BIT660

Data Archiving

EXERCISES AND SOLUTIONS

Course Version: 12
Course Duration: 5 Hours
Material Number: 50154038

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Typographic Conventions

American English is the standard used in this handbook.

The following typographic conventions are also used.

This information is displayed in the instructor's presentation	
Demonstration	
Procedure	
Warning or Caution	
Hint	
Related or Additional Information	
Facilitated Discussion	
User interface control	*Example text*
Window title	*Example text*

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Unit 1
Exercise 1

Explain Reasons for Archiving Data and Definition

Business Scenario

You need to familiarize yourself with the position of data archiving within the SAP system.

1. Answer the following question.

   What is Data Archiving? What is an archiving object?

2. Answer the following question.

   Why should you not wait too long before starting data archiving?

3. Answer the following question.

   The storage of documents is a separate area in SAP systems. What is the storage of documents?

4. Answer the following question.

   Where do data archiving and storage of documents intersect?

Unit 1
Solution 1

Explain Reasons for Archiving Data and Definition

Business Scenario

You need to familiarize yourself with the position of data archiving within the SAP system.

1. Answer the following question.

   What is Data Archiving? What is an archiving object?

   Data archiving refers to the removal of application data from the SAP system and storing of the data in at least one file, called archive file. During data archiving complete business objects are to be moved out of the database. Each business object type has an archiving object assigned to it. The archiving object acts as a logical entity, containing the business-object-specific programs for archiving data, accessing archived data, etc.

2. Answer the following question.

   Why should you not wait too long before starting data archiving?

   Reasons for quickly starting to archive data: The larger the database, the more complex the project. To be able to plan maintenance windows better to avoid heavy system load during archiving. Shorter down time during upgrades. Data archiving should be one of your basic objectives.

3. Answer the following question.

   The storage of documents is a separate area in SAP systems. What is the storage of documents?

   ArchiveLink provides the option to store documents in an external storage system. These documents can be incoming documents (invoices, dunning notices, employment contracts, and so on), outgoing documents (order confirmations, purchase orders, and so on), and print lists. The original documents are linked to their corresponding SAP documents.

4. Answer the following question.

Where do data archiving and storage of documents intersect?

The intersection between the Content Management Service or ArchiveLink and data archiving is: Archive files that were created during data archiving can be stored on a content server, which can be an “external storage system”. As of Release 4.6C, ADK uses the interface, SAP Content Management Service, to the external storage system. In releases earlier than 4.6C, storage takes place through the ArchiveLink interface. Changing the interface has no real effect on the function. Archive administration can access data that resides in a file system or in an external storage system. Whether or not data records can be accessed in an external storage system depends on the release status and the required function. (Delete program, read program, reload)

Unit 1
Exercise 2

Explain The Archiving Process

Business Scenario

As a first step, you have familiarized yourself with SAP data archiving in general.

Now you would like to have a better understanding of how the archiving process works and what steps are involved.

1. List and describe the three stages of data archiving.

   a) _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   b) _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   c) _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

2. List three ways in which archived data can be stored.

   _____

   _____

   _____

3. Does the storage of archive files on an external storage system occur as a separate step, if you have decided to use a Hierarchical Storage Management System (HSM)?

   _____

   _____

   _____

Unit 1
Solution 2

Explain The Archiving Process

Business Scenario

As a first step, you have familiarized yourself with SAP data archiving in general.

Now you would like to have a better understanding of how the archiving process works and what steps are involved.

1. List and describe the three stages of data archiving.

a) _____

_____

_____

_____

b) _____

_____

_____

_____

c) _____

_____

_____

_____

a) Stage 1: Creation of archive files The data to be archived is read from the database and written in a background process to at least one archive file. This occurs as part of a write program that has been scheduled as a background job.

b) Stage 2: Executing the delete program The delete program does not start until the respective archive file/s have been closed. A delete program reads **exactly one** archive file and deletes the corresponding records from the database. This guarantees that only correctly archived records in readable archive files are deleted from the database.

c) Stage 3: Storing the archive files on a secure third-party storage system The following options are available for external storage systems: As of Release 4.6C, you can choose the sequence of the stages, deletion of database entries, and storage of the archive files on an external storage system.

2. List three ways in which archived data can be stored.

   A hierarchical storage management (HSM) system External storage systems Tapes and CD-ROMs

3. Does the storage of archive files on an external storage system occur as a separate step, if you have decided to use a Hierarchical Storage Management System (HSM)?

   No. The archive files created during an archiving session are stored in the HSM file system. It is sufficient to enter the relevant file system path of the HSM system as a target path for the archive files in Customizing for the archive object. In this case Stage 2 (storage on third-party storage systems) is integrated in Stage 1 (creating archive files).

Unit 1
Exercise 3

Explain the Steps of the Archiving Process

Business Scenario

After your project team has familiarized itself with the general data archiving process, the team should now understand the different server configuration and external storage options that are available.

1. Answer the question.

   Can you specify the server on which your delete program is to run? What should you consider about data security before executing the delete program?

Unit 1
Solution 3

Explain the Steps of the Archiving Process

Business Scenario

After your project team has familiarized itself with the general data archiving process, the team should now understand the different server configuration and external storage options that are available.

1. Answer the question.

   Can you specify the server on which your delete program is to run? What should you consider about data security before executing the delete program?

   Up to and including Release 4.0B, the delete program uses the next available background server for its processes. You must make sure that all available application servers have access to the file system you are using. Since Release 4.5A, you can specify the server on which the delete program is to run. You should also make sure that the archive files have been saved before the entries are deleted from the database. As of Release 4.6C, you can back up your archive files by moving them to an external storage system before the data is deleted from the database.

Unit 1
Exercise 4

Use the Archive Development Kit (ADK)

Business Scenario

All project team members must understand how the different components of data archiving work together and how they can later access the archived data.

1. Answer the question.

   Which SAP component defines an archiving object and writes the corresponding archiving programs (write, delete, etc.)?

2. Answer the question.

   Which SAP component physically creates the archive files in the file system?

3. Answer the question.

   Which SAP component triggers the request for the creation of a new archiving session and as part of which program does this occur?

4. How does the system ensure that archived data is still readable in the future, especially after upgrades to higher releases?

Unit 1
Solution 4

Use the Archive Development Kit (ADK)

Business Scenario

All project team members must understand how the different components of data archiving work together and how they can later access the archived data.

1. Answer the question.

   Which SAP component defines an archiving object and writes the corresponding archiving programs (write, delete, etc.)?

   Each application. The applications are responsible for the logic in the archiving programs, so that their business objects can be consistently archived and removed from the database.

2. Answer the question.

   Which SAP component physically creates the archive files in the file system?

   The SAP basis tool called ADK.

3. Answer the question.

   Which SAP component triggers the request for the creation of a new archiving session and as part of which program does this occur?

   Each component with the help of the write program of the corresponding archiving object calls the appropriate method from the ADK function library.

4. How does the system ensure that archived data is still readable in the future, especially after upgrades to higher releases?

   ADK saves the necessary information together with the data of the archive file.

Unit 2
Exercise 5

Explain the Structure of an Archiving Object

Business Scenario

To familiarize yourself with the structure and components of archiving objects, you can navigate through the different archiving objects and check or update settings.

1. To answer the following questions, use transaction `SARA`.

   Does archiving object MM_MATBEL offer a preprocessing program?

2. Answer the question.

   Which read programs can be called for the archiving object MM_MATBEL from within transaction SARA?

3. Answer the question.

   What are the three types of Customizings you have learned about in the data archiving environment?

4. Answer the question.

   Does archiving object MM_MATBEL offer an archiving-object-specific Customizing?

Unit 2
Solution 5

Explain the Structure of an Archiving Object

Business Scenario

To familiarize yourself with the structure and components of archiving objects, you can navigate through the different archiving objects and check or update settings.

1. To answer the following questions, use transaction `SARA`.

   Does archiving object MM_MATBEL offer a preprocessing program?

   Call transaction `SARA`. Enter MM_MATBEL for the archiving object and press *ENTER*. In the group Actions a pushbutton called *Preprocessing* appears. A preprocessing program is therefore not needed for this archiving object.

2. Answer the question.

   Which read programs can be called for the archiving object MM_MATBEL from within transaction SARA?

   Call transaction `SARA`. Enter MM_MATBEL for the archiving object and press ENTER. In the Group Actions choose the Read pushbutton. Choose the field help for the *read program* field. Two read programs are entered: RM07MAAU and RM07MMAT

3. Answer the question.

   What are the three types of Customizings you have learned about in the data archiving environment?

   Archiving-object-specific Customizing. The settings here are always in reference to the archiving object you previously entered. The same is true for the technical settings (such as max. archive file size), Archive Routing, and the application-specific Customizing. Cross-archiving-object Customizing. These settings refer to all archiving objects. This is true for the technical settings for background processing server groups, settings for interrupting the write phase and the verification of archive files. Archiving-object-independent Customizing. These settings do not refer to any archiving object. However, each archiving object references exactly one entry from this Customizing area (logical file name) in its own archiving-object-specific Customizing.

4. Answer the question.

Does archiving object MM_MATBEL offer an archiving-object-specific Customizing?

Call transaction SARA. Enter MM_MATBEL for the archiving object and press ENTER. Choose *Goto* → *Customizing*, or choose the Customizing pushbutton in the pushbutton bar. A dialog screen apears on which you can see the group *Application-Specific-Customizing*. From here you can branch to the transaction for maintaining document lives.

Unit 2
Exercise 6

Customize the File Names and Paths an Archiving Object

Business Scenario

You have familiarized yourself with how to enter file names and file paths and how to assign them to the archiving object.

To be able to implement your knowledge later, you can use the following steps to practice Basis Customzing for data archiving.

Note:
In this exercise, when the object names or values include ##, replace ## with your group number.

1. Why do we use logical and physical file names and paths in data archiving, instead of using only physical ones? Note down two advantages.

   _____

   _____

   _____

2. Define a logical file path, zarchive_global_path_grp##.

3. Create a logical file name: zarchive_data_file_ grp##.

   Use the following data:

Field	Value
The physical file name should contain:	the archiving object date time a one-character parameter for easier identification of the file and the name of the person that executed the archiving session
Logical file path	archive_global_path_grp##
Work area and file format	< remain blank>

4. In your enterprise, you have a platform for application servers. Assign the logical path to a physical path for Windows NT. Use the path C:\temp\<Filename>.

5. Assign the logical file name zarchive_data_file_grp## to the archiving object ZC_SBOOK##.

Unit 2
Solution 6

Customize the File Names and Paths an Archiving Object

Business Scenario

You have familiarized yourself with how to enter file names and file paths and how to assign them to the archiving object.

To be able to implement your knowledge later, you can use the following steps to practice Basis Customzing for data archiving.

Note:
In this exercise, when the object names or values include ##, replace ## with your group number.

1. Why do we use logical and physical file names and paths in data archiving, instead of using only physical ones? Note down two advantages.

   _____

   _____

   _____

   a) The logical file names and paths have the advantage of being platform-independent, unlike the physical file names and paths.

   b) The logical file names and paths also better support changing environments.

2. Define a logical file path, zarchive_global_path_grp##.

   a) In the *SAP menu*, choose *Tools* → *Administration* → *Administration* → *Data Archiving*. Alternatively use transaction `SARA`. Under *Object Name* enter **`ZC_SBOOK##`**.

   You are now in the *Archive Administration: Initial* screen.

   b) Choose *Customizing*.

   The *Data Archiving Customizing* dialog box is displayed.

   c) In the *Basic Customizing* group, choose *Cross-Client File Name/Paths*.

   You are now in the *Logical File Path Definition* view.

   d) Choose *New Entries*.

   e) As *Logical file path*, enter **`zarchive_global_path_grp##`**.

   f) As *Description*, also enter **`zarchive_global_path_grp##`**.

   g) Choose *Save*.

   h) Create a new workbench request with the description **`BIT660-##`**.

3. Create a logical file name: zarchive_data_file_ grp##.

   Use the following data:

Field	Value
The physical file name should contain:	the archiving object date time a one-character parameter for easier identification of the file and the name of the person that executed the archiving session
Logical file path	archive_global_path_grp##
Work area and file format	< remain blank>

   a) You are already in the correct transaction. if not, choose the SAP menu path: *Tools → Administration → Administration → Data Archiving* and as *Object Name* enter **`ZC_SBOOK##`**. Choose *Customizing*. Choose *Cross-Client File Name/Paths*.

   You are now in the *Logical File Path Definition* view.

   b) In the left of the screen, double-click *Logical File Name Definition, Cross-Client*.

   You are now in the *Logical File Name Definition, Cross-Client* view.

   c) Choose *New Entries*.

   d) As *Logical File Name*, enter **`zarchive_data_file_grp##`**.

   e) As *Description*, enter **`Archive_data_file_group##`**.

   f) As *Physical file* name, enter **`<PARAM_3>_<DATE>_<TIME>_<PARAM_2>_<F=EXAMPLE>`**.

   g) As *Logical file path* name, enter **`zarchive_global_path_grp##`**.

   h) Choose *Save*.

   i) Confirm the workbench request.

4. In your enterprise, you have a platform for application servers. Assign the logical path to a physical path for Windows NT. Use the path C:\temp\<Filename>.

   a) You are already in the correct transaction. If not, choose the menu path: *Tools → Administration → Administration → Data Archiving*. As *Object Name* enter **`ZC_SBOOK##`**. Choose *Customizing*. Choose *Cross-Client File Name/Paths*.

   You are now in the *Logical File Path Definition* view.

   b) Select your group-specific logical file path, *zarchive_global_path_grp##*.

   c) Choose subarea *Assignment of physical paths to logical paths*.

   You are now in the *Assignment of physical paths to logical paths: Overview* screen.

   d) Choose *New Entries*.

   You are now in the *New Entries: Detail Added* view.

e) As *Syntax Group*, choose **`Windows NT`**.

f) As *Phys. path*, enter **`C:\temp\<FILENAME>`**.

g) Choose *Save*.

h) Confirm the workbench request.

5. Assign the logical file name zarchive_data_file_grp## to the archiving object ZC_SBOOK##.

a) Return to the transaction `SARA`. Alternatively choose *Tools* → *Administration* → *Administration* → *Data Archiving*.
You are now in the *Archive Administration: Initial Screen*.

b) As *Object Name* enter: **`ZC_SBOOK##`**.

c) Choose *Customizing*.
You are in the *Data Archiving Customizing* dialog box.

d) In the selection area *Archiving-Object-Specific Customizing*, choose *Technical Settings*.
You are in the *Customizing View for Archiving: Details* view.

e) As *Logical File Name*, enter **`zarchive_data_file_grp##`**.

f) Choose *Save*.

g) Confirm the workbench request with *Enter*.

Unit 2
Exercise 7

Perform Archiving-Object-Specific Customizing in Data Archiving

Business Scenario

Part of your responsibilities in the implementation project is to enter the archiving-object-specific customizing settings. Use the example archiving object ZC_SBOOK## for practice purposes.

Note:
In this exercise, when the object names or values include ##, replace ## with your group number.

Task 1: Answer the Questions

1. Answer the question.

   When is it possible to interrupt the write program?

   _____
   _____
   _____

2. Complete the sentence by adding the missing word or formulation.

   In the customizing of an archive write program, you have to create _____ variants. The required variant is assigned during the _____ of the archive write program.

   _____
   _____
   _____

3. Complete the sentence by adding the missing word or formulation.

   In the customizing of the archiving object you have to assign a _____ and a _____ variant.

   _____
   _____
   _____

Task 2: Customize an Archiving Object

1. Customize the archiving object ZC_SBOOK## as follows:

Field	Value
File size	100 MB

2. Customize the archiving object ZC_SBOOK## as follows:
   - The delete program should not be started automatically.
   - Store your archive files in the external storage system MA.
   - The archive files are to be stored before deletion.
3. The delete variants for archiving object ZC_SBOOK## are testvar## and prodvar## .
4. Make the necessary setting so a commit occurs in the database after 10 deleted objects.

Unit 2
Solution 7

Perform Archiving-Object-Specific Customizing in Data Archiving

Business Scenario

Part of your responsibilities in the implementation project is to enter the archiving-object-specific customizing settings. Use the example archiving object ZC_SBOOK## for practice purposes.

Note:
In this exercise, when the object names or values include ##, replace ## with your group number.

Task 1: Answer the Questions

1. Answer the question.

   When is it possible to interrupt the write program?

   A write program can only be interrupted if its coding supports the interruption concept. Whether or not this is the case is visible in transaction SARA. Enter the archiving object and choose *Goto → Interrupt*. If the archiving object does not support this concept, then a corresponding message appears in the status line.

2. Complete the sentence by adding the missing word or formulation.

   In the customizing of an archive write program, you have to create _____ variants. The required variant is assigned during the _____ of the archive write program.

   none, planning

3. Complete the sentence by adding the missing word or formulation.

   In the customizing of the archiving object you have to assign a _____ and a _____ variant.

   test mode, productive mode

Task 2: Customize an Archiving Object

1. Customize the archiving object ZC_SBOOK## as follows:

Field	Value
File size	100 MB

a) Choose the menu path: *Tools → Administration → Administration → Data Archiving* and for *Object Name* enter **ZC_SBOOK##**.

You are now in the *Archive Administration: Initial Screen*.

b) Choose *Customizing*.

The Data Archiving Customizing dialog box is displayed.

c) Under *Archiving-Object-Specific Customizing*, choose *Technical Settings*.

You are in the *Customizing View for Archiving: Details* view.

d) In the *Archive File Size* area in the input field *Max. Size in MB* enter the value **100**.

2. Customize the archiving object ZC_SBOOK## as follows:

- The delete program should not be started automatically.
- Store your archive files in the external storage system MA.
- The archive files are to be stored before deletion.

a) You are still in the *Customizing View for Archiving: Details* screen.

b) In the area *Settings for Delete Program*, under *Delete Jobs* select *Not Scheduled*.

c) In the area *Place File in Storage System*, enter **MA** in the *Content Repository* field.

d) Under *Sequence*, select *Store Before Deleting*.

3. The delete variants for archiving object ZC_SBOOK## are testvar## and prodvar## .

a) You are still in the *Change View "Customizing Settings": Details* view.

b) In the area *Settings for Delete Program*, enter **TESTVAR##** in the *Test Mode Variant* field and enter **PRODVAR##** in the *Production Mode Variant* field.

c) Choose *Variant* next to the input field *Test Mode Variant* and activate the radio button *Test Mode*.

d) Choose *Attributes* and in the input field *Description* enter **Test Mode**.

e) Choose *Save*.

f) Choose *Back*.

g) Choose *Variant* next to the input field *Production Mode* Variant and select the *Production Mode* radio button.

h) Choose *Attributes* and in the input field *Description* enter **Production Mode** .

i) Choose *Save*.

j) Choose *Back*.

k) Confirm the workbench request with *Enter*.

Now you have created the variants in the corresponding delete program.

4. Make the necessary setting so a commit occurs in the database after 10 deleted objects.
   a) Start transaction `AOBJ`.
      You are now in the *Change View "Archiving Object": Overview*.
   b) Select your archiving object *ZC_SBOOK##*.
   c) Double-click the dialog structure *Customizing Settings*.
      You are now in the *Change View "Customizing Settings": Details* view.
   d) In the *Settings for Delete Program* area , enter **10** in the *Commit Counter* field.
   e) Choose *Save*.
   f) Confirm the workbench request with *Enter*.

Unit 2
Exercise 8

Perform Application-Specific Customizing in Data Archiving

Business Scenario

You want to fulfill the Finance department's specific requirements for the archiving object FI_DOCUMNT at this stage in your project.

You should define a general residence time for FI documents and make settings for two special cases.

Caution:
As soon as a group has entered data correctly, the data exists in the system. Do not change these entries!

1. Check your document type customizing for FI_DOCUMNT for the following information:
   Make settings so that all company codes and document types have a life of 30 days.
2. Check your document type customizing for FI_DOCUMNT for the following information:
   For document type SB (closing entry), make the document life for all company codes 150 days.
3. Check your document type customizing for FI_DOCUMNT for the following information:
   For document type KR (vendor invoice) the document life should be 90 days in company code 0001.

Unit 2
Solution 8

Perform Application-Specific Customizing in Data Archiving

Business Scenario

You want to fulfill the Finance department's specific requirements for the archiving object FI_DOCUMNT at this stage in your project.

You should define a general residence time for FI documents and make settings for two special cases.

Caution:
As soon as a group has entered data correctly, the data exists in the system. Do not change these entries!

1. Check your document type customizing for FI_DOCUMNT for the following information:
   Make settings so that all company codes and document types have a life of 30 days.
   a) Execute transaction `SARA`, or choose the menu path:
   Tools → Administration → Administration → Data Archiving.
   b) Enter **`FI_DOCUMNT`** as the *Object Name*.
   c) Choose *Customizing*.
   d) Double-click *Maintain Document Type Life* in the area *Application-Specific Customizing*.
   You are now in the *Display View "Document Archiving: Document Life": Overview*.
   e) Make sure that this view contains the following information:

Field	Value
Company Code (CoCd)	*
Document Type (DocTy)	*
Document Life	30

   f) If an entry with these values does not exist, choose *Display → Change* to switch to change mode. Choose *New Entries*.
   g) Make the necessary entries as shown in thetable above.
   h) Choose *Save*.
2. Check your document type customizing for FI_DOCUMNT for the following information:

For document type SB (closing entry), make the document life for all company codes 150 days.

a) You are still in the *Display View "Document Archiving: Document Life": Overview* screen.

b) Make sure that this view contains the following information:

Field	Value
Company Code (CoCd)	*
Document Type (DocTy)	SB
Document Life	150

c) If an entry with these values does not exist, switch to change mode to enter the necessary information. Choose *New Entries*.

d) Enter the data from the table above.

e) Choose *Save*.

3. Check your document type customizing for FI_DOCUMNT for the following information:

For document type KR (vendor invoice) the document life should be 90 days in company code 0001.

a) You are still in the *Display View "Document Archiving: Document Life": Overview* screen.

b) Make sure that this view contains the following information:

Field	Value
Company Code (CoCd)	0001
Document Type (DocTy)	KR
Document Life	90

c) If an entry with these values does not exist, switch to change mode to enter the necessary information. Choose *New Entries*.

d) Enter the data from the table above.

e) Choose *Save*.

Unit 3
Exercise 9

Find Critical Tables

Business Scenario

After you have familiarized yourself with the fundamentals of data archiving, you must now analyze your database to find out which are the fastest growing tables.

1. Find the five largest tables in the training system and note them down:

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

Unit 3
Solution 9

Find Critical Tables

Business Scenario

After you have familiarized yourself with the fundamentals of data archiving, you must now analyze your database to find out which are the fastest growing tables.

1. Find the five largest tables in the training system and note them down:

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   a) Start transaction `DBACOCKPIT`.

   b) Choose the *Database ZME* tab.

   c) Choose *Space* → *Tables and Indexes* → *Tables*.

   d) Choose *Refresh*
   The system displays the used and reserved space in kilobytes (KB).

   e) Note down the five largest tables in the rows above.
   You will need this information in the next exercise.

Unit 3
Exercise 10

Assign Tables to Archiving Objects

Business Scenario

You have performed a database analysis and have identified the largest tables. You would now like to find the archiving objects you need for these tables.

Task 1: Find the Archiving Objects for the Five Largest Tables of the Training System Landscape

Find the archiving objects for the five largest tables of your training system. These are the tables you found in the exercise **Find Critiacal tables**.

1. Which archiving objects can you find for these five tables?

   Note the name of these five tables in the lines below and check, if they are assigned to an archiving object.

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

2. What would you do if the system did not displays any objects for your table?

   _____

   _____

   _____

Task 2: Use Analysis Reports and Display Reports for CO Line I2tems

1. What other tools can you use to find out which archiving object is the most useful for tables COEP, COSS, and COEJ?

   _____

   _____

   _____

Unit 3
Solution 10

Assign Tables to Archiving Objects

Business Scenario

You have performed a database analysis and have identified the largest tables. You would now like to find the archiving objects you need for these tables.

Task 1: Find the Archiving Objects for the Five Largest Tables of the Training System Landscape

Find the archiving objects for the five largest tables of your training system. These are the tables you found in the exercise **Find Critiacal tables**.

1. Which archiving objects can you find for these five tables?

   Note the name of these five tables in the lines below and check, if they are assigned to an archiving object.

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   a) Call transaction `DB15` or choose the function *Goto → Database Tables* in Archive Administration, transaction `SARA`.

   b) Select the *Archiving Objects* button.

   c) In the *Objects for table* field, enter a table and choose *Display*.

   d) In the *Object* column, you see the corresponding archiving object(s) for that table. Note it into the lines above.

2. What would you do if the system did not displays any objects for your table?

   _____

   _____

   _____

   a) You must check whether the application is planning to reduce the size of the table in another way. Reading the application documentation may be helpful in this case, or you can look for appropriate SAP Notes.

   b) If the application has no means for reducing the size of the table, check with SAP to see if a corresponding archiving object is planned.

   c) If necessary, you must find out, which processes in your company fill the table.

Task 2: Use Analysis Reports and Display Reports for CO Line I2tems

1. What other tools can you use to find out which archiving object is the most useful for tables COEP, COSS, and COEJ?

   _____

   _____

   _____

   a) Call transaction `SE38`.
      You are in the *ABAP Editor: Initial Screen* screen.

   b) Enter the report name **`RARCCOA1`** in the *Program* field and choose *Execute*.

   c) In the area *Tables to be analyzed*, select one or more tables and choose *Execute*.

   d) After executing the report, choose *Back*.
      You are back in the *ABAP Editor: Initial Screen* screen.

   e) Enter the report name **`RARCCOA2`** in the Program field and choose *Execute*.
      You are in the *CO Table Analysis: Display Data Extracts* screen.

Unit 3
Exercise 11

Perform a Table Analysis with Transaction TAANA

Business Scenario

The amount of data you have to archive from one table is so large that you divide the data into several packages. You can use transaction TAANA to analyze the table.

1. Find out if the profit center table GLPCA already has an analysis variant that can be used to determine the selection criteria for archiving. If so, start an online table analysis using this variant.

2. You want to quickly determine which object generates the most data in the change docu table CDHDR.

   To do so create an ad hoc variant with the field *OBJECTCLAS*, if an appropriate analysis variant is not available. Then start the search in the background.

3. Take a look at all the tables for which analysis variants have been defined in your system. Take a look at the definition of the analysis variant *STANDARD* for the change document table *CDHDR*.

   To do so choose the function *Environment → Analysis Variants* in transaction `TAANA`.

4. When you defined the analysis variant *STANDARD* for table *CDHDR* you saw the fields *CREATION_MONTH* and *CREATION_YEAR*. These fields are not part of the data dictionary definition of table *CDHDR*. Therefore, these must be virtual fields.

   Take a look at the definition of the virtual field *CREATION_YEAR*. To do so, choose the function *Environment → Virtual Fields*.

Unit 3
Solution 11

Perform a Table Analysis with Transaction TAANA

Business Scenario

The amount of data you have to archive from one table is so large that you divide the data into several packages. You can use transaction TAANA to analyze the table.

1. Find out if the profit center table GLPCA already has an analysis variant that can be used to determine the selection criteria for archiving. If so, start an online table analysis using this variant.
   a) Start transaction `TAANA`.
   b) Choose *Start Table Analysis*. You are in the *Start Table Analysis dialog* screen.
   c) For *Table Name*, enter **GLPCA**; for *Analysis Variants*, use F4 help to see a list of existing analysis variants.
   d) You are in the *Analysis Variant: Selection* screen. You see an analysis variant with the name ARCHIVE. This means that an appropriate analysis variant is available.
   e) Select the analysis variant with the name ARCHIVE and choose *Continue*.
      You are back in the *Start Table Analysis* dialog box.
   f) In the *Process Control* area, select *In the Background*.
   g) Choose *Continue*. You are in the *Start Time* dialog box.
   h) Choose *Immediate* and then *Save*, to begin the analysis.
   i) You are now in the *Table Analysis: Administration* view. As soon as the analysis is finished, you see a green light in the *Table/Analysis/Field list* column for table GLPCA.
   j) Use the function *Edit* → *Refresh*, to see the progress of the analysis.
   k) To display the analysis results on the right of the screen, double-click the green light.
2. You want to quickly determine which object generates the most data in the change docu table CDHDR.
   To do so create an ad hoc variant with the field *OBJECTCLAS*, if an appropriate analysis variant is not available. Then start the search in the background.
   a) Start transaction `TAANA`.
   b) Choose *Table Analysis* → *Perform*.
      You are in the *Start Table Analysis* dialog screen.
   c) For *Table Name* enter **CDHDR** and use the F4 help for the *Analysis Variants* input field to see a list of all available analysis variants.

You are in the *Analysis Variant: Selection* screen.

d) Expand the analysis variants to display their fields.
The analysis variant *STANDARD* exists, but it contains more fields than you need.

e) Choose the *Ad Hoc Variant* pushbutton.

f) From the *Optional Fields* group, move the *OBJECTCLAS* field to the *Analysis Variant Field* group, using the arrows.

g) Choose *Continue*.

h) The ad hoc variant you just defined is already selected. Choose *Continue*.

i) You are back in the Start Table Analysis dialog box.
In the *Process Control* area, select *In the Background*.

j) Choose *Continue*.
You are in the *Start Time* dialog box.

k) Choose *Immediate* and then *Save*, to begin the analysis.
You are now in the *Table Analysis: Administration* view.

l) As soon as the analysis is finished, you see a green light in the *Table/Analysis/Field* column for table *CDHDR*.

m) Use the function *Edit* → *Refresh*, to see the progress of the analysis.

n) To display the analysis results on the right of the screen, double-click the green light.

3. Take a look at all the tables for which analysis variants have been defined in your system. Take a look at the definition of the analysis variant *STANDARD* for the change document table *CDHDR*.
To do so choose the function *Environment* → *Analysis Variants* in transaction `TAANA`.

a) Call transaction `TAANA`.

b) Choose *Environment* → *Analysis Variants*.

c) Confirm the informational dialog box.

d) In the left part of the screen you now see all tables for which an analysis variant exists.

e) Select table *CDHDR* and take a look at the corresponding names of the analysis variants.

f) Double click on the analysis variant *STANDARD*. On the right side of the screen you now see the definition of the analysis variant.

4. When you defined the analysis variant *STANDARD* for table *CDHDR* you saw the fields *CREATION_MONTH* and *CREATION_YEAR*. These fields are not part of the data dictionary definition of table *CDHDR*. Therefore, these must be virtual fields.
Take a look at the definition of the virtual field *CREATION_YEAR*. To do so, choose the function *Environment* → *Virtual Fields*.

a) You are in the *Table Analysis - Analysis Variants* screen. Choose the menu function *Environment* → *Virtual Fields*.

b) Confirm the informational dialog box.

c) In the left part of the screen choose table *CDHDR* and double click the name of the virtual field *CREATION_YEAR*.

d) Now you see on the right side of the screen that the virtual field *CREATION_YEAR* is defined as the date field *UDATE* of table *CDHDR*.

Unit 4
Exercise 12

Execute the Write and Delete Programs

Business Scenario

The project team has made all the necessary customizing settings and has analyzed the database. Now you can start archiving your data.

Note:
In this exercise, when the object names or values include ##, replace ## with your group number.

Task 1: Perform an Archiving for FI-Documents Using FI_DOCUMNT
Check the technical customizing entries for FI_DOCUMNT.

Caution:
As soon as a group has entered the data correctly, the data exists in the system. Do not change these entries!

1. The setting for the delete program should indicate the two-phase process (first archive, then delete).
2. Activate the connection to the external storage system.
   The content repository is MA. Data is first deleted and then stored. The storage should not be started automatically.
3. The logical file name should be ARCHIVE_DATA_FILE.

Task 2: Archive and Delete Two Group-Specific FI Documents Per Group

1. In transaction SARA, create a write program variant GRP## for your group-specific FI document.
   If a pop-up displays, informing you about open periods, confirm it, and go on.
   For Archiving Session Note enter the document number that was assigned to your group.

Group	CoCd	Fisc Yr.	DocNr.
1	1000	2017	0100000014
	1000	2017	0100000015
2	1000	2017	0100000016
	1000	2017	0100000025
3	1000	2017	0100000026
	1000	2017	0100000027

Group	CoCd	Fisc Yr.	DocNr.
4	1000	2017	0100000028
	1000	2017	0100000029
5	1000	2017	0100000030
	1000	2017	0100000031
6	1000	2017	0100000035
	1000	2017	0100000036
7	1000	2017	0100000037
	1000	2017	0100000041
8	1000	2017	0100000042
	1000	2017	0100000043
9	1000	2017	0100000044
	1000	2017	0100000045
10	1000	2017	0100000046
	1000	2017	0100000047
11	1000	2017	0100000048
	1000	2017	0100000049
12	1000	2017	0100000050
	1000	2017	0100000051
13	1000	2017	0100000056
	1000	2017	0100000057
14	1000	2017	0100000058
	1000	2017	0100000059
15	1000	2017	0100000069
	1000	2017	0100000070
16	1000	2017	0100000071
	1000	2017	0100000076
17	1000	2017	0100000077
	1000	2017	0100000078
18	1000	2017	0100000079
	1000	2017	0100000086
19	1000	2017	0100000087
	1000	2017	0100000088
20	1000	2017	0100000089

Group	CoCd	Fisc Yr.	DocNr.
	1000	2017	0100000090
21	1000	2017	0100000091
	1000	2017	0100000096
22	1000	2017	0100000097
	1000	2017	0100000102
23	1000	2017	0100000103
	1000	2017	0100000104
24	1000	2017	0100000105
	1000	2017	0100000110
25	1000	2017	0100000111
	1000	2017	0100000114
26	1000	2017	0100000115
	1000	2017	0100000116
27	1000	2017	0100000117
	1000	2017	0100000118
28	1000	2017	0100000119
	1000	2017	0400000000
29	1000	2017	0400000001
	1000	2017	1400000000
30	1000	2017	3000000000
	1000	2017	3000000001
31	1000	2018	0100000000
	1000	2018	0100000002
32	1000	2018	0400000000
	1000	2018	0400000001
33	1000	2018	3000000000
	1000	2018	3000000001

2. Enter the document numbers you want to archive. The documents for your group are listed in the table above.
3. For fiscal year/period, enter periods 01 to 99.
4. Under Processing Options choose test mode.
5. Request a complete detail log. The log is to be written to the spool list and the application log.

6. As description enter GRP##, your specific group.
7. Make the necessary entries under variant attributes using the corresponding pushbutton and save your variant.

   Return to the Archive Administration: Create Archive Files view.

Task 3: Make the Necessary Settings for Job and Spool Parameters and Start the Write Phase of the Archiving Session

.

1. Define a background job for the archiving variant GRP## in transaction `SARA`.

   You want to start the job immediately.
2. Enter the printer Lp01 as the spool parameter. Request the selection screen cover page to be written to the spool, because you want to see the selections you used in your variant there.
3. All traffic lights should now be green.

   You have now made all the necessary settings to start the write program. Now start the job using the Execute icon and monitor your jobs in the job overview.
4. You have executed a preprocessing run. After the write job is finished, check in the log whether the documents are archivable and how much space the archive files would occupy.
5. If the log shows that the documents are archivable, start the archiving session using the same variant again, except this time in production mode.

   The entries for spool parameter and start date should have a yellow light, meaning that they do not have to be maintained again.

   Can you repeat the job without any problems?
6. After you have successfully archived your documents, execute the delete program in production mode.

   The entries for spool parameter and start date should have a yellow light, meaning that they do not have to be maintained again.

Caution:
Make sure that you delete only the archive files that you have created.

7. In transaction `FB03`, display one of the documents you archived.

Unit 4
Solution 12

Execute the Write and Delete Programs

Business Scenario

The project team has made all the necessary customizing settings and has analyzed the database. Now you can start archiving your data.

Note:
In this exercise, when the object names or values include ##, replace ## with your group number.

Task 1: Perform an Archiving for FI-Documents Using FI_DOCUMNT
Check the technical customizing entries for FI_DOCUMNT.

Caution:
As soon as a group has entered the data correctly, the data exists in the system. Do not change these entries!

1. The setting for the delete program should indicate the two-phase process (first archive, then delete).
   a) Choose the path: *Tools* → *Administration* → *Administration* → *Data Archiving*.
   b) As *Object name* enter: **`FI_DOCUMNT`**.
   c) Choose *Customizing*.
   d) Under *Archiving-Object-Specific Customizing* choose *Technical Settings*.
   e) The Not Scheduled indicator must be set in the Settings for Delete Program area.
2. Activate the connection to the external storage system.
   The content repository is MA. Data is first deleted and then stored. The storage should not be started automatically.
   a) You are still in the Technical Settings of archiving-object-specific Customizing.
   b) In the *Place File in Storage System* area, enter **`MA`** in the *Content Repository* field.
   c) In the *Sequence* area, set the *Delete Before Storing* indicator.
3. The logical file name should be ARCHIVE_DATA_FILE.
   a) You are still in the Technical Settings of archiving-object-specific Customizing.
   b) In the *Logical File Name* field, enter **`Archive_data_file`**.
   c) Choose *Save*.

Task 2: Archive and Delete Two Group-Specific FI Documents Per Group

1. In transaction SARA, create a write program variant GRP## for your group-specific FI document.

   If a pop-up displays, informing you about open periods, confirm it, and go on.

   For Archiving Session Note enter the document number that was assigned to your group.

Group	CoCd	Fisc Yr.	DocNr.
1	1000	2017	0100000014
	1000	2017	0100000015
2	1000	2017	0100000016
	1000	2017	0100000025
3	1000	2017	0100000026
	1000	2017	0100000027
4	1000	2017	0100000028
	1000	2017	0100000029
5	1000	2017	0100000030
	1000	2017	0100000031
6	1000	2017	0100000035
	1000	2017	0100000036
7	1000	2017	0100000037
	1000	2017	0100000041
8	1000	2017	0100000042
	1000	2017	0100000043
9	1000	2017	0100000044
	1000	2017	0100000045
10	1000	2017	0100000046
	1000	2017	0100000047
11	1000	2017	0100000048
	1000	2017	0100000049
12	1000	2017	0100000050
	1000	2017	0100000051
13	1000	2017	0100000056
	1000	2017	0100000057
14	1000	2017	0100000058
	1000	2017	0100000059
15	1000	2017	0100000069
	1000	2017	0100000070

Group	CoCd	Fisc Yr.	DocNr.
16	1000	2017	0100000071
	1000	2017	0100000076
17	1000	2017	0100000077
	1000	2017	0100000078
18	1000	2017	0100000079
	1000	2017	0100000086
19	1000	2017	0100000087
	1000	2017	0100000088
20	1000	2017	0100000089
	1000	2017	0100000090
21	1000	2017	0100000091
	1000	2017	0100000096
22	1000	2017	0100000097
	1000	2017	0100000102
23	1000	2017	0100000103
	1000	2017	0100000104
24	1000	2017	0100000105
	1000	2017	0100000110
25	1000	2017	0100000111
	1000	2017	0100000114
26	1000	2017	0100000115
	1000	2017	0100000116
27	1000	2017	0100000117
	1000	2017	0100000118
28	1000	2017	0100000119
	1000	2017	0400000000
29	1000	2017	0400000001
	1000	2017	1400000000
30	1000	2017	3000000000
	1000	2017	3000000001
31	1000	2018	0100000000
	1000	2018	0100000002
32	1000	2018	0400000000

Group	CoCd	Fisc Yr.	DocNr.
	1000	2018	0400000001
33	1000	2018	3000000000
	1000	2018	3000000001

a) Go back to the entry screen of the transaction `SARA` or choose *Tools → Administration → Administration → Data Archiving* and for archiving object enter **`FI_DOCUMNT`**.

b) Choose *Write*.

c) As *Variant* enter **`GRP##`**.

d) Choose *Edit*.

e) In the pop-up *Variants, maintain Screen Assignment* choose the *For all Selection screens* button.

f) Confirm with *Enter*.

2. Enter the document numbers you want to archive. The documents for your group are listed in the table above.
   a) Perform the appropriate entries in the *Document Numbers CoCd* and *Fisc Yr.* fields in the *Accounting Documents* section.
3. For fiscal year/period, enter periods 01 to 99.
   a) Enter your values in the *Fiscal Year* and *Period* fields.
4. Under Processing Options choose test mode.
   a) Make the appropriate entry in the *Test Mode* field under *Processing Options*.
5. Request a complete detail log. The log is to be written to the spool list and the application log.
   a) In the Detail Log field choose *complete*.

> Caution:
> Keep in mind that you should only choose a complete detail log if you are archiving small volumes of data. For more information in this reagard see the field help (F1)!

   b) In the *Log Output* field choose *List and Application Log*.
   In practice you should decide on either the list or the application log as the place to store the log. For purposes of this exercise we choose both here, so that you can see both options.
6. As description enter GRP##, your specific group.
   a) Enter **`GRP##`** in the *Description* field under variant attributes.
7. Make the necessary entries under variant attributes using the corresponding pushbutton and save your variant.

Return to the Archive Administration: Create Archive Files view.

a) Choose *Variant Attributes*.

b) Enter **GRP##** in the *Description* field.

c) Choose *Save*.

d) Choose *Back* to return to the *Archive Administration: Create Archive Files* view.

Task 3: Make the Necessary Settings for Job and Spool Parameters and Start the Write Phase of the Archiving Session

.

1. Define a background job for the archiving variant GRP## in transaction SARA.

   You want to start the job immediately.

   a) Press *Start Date*.

   b) Choose *Immediate*.

   c) Choose *Save*.

      This automatically takes you back to the *Archive Administration: Create Archive Files* view.

2. Enter the printer Lp01 as the spool parameter. Request the selection screen cover page to be written to the spool, because you want to see the selections you used in your variant there.

   a) Choose *Spool Parameters*.

   b) For *Output Device*, enter **lp01**.

   c) Choose *Properties*.

   d) Expand the *Cover Sheets* entry and double click the *Selection Cover Sheet* entry.

   e) Further down select the *Selection Cover Page* check box.

   f) Choose *Continue* to return to the *Background Print Parameter* screen.

   g) Use *Back* to return to the *Archive Administration: Create Archive Files* view.

3. All traffic lights should now be green.

   You have now made all the necessary settings to start the write program. Now start the job using the Execute icon and monitor your jobs in the job overview.

   a) Choose *Execute* in the Archive Administration: Create Archive Files view.

      You receive the message, **New archiving job was scheduled**.

   b) Choose the *Job* (Quick info Job Overview) icon or *Goto* → *Job Overview*.

      You see all jobs for FI_DOCUMNT. In the *Job Created By* column, you can find the jobs that you executed. You can also start transaction SM37 and display only your jobs.

4. You have executed a preprocessing run. After the write job is finished, check in the log whether the documents are archivable and how much space the archive files would occupy.

   a) Monitor your write job in the job overview until it has the status *Finished*.

b) In the *Job Overview*, select your write job and choose *Spool (Quickinfo Display Spool List)*.

c) Select the line and choose the icon with the glasses symbol - Display Contents.

You now see statistics about the archive file, which was created as a simulation by your test mode session. Further down you see a summarized log of the processed accounting documents. This log is always displayed. Even further down you see the detail log you requested.

5. If the log shows that the documents are archivable, start the archiving session using the same variant again, except this time in production mode.

The entries for spool parameter and start date should have a yellow light, meaning that they do not have to be maintained again.

Can you repeat the job without any problems?

a) Return to the *Archive Administration: Create Archive Files* view.

b) Choose *Edit*.

c) Did you run into any problems?

Yes. A dialog box displays the message, “Variant GRP## is already being used.”

If you like, you can now stop the session and delete the jobs. Alternatively you can confirm the warning message.

Confirm that you want to change the variant and deselect the *Test Mode* flag in the Processing Options section.

d) Save your variant again.

e) Return to the initial screen using *Back*.

f) Then choose the Execute icon.

g) A problem arose. A dialog box displays the message, “The variant you have selected is already being used.”

This system message is there to help you not to accidentally archive the same data twice.

In this case, however, we can ignore the message because our first session was a test run.

h) In the dialog box that appears, choose *Continue*. You receive the message, “New archiving job was scheduled.”

i) Choose the Job (Quick info Job Overview) icon or *Goto → Job Overview*.

j) In the Job Overview select your write job as soon as it has completed and choose Spool (Quick Info Display Spool Liste).

k) Select the line and choose the icon with the glasses symbol - Display Contents. Examine the log. Your documents should be archived.

6. After you have successfully archived your documents, execute the delete program in production mode.

The entries for spool parameter and start date should have a yellow light, meaning that they do not have to be maintained again.

Caution:
Make sure that you delete only the archive files that you have created.

a) To delete your files, return to the initial screen of transaction `SARA` and choose *Delete*.

b) Choose *Archive Selection*.
Make sure you select only your archiving session and choose *Continue*.

c) Choose *Execute*. You receive the message, “New delete job was scheduled.”

7. In transaction `FB03`, display one of the documents you archived.

a) Choose *Accounting* → *Financial Accounting* → *Accounts Payable* → *Document* → *Display* and enter one of the documents you archived.

b) Choose *Continue*.

c) Confirm the message that appears with *Yes*.

Unit 4
Exercise 13

Monitor the Archiving Jobs

Business Scenario

You are the project leader of your company's data archiving project and you have been asked how much memory space you have saved by archiving your FI documents.

Use the statistics function in the Archive Development Kit as of SAP R/3 Enterprise.

With this, you learn about the pocess control.

1. Display the logs and statistics for the archived FI documents.
   Use the log function to analyze the job overview, the job log, the spool, and the application log for today's archiving sessions for FI documents.
2. From the initial screen of transaction `SARA`, choose *Statistics* and display the data for today's FI document archiving sessions.
3. Is it possible to restart delete jobs that were interrupted?

   _____

   _____
4. Is it possible to restart write jobs that were interrupted?

   _____

   _____

Unit 4
Solution 13

Monitor the Archiving Jobs

Business Scenario

You are the project leader of your company's data archiving project and you have been asked how much memory space you have saved by archiving your FI documents.

Use the statistics function in the Archive Development Kit as of SAP R/3 Enterprise.

With this, you learn about the pocess control.

1. Display the logs and statistics for the archived FI documents.

   Use the log function to analyze the job overview, the job log, the spool, and the application log for today's archiving sessions for FI documents.

   a) Choose *Tools* → *Administration* → *Administration* → *Data Archiving*, to call transaction `SARA`.

   b) Call the log function by choosing *Goto* → *Logs*, or the *Logs* pushbutton.

   c) The current log is automatically displayed. If the log is not the log of your archiving session:

   d) On the left, in the tree, open the archiving object **`FI_DOCUMNT`**.

   The system shows you for which actions logs are available.

   e) Open an action.

   f) Select a log entry that was created by your session.

   g) Using the right mouse button, choose *Job Overview*.

   h) Analyze the logs.

   i) Exit the screen using the *Back* arrow (F3).

   j) Now use the right mouse button to choose *Job Log*.

   k) Analyze the job log.

   l) Exit the screen using the *Back* arrow (F3).

   m) Use the right mouse button to choose *Spool*.

   n) Analyze the spool.

   It contains the archiving-session- and archive-file-specific log (ADK statistics). If you requested that the business-object-specific log be saved in the application log in the write program variant, this log will also be shown.

   o) Exit the screen using the *Back* arrow (F3).

p) Use the right mouse button to choose *Application Log*. If in the write program variant you requested that the business-object-specific log be saved in the application log, then the system will show this business-object-specific log.

q) Repeat these steps for the other actions of your archiving session.

2. From the initial screen of transaction `SARA`, choose *Statistics* and display the data for today's FI document archiving sessions.

   a) Return to the initial screen of transaction `SARA`.

   b) For *Archiving Object*, enter **`FI_DOCUMNT`**.

   c) Choose *Statistics*.

   d) In the *Archived On* field, enter the current date.

   e) Do not change any of the other information, and choose *Display Statistics*.

3. Is it possible to restart delete jobs that were interrupted?

   _____

   _____

   a) Interrupted delete jobs can be restarted later. The system does not reads the records that have already been deleted.

   b) As long as an archiving session or an archive file contains a job that was terminated, the session cannot be continued. You must delete the terminated job in the job overview after you have analyzed it.

4. Is it possible to restart write jobs that were interrupted?

   _____

   _____

   a) It is possible to restart interrupted write jobs.

   You must simply decide whether you want to keep the files that have already been created or not. The restart of your archiving session depends on your decision.

Unit 4
Exercise 14

Archive SD Orders with Job Interruption

Business Scenario

You want to archive sales orders in an archiving session. Limiting factors are the amount of orders to be archived and the time available. You need to estimate the time required. You want to learn how to suspend and resume the write session in a controlled manner.

Note:
In this exercise, when the object names or values include ##, replace ## with your group number.

1. Execute the write program for SD_VBAK in test mode. Variant name: ZTGRP_##.
   Use the following SD documents:

Gruppe	SD Document from	SD Document to
1	6000	6099
2	6100	6199
3	6200	6299
4	6300	6399
5	6400	6499
6	6500	6599
7	6600	6699
8	6700	6799
9	6800	6899
10	6900	6999
11	7000	7099
12	7100	7199
13	7200	7299
14	7300	7399
15	7400	7499
16	7500	7599
17	7600	7699

Gruppe	SD Document from	SD Document to
18	7700	7799
19	7800	7899
20	7900	7999

2. When the write program is completed in test mode, check the required memory space and the duration.

> Note:
> In everyday archiving processes, your system administration must ensure that enough space is available

3. You now want to start an archiving session. The number of documents determined in the test run and the expected duration of archiving are too large for the time period you have specified. For this reason, you want to use the opportunity to automatically interrupt a write session (

   For the sake of this exercise, a maximum value for the data volume (MB) per run should therefore be specified in cross-object customizing. Check whether a reasonable value e.g. 0,3MB is maintained. If not, maintain this value.

4. Create the archiving variant ZTGRP_## for the object SD_VBAK and restrict the selection to your group's document numbers. Start the archiving session.

5. Display the interrupted session in archive administration.

> Note:
> Because no cursor was set internally, for an interrupted session it is not clear how many or which of the selected documents have already been archived. Now schedule the delete job for your interrupted session.

6. Resume the suspended job. After the end of the run, display the administration data again.

7. Start the delete session for the rest of the dataset.

Unit 4
Solution 14

Archive SD Orders with Job Interruption

Business Scenario

You want to archive sales orders in an archiving session. Limiting factors are the amount of orders to be archived and the time available. You need to estimate the time required. You want to learn how to suspend and resume the write session in a controlled manner.

Note:
In this exercise, when the object names or values include ##, replace ## with your group number.

1. Execute the write program for SD_VBAK in test mode. Variant name: ZTGRP_##.
   Use the following SD documents:

Gruppe	SD Document from	SD Document to
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4	6300	6399
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6	6500	6599
7	6600	6699
8	6700	6799
9	6800	6899
10	6900	6999
11	7000	7099
12	7100	7199
13	7200	7299
14	7300	7399
15	7400	7499
16	7500	7599
17	7600	7699

Gruppe	SD Document from	SD Document to
18	7700	7799
19	7800	7899
20	7900	7999

a) Start transaction SARA and enter the archiving object **SD_VBAK**.

b) Choose *Write*.

c) In the *Variant* field, enter the value **ZTGRP_##** and choose *Edit*.

d) If a pop-up displays, choose *For all Selection Screens*, and confirm with *Enter*.

e) In the *Sales Document* field, enter the documents allocated to your group from the table above, and select the *Test Mode* radio button in the *Processing Options* area.

f) Choose *Attributes*, enter **ZTGRP_##** in the *Name* field, and the choose *Save*.

g) Choose *Back* to return from variant maintenance.

h) Choose the *Start Date* pushbutto: Choose *Immediate* followed by *Save*.

i) Choose *Spool Parameters* and then select the printer *lp01*.

j) On the variant maintenance inital screen, choose *Execute* to start the write program in test mode.

k) Monitor your job in the job overview.

2. When the write program is completed in test mode, check the required memory space and the duration.

Note:
In everyday archiving processes, your system administration must ensure that enough space is available

a) Call the job overview for SD_VBAK and select your write job.

b) Choose *Display Spool List*

c) Select the output line and choose *Display Contents*.

An overview of the checked, archivable, and non-archivable orders and the size of the archive file displays.

3. You now want to start an archiving session. The number of documents determined in the test run and the expected duration of archiving are too large for the time period you have specified. For this reason, you want to use the opportunity to automatically interrupt a write session (

For the sake of this exercise, a maximum value for the data volume (MB) per run should therefore be specified in cross-object customizing. Check whether a reasonable value e.g. 0,3MB is maintained. If not, maintain this value.

a) Return to the basic screen of the transaction SARA.

b) Choose the *Customizing* button. Under *Cross-Archiving Object Customizing*, choose *Technical Settings*.

c) Check, if in the area *Interrupt the Write Phase Automatically After*, the predefined value for *Maximum MB per Session* must be entered. If not, enter it, and save.

4. Create the archiving variant ZTGRP_## for the object SD_VBAK and restrict the selection to your group's document numbers. Start the archiving session.

a) Return to the initial screen of transaction SARA and choose the *Write* button for the object SD_VBAK.

b) In the *Variant* field, enter the value ZTGRP_## and choose *Edit*.

c) If a security pop-up displays, choose *Yes*.

d) Select the *Productive mode* radio button in the *Processing Options* area.

e) Save the changed variant.

f) Choose *Back* to return from the variant maintenance.

g) Choose the *Start Date* button. If the data is not maintained: choose *Immediate* followed by *Save*.

h) Maintain the *Spool Parameters* button: choose the printer *lp01*.

i) Choose *Execute.*

j) On the security pop-up, choose *Enter*.

k) Check the job overview.

5. Display the interrupted session in archive administration.

Note:
Because no cursor was set internally, for an interrupted session it is not clear how many or which of the selected documents have already been archived. Now schedule the delete job for your interrupted session.

a) Return to the initial screen of transaction `SARA`.

b) Choose the *Management* function for the object *SD_VBAK*.

c) The interrupted sessions display. Find your session and remember the session number.

d) Return to the initial screen of transaction `SARA`.

e) For the object *SD_VBAK*, choose the *Delete* function and start the delete program for your session.

f) Choose *Archive Selection* and select your session.

g) Choose *Continue*.

h) Maintain the *Start Date* button, if the data is not maintained: choose *Immediate* followed by *Save*.

i) Choose the *Spool Parameters* button, if the data is not maintained (a red light indicates this): choose the printer *lp01*.

j) Choose *Execute.*

k) Check the job overview.

6. Resume the suspended job. After the end of the run, display the administration data again.

a) On the initial screen of transaction SARA, enter the object SD_VBAK and choose *Goto → Continue*.

b) Using the session number, select your archiving session from the list.

c) Choose *Continue*.

d) In the *Scheduling Job* section, select the start date *Immediate* and in *Spool Parameters*, choose the output device *lp01*.

e) Choose *Execute* to continue the archiving session.

The system resumes archiving using the identical selection parameters and archives the documents that have not yet been written (and were deleted).

f) Return to the administration data.

An incomplete session is displayed, as the data of the second archving session has not yet been deleted.

7. Start the delete session for the rest of the dataset.

a) Return to the initial screen of the transaction *SARA* and choose *Delete* for the object *SD_VBAK*.

b) In archive selection, choose your session.

c) If this data is not already entered, choose the *Start DateImmediate*, and under *Spool Parameters*, enter the output device *lp01*.

d) Choose *Execute* to start the delete program.

e) Check the job overview.

Unit 4
Exercise 15

Manage Archive Files

Business Scenario

Your company plans to later store the archive files on external media. You are responsible for both knowing how to use the management functions of the Archive Development Kit and using it to move archive files to external storage media.

The project team considers meaningful archiving session notes for the many sessions and files of significant value because they help the administrator get a quick overview of the existing files.

Note:
In this exercise, when the object names or values include ##, replace ## with your group number.

Task 1: Perform Several Steps

1. Schedule a write job for your archiving object ZC_SBOOK##.
   Your instructor will give you the airline (CARRID) and the posting date (ORDER_DATE).
2. Monitor your write job.
3. For your archiving session, enter a note that explains which data was deleted.

Task 2: Store Archive Files in an External Storage System as a Possible Final Storage Location

1. Move your archive files of ZC_SBOOK## to Content Repository 00 of your external storage system.
2. Look at the entries for the archive administration information again. What has changed?

Task 3: Check the Information Provided by Archive Management.

1. Where were the files saved?

   _____

   _____

2. Are the files accessible?

   _____

   _____

3. How many archive files are in the session and how big are they?

   _____

   _____

Task 4: Delete the Successfully Archived Data from the Database

1. Schedule a background job. Use the production mode variant of your delete program. Schedule the job to run immediately.
2. After the job has finished, check the management entries. What has changed?

_____

_____

Task 5: Solve the Following Task

1. Transfer the FI_DOCUMNT data you archived and deleted in the exercise for FI_DOCUMNT to a content repository of the external storage system. Enter a corresponding note under management data.

Task 6: Perform Further Steps

1. You have archived successfully and have entered a meaningful note about your archiving session. What else must you absolutely do?

Task 7: Reduce the Number of Management Entries

1. Is it possible to reduce the number of management entries for your archiving sessions?

_____

_____

Unit 4
Solution 15

Manage Archive Files

Business Scenario

Your company plans to later store the archive files on external media. You are responsible for both knowing how to use the management functions of the Archive Development Kit and using it to move archive files to external storage media.

The project team considers meaningful archiving session notes for the many sessions and files of significant value because they help the administrator get a quick overview of the existing files.

Note:
In this exercise, when the object names or values include ##, replace ## with your group number.

Task 1: Perform Several Steps

1. Schedule a write job for your archiving object ZC_SBOOK##.
   Your instructor will give you the airline (CARRID) and the posting date (ORDER_DATE).
   a) Choose the menu path: *Tools* → *Administration* → *Administration* → *Data Archiving* and for *Object Name* enter **ZC_SBOOK##**.
   b) Choose *Actions* → *Write*.
      You are now in the *Archive Administration: Create Archive Files* view.
   c) As *Variant* enter **SBOOK##** and choose *Maintain*.
      Your are in the view: Variant Maintenance: Report ZBC_SBOOK##_WRI, Variant SBOOK##
   d) Under *Selection of Posting Docs to Be Archived*, enter your group-specific value for **CARRID** in the *Airline* field and enter your value for **ORDER_DATE** in the *Posting Date* field.
   e) Set the *Productive mode* flag.
   f) Into the *Note on Run* field, enter data, which are valuable for the administrator.
   g) Choose *Attributes* and for *Description* enter your variant name.
   h) Choose *Save*.
   i) Choose *Back*.
      You are back in the *Archive Administration: Create Archive Files* view.
   j) Choose *Start Date*.
      You are in the Start Time dialog box.

k) Select *Immediate*.

l) Choose *Save*.
You are back in the *Archive Administration: Create Archive Files* view.

m) Choose *Spool Parameter*.
You are in the *Background Print Parameters* dialog box.

n) For *Output Device*, enter **LP01**.

o) Choose *Continue*.
You are back in the *Archive Administration: Create Archive Files* view.

p) Choose *Execute*.

2. Monitor your write job.
   a) Choose *Job Overview*.
   b) Monitor your write job.

Hint:
The name of your job contains the string: _*WRI* followed by the date and time.

   c) As soon as it is finished, select your write job and choose *Display Spool List*. You are in the *Output Controller: "Archiving Object": Detail* view.
   d) Select your spool request and choose *Display Contents*. You are in the *Graphical Display of Spool Request* view.

3. For your archiving session, enter a note that explains which data was deleted.
   a) Choose the menu path: *Tools* → *Administration* → *Administration* → *Data Archiving* and for Object Nameenter **ZC_SBOOK##**.
   b) Choose *Management*.
   You are in the *Archive Administration: Overview of Archiving Sessions* view.
   c) Expand the overview. Then double click on your incomplete archiving session.
   You are in the *Archive Administration: Archiving Session Detail* dialog box.
   d) Choose *Change* and if required, change the *Note on Run*.
   e) Choose *Continue*.

Task 2: Store Archive Files in an External Storage System as a Possible Final Storage Location

1. Move your archive files of ZC_SBOOK## to Content Repository 00 of your external storage system.
   a) Choose the menu path: *Tools* → *Administration* → *Administration* → *Data Archiving* and for *Object Name* enter **ZC_SBOOK##**.
   b) Choose *Management*.
   You are in the *Archive Administration: Overview of Archiving Sessions* view.

c) Expand the view and select your incomplete archiving session.

d) Choose *Storage System*.
You are in the *Archive Administration: Store/Retrieve Archive Files* dialog box.

e) Choose *Store Files*.

2. Look at the entries for the archive administration information again. What has changed?

a) You are still in the *Archive Administration: Overview of Archiving Sessions* view.

b) Expand the overview if necessary.

c) Then double-click your archive file.
You are in the *Archive Administration: Archive File Detail* dialog box.

d) Note the status information (in the traffic light).

> Note:
> The status information displays multiple status. For this exercise, the status of the archiving in the column *Status* is important. It should be: **`Archiving completed`**. The other status are not important in this training.

Task 3: Check the Information Provided by Archive Management.

1. Where were the files saved?

_____

_____

a) You are still in the *Archive Administration: Archive File Detail* dialog box.

b) The files are stored in an external storage system.

2. Are the files accessible?

_____

_____

a) You are still in the *Archive Administration: Archive File Detail* dialog box.

b) Status in the *Changeable Settings* area: *Archive File is Accessible*.

3. How many archive files are in the session and how big are they?

_____

_____

a) You are still in the *Archive Administration: Archive File Detail* dialog box.

b) The entry in the *Size in MB* field shows the file size.

c) Choose *Continue*.
You are back in the *Archive Administration: Overview of Archiving Sessions* view.

d) If necessary, expand the overview and count the archive files that are listed under your archiving session.

Task 4: Delete the Successfully Archived Data from the Database

1. Schedule a background job. Use the production mode variant of your delete program. Schedule the job to run immediately.
   a) Choose the menu path: *Tools* → *Administration* → *Administration* → *Data Archiving* and for *Object Name* enter **`ZC_SBOOK##`**.
   b) Choose *Delete*.
      You are now in the *Archive Administration: Execute Delete Program* view.
   c) Choose *Archive Selection*. Select only your archiving session.
   d) Choose *Continue*.
   e) Choose *Start Date*.
   f) Choose *Immediate*.
   g) Choose *Save*.
   h) Choose *Spool Parameter*.
      You are in the *Background Print Parameters* dialog box.
   i) As *Output Device*, enter **`LP01`**.
   j) Choose *Continue*.
      You are now in the *Archive Administration: Execute Delete Program* view.
   k) Choose *Execute*.
2. After the job has finished, check the management entries. What has changed?

   _____

   _____

   a) Choose *Management*.
   b) You can find your session under *Completed Archiving Sessions*.
   c) If necessary, expand the structure and select the file with a double-click.
      You are in the *Archive Administration: Archive File Detail* dialog box.
   d) You can see the **`Deletion Completed`** status.

Task 5: Solve the Following Task

1. Transfer the FI_DOCUMNT data you archived and deleted in the exercise for FI_DOCUMNT to a content repository of the external storage system. Enter a corresponding note under management data.
   a) Choose the menu path: *Tools* → *Administration* → *Administration* → *Data Archiving* and as *Object Name* enter **`FI_DOCUMNT`**.
   b) Choose *Management*.
      You are in the *Archive Administration: Overview of Archiving Sessions* view.
   c) Expand the *Completed Archiving Sessions* structure and select only your archiving session.

d) Choose *Storage System*.
   You are in the *Archive Administration: Store/Retrieve Archive Files* dialog box.

e) Choose *Store Files*.

f) Go back to the *Archive Administration: Overview of Archiving Sessions* view.

g) Select your archiving session with a double-click.
   You are in the *Archive Administration: Archiving Session Detail* dialog box.

h) Choose *Change*.

i) Under *Note on Run*, enter the company code, document number, and fiscal year of your FI document.

j) Choose *Save*.

Task 6: Perform Further Steps

1. You have archived successfully and have entered a meaningful note about your archiving session. What else must you absolutely do?
   a) You must tell the user department which data was archived.
   b) Discuss, which index-based retrievals to the archived data are required. Perform required preparation steps in the SAP AS

Task 7: Reduce the Number of Management Entries

1. Is it possible to reduce the number of management entries for your archiving sessions?

   _____

   _____

   a) You can use archiving object BC_ARCHIVE to remove your management data.

Unit 5
Exercise 16

Perform Sequential Archive Read Programs

Business Scenario

You have archived data and you want to make sure that you can still access the data as necessary. You start with so called sequential read access, executed from the transaction SARA.

Note:
This exercise uses the archived data from previous exercises and several SD documents that were archived using archiving object SD_VBAK.

Task 1: Create a Compact Document Journal

1. Use program *RFBELJ00* to create a compact document journal. For data source only use the archive file you created.

Task 2: Display the Archived Job

1. Display the archived order with document number 5000 using the read program `S3VBAKAU`.

Unit 5
Solution 16

Perform Sequential Archive Read Programs

Business Scenario

You have archived data and you want to make sure that you can still access the data as necessary. You start with so called sequential read access, executed from the transaction SARA.

Note:
This exercise uses the archived data from previous exercises and several SD documents that were archived using archiving object SD_VBAK.

Task 1: Create a Compact Document Journal

1. Use program *RFBELJ00* to create a compact document journal. For data source only use the archive file you created.
   a) Call transaction `SARA`.
   b) As *archiving object* enter *FI_DOCUMNT* and choose *Read*.
   c) As read program choose the program *RFBELJ00 Compact Document Journal* and choose the *Execute* icon (F8).
   d) Choose the *Data Sources* pushbutton.
      You are in the *Choose data source* dialog box.
   e) In the *Database* area, deselect the *Use database* indicator if it is selected.
   f) In the *Archive* area, select the *Use archives* indicator and choose *Archive Selec.*.
      You are in the *Archive Administration: Select Files for Read Program* dialog box.
   g) Select your archiving session.
   h) Choose *Continue* twice.
   i) Choose *Execute*.
      The system creates the compact document journal.

Task 2: Display the Archived Job

1. Display the archived order with document number 5000 using the read program `S3VBAKAU`.
   a) Start transaction `SARA`.
   b) In the *Archiving Object* field enter **`SD_VBAK`**.
   c) Choose *Read*.

The read program `S3VBAKAU` ist pre-selected.

d) Choose *Execute*.

e) A dialog box appears in which you can enter the *document number* **5000** as a search criterion.

Your trainer has prepared this document.

f) Choose *Execute*.

The system displays the existing sessions for archiving object SD_VBAK.

g) Choose the session that contains *order* **5000**.

h) Choose *Continue*.

You see order 5000.

Unit 5
Exercise 17

Use the Archive Information System and Standard Display Programs

Business Scenario

In this exercise, in the Archive Information System (SAP AS) you will create and activte an archive info structure, a field catalog and an index. These steps enable you to use the Standard Display Programs for archive access.

Note:
In this exercise, when the object names or values include ##, replace ## with your group number.

Task 1: Create an Infostructure for Your Archiving Object ZC_SBOOK##

1. Create an archive information structure ZZ_ZC_SBOOK## based on the field catalog ZZ_ZC_SBOOK##. Include all fields in the infostructure.
   Use the following data:

Field	Value
(Archiv) Info structure	ZC_SBOOK##
Description	Group ##
Archiving objekt	ZC_SBOOK##
Field Catalog	ZZ_BC_SBOOK##

2. Check the status of your archive information structure in the archive information system.
3. Is the information structure filled?
4. Fill your information structure with the data of the archiving session.
5. Display a list of the records of the archive information structure.
6. Answer the question.

   Has this archive file been accessed before?

   _____

   _____

   _____

7. Use the technical view of the Archive Explorer to display one of the SBOOK table records you have archived.

Task 2: Perform Standard Display Transactions to Display Data From an Archive

The FI department wants to use transaction FB03 to view the FI documents you archived in the previous exercises. Make sure this type of archive access is possible. Additionally check, if transaction VB03 displays archived data.

1. In the documentation of the archiving object FI_DOCUMNT you read, that to enable the archive access you must activate an infostructure for field catalog SAP_FI_DOC_001. Check if the infostructure is already active.
2. Check, whether the infostructure is built for your archive files.
3. Use the standard display transaction FB03 to display the previously archived Fi-documents. All preparations are done.
4. Display the order (archived by the trainer) with the order number 5000 using the standard display transaction VA03 an. All preparations are done.

Unit 5
Solution 17

Use the Archive Information System and Standard Display Programs

Business Scenario

In this exercise, in the Archive Information System (SAP AS) you will create and activte an archive info structure, a field catalog and an index. These steps enable you to use the Standard Display Programs for archive access.

Note:
In this exercise, when the object names or values include ##, replace ## with your group number.

Task 1: Create an Infostructure for Your Archiving Object ZC_SBOOK##

1. Create an archive information structure ZZ_ZC_SBOOK## based on the field catalog ZZ_ZC_SBOOK##. Include all fields in the infostructure.

   Use the following data:

Field	Value
(Archiv) Info structure	ZC_SBOOK##
Description	Group ##
Archiving objekt	ZC_SBOOK##
Field Catalog	ZZ_BC_SBOOK##

   a) Start the Archive Information System using transaction `SARI`. Alternatively choose the pushbutton *Infosystem* in TA `SARA`.

   b) Choose *Customizing*.

   c) In the Archive Information Structure field enter the name **`ZC_SBOOK##`**.

   d) Choose *Create*.

   e) As Description for the Infostructure, the Field Catalog and for archiving object enter the data from the table above.

   f) Choose *Create*.

   You can see that the system has copied only the key fields.

   g) Also include **`order_date`** as *target field*.

h) Choose *Save*.
   You are in the *Object catalog entry: create* screen.

i) Choose *Local Object*.
   You are in the *Archive Retrieval Configurator* screen.

j) Check, if all non selectable fields, which belong to the definition of the field catalog, are already part of the table structure of the infostructure.

k) Choose *Save*.

l) Return to the initial screen of the customizing function.
   You are in the *Archive Retrieval Configurator* screen.

m) Choose *Activate*.

n) On the pop-up *Infostruktur für Retention Management* select **RM**.

o) Confirm the next pop-up, confirming the successful activation.

2. Check the status of your archive information structure in the archive information system.
   a) Start the Archive Information System using transaction `SARI`.
   b) Choose *Status*.
   c) For the *Archiving Object*, enter **ZC_SBOOK##**.
3. Is the information structure filled?
   a) Choose *Status per Structure*.
   b) You can see that the structure is empty (red light).
4. Fill your information structure with the data of the archiving session.
   a) Select your archive information structure.
   b) Choose *Build Structure*.
   c) For Processing Type choose Dialog
   d) Confirn the pop-up, informing that the archive information structure is successfully built.
5. Display a list of the records of the archive information structure.
   a) Start the Archive Information System (AS) using transaction `SARI`.
   b) Choose *Archive Explorer*.
   c) For the archiving object enter **ZC_SBOOK##**.
   d) For *Archive information structure* enter **ZC_SBOOK##**.
   e) Execute the report.
      The system displays the selection parameter for the generated reports.
   f) Enter your flight data and choose *Execute*.
      The system displays a list of the records of the archive information structure.
6. Answer the question.

Has this archive file been accessed before?

No. To display the records of an infostructure table AS does not have to open and read any archive files.

7. Use the technical view of the Archive Explorer to display one of the SBOOK table records you have archived.
   a) You are still in the “List of Archive Information Structure ZZ_ZC_SBOOK##” view.
   b) Double-click a record and display the technical view.
      You are now in the “Display Data Object from the Archive: Table View ” view.
   c) Double-click the table name *SBOOK*.
      You are now, in the *Display Data object from Archiv: Table SBOOK* view.
   d) You can display all the fields of the table record by choosing the magnifying glass symbol.

Task 2: Perform Standard Display Transactions to Display Data From an Archive

The FI department wants to use transaction FB03 to view the FI documents you archived in the previous exercises. Make sure this type of archive access is possible. Additionally check, if transaction VB03 displays archived data.

1. In the documentation of the archiving object FI_DOCUMNT you read, that to enable the archive access you must activate an infostructure for field catalog SAP_FI_DOC_001. Check if the infostructure is already active.
   a) Start the Archive Information System (AS) using transaction `SARI`.
   b) Choose *Customizing*.
   c) Use the input help (F4) for the *Archive Information Structure* field. Look for infostructures for the archiving object *FI_DOCUMNT*.
   d) You see that infostructure SAP_FI_DOC_DRB1 is available. Select it.
   e) Select *Archive Information Structure* → *Display* and display its details.
   f) In the *Field Catalog* field you see that the infostructure belongs to the desired field catalog SAP_FI_DOC_001.
   g) Choose *Technical Data*.
      The selection field *Infostructure* has been selected, meaning that the infostructure is active.
2. Check, whether the infostructure is built for your archive files.
   a) Start the Archive Information System using transaction `SARI`.
   b) Choose *Status*.
   c) For *archiving object* enter **`FI_DOCUMNT`**.
   d) Choose *Status Per Archive*.
      Check the traffic light for your archiving session is green.
3. Use the standard display transaction FB03 to display the previously archived Fi-documents. All preparations are done.

a) Start the Archive Information System using transaction `FB03`.

b) Enter the key of the previously archived Fi-document. Choose *Enter*.

The document displays. The notification in the status row informs, that this document is archived.

4. Display the order (archived by the trainer) with the order number 5000 using the standard display transaction VA03 an. All preparations are done.

a) Execute transaction `VA03`.

b) Enter the order number **5000**. Choose *Enter*.

The document displays. The notification in the status row informs, that this document is archived.

Unit 5
Exercise 18

Work with the Document Relationship Browser (DRB)

Business Scenario

You want to display document relationships using the tool Document Relationship Browser.

Note:
In this exercise, when the object names or values include ##, replace ## with your group number.

Task 1: Use the Document Relationship Browser

1. In your user master record, enter the SAP_DRB role and log on to the system again. Once you are logged back on, analyze the document relationships for a sales order.
   Each group has its own order number:

Group	Order Number
01	5101
02	5102
03	5104
04	5106
05	5107
06	5108
07	5109
08	5110
09	5111
10	5112
11	5113
12	5114
13	5115
14	5116
15	5117
16	5118
17	5119

Group	Order Number
18	5121
19	5122
20	5126
21	5128
22	5130
23	5132
24	5134
25	5136
26	5146
27	5148
28	5150

Additionally you can use order 5000, archived by the trainer.

2. Familiarize yourself with the changes brought about by the personalization.

Note:
For your user, maintain the entry *Optimum Performance* in the personalization function of the Document Relationship Browser.

Also choose only this sales order for display.

After you are finished, log off the system and log on again. Then start the Document Relationship Browser again.

Unit 5
Solution 18

Work with the Document Relationship Browser (DRB)

Business Scenario

You want to display document relationships using the tool Document Relationship Browser.

Note:
In this exercise, when the object names or values include ##, replace ## with your group number.

Task 1: Use the Document Relationship Browser

1. In your user master record, enter the SAP_DRB role and log on to the system again. Once you are logged back on, analyze the document relationships for a sales order.

   Each group has its own order number:

Group	Order Number
01	5101
02	5102
03	5104
04	5106
05	5107
06	5108
07	5109
08	5110
09	5111
10	5112
11	5113
12	5114
13	5115
14	5116
15	5117
16	5118
17	5119

Group	Order Number
18	5121
19	5122
20	5126
21	5128
22	5130
23	5132
24	5134
25	5136
26	5146
27	5148
28	5150

Additionally you can use order 5000, archived by the trainer.

a) Call transaction `SU01` for user maintenance, and enter your user.

b) Choose *Change*

c) Branch to the *Roles* tab.

d) Enter the role **`SAP_DRB`** in your user master record and save your entries.

e) Log off and log back on to the system.
You now have the user menu *Document Relationship Browser*.

f) Switch to *SAP Menu*.

g) Expand the folder *Logistics* → *Sales*.

h) Double click Sales Document.

i) Enter your order number (see the table with order numbers per group) and choose *Execute*.
The system displays a line containing data on the order document.

j) Double-click the line to branch to the display of the documents that are linked to this order.

k) Drill down to see all the linked documents.

l) Choose *Change Layout*.

m) On the right, in the table *Available Rows* select the entry *Origin (Descr)*. Move it to the left.

n) Choose *Select*.
You see the origin of the data.

o) Return and repeat steps h to n. Enter the order number **5000**. Select the radio button *Search in DB and SAP AS*, because the order is already archived and a matching info structure exists.

2. Familiarize yourself with the changes brought about by the personalization.

> Note:
> For your user, maintain the entry *Optimum Performance* in the personalization function of the Document Relationship Browser.
>
> Also choose only this sales order for display.
>
> After you are finished, log off the system and log on again. Then start the Document Relationship Browser again.

a) Call transaction `SU01` for user maintenance, and enter your user.

b) Choose *Change* and go to the *Personalization* tab.

c) Double-click S_DRB to display its information.

d) From the objects on the right, select the entry *BUS2032 Sales Order*.

e) Under node display, choose *Optimum Performance*.

f) Choose *Continue*.

g) Choose *Save*.

h) Log off the system, then log back on.

i) Check the results of your settings by starting the DRB. To do so, execute transaction `FB03`. There choose *Environment → Document Environment → Relationship Browser*, or start the program *RDRBFI00*.