field is not used anymore.

To clear Automatically Calculated fields, call SetAutoCalcFields again without any parameter.

If you call AutoCalcFields with another field, the previous one is not replaced, but the new field is added to auto-calculated fields.

```
/// <summary>
/// Good example!
/// Application server can load Amount field together with all standard fields from Sales Header
/// </summary>
0 references
procedure FlowfieldExample_Good2()
var
    SalesHeader: Record "Sales Header";
    Counter: Integer;
begin
    SalesHeader.SetAutoCalcFields(Amount);
    if SalesHeader.FindSet() then
        repeat
            if SalesHeader.Amount < 0 then
                Counter += 1;
            until SalesHeader.Next() < 1;
        Message(Format(Counter));

    SalesHeader.SetRange("Document Type", SalesHeader."Document Type"::Order);
    SalesHeader.SetAutoCalcFields();
    if SalesHeader.FindSet() then
        repeat
            DoSomethingElseThatDoesNotUseAmountField();
        until SalesHeader.Next() < 1;
    end;
```

Find operations

- IsEmpty()
 - „SELECT TOP 1 NULL FROM xxx“
- Count()
 - „SELECT COUNT(*) FORM xxx“
- FindFirst(), FindLast()
 - „SELECT TOP 1 * FROM xxx“
- Find()
 - „SELECT TOP X * FROM xxx“ (X is server-defined using server statistics and server config.)
- FindSet()
 - „SELECT * FROM xxx“

Find operations – Record Exists

Record.IsEmpty() Method

Determines whether a table or a filtered set of records is empty.

```
/// <summary>
/// Always check whether the record exists using IsEmpty()
/// </summary>
0 references
procedure FindOperation_Example1()
var
    SalesHeader: Record "Sales Header";
begin
    SalesHeader.SetRange("Document Type", SalesHeader."Document Type"::Order);

    // Bad
    if not SalesHeader.FindFirst() then
        DoSomething();
    // Bad
    if SalesHeader.Count() = 0 then
        DoSomething();
    // Good
    if SalesHeader.IsEmpty() then
        DoSomething();
end;
```

Find operations – Record Exists

```
/// <summary>
/// If you need a value of any field within the record, you can check existence using the Find operation
/// </summary>
0 references
procedure FindOperation_Example2()
var
    SalesHeader: Record "Sales Header";
begin
    SalesHeader.SetRange("Document Type", SalesHeader."Document Type"::Order);

    // Bad
    if not SalesHeader.IsEmpty() then
        if SalesHeader.FindFirst() then
            DoSomethingWithValue(SalesHeader."No.");
    // Bad
    if not SalesHeader.IsEmpty() then begin
        SalesHeader.FindFirst();
        DoSomethingWithValue(SalesHeader."No.");
    end;
    // Good
    if SalesHeader.FindFirst() then
        DoSomethingWithValue(SalesHeader."No.");
end;
```


Find operations – Record Exists

```
/// <summary>
/// If there is some static condition (or less demanding calculation), evaluate this condition first.
/// This approach will generate DB query only when MyCondition is true = fewer queries = better performance.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="MyCondition">Boolean parameter, condition</param>
0 references
procedure FindOperation_Example3(MyCondition: Boolean)
var
    SalesHeader: Record "Sales Header";
begin
    SalesHeader.SetRange("Document Type", SalesHeader."Document Type"::Order);

    // Bad
    if SalesHeader.FindFirst() and MyCondition then
        DoSomethingWithValue(SalesHeader."No.");
    // Good
    if MyCondition then
        if SalesHeader.FindFirst() then
            DoSomethingWithValue(SalesHeader."No.");
end;
```

Find operations – First/Last record

```
/// <summary>
/// To get the first/last record, always use FindFirst or FindLast
/// </summary>
0 references
procedure FindOperation_FirstLast_Example()
var
  SalesHeader: Record "Sales Header";
begin
  SalesHeader.SetRange("Document Type", SalesHeader."Document Type"::Order);

  // Bad
  if SalesHeader.FindSet() then
    DoSomethingWithValue(SalesHeader."No.");
  // Bad
  if SalesHeader.Find('-') then
    DoSomethingWithValue(SalesHeader."No.");
  // Good
  if SalesHeader.FindFirst() then
    DoSomethingWithValue(SalesHeader."No.");

  // Bad
  if SalesHeader.Find('+') then
    DoSomethingWithValue(SalesHeader."No.");
  // Good
  if SalesHeader.FindLast() then
    DoSomethingWithValue(SalesHeader."No.");
end;
```

To retrieve only one record, use FindFirst() or FindLast() methods.

Record.FindFirst(),
Record.FindLast() Methods

Finds the first/last record in a table based on the current key and filter.

Find operations – Loops

To retrieve a set of records, use FindSet() method.

Record.FindSet() Method

Finds a set of records in a table based on the current key and filter.

```
/// <summary>
/// For looping through records, use FindSet, never FindFirst or FindLast.
/// </summary>
0 references
procedure FindOperation_FindNext_Example()
var
    SalesHeader: Record "Sales Header";
begin
    SalesHeader.SetRange("Document Type", SalesHeader."Document Type"::Order);

    // Bad
    if SalesHeader.FindFirst() then
        repeat
            until SalesHeader.Next() < 1;
    // Bad
    if SalesHeader.FindLast() then
        repeat
            until SalesHeader.Next(-1) > -1;

    // Good
    if SalesHeader.FindSet() then
        repeat
            until SalesHeader.Next() < 1;
end;
```

Find operations – Loops

```
/// <summary>
/// For looping through records, use FindSet. In some cases Find('-') can be also used.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="MyCondition">Boolean parameter, condition</param>
procedure FindOperation_FindNext2_Example(MyCondition: Boolean)
var
  SalesHeader: Record "Sales Header";
begin
  SalesHeader.SetRange("Document Type", SalesHeader."Document Type"::Order);

  // Bad
  if SalesHeader.Find('-') then
    repeat
      // No breakpoint
      until SalesHeader.Next() < 1;
  // Good
  if SalesHeader.FindSet() then
    repeat
      until SalesHeader.Next() < 1;

  // Acceptable (if we have some knowledge about data)
  if SalesHeader.Find('-') then
    repeat
      if MyCondition then
        break;
      until SalesHeader.Next(-1) < 1;
  // Good (if we have no predictions about data)
  if SalesHeader.FindSet() then
    repeat
      if MyCondition then
        break;
      until SalesHeader.Next() < 1;
end;
```

FindSet() and Find(-) methods have the same behaviour (and, usually, same performance in the Business Central).

However, it is customary to use FindSet when all records are read and Find(-) when the loop can be break dynamically.

Caching Data

To avoid unnecessary recalculation of expensive results, consider caching the data and refresh the cache regularly.

Example

- Stock level for e-Shop
 - API page based on Inventory field from Stockkeeping Unit table?
 - **NO!**
 - Every call to this API has to recalculate the current stock level!
 - **Solution**
 - Cache Stockkeeping units (interval depends on business requirements)

```
page 50005 "TKA Stockkeeping Units API"
{
    PageType = API;
    Caption = 'stockkeepingUnits';
    APIPublisher = 'keptyCZ';
    APIGroup = 'businessCentralBootcamp';
    APIVersion = 'v1.0';
    EntityName = 'stockkeepingUnit';
    EntitySetName = 'stockkeepingUnits';

    SourceTable = "Stockkeeping Unit";

    InsertAllowed = false;
    ModifyAllowed = false;
    DeleteAllowed = false;
    DelayedInsert = true;

    layout
    {
        0 references
        area(Content)
        {
            0 references
            repeater(GroupName)
            {
                0 references
                field(LocationCode; Rec."Location Code") { }
                0 references
                field(itemNo; Rec."Item No.") { }
                0 references
                field(inventory; Rec.Inventory) { }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Caching Data

Solution

- Create a new table (Cached Stockkeeping Unit) with four standard fields - Location Code, Item No., Variant Code and Inventory.
- Copy values from Stockkeeping Unit to the Cached table.

```
procedure CachingData_Example1()
var
  StockkeepingUnit: Record "Stockkeeping Unit";
  TKACachedStockkeepingUnit: Record "TKA Cached Stockkeeping Unit";
begin
  StockkeepingUnit.SetAutoCalcFields(Inventory);
  if StockkeepingUnit.FindSet() then
    repeat
      if TKACachedStockkeepingUnit.Get(StockkeepingUnit."Location Code", StockkeepingUnit."Item No.", Stockkeep
        TKACachedStockkeepingUnit.Inventory := StockkeepingUnit.Inventory;
        TKACachedStockkeepingUnit.Modify();
      end else begin
        TKACachedStockkeepingUnit.Init();
        TKACachedStockkeepingUnit."Location Code" := StockkeepingUnit."Location Code";
        TKACachedStockkeepingUnit."Item No." := StockkeepingUnit."Item No.";
        TKACachedStockkeepingUnit."Variant Code" := StockkeepingUnit."Variant Code";
        TKACachedStockkeepingUnit.Inventory := StockkeepingUnit.Inventory;
        TKACachedStockkeepingUnit.Insert();
      end;
    until StockkeepingUnit.Next() < 1;
end;
```

Caching Data - loops with data modification

Solution

- Better approach: Do all reads without any insert/modify (do not open write transaction on SQL server) first.

```
procedure CachingData_Example2()
var
    StockkeepingUnit: Record "Stockkeeping Unit";
    TKACachedStockkeepingUnit: Record "TKA Cached Stockkeeping Unit";
    TempTKACachedStockkeepingUnit: Record "TKA Cached Stockkeeping Unit" temporary;
begin
    TempTKACachedStockkeepingUnit.DeleteAll();
    StockkeepingUnit.SetAutoCalcFields(Inventory);
    if StockkeepingUnit.FindSet() then
        repeat
            TempTKACachedStockkeepingUnit.Init();
            TempTKACachedStockkeepingUnit."Location Code" := StockkeepingUnit."Location Code";
            TempTKACachedStockkeepingUnit."Item No." := StockkeepingUnit."Item No.";
            TempTKACachedStockkeepingUnit."Variant Code" := StockkeepingUnit."Variant Code";
            TempTKACachedStockkeepingUnit.Inventory := StockkeepingUnit.Inventory;
            TempTKACachedStockkeepingUnit.Insert();
        until StockkeepingUnit.Next() < 1;

    if TempTKACachedStockkeepingUnit.FindSet() then
        repeat
            if TKACachedStockkeepingUnit.Get(TempTKACachedStockkeepingUnit."Location Code", TempTKACachedStockkeepingUnit."Item No.", TempTK
                TKACachedStockkeepingUnit.Inventory := TempTKACachedStockkeepingUnit.Inventory;
                TKACachedStockkeepingUnit.Modify();
            end else begin
                TKACachedStockkeepingUnit.Init();
                TKACachedStockkeepingUnit."Location Code" := TempTKACachedStockkeepingUnit."Location Code";
                TKACachedStockkeepingUnit."Item No." := TempTKACachedStockkeepingUnit."Item No.";
                TKACachedStockkeepingUnit."Variant Code" := TempTKACachedStockkeepingUnit."Variant Code";
                TKACachedStockkeepingUnit.Inventory := TempTKACachedStockkeepingUnit.Inventory;
                TKACachedStockkeepingUnit.Insert();
            end;
        until TempTKACachedStockkeepingUnit.Next() < 1;
end;
```

Partial Records

Partial Records

Allows specifying fields that should be loaded when accessing SQL based data

SQL Query

- Without Partial Records
 - All fields from all extensions are loaded
- With Partial Records
 - Only system fields & defined fields are loaded

Non-loaded fields are loaded automatically using the Just-In-Time (JIT) mechanism (big impact on performance!)

```
procedure ComputeArithmeticMean(): Decimal;
var
  Item: Record Item;
  SumTotal: Decimal;
  Counter: Integer;
begin
  Item.SetLoadFields(Item."Standard Cost");
  if Item.FindSet() then begin
    repeat
      SumTotal += Item."Standard Cost";
      Counter += 1;
    until Item.Next() = 0;
    exit(SumTotal / Counter);
  end;
end
```

Partial Records

[Ok :=] Record.SetLoadFields([Fields: Any, ...])

- Specifies a set of fields that the server should load from the database.
- The last specified fields are valid.

[Ok :=] Record.AddLoadFields([Fields: Any, ...])

- Add additional field to already defined fields. In comparison to SetLoadFields, it does not rewrite already defined fields.

Ok := Record.AreFieldsLoaded(Fields: Any, ...)

- Checks whether the fields are already retrieved from the database.

[Ok :=] Record.LoadFields(Fields: Any,...)

- Loads fields on-fly.

Partial Records – Table without extensions

```
procedure ForEachGLEntries(var GLEntry: Record "G/L Entry"): Decimal;
var
    SumTotal: Decimal;
    Counter: Integer;
begin
    if GLEntry.FindSet() then begin
        repeat
            SumTotal += GLEntry.Amount;
            Counter += 1;
        until GLEntry.Next() = 0;
        exit(SumTotal / Counter);
    end;
end;
```

```
procedure PartialRecords()
var
    GLEntry: Record "G/L Entry";
begin
    // Load all fields
    ForEachGLEntries(GLEntry);
    Clear(GLEntry);

    // Load only Amount field
    GLEntry.SetLoadFields(Amount);
    ForEachGLEntries(GLEntry);
    Clear(GLEntry);
end;
```

Partial Records – Table without extensions

First

- Without Partial Records

```
SELECT
  "17"."timestamp",
  "17"."Entry No_",
  ... All Table Fields (56 fields hidden) ...
  "17"."Closed",
  "17"."$systemId",
  "17"."$systemCreatedAt",
  "17"."$systemCreatedBy",
  "17"."$systemModifiedAt",
  "17"."$systemModifiedBy"
FROM "CRONUS".dbo."CRONUS CZ s_r_o_$G_L Entry$437dbf0e-84ff-417
ORDER BY "Entry No_" ASC OPTION(OPTIMIZE FOR UNKNOWN, FAST 50)
```

Second

- With Partial Records
- SetLoadFields(Amount)

```
SELECT
  "17"."timestamp",
  "17"."Entry No_",
  "17"."G_L Account No_",
  "17"."Amount",
  "17"."Bal_ Account Type",
  "17"."Source Type",
  "17"."FA Entry Type",
  "17"."$systemId",
  "17"."$systemCreatedAt",
  "17"."$systemCreatedBy",
  "17"."$systemModifiedAt",
  "17"."$systemModifiedBy"
FROM "CRONUS".dbo."CRONUS CZ s_r_o_$G_L Entry$437dbf0e-84ff-417
ORDER BY "Entry No_" ASC OPTION(OPTIMIZE FOR UNKNOWN, FAST 50)
```

Partial Records – Table without extensions

100 %

Results Messages Live Query Statistics Execution plan Client Statistics

Query 1: Query cost (relative to the batch): 100%
 SELECT "17"."timestamp", "17"."Entry No_", "17"."G_L Account No_",

Clustered Index Scan (Clustered)
 [CRONUS CZ s_r_o_\$G_L Entry\$437dbf0...

Cost: 100 %
 0.020s

SELECT
 Cost: 0 %

	Example 1	Example 3
Client Execution Time	10:56:12	09:50:17
Query Profile Statistics		
Number of INSERT, DELETE and UPDATE statements	0	→ 0 →
Rows affected by INSERT, DELETE, or UPDATE statements	0	→ 0 →
Number of SELECT statements	5	→ 4 →
Rows returned by SELECT statements	2739	→ 2739 →
Number of transactions	0	→ 0 →
Network Statistics		
Number of server roundtrips	5	→ 4 →
TDS packets sent from client	5	→ 4 →
TDS packets received from server	332	→ 90 →
Bytes sent from client	3768	→ 1204 →
Bytes received from server	1342607	→ 354743 →
Time Statistics		
Client processing time	92	→ 31 →
Total execution time	109	→ 46 →
Wait time on server replies	17	→ 15 →

Partial Records – Table extensions

Every TableExtension object add new SQL table.

- Number of tables = BaseApp + Number of tableextensions

```
+ dbo.AAAAX$Customer$07730d30-ef15-4b04-b21c-3ace46d25eba
+ dbo.AAAAX$Customer$267b59d3-7302-44c5-ba77-c87000380514
+ dbo.AAAAX$Customer$437dbf0e-84ff-417a-965d-ed2bb9650972
+ dbo.AAAAX$Customer$c6a52280-3748-48e3-a081-5cf71443325d
```

All tables have the same Primary Key (derived from the table object).

Every query must merge results from all tables using Inner Join.

```
SELECT
*
FROM [AAAAX$Customer$437dbf0e-84ff-417a-965d-ed2bb9650972] A
INNER JOIN [AAAAX$Customer$07730d30-ef15-4b04-b21c-3ace46d25eba] B ON (A.[No_] = B.[No_])
INNER JOIN [AAAAX$Customer$267b59d3-7302-44c5-ba77-c87000380514] C ON (A.[No_] = C.[No_])
INNER JOIN [AAAAX$Customer$c6a52280-3748-48e3-a081-5cf71443325d] D ON (A.[No_] = D.[No_])
```

Partial Records – Table without extensions

```
procedure ForEachGLEntries(var GLEntry: Record "G/L Entry"): Decimal;
var
    SumTotal: Decimal;
    Counter: Integer;
begin
    if GLEntry.FindSet() then begin
        repeat
            SumTotal += GLEntry.Amount;
            Counter += 1;
        until GLEntry.Next() = 0;
        exit(SumTotal / Counter);
    end;
end;
```

```
procedure PartialRecords()
var
    GLEntry: Record "G/L Entry";
begin
    // Load all fields
    ForEachGLEntries(GLEntry);
    Clear(GLEntry);

    // Load only Amount field
    GLEntry.SetLoadFields(Amount);
    ForEachGLEntries(GLEntry);
    Clear(GLEntry);
end;
```

Partial Records – Table extensions

First

- Without Partial Records

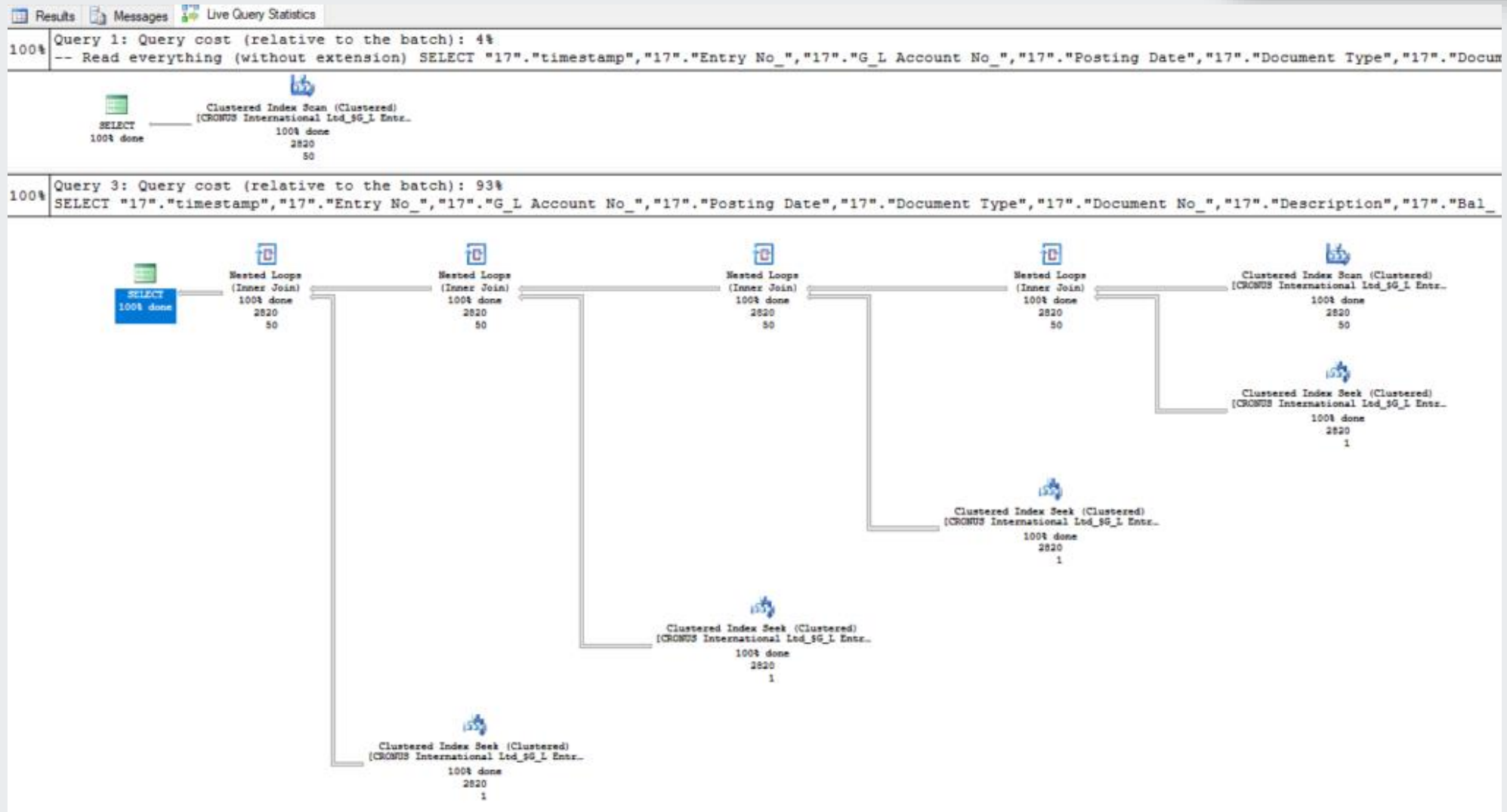
```
SELECT
    "17"."timestamp",
    "17"."Entry No_",
    "17"."G_L Account No_",
    ... All Table Fields (56 fields hidden) ...
    "17"."Last Modified DateTime",
    "17_e1"."TKA Veery Long Description",
    "17_e1"."TKA Veery Long Description 2",
    "17_e3"."TKA Veery Long Description 5",
    "17_e3"."TKA Veery Long Description 6",
    "17_e4"."TKA Veery Long Description 7",
    "17_e4"."TKA Veery Long Description 8",
    "17_e5"."TKA Veery Long Description 3",
    "17_e5"."TKA Veery Long Description 4",
    "17"."$systemId",
    "17"."$systemCreatedAt",
    "17"."$systemCreatedBy",
    "17"."$systemModifiedAt",
    "17"."$systemModifiedBy"
FROM "CRONUS".dbo."CRONUS International Ltd_$G_L Entry$437dbf0e-84ff-41
JOIN "CRONUS".dbo."CRONUS International Ltd_$G_L Entry$425df973-0cda-41
JOIN "CRONUS".dbo."CRONUS International Ltd_$G_L Entry$fa14d844-0ad9-42
JOIN "CRONUS".dbo."CRONUS International Ltd_$G_L Entry$fa14d844-0ad9-42
JOIN "CRONUS".dbo."CRONUS International Ltd_$G_L Entry$fa14d944-0ad9-42
ORDER BY "Entry No_" ASC OPTION(OPTIMIZE FOR UNKNOWN, FAST 50)
```

Second

- With Partial Records
- SetLoadFields(Amount)

```
SELECT
    "17"."timestamp",
    "17"."Entry No_",
    "17"."G_L Account No_",
    "17"."Amount",
    "17"."Bal_ Account Type",
    "17"."Source Type",
    "17"."FA Entry Type",
    "17"."$systemId",
    "17"."$systemCreatedAt",
    "17"."$systemCreatedBy",
    "17"."$systemModifiedAt",
    "17"."$systemModifiedBy"
FROM "CRONUS".dbo."CRONUS CZ s_r_o_$G_L Entry$437dbf0e-84ff-417e
ORDER BY "Entry No_" ASC OPTION(OPTIMIZE FOR UNKNOWN, FAST 50)
```


Partial Records – Table extensions



Q & A

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