

1:

Business Field Name: XU Synced Date

Column Name: \_XU\_SYNCED

Table Name: BSEG

Description:

XU\_SYNCED in SAP

Small Description: XU\_SYNCED is a status indicator in SAP that typically refers to the synchronization status of data between different systems or modules. It ensures that the data is consistent and up-to-date across various platforms.

Key Points:

Synchronization Status: Indicates whether the data is successfully synchronized.

Consistency: Ensures data consistency across different systems.

Integration: Often used in scenarios involving data integration between SAP and non-SAP systems.

Monitoring: Helps in monitoring the synchronization process.

Common Scenarios:

Data Replication: When data is replicated from one system to another, XU\_SYNCED ensures that the data is consistent.

System Integration: Used in scenarios where SAP is integrated with other third-party systems.

Data Migration: During data migration processes to ensure that the data in the new system is synchronized with the old system.

Real-time Data Updates: In scenarios where real-time data updates are crucial, such as in financial transactions or inventory management.

Transaction Codes:

SM37: To monitor background jobs related to synchronization.

SMQ1: To monitor outbound queues.

SMQ2: To monitor inbound queues.

BD87: To process IDocs manually.

WE02: To display IDoc lists.

WE05: To display IDoc lists with more selection options.

Business Field Name: Settlement period

Column Name: ABPER

Table Name: BSEG

Description:

ABPER in SAP

Small Description: ABPER typically refers to the "Asset Accounting Period" in SAP. It is a crucial component of SAP's Asset Accounting (FI-AA) module, which deals with the management and monitoring of fixed assets within an organization. ABPER ensures that asset transactions are recorded in the correct accounting periods.

Key Points:

Period Management: Manages the opening and closing of accounting periods for asset transactions.

Depreciation: Ensures that depreciation runs are executed within the correct periods.

Compliance: Helps in maintaining compliance with financial regulations by ensuring accurate period-based reporting.

Integration: Integrates with other SAP modules like FI (Financial Accounting) and CO (Controlling) for comprehensive financial management.

Common Scenarios:

Month-End Closing: Ensuring all asset transactions are posted in the correct period before closing the month.

Year-End Closing: Managing asset transactions and depreciation runs at the end of the fiscal year.

Asset Acquisition: Recording the acquisition of new assets in the correct accounting period.

Asset Retirement: Ensuring that the retirement of assets is recorded in the correct period.

Depreciation Posting: Running and posting depreciation in the correct periods.

Transaction Codes:

AS91: Create Old Asset

AS92: Change Asset

AS93: Display Asset

AFAB: Depreciation Posting Run

AJAB: Year-End Closing for Asset Accounting

AJRW: Fiscal Year Change for Asset Accounting

OAAQ: Set Asset Accounting Periods

AW01N: Asset Explorer

3:

Business Field Name: Credit management: Hedged amount

Column Name: ABSBT

Table Name: BSEG

Description:

ABSBT (Asset Subnumber Transfer)

Description: ABSBT is a transaction code in SAP used for transferring asset subnumbers. This transaction allows the transfer of sub-assets from one main asset to another within the same company code.

Key Points:

Purpose: Transfer sub-assets between main assets.

Flexibility: Allows for the reorganization of asset structures.

Integration: Works within the Asset Accounting (FI-AA) module.

Control: Ensures that asset values and depreciation are correctly transferred and accounted for.

Common Scenarios:

Reorganization: When a company decides to restructure its asset hierarchy.

Mergers and Acquisitions: During the integration of assets from acquired entities.

Asset Optimization: For better management and utilization of assets.

Error Correction: To rectify any previous incorrect asset assignments.

Transaction Codes:

ABSBT: Main transaction code for asset subnumber transfer.

AS01: Create Asset Master Record.

AS02: Change Asset Master Record.

AS03: Display Asset Master Record.

ABUMN: Transfer within Company Code.

Business Field Name: Clearing Item

Column Name: AGZEI

Table Name: BSEG

Description:

AGZEI (Change Asset Master Record)

Description: AGZEI is a transaction code in SAP used for changing asset master records. This transaction allows users to modify the details of an existing asset, such as its description, cost center, depreciation key, and other relevant information.

Key Points:

Purpose: Modify existing asset master data.

Flexibility: Allows updates to various fields within the asset master record.

Integration: Works within the Asset Accounting (FI-AA) module.

Control: Ensures that asset information is kept up-to-date and accurate.

Common Scenarios:

Organizational Changes: When an asset needs to be reassigned to a different cost center or department.

Depreciation Adjustments: Updating the depreciation key or useful life of an asset.

Error Correction: Correcting any mistakes made during the initial asset creation.

Asset Revaluation: Updating the asset value based on new appraisals or market conditions.

Transaction Codes:

AGZEI: Main transaction code for changing asset master records.

AS01: Create Asset Master Record.

AS02: Change Asset Master Record.

AS03: Display Asset Master Record.

ABUMN: Transfer within Company Code.

Business Field Name: Group account number

Column Name: ALTKT

Table Name: BSEG

Description:

ALTKT (Change Cost Center)

Description: ALTKT is a transaction code in SAP used for changing cost center master data. This transaction allows users to modify existing cost center details such as the cost center name, responsible person, hierarchy area, and other relevant information.

Key Points:

Purpose: Modify existing cost center master data.

Flexibility: Allows updates to various fields within the cost center master record.

Integration: Works within the Controlling (CO) module.

Control: Ensures that cost center information is kept up-to-date and accurate.

Common Scenarios:

Organizational Changes: When a cost center needs to be reassigned to a different department or hierarchy area.

Responsibility Changes: Updating the responsible person for the cost center.

Error Correction: Correcting any mistakes made during the initial cost center creation.

Cost Allocation Adjustments: Updating cost center details to reflect changes in cost allocation.

Transaction Codes:

ALTKT: Main transaction code for changing cost center master records.

KS01: Create Cost Center.

KS02: Change Cost Center.

KS03: Display Cost Center.

KS04: Delete Cost Center.

KS13: Display Cost Center Master Data.

Business Field Name: Asset Transaction Type

Column Name: ANBWA

Table Name: BSEG

Description:

ANBWA: Asset Net Book Value Adjustment

Description:

ANBWA (Asset Net Book Value Adjustment) is a process in SAP used to adjust the net book value of an asset. This adjustment is necessary when there are discrepancies between the recorded value and the actual value of an asset due to various reasons such as depreciation errors, revaluation, or other accounting adjustments.

Key Points:

Purpose: To correct the net book value of an asset in the financial records.

Adjustment Types: Can include depreciation adjustments, revaluation, or other corrections.

Impact: Affects the financial statements and asset valuation reports.

Regulatory Compliance: Ensures that asset values are accurately reflected in compliance with accounting standards.

Common Scenarios:

Depreciation Errors: Incorrect depreciation rates applied, requiring adjustment.

Revaluation: Market value of an asset changes, necessitating a revaluation.

Accounting Corrections: Errors in initial asset recording or subsequent transactions.

Impairment: Asset value decreases significantly due to damage or obsolescence.

Transaction Codes:

AB01: Post Asset Transaction

AB02: Change Asset Document

AB08: Reverse Asset Document

ABAW: Asset Revaluation

ABZU: Write-up

AS92: Change Asset Master Record

Business Field Name: Bill of Exchange Payment Request Due Date

Column Name: ANFAE

Table Name: BSEG

Description:

ANFAE: Asset Transfer Between Company Codes

Description

ANFAE (Asset Transfer Between Company Codes) is a process in SAP used to transfer an asset from one company code to another within the same organization. This is necessary when an asset needs to be reallocated due to organizational restructuring, changes in asset utilization, or other business reasons.

Key Points:

Purpose: To transfer assets between different company codes within an organization.

Valuation: Ensures that the asset's value is accurately transferred and recorded in the receiving company code.

Intercompany Transactions: Involves intercompany accounting entries to reflect the transfer.

Compliance: Ensures compliance with internal policies and accounting standards.

Common Scenarios:

Organizational Restructuring: Assets need to be reallocated due to changes in the organizational structure.

Operational Changes: Assets are moved to different company codes to optimize their utilization.

Financial Adjustments: Transfer of assets for financial reporting or tax purposes.

Asset Reallocation: Reallocation of assets due to mergers, acquisitions, or divestitures.

Transaction Codes:

ABT1N: Transfer within company code

ABUMN: Transfer between company codes

AS91: Create Old Asset (for legacy data transfer)

AS92: Change Asset Master Record

Business Field Name: Fiscal Year of the Bill of Exchange Payment Request Document

Column Name: ANFBJ

Table Name: BSEG

Description:

ANFBJ: Asset Retirement by Scrapping

ANFBJ (Asset Retirement by Scrapping) is a process in SAP used to retire an asset that is no longer usable or has reached the end of its useful life. This process involves removing the asset from the company's books without any financial compensation, typically due to obsolescence, damage, or other reasons.

Key Points:

Purpose: To remove an asset from the financial records when it is no longer usable.

No Financial Compensation: The asset is retired without any monetary gain.

Impact on Financial Statements: Affects the balance sheet by reducing the asset value and accumulated depreciation.

Compliance: Ensures that the asset records are up-to-date and comply with accounting standards.

Common Scenarios:

Obsolescence: The asset is outdated and no longer useful for the company's operations.

Damage: The asset is damaged beyond repair and cannot be used.

End of Useful Life: The asset has reached the end of its useful life and is no longer productive.

Regulatory Requirements: Compliance with regulations requiring the removal of certain assets.

Transaction Codes:

ABAVN: Asset Retirement by Scrapping

ABUMN: Transfer between company codes (if needed before scrapping)

AS92: Change Asset Master Record



Business Field Name: Document Number of the Bill of Exchange Payment Request

Column Name: ANFBN

Table Name: BSEG

Description:

**ANFBN: Asset Net Book Value Report**

The ANFBN report in SAP is used to display the net book value of fixed assets. This report provides detailed information on the book value of assets, considering acquisition costs, accumulated depreciation, and any adjustments. It is an essential tool for financial accounting and asset management.

**Key Points:**

**Net Book Value Calculation:** Shows the current value of assets after accounting for depreciation.

**Detailed Asset Information:** Provides detailed data on individual assets, including acquisition costs, depreciation, and adjustments.

**Compliance:** Ensures compliance with financial reporting standards by providing accurate asset valuations.

**Period-Specific Data:** Can generate reports for specific periods, aiding in financial analysis and auditing.

**Common Scenarios:**

**Financial Reporting:** Used by accountants to prepare financial statements and reports.

**Asset Management:** Helps asset managers track the value of assets over time.

**Auditing:** Used during internal and external audits to verify asset values and depreciation.

**Budgeting and Forecasting:** Assists in planning for asset replacement and maintenance by providing current asset values.

**Transaction Codes:**

**S\_ALR\_87011963:** Asset Balances Report

**AR01:** Asset History Sheet

**AW01N:** Asset Explorer

Business Field Name: Company Code in Which Bill of Exch.Payment Request Is Posted

Column Name: ANFBU

Table Name: BSEG

Description:

ANFBU: Asset Transactions Report

Description

The ANFBU report in SAP is used to display detailed information about asset transactions. This report includes data on acquisitions, retirements, transfers, and other asset movements. It is a crucial tool for tracking and managing the lifecycle of fixed assets within an organization.

Key Points:

Comprehensive Transaction Data: Provides detailed information on all types of asset transactions.

Lifecycle Management: Helps in tracking the entire lifecycle of assets from acquisition to retirement.

Financial Compliance: Ensures accurate recording of asset transactions for financial reporting and compliance.

Period-Specific Reporting: Can generate reports for specific periods, aiding in financial analysis and auditing.

Common Scenarios:

Asset Acquisition Tracking: Used to monitor new asset acquisitions and ensure they are recorded correctly.

Asset Retirement: Helps in tracking asset retirements and ensuring proper accounting treatment.

Internal Transfers: Used to manage and track internal asset transfers between different departments or locations.

Financial Auditing: Assists auditors in verifying asset transactions and ensuring compliance with financial regulations.

Transaction Codes:

S\_ALR\_87012050: Asset Transactions Report

AB01: Post Asset Acquisition

ABAVN: Asset Retirement by Scrapping

ABUMN: Transfer within Company Code

Business Field Name: Main Asset Number

Column Name: ANLN1

Table Name: BSEG

Description:

ANLN1: Asset Master Record (Main Asset Number)

Description:

The ANLN1 transaction in SAP is used to create and manage asset master records. The asset master record contains essential information about each fixed asset, including acquisition details, depreciation parameters, and asset classification. This record serves as the foundation for all asset-related transactions and reporting.

Key Points:

Centralized Data: Stores all relevant information about an asset in one place.

Depreciation Management: Includes settings for depreciation calculation and posting.

Asset Classification: Allows for categorization of assets for better management and reporting.

Integration: Integrates with other SAP modules such as Financial Accounting (FI), Controlling (CO), and Plant Maintenance (PM).

Common Scenarios:

Asset Acquisition: Creating a new asset master record when a new asset is acquired.

Depreciation Setup: Configuring depreciation parameters for accurate financial reporting.

Asset Transfers: Updating asset master records during internal transfers.

Asset Retirement: Marking an asset as retired and updating its status in the master record.

How to Manage this in SAP

Transaction Codes:

AS01: Create Asset Master Record

AS02: Change Asset Master Record

AS03: Display Asset Master Record

AS06: Delete Asset Master Record

Business Field Name: Asset Subnumber

Column Name: ANLN2

Table Name: BSEG

Description:

**ANLN2: Asset Sub-Number Master Record**

The ANLN2 transaction in SAP is used to create and manage sub-number asset master records. Sub-number assets are used to represent components or parts of a main asset. This allows for detailed tracking and management of individual parts of a larger asset, facilitating more granular asset management and reporting.

Key Points:

**Component Tracking:** Allows for detailed tracking of individual components of a main asset.

**Depreciation Management:** Each sub-number can have its own depreciation settings.

**Asset Hierarchy:** Maintains a hierarchical relationship between the main asset and its sub-numbers.

**Detailed Reporting:** Enables more detailed and accurate asset reporting.

Common Scenarios:

**Component Acquisition:** Adding new components to an existing main asset.

**Depreciation Setup:** Configuring depreciation parameters for each sub-number.

**Component Transfers:** Managing internal transfers of asset components.

**Component Retirement:** Retiring individual components while keeping the main asset active.

Transaction Codes:

AS11: Create Asset Sub-Number

AS12: Change Asset Sub-Number

AS13: Display Asset Sub-Number

AS14: Delete Asset Sub-Number

Business Field Name: General counter for order

Column Name: APLZL

Table Name: BSEG

Description:

APLZL: Plant Maintenance Work Order

Description:

APLZL is a part of SAP's Plant Maintenance (PM) module. It deals with the management and execution of maintenance work orders. This includes the planning, scheduling, and execution of maintenance tasks to ensure the smooth operation of plant equipment and facilities.

Key Points:

Work Order Creation: Initiate maintenance tasks through work orders.

Planning and Scheduling: Define the scope, resources, and timeline for maintenance activities.

Execution: Carry out the maintenance tasks as per the work order.

Completion and Confirmation: Record the completion of tasks and confirm the work order.

Reporting and Analysis: Generate reports for analysis and continuous improvement.

Common Scenarios:

Routine Maintenance: Regularly scheduled maintenance tasks to prevent equipment failure.

Corrective Maintenance: Tasks initiated in response to equipment failures or issues.

Predictive Maintenance: Maintenance based on data analysis and predictive algorithms to foresee potential issues.

Shutdown Maintenance: Extensive maintenance tasks performed during planned shutdowns.

Transaction Codes:

IW31: Create Maintenance Order

IW32: Change Maintenance Order

IW33: Display Maintenance Order

IW38: Change PM Orders (Mass Change)

IW39: Display PM Orders (Mass Display)

IW40: Display PM Order Information System

IW41: Enter PM Order Confirmation

IW42: Change PM Order Confirmation

IW44: Display PM Order Confirmation

Business Field Name: Order Number

Column Name: AUFNR

Table Name: BSEG

Description:

AUFNR: Order Number

AUFNR is a key field in SAP that represents the unique identifier for an order. It is used across various modules such as Plant Maintenance (PM), Production Planning (PP), and Project System (PS) to track and manage orders. This field is crucial for identifying and processing orders within the SAP system.

Key Points:

Unique Identifier: Each order in SAP is assigned a unique AUFNR.

Order Tracking: AUFNR is used to track the status and progress of orders.

Integration: It integrates with other SAP modules for comprehensive order management.

Reporting: AUFNR is used in various reports to analyze order-related data.

Common Scenarios:

Maintenance Orders: Tracking and managing maintenance tasks.

Production Orders: Managing production processes and workflows.

Sales Orders: Handling customer orders and sales processes.

Project Orders: Managing tasks and activities within a project.

Transaction Codes:

IW31: Create Maintenance Order

IW32: Change Maintenance Order

IW33: Display Maintenance Order

CO01: Create Production Order

CO02: Change Production Order

CO03: Display Production Order

VA01: Create Sales Order

VA02: Change Sales Order

VA03: Display Sales Order

CJ20N: Project Builder (for Project Orders)

CJ92: Change Project Order

Business Field Name: Task list number for operations in order

Column Name: AUFPL

Table Name: BSEG

Description:

AUFPL: Routing Number (Operation Sequence Number)

AUFPL is a field in SAP that represents the routing number or operation sequence number. It is used primarily in the Production Planning (PP) module to define the sequence of operations required to produce a product. The routing number is essential for planning and scheduling production activities and for ensuring that operations are carried out in the correct order.

Key Points:

Operation Sequence: AUFPL defines the sequence of operations in a production process.

Routing: It is used to create and manage routings, which are templates for production processes.

Integration: Integrates with other SAP modules like Materials Management (MM) and Plant Maintenance (PM) for comprehensive production planning.

Efficiency: Helps in optimizing production schedules and resource allocation.

Common Scenarios:

Production Planning: Defining the sequence of operations for manufacturing a product.

Capacity Planning: Scheduling operations to optimize the use of resources and machinery.

Quality Control: Ensuring that operations are performed in the correct sequence to maintain product quality.

Maintenance: Planning maintenance activities in conjunction with production schedules.

Transaction Codes:

CA01: Create Routing

CA02: Change Routing

CA03: Display Routing

CA21: Create Rate Routing

CA22: Change Rate Routing

CA23: Display Rate Routing

CO01: Create Production Order (utilizes routings)

CO02: Change Production Order

CO03: Display Production Order

CR01: Create Work Center

Business Field Name: Document Number of the Clearing Document

Column Name: AUGBL

Table Name: BSEG

Description:

AUGBL: Clearing Document Number

AUGBL is a field in SAP that represents the clearing document number. It is used in the Financial Accounting (FI) module to identify documents that clear open items in accounts receivable and accounts payable. Clearing documents are essential for reconciling accounts and ensuring that transactions are accurately recorded and matched.

Key Points:

Unique Identifier: Each clearing document is assigned a unique AUGBL.

Reconciliation: Used to clear open items in accounts receivable and accounts payable.

Integration: Integrates with other SAP modules like Sales and Distribution (SD) and Materials Management (MM) for comprehensive financial management.

Audit Trail: Provides a clear audit trail for financial transactions.

Common Scenarios:

Customer Payments: Clearing open invoices when a customer makes a payment.

Vendor Payments: Clearing open vendor invoices when a payment is made.

Internal Transfers: Clearing internal financial transactions between different accounts.

Month-End Closing: Reconciling accounts as part of the month-end closing process.

Transaction Codes:

F-28: Post Incoming Payments

F-53: Post Outgoing Payments

FB05: Post with Clearing

F-32: Clear Customer

F-44: Clear Vendor

FBRA: Reset Cleared Items

FB03: Display Document

FBL1N: Vendor Line Items

FBL3N: G/L Account Line Items

FBL5N: Customer Line Items



Business Field Name: Clearing Entry Date

Column Name: AUGCP

Table Name: BSEG

Description:

AUGCP: Grouping Key for Cross-Company Code Clearing

Description:

AUGCP is a field in SAP that represents the grouping key for cross-company code clearing. It is used in the Financial Accounting (FI) module to facilitate the clearing of open items across different company codes. This field is essential for managing intercompany transactions and ensuring that financial data is accurately consolidated.

Key Points:

Cross-Company Clearing: AUGCP is used to manage and clear transactions between different company codes.

Unique Identifier: Each grouping key is unique and helps in identifying related clearing transactions.

Integration: Integrates with other SAP modules like Controlling (CO) and Sales and Distribution (SD) for comprehensive financial management.

Consolidation: Helps in consolidating financial data across multiple company codes.

Common Scenarios:

Intercompany Transactions: Clearing transactions between different company codes within the same organization.

Consolidated Financial Reporting: Ensuring that financial data from different company codes is accurately consolidated.

Month-End Closing: Reconciling intercompany accounts as part of the month-end closing process.

Internal Allocations: Managing internal financial allocations and transfers between company codes.

Transaction Codes:

F-04: Post with Clearing (for cross-company code transactions)

FB50: Enter G/L Account Document

FB01: Post Document

FBU1: Post Cross-Company Code Transaction

FBU3: Display Cross-Company Code Document

Business Field Name: Clearing Date

Column Name: AUGDT

Table Name: BSEG

Description:

AUGDT: Clearing Date

AUGDT is a field in SAP that represents the clearing date. It is used in the Financial Accounting (FI) module to indicate the date on which an open item was cleared. The clearing date is crucial for financial reconciliation, reporting, and ensuring that transactions are accurately recorded within the correct accounting periods.

Key Points:

Date of Clearing: Indicates the exact date when an open item was cleared.

Financial Reconciliation: Essential for reconciling accounts and ensuring accurate financial records.

Accounting Periods: Helps in determining the accounting period in which the clearing transaction falls.

Audit Trail: Provides a clear audit trail for financial transactions.

Common Scenarios:

Customer Payments: Recording the date when a customer payment clears an open invoice.

Vendor Payments: Recording the date when a payment clears an open vendor invoice.

Internal Transfers: Recording the date when internal financial transactions are cleared.

Month-End Closing: Ensuring that all clearing transactions are recorded within the correct accounting period for month-end closing.

Transaction Codes:

F-28: Post Incoming Payments

F-53: Post Outgoing Payments

FB05: Post with Clearing

F-32: Clear Customer

F-44: Clear Vendor

FBRA: Reset Cleared Items

FB03: Display Document

FBL1N: Vendor Line Items

FBL3N: G/L Account Line Items

FBL5N: Customer Line Items

Business Field Name: Fiscal Year of Clearing Document

Column Name: AUGGJ

Table Name: BSEG

Description:

Description:

AUGGJ is a transaction code in SAP used for adjusting the General Ledger (G/L) accounts. This transaction is typically used for year-end adjustments, corrections, and other financial adjustments that need to be reflected in the G/L accounts.

Key Points:

Purpose: To make adjustments to the General Ledger accounts.

Usage: Commonly used for year-end financial adjustments and corrections.

Integration: Works within the Financial Accounting (FI) module of SAP.

Flexibility: Allows for both manual and automated adjustments.

Common Scenarios:

Year-End Adjustments: Making necessary adjustments to close the financial year.

Error Corrections: Correcting any discrepancies found in the G/L accounts.

Reclassifications: Reclassifying certain financial transactions for better financial reporting.

Accruals and Deferrals: Recording accruals and deferrals to match revenues and expenses to the correct accounting periods.

Transaction Codes:

AUGGJ: Main transaction code for adjusting the General Ledger.

F-02: General Ledger posting.

FB50: G/L account posting for single-screen transactions.

F-03: Clear G/L account.

F-04: Post with clearing.

F-05: Post foreign currency valuation.

F-07: Post general journal entries.

Business Field Name: Valuation Difference for the Second Local Currency

Column Name: BDIF2

Table Name: BSEG

#### Description:

BDIF2 is a transaction code in SAP used for maintaining distribution models in the ALE (Application Link Enabling) environment. Distribution models define the data exchange between different SAP systems or between an SAP system and an external system. This transaction is crucial for setting up and managing the distribution of master data and transactional data.

#### Key Points

Purpose: To maintain distribution models in the ALE environment.

Usage: Used for defining and managing data distribution between SAP systems.

Integration: Works within the ALE module of SAP.

Configuration: Allows for the configuration of model views, message types, and partner profiles.

#### Common Scenarios

Data Distribution Setup: Setting up distribution models for data exchange between different SAP systems.

Master Data Synchronization: Synchronizing master data across multiple SAP systems.

Transactional Data Exchange: Facilitating the exchange of transactional data between systems.

System Integration: Integrating SAP systems with external systems for data exchange.

#### Transaction Codes

BDIF2: Main transaction code for maintaining distribution models.

BD64: Maintain distribution model.

WE20: Partner profiles.

WE21: Port definition.

BD82: Generate partner profiles.

BD87: Status monitor for ALE messages.

SALE: ALE Customizing.

Business Field Name: Valuation Difference for the Third Local Currency

Column Name: BDIF3

Table Name: BSEG

#### Description:

BDIF3 is a transaction code in SAP used for displaying distribution models in the ALE (Application Link Enabling) environment. Distribution models define the data exchange between different SAP systems or between an SAP system and an external system. This transaction is primarily used for viewing and analyzing the existing distribution models.

#### Key Points

Purpose: To display and analyze distribution models in the ALE environment.

Usage: Used for viewing the setup and configuration of data distribution between SAP systems.

Integration: Works within the ALE module of SAP.

Read-Only: This transaction is read-only and does not allow for modifications.

#### Common Scenarios

Review Data Distribution: Reviewing the current setup of data distribution models.

Audit and Compliance: Auditing the distribution models for compliance and consistency.

Troubleshooting: Analyzing distribution models to troubleshoot data exchange issues.

Documentation: Documenting the existing distribution models for reference and training purposes.

#### Transaction Codes

BDIF3: Main transaction code for displaying distribution models.

BD64: Maintain distribution model.

WE20: Partner profiles.

WE21: Port definition.

BD82: Generate partner profiles.

BD87: Status monitor for ALE messages.

SALE: ALE Customizing.

Business Field Name: Valuation Difference

Column Name: BDIFF

Table Name: BSEG

#### Description:

BDIFF is a transaction code in SAP used for comparing distribution models in the ALE (Application Link Enabling) environment. This transaction helps in identifying differences between two distribution models, which is useful for ensuring consistency and correctness in data distribution setups across different systems.

#### Key Points

Purpose: To compare and identify differences between two distribution models.

Usage: Used for ensuring consistency and correctness in data distribution setups.

Integration: Works within the ALE module of SAP.

Comparison: Allows for detailed comparison of model views, message types, and partner profiles.

#### Common Scenarios

Consistency Checks: Ensuring that distribution models are consistent across different systems.

Audit and Compliance: Auditing distribution models for compliance and identifying discrepancies.

System Upgrades: Comparing distribution models before and after system upgrades to ensure no unintended changes.

Troubleshooting: Identifying differences in distribution models to troubleshoot data exchange issues.

#### Transaction Codes

BDIFF: Main transaction code for comparing distribution models.

BD64: Maintain distribution model.

BD82: Generate partner profiles.

BD87: Status monitor for ALE messages.

WE20: Partner profiles.

WE21: Port definition.

SALE: ALE Customizing.

Business Field Name: Accounting Document Number

Column Name: BELNR

Table Name: BSEG

#### Description:

BELNR is not a transaction code but rather a field in SAP that stands for "Document Number." It is a key field used in various financial and logistical transactions to uniquely identify documents such as invoices, purchase orders, and accounting entries. The document number is crucial for tracking and referencing transactions within the SAP system.

#### Key Points

Purpose: To uniquely identify and track documents within the SAP system.

Usage: Used across various modules like Financial Accounting (FI), Materials Management (MM), and Sales and Distribution (SD).

Integration: Integral part of many SAP transactions and reports.

Uniqueness: Each document number is unique within its document type and company code.

#### Common Scenarios

Invoice Processing: Using the document number to track and reference vendor invoices.

Purchase Orders: Identifying and referencing purchase orders in the procurement process.

Accounting Entries: Tracking financial transactions and journal entries.

Sales Orders: Identifying sales orders in the sales and distribution process.

Audit and Compliance: Using document numbers for audit trails and compliance reporting.

#### Transaction Codes

FB03: Display Document - Used to display financial documents using the document number.

ME23N: Display Purchase Order - Used to display purchase orders using the document number.

VF03: Display Billing Document - Used to display billing documents using the document number.

VA03: Display Sales Order - Used to display sales orders using the document number.

FBL1N: Vendor Line Items - Used to display vendor line items using the document number.

FBL3N: G/L Account Line Items - Used to display G/L account line items using the document number.

FBL5N: Customer Line Items - Used to display customer line items using the document number.

Business Field Name: Transaction Type

Column Name: BEWAR

Table Name: BSEG

Description:

#### Description

BEWAR is a field in SAP that stands for "Valuation Area." It is used in the Materials Management (MM) module to define the area within an organization where material valuation is carried out. The valuation area can be at the plant level or company code level, depending on the configuration. This field is crucial for inventory management, pricing, and financial reporting.

#### Key Points

Purpose: To define the area within an organization where material valuation is performed.

Usage: Used primarily in the Materials Management (MM) module.

Integration: Integral for inventory management, pricing, and financial reporting.

Configuration: Can be set at the plant level or company code level.

Impact: Influences how inventory values are calculated and reported.

#### Common Scenarios

Inventory Valuation: Determining the value of inventory at different plants or company codes.

Pricing: Setting different prices for materials based on the valuation area.

Financial Reporting: Generating financial reports that reflect inventory values based on the valuation area.

Stock Transfers: Managing stock transfers between different valuation areas.

Material Costing: Calculating material costs based on the valuation area.

#### Transaction Codes

OMWD: Define Valuation Area - Used to configure the valuation area.

MM01: Create Material - Used to create materials and assign valuation areas.

MM02: Change Material - Used to change material master data, including valuation areas.

MM03: Display Material - Used to display material master data, including valuation areas.

MB52: List of Warehouse Stocks on Hand - Used to display stock levels by valuation area.

CK11N: Create Cost Estimate - Used to create cost estimates for materials based on the valuation area.

CK24: Marking and Release of Standard Cost Estimates - Used to mark and release cost estimates by valuation area.



Business Field Name: Base Amount for Determining the Preference Amount

Column Name: BLNBT

Table Name: BSEG

#### Description:

BLNBT is a field in SAP that stands for "Document Item Number." It is used to uniquely identify individual line items within a financial document. Each document can have multiple line items, and the Document Item Number helps in distinguishing and managing these individual entries. This field is crucial for detailed financial reporting, auditing, and transaction tracking.

#### Key Points

Purpose: To uniquely identify and manage individual line items within a financial document.

Usage: Used across various modules like Financial Accounting (FI), Materials Management (MM), and Sales and Distribution (SD).

Integration: Integral part of many SAP transactions and reports.

Uniqueness: Each document item number is unique within its document.

Detail Level: Provides detailed information at the line item level for financial transactions.

#### Common Scenarios

Invoice Processing: Using the document item number to track and reference individual line items in vendor invoices.

Purchase Orders: Identifying and managing individual line items in purchase orders.

Accounting Entries: Tracking individual line items in journal entries.

Sales Orders: Identifying individual line items in sales orders.

Audit and Compliance: Using document item numbers for detailed audit trails and compliance reporting.

#### Transaction Codes

FB03: Display Document - Used to display financial documents and their individual line items using the document item number.

ME23N: Display Purchase Order - Used to display purchase orders and their individual line items using the document item number.

VF03: Display Billing Document - Used to display billing documents and their individual line items using the document item number.

VA03: Display Sales Order - Used to display sales orders and their individual line items using the document item number.

FBL1N: Vendor Line Items - Used to display vendor line items using the document item number.

Business Field Name: Subsidy indicator for determining the reduction rates

Column Name: BLNKZ

Table Name: BSEG

Description:

BLNKZ: Description and Key Points

Description: BLNKZ is a transaction code in SAP used for managing blank confirmations in the system. It helps in identifying and processing blank confirmations that may have been missed or not updated correctly during various business processes.

Key Points:

Purpose: To manage and rectify blank confirmations in SAP.

Functionality: Allows users to view, edit, and update blank confirmations.

Importance: Ensures data integrity and accuracy in confirmation processes.

Common Scenarios

Missed Confirmations: When a confirmation was supposed to be recorded but wasn't due to system or user error.

Data Correction: When there is a need to correct or update confirmation data that was left blank.

Audit and Compliance: Ensuring all confirmations are recorded properly for audit purposes.

Transaction Codes:

BLNKZ: Directly access the blank confirmations management screen.

CO11N: Single screen entry of confirmations.

CO12: Change confirmation.

CO13: Cancel confirmation.

Business Field Name: Preference Percentage Rate

Column Name: BLNPZ

Table Name: BSEG

Description:

BLNPZ: Description and Key Points

Description: BLNPZ is a transaction code in SAP used for managing blank purchase orders in the system. It helps in identifying and processing purchase orders that may have been left blank or not updated correctly during various procurement processes.

Key Points:

Purpose: To manage and rectify blank purchase orders in SAP.

Functionality: Allows users to view, edit, and update blank purchase orders.

Importance: Ensures data integrity and accuracy in procurement processes.

Common Scenarios

Missed Entries: When a purchase order was supposed to be recorded but wasn't due to system or user error.

Data Correction: When there is a need to correct or update purchase order data that was left blank.

Audit and Compliance: Ensuring all purchase orders are recorded properly for audit purposes.

Transaction Codes:

BLNPZ: Directly access the blank purchase orders management screen.

ME21N: Create purchase order.

ME22N: Change purchase order.

ME23N: Display purchase order.

Business Field Name: Amount Qualifying for Bonus in Local Currency

Column Name: BONFB

Table Name: BSEG

Description:

**BONFB: Description and Key Points**

BONFB is a transaction code in SAP used for managing and processing rebate agreements. It helps in creating, updating, and settling rebate agreements with vendors or customers. This transaction is crucial for ensuring that rebate conditions are accurately maintained and processed.

**Key Points:**

**Purpose:** To manage rebate agreements in SAP.

**Functionality:** Allows users to create, modify, and settle rebate agreements.

**Importance:** Ensures accurate calculation and settlement of rebates, which is essential for financial accuracy and compliance.

**Common Scenarios**

**Creating New Rebate Agreements:** When a new rebate agreement needs to be established with a vendor or customer.

**Updating Existing Agreements:** When there are changes in the terms or conditions of an existing rebate agreement.

**Settling Rebates:** When it is time to settle the rebates based on the agreed terms, either periodically or at the end of the agreement period.

**Audit and Compliance:** Ensuring all rebate agreements are documented and settled correctly for audit purposes.

**Transaction Codes:**

**BONFB:** Directly access the rebate agreement management screen.

**VBO1:** Create rebate agreement.

**VBO2:** Change rebate agreement.

**VBO3:** Display rebate agreement.

**VBOF:** Rebate processing.

Business Field Name: Quantity in Purchase Order Price Unit

Column Name: BPMNG

Table Name: BSEG

Description:

**BPMNG: Description and Key Points**

BPMNG is a transaction code in SAP used for managing batch management in the system. It helps in handling batches of materials, ensuring that each batch is tracked and managed accurately throughout the production and supply chain processes.

**Key Points:**

**Purpose:** To manage batches of materials in SAP.

**Functionality:** Allows users to create, modify, and track batches.

**Importance:** Ensures traceability, quality control, and compliance with regulatory requirements.

**Common Scenarios**

**Batch Creation:** When new batches of materials need to be created for production or procurement.

**Batch Modification:** When there are changes in the batch attributes or status.

**Batch Tracking:** When there is a need to track the movement and usage of batches throughout the supply chain.

**Quality Control:** Ensuring that batches meet quality standards and regulatory requirements.

**Transaction Codes:**

**BPMNG:** Directly access the batch management screen.

**MSC1N:** Create batch.

**MSC2N:** Change batch.

**MSC3N:** Display batch.

**MCH1:** Batch information cockpit.

Business Field Name: Order Price Unit (Purchasing)

Column Name: BPRME

Table Name: BSEG

Description:

Business Partner Role Maintenance (BPRME)

Description: Business Partner Role Maintenance (BPRME) in SAP is used to manage the roles assigned to business partners. A business partner can be a customer, vendor, or any other entity that interacts with the organization. The roles define the relationship and the type of transactions that can be performed with the business partner.

Key Points:

Role Assignment: Assigning appropriate roles to business partners to define their interactions.

Role Management: Adding, modifying, or deleting roles for business partners.

Integration: Ensuring roles are integrated with other SAP modules like Sales and Distribution (SD), Materials Management (MM), and Financial Accounting (FI).

Data Consistency: Maintaining data consistency across different modules by managing roles effectively.

Common Scenarios:

Customer Role Assignment: Assigning a customer role to a business partner for sales transactions.

Vendor Role Assignment: Assigning a vendor role to a business partner for procurement processes.

Role Modification: Updating roles when a business partner's relationship with the organization changes.

Role Deletion: Removing roles when a business partner is no longer active.

Transaction Codes:

BP: General transaction for maintaining business partners.

BP\_ROLE: Specific transaction for maintaining roles of business partners.

BP\_GEN: General data maintenance for business partners.

BP\_CVI: Synchronization of customer/vendor integration with business partner roles.

Business Field Name: Posting Key

Column Name: BSCHL

Table Name: BSEG

Description:

Posting Key (BSCHL)

Description: Posting Key (BSCHL) in SAP is a two-digit numerical code that determines the type of transaction entered in the accounting system. It specifies whether the entry is a debit or credit and the type of account that is being posted to (e.g., customer, vendor, asset, etc.).

Posting keys are crucial for ensuring the correct recording and classification of financial transactions.

Key Points:

Transaction Type: Defines whether the transaction is a debit or credit.

Account Type: Specifies the type of account being posted to (e.g., customer, vendor, general ledger).

Field Status: Determines which fields are required, optional, or suppressed during data entry.

Control Functions: Influences the behavior of the system during data entry and posting.

Common Scenarios:

Customer Invoice Posting: Using a specific posting key for customer debit entries.

Vendor Payment Posting: Using a specific posting key for vendor credit entries.

General Ledger Entries: Using different posting keys for various types of general ledger transactions.

Asset Accounting: Using specific posting keys for asset acquisitions and retirements.

Transaction Codes:

OB41: Configuration of posting keys.

FB50: General ledger posting with specific posting keys.

FB60: Vendor invoice posting.

FB70: Customer invoice posting.

F-02: General journal entry.

Business Field Name: Payroll Type

Column Name: BTYPE

Table Name: BSEG

#### Description:

BTYPE (Business Type) is a classification used in SAP to categorize different types of business transactions. It helps in organizing and managing various business processes by grouping similar transactions together.

#### Key Points

Classification: BTYPE is used to classify business transactions.

Organizational Tool: Helps in organizing and managing business processes.

Customizable: Can be tailored to fit the specific needs of a business.

Integration: Works in conjunction with other SAP modules to streamline operations.

#### Common Scenarios

Sales Transactions: Classifying different types of sales transactions such as retail, wholesale, and online sales.

Purchase Orders: Categorizing purchase orders based on the type of goods or services procured.

Financial Transactions: Grouping financial transactions for better reporting and analysis.

Service Requests: Managing different types of service requests in a customer service environment.

#### Transaction Codes

SPRO: Customizing - Project Implementation

Path: SAP Reference IMG > Sales and Distribution > Basic Functions > Account

Assignment/Costing > Revenue Account Determination

OBYZ: Define Business Transaction Types

OBYC: Configure Automatic Postings



Business Field Name: Amount posted in alternative price control

Column Name: BUALT

Table Name: BSEG

#### Description:

BUALT (Business Alert) in SAP is a functionality used to notify users about specific business events or conditions that require attention. These alerts help in proactive monitoring and prompt action to avoid potential issues in business processes.

#### Key Points

Notification: Sends alerts to users about specific business events or conditions.

Proactive Monitoring: Helps in monitoring business processes to prevent issues.

Customization: Can be customized based on business needs and conditions.

Integration: Works with various SAP modules to ensure comprehensive monitoring.

#### Common Scenarios

Inventory Management: Alerting when inventory levels fall below a certain threshold.

Order Processing: Notifying users about delayed orders or pending approvals.

Financial Monitoring: Alerts for unusual financial transactions or discrepancies.

Maintenance: Reminders for scheduled maintenance or overdue service requests.

#### Transaction Codes

SCOT: SAPconnect Administration

SOST: SAPconnect Send Requests

RZ20: Alert Monitor

ALRTDISP: Display Alerts

Business Field Name: FM: Budget Period

Column Name: BUDGET\_PD

Table Name: BSEG

#### Description:

BUDGET\_PD (Budget Planning and Distribution) in SAP is a functionality used to plan, allocate, and monitor budgets across various departments and projects within an organization. It helps in ensuring that financial resources are effectively managed and utilized according to the organizational goals.

#### Key Points

Planning: Facilitates the planning of budgets for different departments and projects.

Allocation: Allows for the distribution of budgeted funds to various cost centers and projects.

Monitoring: Provides tools to track and monitor budget utilization and variances.

Integration: Works with other SAP modules like Financial Accounting (FI) and Controlling (CO) for comprehensive budget management.

#### Common Scenarios

Annual Budget Planning: Creating and approving budgets for the upcoming fiscal year.

Project Budgeting: Allocating funds to specific projects and tracking their financial performance.

Departmental Budgets: Distributing budgeted amounts to various departments based on their needs and priorities.

Variance Analysis: Monitoring budget vs. actual expenditures to identify and address variances.

#### Transaction Codes

FMBB: Budgeting Workbench

FMBBC: Budget Consistency Check

FMRP\_RW\_BUDCON: Budget Consumption Report

FMBPL: Budget Planning

Business Field Name: Company Code

Column Name: BUKRS

Table Name: BSEG

Description:

BUKRS (Company Code) in SAP

BUKRS is the SAP term for "Company Code." It is a unique identifier for an independent accounting unit within an organization. Each company code represents a legal entity for which financial statements such as balance sheets and profit & loss statements can be generated.

Key Points

Unique Identifier: Each company code is uniquely identified within the SAP system.

Legal Entity: Represents a separate legal entity within the organization.

Financial Statements: Used to generate financial statements for legal reporting.

Integration: Integrated with various SAP modules like FI (Financial Accounting), CO (Controlling), MM (Materials Management), and SD (Sales and Distribution).

Common Scenarios

Financial Reporting: Generating financial statements for each company code.

Intercompany Transactions: Managing transactions between different company codes within the same organization.

Consolidation: Consolidating financial data from multiple company codes for corporate reporting.

Tax Reporting: Managing tax-related data for each legal entity.

Transaction Codes

Creation/Change/Display Company Code:

OX02 - Create/Change/Display Company Code

Assign Company Code to Controlling Area:

OKKP - Assign Company Code to Controlling Area

Company Code Global Parameters:

OBY6 - Define Company Code Global Parameters

Company Code Deletion:

OBBE - Delete Company Code

Business Field Name: Business Place

Column Name: BUPLA

Table Name: BSEG

Description:

BUPLA (Business Place) in SAP

BUPLA stands for "Business Place" in SAP. It is an organizational unit within a company code that is used to manage tax and legal reporting requirements specific to a geographical location or business area. Business places are often used in countries where tax regulations require detailed reporting at a more granular level than the company code.

Key Points

Geographical Division: Represents a specific geographical location or business area within a company code.

Tax Reporting: Used for tax and legal reporting requirements specific to the location.

Integration: Integrated with various SAP modules like FI (Financial Accounting), MM (Materials Management), and SD (Sales and Distribution).

Flexibility: Allows for more granular financial and tax reporting.

Common Scenarios

Tax Reporting: Managing tax-related data and generating tax reports for specific business places.

Legal Compliance: Ensuring compliance with local legal and tax regulations.

Financial Reporting: Generating financial statements for specific business places within a company code.

Transaction Codes

Creation/Change/Display Business Place:

OXBP - Create/Change/Display Business Place

Assign Business Place to Company Code:

OBBP - Assign Business Place to Company Code

Business Place Global Parameters:

OBBG - Define Business Place Global Parameters

Business Place Deletion:

OBBD - Delete Business Place

Business Field Name: Posting string for values

Column Name: BUSTW

Table Name: BSEG

Description:

BUSTW (Business Unit) in SAP

Description

BUSTW stands for "Business Unit" in SAP. It is an organizational unit that represents a specific segment or division within a company. Business units are used to manage and report on the financial performance of different segments of the business independently. They can be used to track revenue, expenses, and profitability for distinct areas of the business.

Key Points

Segment Reporting: Represents a specific segment or division within a company.

Financial Performance: Used to manage and report on the financial performance of different business segments.

Integration: Integrated with various SAP modules like FI (Financial Accounting), CO (Controlling), and SD (Sales and Distribution).

Flexibility: Allows for detailed financial analysis and reporting at the business unit level.

Common Scenarios

Segment Reporting: Generating financial statements and performance reports for specific business units.

Profitability Analysis: Analyzing the profitability of different business segments.

Cost Management: Managing costs and expenses at the business unit level.

Revenue Tracking: Tracking revenue generated by different business units.

Transaction Codes

Creation/Change/Display Business Unit:

OXBU - Create/Change/Display Business Unit

Assign Business Unit to Company Code:

OBBU - Assign Business Unit to Company Code

Business Unit Global Parameters:

OBBG - Define Business Unit Global Parameters

Business Unit Deletion:

OBBD - Delete Business Unit

Business Field Name: Number of Line Item Within Accounting Document

Column Name: BUZEI

Table Name: BSEG

Description:

BUZEI (Line Item) in SAP

BUZEI stands for "Line Item" in SAP. It is a component of a financial document that represents a single entry or transaction within that document. Each line item contains specific details such as the account number, amount, and description, and is used to provide a detailed breakdown of the financial document.

Key Points

Detailed Breakdown: Represents individual entries within a financial document.

Specific Information: Contains details such as account number, amount, and description.

Document Structure: Part of the overall structure of financial documents in SAP.

Integration: Integrated with various SAP modules like FI (Financial Accounting), CO (Controlling), and MM (Materials Management).

Common Scenarios

Invoice Processing: Recording individual line items for each product or service in an invoice.

Journal Entries: Creating detailed journal entries with multiple line items for different accounts.

Expense Reporting: Breaking down expenses into individual line items for detailed reporting.

Reconciliation: Reconciling individual line items to ensure accuracy in financial statements.

Transaction Codes

Display Document Line Items:

FB03 - Display Document

Post Document with Line Items:

FB50 - G/L Account Posting

Change Document Line Items:

FB02 - Change Document

Line Item Reports:

FBL1N - Vendor Line Items

FBL3N - G/L Account Line Items

FBL5N - Customer Line Items

Business Field Name: Identification of the Line Item

Column Name: BUZID

Table Name: BSEG

Description:

BUZID (Posting Key) in SAP

BUZID stands for "Posting Key" in SAP. It is a two-digit numerical code that determines the type of transaction being posted and controls the entry of line items in financial documents. Posting keys are used to define whether a line item is a debit or credit, the type of account (e.g., customer, vendor, G/L account), and other transaction-specific details.

Key Points

Transaction Type: Determines whether the line item is a debit or credit.

Account Type: Specifies the type of account (e.g., customer, vendor, G/L account).

Control: Controls the field status, such as whether certain fields are required, optional, or suppressed.

Integration: Integrated with various SAP modules like FI (Financial Accounting), CO (Controlling), and MM (Materials Management).

Common Scenarios

Invoice Posting: Using specific posting keys to record customer or vendor invoices.

Journal Entries: Creating journal entries with appropriate posting keys for different accounts.

Payment Processing: Using posting keys to record payments received from customers or made to vendors.

Asset Transactions: Recording asset acquisitions, transfers, and retirements with specific posting keys.

Transaction Codes

Define Posting Keys:

OB41 - Define Posting Keys

Display Posting Keys:

OB42 - Display Posting Keys

Change Posting Keys:

OB43 - Change Posting Keys

Assign Posting Keys to Document Types:

OBA7 - Assign Posting Keys to Document Types

Business Field Name: Partner Bank Type

Column Name: BVTYP

Table Name: BSEG

**Description:**

BVTYP (Payment Method) in SAP is used to define different methods of payment (e.g., check, bank transfer, direct debit) that a company can use to pay its vendors or receive payments from its customers.

**Key Points:**

Payment Method Definition: Specifies how payments are processed.

Country-Specific: Payment methods can be defined for specific countries.

Integration: Works with various SAP modules like FI (Financial Accounting), AP (Accounts Payable), and AR (Accounts Receivable).

Customization: Can be customized to meet specific business requirements.

**Common Scenarios:**

Vendor Payments: Defining payment methods for paying vendors through bank transfers or checks.

Customer Receipts: Setting up methods for receiving payments from customers.

Automatic Payment Program: Using payment methods in the automatic payment program to process multiple payments in a batch.

Country-Specific Requirements: Setting up different payment methods based on country-specific banking regulations.

**Transaction Codes:**

FBZP: Configure all settings related to payment methods.

OBVCU: Maintain payment methods per company code.

OBB8: Define payment methods per country.

F110: Execute the automatic payment program using defined payment methods.



Business Field Name: Valuation Area

Column Name: BWKEY

Table Name: BSEG

**Description:**

BWKEY (Valuation Area) in SAP is a key that represents a specific area within an organization where material valuation is carried out. It is primarily used in the Material Management (MM) module to define the valuation of materials at different organizational levels, such as at the plant or company code level.

**Key Points:**

**Valuation Area Definition:** Determines where materials are valued, either at the plant level or company code level.

**Integration:** Works closely with other SAP modules such as FI (Financial Accounting), CO (Controlling), and PP (Production Planning).

**Flexibility:** Allows different valuation methods for different plants or company codes.

**Customization:** Can be customized to meet specific business requirements for material valuation.

**Common Scenarios:**

**Plant-Level Valuation:** Valuing materials at the plant level to reflect different costs in different plants.

**Company Code-Level Valuation:** Valuing materials at the company code level for a unified valuation across multiple plants within the same company code.

**Inventory Management:** Managing inventory valuation for accurate financial reporting.

**Costing Variants:** Using different valuation areas to apply different costing variants for materials.

**Transaction Codes:**

OMWD: Define valuation areas.

OX14: Assign valuation area to company code.

OMSY: Define valuation area for material master.

MM01/MM02: Create or change material master records, including valuation area settings.

CKMSTART: Start actual costing for a valuation area.

Business Field Name: Valuation Type

Column Name: BWTAR

Table Name: BSEG

**Description:**

BWTAR (Valuation Type) in SAP is used to differentiate between various types of stock within a valuation area. It allows for the management of different valuation methods for different stocks of the same material, such as different quality grades, batches, or origins.

**Key Points:**

**Differentiation:** Enables differentiation between various types of stock for the same material.

**Integration:** Works with modules such as MM (Material Management), QM (Quality Management), and WM (Warehouse Management).

**Flexibility:** Allows for different valuation methods, prices, and stock levels for each valuation type.

**Customization:** Can be customized to meet specific business needs for material valuation.

**Common Scenarios:**

**Quality Management:** Differentiating between different quality grades of the same material.

**Batch Management:** Managing different batches of the same material with different valuation types.

**Stock Segregation:** Segregating stock based on origin, such as domestic and imported goods.

**Special Stock:** Managing special stocks like consignment, project stock, or sales order stock.

**Transaction Codes:**

OMW1: Define valuation types.

OMW2: Assign valuation types to valuation areas.

MM01/MM02: Create or change material master records, including valuation type settings.

MSC1N/MSC2N: Create or change batch master records.

MB1C: Enter initial stock for different valuation types.

Business Field Name: Asset value date

Column Name: BZDAT

Table Name: BSEG

**Description:**

BZDAT (Posting Date) in SAP is the date on which a financial transaction is recorded in the system. The posting date is crucial for financial reporting as it determines the accounting period in which the transaction will be included.

**Key Points:**

Financial Reporting: Determines the accounting period for financial transactions.

Period Control: Affects the opening and closing of accounting periods.

Integration: Works with various SAP modules such as FI (Financial Accounting), CO (Controlling), and MM (Material Management).

Date Consistency: Ensures consistency and accuracy in financial records.

**Common Scenarios:**

Invoice Posting: Recording the posting date for vendor or customer invoices.

Goods Receipt: Entering the posting date when goods are received in the warehouse.

Payment Processing: Using the posting date to record the date of payment transactions.

Month-End Closing: Ensuring all transactions are posted within the correct accounting period for month-end closing activities.

**Transaction Codes:**

FB01: Post a general journal entry with a specific posting date.

MIRO: Enter the posting date when posting vendor invoices.

MIGO: Enter the posting date for goods receipts.

F-53: Enter the posting date for outgoing payments.

F-28: Enter the posting date for incoming payments.

Business Field Name: Payment cards: Settlement run

Column Name: CCBTC

Table Name: BSEG

Description:

CCBTC (Cost Center Budgeting and Control)

CCBTC, or Cost Center Budgeting and Control, is a financial management process used in SAP to plan, monitor, and control the budget allocated to various cost centers within an organization. It ensures that expenditures are kept within the approved budget limits and provides insights into financial performance.

Key Points:

Budget Planning: Establishing budget limits for each cost center based on historical data, forecasts, and organizational goals.

Monitoring: Regularly tracking actual expenditures against the budget to identify variances.

Control: Implementing measures to correct deviations and ensure budget adherence.

Reporting: Generating reports to provide insights into budget performance and support decision-making.

Common Scenarios:

Budget Allocation: Allocating annual budgets to various cost centers based on departmental needs and strategic priorities.

Variance Analysis: Identifying and analyzing variances between actual expenditures and budgeted amounts.

Budget Adjustments: Making adjustments to the budget in response to changing business conditions or unexpected expenses.

Approval Workflows: Implementing workflows for budget approvals to ensure proper authorization and control.

Transaction Codes:

KP06: Enter Plan Data for Cost Centers

KP26: Change Activity Type/Price Planning

KSB1: Cost Centers: Actual Line Items

KSBP: Cost Centers: Plan/Actual/Variance

KP97: Copy Plan Data

KO22: Change Order Budget

Business Field Name: Accounts Receivable Pledging Indicator

Column Name: CESSION\_KZ

Table Name: BSEG

Description:

CESSION\_KZ (Cession Key)

CESSION\_KZ, or Cession Key, is a term used in SAP to refer to a specific key that identifies the transfer or assignment of receivables from one party to another. This is commonly used in financial and contract management scenarios where receivables are ceded to a third party, such as in factoring arrangements or insurance claims.

Key Points:

Identification: The cession key uniquely identifies the transfer of receivables.

Tracking: It helps in tracking the status and ownership of the receivables.

Legal Compliance: Ensures that the transfer of receivables is compliant with legal and contractual obligations.

Financial Reporting: Facilitates accurate financial reporting and transparency.

Common Scenarios:

Factoring: Assigning receivables to a factoring company for immediate cash flow.

Insurance Claims: Transferring the right to claim insurance proceeds to a third party.

Debt Assignment: Assigning outstanding debts to another party for collection.

Collateral Management: Using receivables as collateral for loans or other financial arrangements.

Transaction Codes:

F-30: Post with Clearing

F-32: Clear Customer

FB05: Post with Clearing

FD32: Change Customer Credit Management

FBL5N: Customer Line Item Display

OBXL: Cession Key Configuration

Business Field Name: Reference Date for Settlement

Column Name: DABRZ

Table Name: BSEG

Description:

DABRZ (Depreciation Area)

DABRZ, or Depreciation Area, is a component in SAP Asset Accounting that defines how asset values are calculated for different purposes such as financial accounting, tax reporting, and internal management. Each depreciation area can have its own set of rules for calculating depreciation, ensuring compliance with various accounting standards and regulations.

Key Points:

Multiple Depreciation Areas: Allows for different depreciation calculations for different reporting requirements.

Compliance: Ensures compliance with local and international accounting standards.

Flexibility: Provides flexibility in asset management and reporting.

Integration: Integrates with other SAP modules like FI (Financial Accounting) and CO (Controlling).

Common Scenarios:

Financial Reporting: Using different depreciation areas for local GAAP and IFRS reporting.

Tax Reporting: Setting up a depreciation area specifically for tax depreciation calculations.

Internal Management: Creating a depreciation area for internal management reporting and analysis.

Asset Valuation: Using different depreciation methods and rates for different asset classes.

Transaction Codes:

AFAMA: Define Depreciation Areas

OADB: Define Depreciation Areas in Asset Class

AS02: Change Asset Master Record

AW01N: Asset Explorer

AFAB: Depreciation Run

AR01: Asset History Sheet

Business Field Name: Securities Account

Column Name: DEPOT

Table Name: BSEG

Description:

DEPOT (Depot Management)

DEPOT, or Depot Management, in SAP refers to the management of storage locations and facilities where goods are stored before being distributed to customers or other locations. It involves the tracking, handling, and management of inventory within these depots to ensure efficient operations and accurate inventory levels.

Key Points:

Inventory Management: Ensures accurate tracking of inventory levels within the depot.

Storage Optimization: Utilizes space efficiently to maximize storage capacity.

Order Fulfillment: Manages the picking, packing, and shipping of goods from the depot.

Integration: Integrates with other SAP modules like MM (Materials Management) and SD (Sales and Distribution).

Common Scenarios:

Inbound Logistics: Receiving goods into the depot from suppliers or production facilities.

Outbound Logistics: Shipping goods from the depot to customers or other locations.

Inventory Replenishment: Replenishing inventory levels within the depot to meet demand.

Stock Transfers: Transferring stock between different depots or storage locations.

Transaction Codes:

MB1C: Other Goods Receipts

MB1A: Goods Issue

MB1B: Transfer Posting

LS24: Display Quants for Storage Bin

LT01: Create Transfer Order

LX02: Warehouse Stocks by Storage Bin

Business Field Name: Service Indicator (Foreign Payment)

Column Name: DIEKZ

Table Name: BSEG

Description:

DIEKZ (Deactivation Indicator for Asset Master Record)

DIEKZ, or Deactivation Indicator for Asset Master Record, is a feature in SAP Asset Accounting that allows users to deactivate an asset master record. This is typically used when an asset is no longer in use, has been sold, or is otherwise retired from active service. Deactivating an asset prevents further transactions from being posted to it while retaining its historical data for reporting and auditing purposes.

Key Points:

Deactivation: Marks an asset as inactive, preventing further transactions.

Historical Data: Retains historical data for reporting and auditing.

Reporting: Deactivated assets can still be included in reports.

Reactivation: Can be reactivated if needed.

Common Scenarios:

Asset Retirement: An asset that has reached the end of its useful life and is retired.

Asset Sale: An asset that has been sold and is no longer part of the company's assets.

Asset Transfer: An asset that has been transferred to another company or entity.

Temporary Deactivation: An asset that is temporarily out of service but may be reactivated later.

Transaction Codes:

AS02: Change Asset Master Record

AS03: Display Asset Master Record

AW01N: Asset Explorer

AR01: Asset History Sheet



Business Field Name: Fiscal Year of Bill of Exchange Usage Document

Column Name: DISBJ

Table Name: BSEG

Description:

DISBJ (Disposal by Scrapping)

DISBJ, or Disposal by Scrapping, is a process in SAP Asset Accounting used to record the disposal of an asset that is no longer usable and has no residual value. This process removes the asset from the company's books and ensures that its value is written off. Scrapping is typically used for assets that are damaged, obsolete, or otherwise unusable.

Key Points:

Asset Disposal: Records the disposal of an unusable asset.

Write-Off: Ensures the asset's value is written off the books.

No Residual Value: Used for assets with no residual value.

Accounting Impact: Impacts financial statements by removing the asset and its accumulated depreciation.

Common Scenarios:

Damaged Assets: Assets that are damaged beyond repair and need to be scrapped.

Obsolete Equipment: Equipment that is outdated and no longer useful.

End-of-Life Assets: Assets that have reached the end of their useful life and cannot be sold or reused.

Regulatory Compliance: Assets that must be disposed of to comply with regulations.

Transaction Codes:

ABAVN: Asset Retirement by Scrapping

AS03: Display Asset Master Record

AW01N: Asset Explorer

AR01: Asset History Sheet

Business Field Name: Number of Bill of Exchange Usage Document (Discount Doc.)

Column Name: DISBN

Table Name: BSEG

Description:

DISBN (Disposal by Sale with Revenue)

DISBN, or Disposal by Sale with Revenue, is a process in SAP Asset Accounting used to record the disposal of an asset that is sold, generating revenue for the company. This process involves removing the asset from the company's books and recording the revenue from the sale. It is commonly used when assets are sold to external parties or transferred to other entities within the organization.

Key Points:

Asset Disposal: Records the sale and removal of an asset from the company's books.

Revenue Generation: Captures the revenue generated from the sale.

Accounting Impact: Impacts financial statements by removing the asset, recording the revenue, and adjusting accumulated depreciation.

Tax Implications: May have tax implications depending on the jurisdiction and asset type.

Common Scenarios:

Sale to External Parties: Assets sold to customers, vendors, or other external entities.

Intercompany Transfers: Assets transferred to another entity within the same organization.

Upgrading Equipment: Selling old equipment to make way for new, upgraded assets.

Asset Liquidation: Selling assets as part of a liquidation process.

Transaction Codes:

F-92: Asset Sale with Customer

AS03: Display Asset Master Record

AW01N: Asset Explorer

AR01: Asset History Sheet