Audio file

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Transcript

Yes yeah. Good morning all. Yeah, today we will be discussing about earlier Doc. And in this, in this session we will be covering uh, what is alii doc? Why it is used? And how system configuration is done? I will show you the entire configuration of alii doc. And what we can achieve using alii doc? Also you'll see and what are the advantages of using earlier Doc? These are all the things we will be covering in today's session. And or. A URL is nothing but a application link. Enabling and ad hoc stands for intermediate document. What is idoc? Idoc is a data container which is used for the data transfer from one system to another system and here data transfer can be from. A CP to CP. And also from SFP two non SFP. Both sides for a dock we require. Minimum two systems. There there can be multiple receivers in one system, so here the data transfer can be from SFP to SFP or from CP2 non SFP. Then what type of data is transferred using IDOC? Following type of data is transferred using IDOC container. First, we'll see. First we see a master data master data is like metal master data vendor master data, customer master data. All things will come under master data. And transaction data. We have purchase order data sales order FI document data and. We have custom field. This is nothing but if you have done any enhancement in the in material master or purchase order along with the standard data and if you want to pass data of custom field then in that case there is a concept called. I talk I talk extension. So here we can pass here. There we can use this custom field data. Custom field data will come under a doc extension. Let us understand a simple scenario of SFP for the metal master transfer. OK, you can see here the. The head office you can see here we have a company called Mitsubishi and we have head office in Japan. So they have manufacturing units in different countries like India, China and Australia. So so now Mitsubishi products are sold worldwide. So the product of common in all the locations. Like India, China, Australia. The product is manufactured in all the manufacturing locations, So what they do is depending on the business requirement for countrywise. They are using different SFP system but main product. Master Data is created at only centralized location. That is nothing but here in Japan. The the creation of metal lady is skeleton head office Japan through Idoc and they distribute the material in different countries. Like India, China and Australia here we have SFP systems. This is to have this is to have because this is to have a consistency in data in this case, except SFP, two SFP scenario is used where. Product is created in the head office and which is created using Idoc and it is transferred to other countries. Using using a dock. All all the all the in this case we have SFP is using is all the countries. So we will see. Another scenario where SFP to non SFP is used? Even though. Is even though SPR3 has lot of lot of modules like SFP, Defy Warehouse but still other product or in the market like Salesforce and C4CC4C is nothing but cloud for customer which is SFP product which is very commonly used. Or sales process because they have some additional advantages like they have web-based application. They and they have very good e-mail integration integration, so customer on top of R3 or S4 HANA. They consider other products so so here they create a customer and they do enquiry and generate quotation and they create sales order. And finally, when they create a sales order, uh. There is a transfer from C4C2 SFP system. Throw a doc so we transfer a DOC customer as well as transition data like sales order number. In this case they use SFP to non SFP. Now we'll we'll understand how how data is transferred from SFP to SFP. In the diagram you can see that. In in central system. In central system, they're called outbound program or the selection program for the standard objects. For the standard objects, these programs are provided by SAP. In the sender system, we generate a outbound program. And let's select the data from the database and then fill the adult container. There is a model called distribution model. The distribution model identifier where data has to be sent. Here we can see the distribution model and it's I defined identify where data has to be sent. Throw a talk. The Arrow Key is received in the receiver system. As as receiver is also SFP, they they can understand the ad hoc. System the idoc structure. It will understand in the in the receiving system there are inbound programs. Not nothing but function module generally so. Here we can see. And the data is updated in the database system. In the in the case of SFP SFP. Scenario, the role of MAP consultants at the both sides has to do has to do configuration at the sender side as well as the receiver side. We can see initially from sender system, outbound outbound program is executed and. And it will fetch data from the database and oak is generated and using distributional model it will send to the receiver system. And invoke invoke program is executed and data is updated in the database. This is how data is transferred from SFP to SFP. Now we will see. See how data is transferred from a recipe to non SP. And here we consider center side is SFP. I just heard the here. The steps are common like ordered programs are run. 1/3 program select the data from the database and fill the ad hoc container to the distribution model. The idea is transferred to the target system where the receiver system is non SFP. You can see the source system is a web service. They cannot understand the structure for this in the middle of center. The receiver we use. A middleware. There there are many companies who provide the middleware software. SFP has also have their own product like SFP's I. Well, let's see, I let's say nothing but under cloud integration. What does what does middleware do? The middleware gets inputs in a doc and they transfer data into XML format. XML is universal language which is read by almost all the web-based applications and the XML is transferred to the non recipe system. This side they might have web services or the program blocks. They read the XML return and update the database. We can see how the flow. For it's a bit on a non SMP. Yeah, we'll see the water. They took configuration components of idox. In order to transfer receive data from asset to PCP or SEPTIN, an API DOC, objects need to be defined. And this configuration is done through early. Once this complication configuration is done, the link is enabled between two systems. This is nothing but we call it as application link enabling. And these are the components. First thing, first one is segments. Is nothing but a collection of phase. I will show you. Uh, entry code for this is W 831. And we have a doctype. A doctype is nothing but a collection of segments and T code we used to create a doctype is W. E30. And a message type message type. It depends what type of data you are passing to the system. So it is like material or vendor or customer. And decode use for this one is WE 81 and we have to assign a doctype to message type. And then this is done through T code WY 82 and we have to create a logical system and decode use for this one is we can use either sale decode or BD. 54 and. And we have to ascend logical system to client and this can also be done by CLT, code or CVO. And then we will see the IDOK classifications IDOK. So classifieds classified into two types. Outbound idoc and inbound idoc. If its data is going out from SCP we call it as outbound idoc and if data is coming to SCP. And we call it as in Bardock. And we can also we can add for if we can see the directions here in the screenshot. If it is one we call it as outbound and if it is 2 it is called as inbound. Let's see, in the system we have any. Hey idocs, in the system won't. EE 02. He's used to display in the docs. Yeah, here we can see here list of fire docs which were generated and we can see the status also here which is the we have any error in creation of a doc if it is successful or not and every ad hoc has a unique. Identification number let's check this ad hoc. And if you see this, I doc we can see here direction as uh. One is the thing that. Let's see under the. Is also around bond. And we we, we can we have another decode W 05. So what is the difference between these these two T codes when both when both T codes are used to display docs? Then why we need two different codes? Basically W 02 is basically for alii doc if you are using from sip to SFP. It will, uh. Uh, you will find all the docs in EE 02. For example if you're done if to separate in on SFP, for example, EDI, EDI will come in picture when we are doing Step 2, non SFP. So in this case, some of the docs will not will be will not be listed in EE 02. In this case, we can go to W-05, and we can see all the docs which are generated. Control EDI. You can see.

What is the difference between Indiana Doc on silly?

Early is basically for SFP to SFP to SFP systems, where it will we can. We are just just now. We have seen a scenario where.

Thank you.

Where you are sending data from except to sleep. In this case, Eli is used because both sender and receiver systems are SAP and it will understand the idoc structure. In this case, if Allie is used then then we have another case where I doc structure. It will not understand the receiver. This system will not understand the ad hoc structure. So in this case we we have EDI.

OK. Also from Daly City, it is India.

Yes, yes, correct.

OK.

Right?

Say we can also see the same list of idox using W 05. So we'll find all all this same list of idox. If you have any, any additional adults which are generated through a DI, those adults also we can see here in WE 05. Yeah, I don't structure. It's good to. It's happy. So we will take any of the successful IDOK on the left side. We can see that this IDOK structure we have a control record data record and status record. We'll see what are these things. Control records can basically contain the entire information like IDOK number. What is the product ID type we have used and what is the message type and we have sender information receiver information and. At what time, uh, it has been record has been updated. All this information we can we can find in control record and the table we used for the we will find all this data as EDIDC. And we have another. And The thing is, data records. Did, uh, data record will have segment wise data segments or nothing, but it's nothing but collection of fields and. And we will find, uh, related information in the table. ADI D4. And we have status record. It displays the processing status of fidock, whether it has it has any error in the IDOK or it has been successfully processed and what are the different message messages we have in the processing. And all these things we can find the status record and. And and we can see here for outbound Redux, uh, this value ranges from. UH-1 to 49 and for inbound idocs it starts from 50 to 75. I will show you in the system. We can include the control code. We can see this outbound. You can see information like it is old. One word is I don't number we have and what is the basic type. We have used basic. Type is nothing but a duck type and what is the message tab? It has been used. And and we have partner information. What is the sender inference under sender information we have like word which port, which port number, partner type and in the server system we have? Uh, purport details. Partner details. All these things we will find in the. Control record. And we have information at what time that the, uh, this data has been updated. All this information we will find in the. Control record. And we have data decode data. We have segment information. What is segment segment segment or nothing but collection of fields and we can see in this segment we have. We have fields like name, ID and project and and we can see the related information what it has got. We can see all the segment whether data has been what data it has, it has fetched it. It will show all information here. And and here we we have status record. In status record we will have different number first first a DOC is created and then we can say is this 01 and 13 adopted for dispatch and we can see data path to port. And when it is successful, all the all these three messages we will find in the status record. If it is error. Also you will find. You will find related error information. For example, you will see this IDOK which has error. And we can see why wait, it has occurred error. You can see there is a error in the syntax check of outbound program. There is a error in the outbound program and the configuration is not done in nearly. There is some setting mismatch in the early. So all these things, all this we will find here we have different. Uh, status #4 different errors and and the numbers ranges start for. For inbound it starts from 50 to 75 and for inbound for outbound it starts from 01 to 49. These are the things we have. This is nothing but a doc structure. And we can see how data is available in different tables like EDC and a D and D4D. IDC is for control record ID, four data record and in India is for status record. And we'll see what is the features and advantages of using a dock. I don't contains structured data exchange and and it reduces. It reduces the processing time and it's a real time data transfer and header handling is easy and availability of data in data in electronic format. And it reduces the cost and it reduces the paper book. And these are the advantages of using idoc and and we will see how idle components and how configuration. Uhm, no. To the configuration we have to done in idoc. Segments that code to create signatures. Delete that one. Segment is nothing, but it's a collection of fields. Let's go to system. Put the executives WE 31. For example, uh, I can see here have. I have entered the standard, uh, segment for Mara. Material master is not merem and we can see here we have. So different segment definitions and we have we can see here it's it release it released. And the version by different releases. Some maintain is. For example, if you are doing any changes in the existing segment. If you're as if you're adding additional fields to the segment, So what SMP will do is instead of instead of disturbing the existing segment, it will create a new IT will release. It will release a new one. It will create a new new segment definition and it will include the new fields in this one. You can see if double click on this one we can see that. We can see all the fields included in this segment. You can see many fields here. These are different versions we have. Little latest one is. Uh, this one latest segment. This one will have the all the fields updated fields which were released by SFP. Then we will have. Then we have. Then we'll see what is under tab I doctype is. I doctype is nothing but a collection of segments. Segments is nothing but a structure. Just now we have seen. Mara segment. And typical for this this this is doubly 30 and we in order type we have two things. I looked at type of two types and one is basic type and another one is extension. Uh, basic type basic type is nothing predefined by setting for standard data to create complete custom object objects we use basic type. And, uh, if you want to add additional custom fields to the standard. Uh, in Standard Time. Then we go for uh, extensions tab. Uh, for example, if you have done any enhancement in the standard application like material master. Oh oh, vendor master. Then if we want to transfer that field to the receiver system then we have to create. Yeah, I I don't. Extension type and we will see. Lt Or WE 31. Yeah, here we can say the basic type and extent extension, so we'll we'll check the standard one. Yeah, here we can see the. Segment associated with it and what? What other things we have in the end is. We have a material master. We have a material description. Unit of measure MERM all these things we have here. And this is extension if you want to add additional custom fields to it and we can, we can use this one. I will show you on the other coming in. The next class will show you. I will create a doc and show you how, how basic, how basic type is created and how we will be extending that doc. This is nothing but just now we have seen the different. Segments we have. And what are the different message steps we have standard message step provided by CP. Uh, like if you have message types like 4 metal master we have. If you're using metal master, we have to use this message type as Magnus and if you are using customer. We have to use the message type Deb mass. And if you are using. Vendor master and we have we have to use message type. And for purchase purchase orders we have to. Use orders. Let's go to tcode W 81. Here we can see different message types and we can we can search for our. Oh my. You can see. The better for material we have a message type with. For material must we have message type madness? Then then what we have to do is then then we have to assign this which is message type. 2O I doc type and T code to do to do is WE 82. Go to W 8 to decode. And then. And will search for. Tell master. And we can see for metal master what is the message type and what is the idoc type it has been assigned. For misstepped, this adapter piece is assigned and if there is extension also we can see you. We can see here for traditional fields it has been added. Then then we have to create a logical system. It is a unique name assigned to each sender and receiver system for identification purpose and we can create logical system using sale or sale T code ORBED. 54 Let's go to CLT code and see. This is silte code and you can see here. You can see here logical system. And we here we have defined logical system. When you click on this. Showing as a team last cross client it means this is associated. It has more than one client. So we can see already different logical systems are assigned here. Uh, like 106, not one. And if you want to create the new entry, you can create here in your entry. Next, we have assigned logical system to client. And the logical system which we have created in the previous step need to be assigned to a separate client in for both sender and receiver systems and we can see in sealed transaction below the level of the different logical system we have one more option to assign assigned logical system to. Yes, you can see here. I want to order the system logical systems out there. And the client here. Can see the existing entries. If you want to create a new one, we can create here. Then we have the component to to create, uh, we have to create RFC destination. Uh, what does? What does what does it do? It stores the details of receiving system where the DOC has to be sent. It contains details like IP address, client number, login, login credentials etc. And go to SM 59. And we have. You can see here for. For SFP, we have different connections here. If if we are transferring for SMP system, we have to create RFC destination using map connections. And if you are, if you are using a csci or P. In that case we have to create RFC destination using HTTP. There is a difference here. Let's see. Yeah, you can find the details here. What is the target to which it has to connect? And if if it is, we can test here if if the connection if we have two connection tests, but then we can test it whatever connection we have done here is correct or not. When you click on connection test. So it shows it. It shows it has been connected. If if you find any error it will show in an error here. It shows just how to create an RFC destination. And then we have to then we have RF port on the RFC port is written on top of RFC, destination of receiver systems. It defines like technical characteristics like between the simplest system and other systems. And it also defines the media in which data has been exchanged between two systems and. For SMPT SFP to SFP, we use TRF port for for EDI we use file port. Decode for this W 21. Let's go to W. 21 and see. You can see here. For recipe we have different connections here. We have RFC destination. And and for EDS systems we have this file file port. And we have very important code. This called distribution model. It's known as model view and and it's it is an object which stores the sender and receiving receiver information along with the message type and and and. We can also maintain here filtering conditions. And then. And we'll see two. We'll go to code and see how it's look like. It's taking time. So main one will proceed with other T code. And we have a partner profile. It shows the information about the partner system it is created on top of the partner logical system and for sensor system. We have, uh, we have, like, uh, the civil logical system by place, outbound parameters like message type, idoc type and port number and forces receiver system. We have, like sender logical system plus inbound parameters like. Message type Any inbound process code? The table we have for this one is ADP1. Let's let's go to decode W20 and see how it looks like. This code is for distribution model. Just now we have seen. OK, we'll go to OW 20 and see. Yeah, we can see here. For this error system.

This is.

You can see here what is the message tab. It has been assigned. And when you click on it, we can. See the uh? You can see all the information like this overport. What is the basic type it has been assigned. And for customer we have KU. Is it all for similarly a for receiver system we have? Similarly we have to create a partner profile for our receiver system. You can see here. Uh, uh. This resource system. For partner profile we can see here. And we have. In previous here we can see the list is. We have one concept called called Process code. This screenshot we can see a process code assigned to this one is mtma. It is nothing but it it is format mass. It is of. It will be a four or 4 digit, 4 letters and. We'll see what is process code here.

OK.

Basically, process code is ideal for identifier for inbound program. Let us provide a link to the inbound program for reading the incoming idoc. For of a process, code is used for, for, for, for reading the incoming idoc. So we can see the we can see the process code in the code EE 42. And we can here see here. You can see the process code for metal master. Is of four character. It will be of four character. So you can see here when you go into the process code you will see the function module as assigned to it. I docin input mine. So this function module will read the data from the doc. So we can see what are the input parameters we have to pass to it and noted export parameters we have. This is the simple process code. And we've already seen this basis. Different basis steps provided by standard message steps provided by CP. Uh, uh, for metal master we have Matt mass for customer. We have Deb mass and for vendor we have. Uh, cremas and purchase order sales order. We have orders and invoice we have invoice. And we have a stand from standard programs. Standard output programs to execute IDOK. We have 4:00 to send material. We have a code like BD 10 and four customer. We have BD 12 and four vendors. We have BD 14. We have many many. Programs for urban programs but have listed only three and tomorrow class. We will see how to do it, how to execute these outbound programs and check the data. And we have a. Uh, adopt monitoring entry processing UM to monitor a doc. We have T codes. WY is 02 and WE 05. And for idoc. We have BD 87 suppose suppose we have we have error in while processing an ad hoc so we can go to BD 87 and modify the data and we can reprocess the idoc again using DD. It's 87, we will see how to do it. In the next session, and. And we have WY 19 to for processing a doc. And it's also used for testing in a doc. And we have another concept called change pointers and this is mainly used if you want to trigger a DOC whenever data is changed or created a automatic. This is done automatically and in. In this case this this change pointer concept will come into picture. And then. To summarize what we have seen into and in today's session and this diagram shows what are the things? Uh, what is the configuration needs to be done in the sender system and in the receiver system. First segments need to be configured in the sender system and in the receiver system. On the T code to do is doubly 31 and for idoc type we have to configure in the center system and disperse system and then decode. Oh is AA. Double 8:30 And we have message tab and this also we have to configure end sender, receiver system and we have to do it. A ticket for for this one is WE 81 and assigning message message message type, IDOC type T code is W E2 and it and it has to be done in both systems. Logical system also we have to do in both the systems assigning logical system to client system is also has to be done in the both the systems and. And we're sort of seeing destination. We have to do only in sender system. No need for visible system and RFC port also will be done at only sender side. And distribution model configuration is also done in the sender side. Partner profile. Has to be done in both the systems. Enborne process code. Is done only in the receiver system and outbound process code is done. Is only in the center system. These are the basic configurations we have to do in in the sender and receiver systems to execute any idoc. Just, uh. Yes, uh, and yeah, these these are the things we have. Uh, will be we have seen today and in in tomorrow's session I will show you some custom programs how to how we will be generating an ad hoc using custom program. And I will also show you using. Uh, standard outbound programs. How we generate an ad hoc and and we will also see how either handing in alias. Doc and will also see how to reprocess an ad hoc if any errors occur. Yeah, that's all. That's all I have planned for 2020 session. And if you have any doubts anyone has any doubts we can ask?

Hey hi, so the outdoor PowerPoint programs are basically function models which are standard and which can be announced right?

Yes, correct OK.

Hey, hi uh during this uh extension of Idoc UM we are giving some customized fields right?

Yes, OK.

Uh, but in.

Custom custom custom fields. Also we can give and we can add a standard phase source.

OK, so for customized fields. Uh, where exactly these will go and sit in standard SFP? There will be. No people.

Yeah, yeah. Now it will not be filled. It will be like child segments. We can. See in the doc. I will show you next session. Yeah, if any if no one has any any any doubts we can close today's session.

OK, thank you.

Thank you all. Thank you all for joining.

Yeah, thank you.

Thank you.