In ABAP these fields are treated just like PAC number fields, and as such you need to declare your currency field as a PAC number.

When you do this, always bear in mind how many decimal places you want. Now in a real-life scenario the number of decimal places has a great impact on the accuracy of your calculations in your program and quite often, your program will use a much higher number of decimal places in your calculations than those actually show in our list reports.

Now quite often in your programs, you want to create your own variables for quantity and currency fields. But you'll find it's a lot better to associate your fields with the data type of fields of a table in the ABAP dictionary.

And the reason why I say this is because the ABAP dictionary already has the field lens and number of decimal places already defined for individual fields.

Take our salary field in our employees table. We defined two decimal places, so if we declare a currency field in our program to match that of salary in our employees table, we would normally have to refer back to the table itself, find out how many decimal places there were, and then define that manually in our ABAP program. Now there could be a scenario where the number of decimal places in the table would change, but our program, because we define it by ourselves using a type p for parent decimal, we could then have an incorrect number of decimal places in our program if the field is supposed to always reference the field in the table. So, my preference is to always use the like statement. So, when declared in my packed decimal fields for currencies and quantities, I will always reference the table whose data







