1what are the components of enterprise structure/?

Determining the organization structure is one of the first steps in setting up the business function in SAP. The organizational structure is created by defining the organizational units consisting of CLIENT, COMPANY, COMPANY CODE, BUSINESS AREAS.

2 what is dummy cost center? what is the need to create it?

Dummy cost center is a cost center which is not existed in the company. It is used to reduce the cost of the product at the time of accrual calculation by giving credit to this dummy cost center.

3what is enterprise structure? what all comprises an enterprise structure?

Enterprise structure is key building block to your entire organization. (For FICO) Company, Company Code, Business areas, fiscal year variants, Controlling area, Operating concern and assignments with.

4difference b/w profit center & profitability analysis?

Business area is where the total business is valuated as a whole Whereas Profit centre is an area where the company/work place allows the outside agency to use its machinery for external profits (eq: A CNC machine which can run 24 hrs a day is utilized in our company for 15 hrs and the balance 9 hrs is let out for addition to the company's profit) is known as Profit Centre.

5how do sd, mm & pp benefit from controlling? What is the need for sd, mm & pp in controlling?

SD, MM and PP are getting benefit in the form of reports in controlling and reposting facility to correct cost centers in controlling. so that we can see the exact cost/ revenue for each cost center/internal order/ activity.

SD,MM and PP are required for the data input and
Analysis. Sales details will be captured from SD module, Material cost prices will be captured form MM , material consumption and production OHs will be captured from PP module.
with that data we can analyze in many ways in controlling like % of OHs on material cost etc.

What are the disadvantages of Business Area?
1. While doing Automatic posting (E.g.) Input or Output Tax it will not update in business area. (Not only tax whatever automatic posting will not update in business area).
2. In Assets - Deprecation also difficult.

3. In Equity Capital & Share Capital - is difficult to
Update in Business Area.

6 How you support the clients. Could you explain me procedure of login the tickets and how do you interact to clients. Also how many tickets you get in a day (on an average).

As a support level we have received ticket from client/end user to
offshore service help desk from there distribute the ticket relating fi
ticket to fi consultant and sd ticket sd consultant. Average 5 to 15
ticket we have received.

7 What is born in sale?

Discounts are born in sale.

What is USGAAP?

Generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) are the accounting rules
used to prepare financial statements for publicly traded companies and
many private companies in the United States. Generally accepted
accounting principles for local and state governments operates under a
different set of assumptions, principles, and constraints, as determined
by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

What is mean by Cost Object? & what is all the use

Cost Object is what we use to control cost element. Any real cost
carrier that can be used to settle the cost is a cost object.

Where we have to define VAT Registration Number?

WE HAVE TO DEFINE VAT Registration Number IN FINANCIAL
ACCOUNTING GLOBAL SETTING UNDER COMPANY CODE.

**8 In APP >Bank determination > Ranking: 1st Rank=HDFC, 2nd Rank = ICICI.
For 15 days I have pick money from ICICI. Tell me How to do.**

hi generally checks will issued from house banks (from 1st rank onwards),
if u select no optimization radio button in" setup payment methods per
company code for payment transactions" configuration step. u are saying
that money is picking from icici ,reason is bank selection in above step
(Optimize by bank group or optimize by postal code in above
configuration step).bank selection will give prior to this selection and
next to the ranking order.

9 what is the importance of secondary cost element in controlling, if it is needed give reasons

```
Secondary cost element create for internal purpose of
Controlling area.  This is for service provides to one cost center to
others cost centers.

Example:-
In your office you make the CANTEEN is cost center. Canteen is provides
the service to other cost centers like TEA, Coffee, etc. You allocated
the TEA, Coffee Amount to others cost center that thru secondary cost
element.

It is used for co. cost allocation purpose. I just wanna add one thing
in the answer above, that is cost center provides internal activity to
other cost center, and that internal activity is distributed by a
secondary cost element.
```

10 what is the integration b/n fi-pp

```
The point of integration between FI-PP is Work centre. The transaction
code for the same is WRC1.
The point of Integration is confirmation of the
Process/production Order in the production module.
to create a process order is : CR01
```

11 what u configure in accounts receivable module

```
Account Receivable (AR)
Generally is Customer Account
We configure AR Three Type
1. General Data Segment-Details of Customers
2. Company Code Segment-Reconciliation
3. Sales Area Segment
```

12 how dunning procedure will updated in Customer Master

```
After you create the dunning procedure with FBMP, You have to assign it
to customer master record with XD02 before go for dunning run, go to
correspondence tab in customer master and can assign the dunning
procedure.
```

13 What is the business process,

```
Business process is a collection of related, structured activities--a
chain of events--that produce a specific service or product for a
particular customer or customers. A business process is a recipe for
achieving a commercial result. Each business process has inputs, method
and outputs. The inputs are a pre-requisite that must be in place before
```

the method can be put into practice. When the method is applied to the inputs then certain outputs will be created.

14 What z the process of cancellation of issued check?

if we want to void the Check only then we use FCH9 or if we want to cancelled the entire payment transactions then we used by FCH8

15 Y- Reversal of document z done?

When we post an entry we may post a wrong entry .in sap we cannot delete any document or entry which is posted therefore to correct or cancel the entry we reverse the entry which is called as reversal entry

WHAT DOES DOCUMENT HEADER CONTROLS?
Field status variant controls document header control

16 why g/l tolerance group z used?
Tolerance group are used to avoid frauds

17 WHERE FB60 &F-43/FB70-F-22 USED?
For Vendor and customer A/c Invoicing

18 what is depreciation? What are depreciation methods? Please explain that method? Can any one reply urgently?

WHEN AN FIXED ASSET IS PURCHASED IT HAVING SOME LIFE, WHEN WE USE THE ASSET THE LIFE IS REDUCE THAT CALLED DEPRECIATION REASONS ARE WEAR AND TEAR, ACCIDENT, OBSOLENCES ETC.THERE ARE SO MANY METHODS TO CALCULATE DEPRECIATION BUT IN SAP ALL METHODS ARE I DEPPRECIATION AREAS AS PER INCOME TAX RULES WE FOLLOW STRIGHT LINE METHODFOR MANAGEMENT PURPOSE WE FOLLOW WRITTEN DOWN VALUE METHOD FORMULA FOR STRIGHT LINE DEPRECIATION IS COST OF ASSET - SCRAP VALUE / LIFE OF Asset SO THIS WILL CLEAR TO UR DOUBT IF NOT SEND THE RIGHT ONE IMMEDIATELY

19 What is a depreciation Key?

Depreciation keys contain the calculation methods for Depreciation calculation and parameters that control

Ordinary depreciation
Special depreciation
Scrap value (cutoff value)
Calculation of interest
You can enter a separate depreciation key for each
Depreciation area in the asset master record.

20 how we integrate with fi-sd and fi-mm and what are the steps required and where you integrate them

for fi-sd- t.code is VKOA
for fi-mm- t.code is OBYC

21 what is as-is and to-be document and how prepared the to-be document

As-is analysis is the analysis of the clients business
Process, for this analysis we need to use the Q&A data data base, with
this we need to go for the preparation of BPML(business process master
list), it shows all the business scenarios of clients, this process is
called as AS-IS process with this as-is data expert team will be going
to prepare the to-be analysis documentation, TO-BE analysis is going to
show the sap implementation structure for configuration for the clients
business process WE need to maintain this as is and to be analysis in
our BLUE PRINT

22 Can any 1 say How you maintain head office settings in SAP?

 We have to maintain cost centers for each branch separately and assign
each cost centre to cost centre code for each branches, if the company
maintaining branch wise P&L and corporate expenses separately.

What is production support procedure? How to login production support? what is transaction code?

The customer or the end user logs a call through any
tool or by mail tools are:(RADIX).Remedy Service Desk (SD4)
Perigreen lotus notes

 2. Each one of the support team is a part of support group.
 3. Whenever a customer logs a call he /she have to mention to which
work group (by name).
 4. Once the calls came to the work group the support
Consultant or the team needs to send an IR (Initial
Response) to the user depending upon the priority of the calls. (Top,
High, Med, Low, None)
 5. Then the error is fixed, debugged by the support
Consultant or the team. Then after testing properly by
Generating TR (Transport Request through the basis admin)
 6. Then it is informed to the end user/customer/super user about the
changes which have moved to the production server by CTS process.
These are the process. In summary, what I understand is that if any
configuration or customization is required to solve the issue, then the
consultant have to work on DEV Client, then the end user will test it in
the QA client and after approval the BASIS consultant has to transport
it to the PRODUCTION client.

What is the difference between House Bank and Bank Account.

House bank is the group of banks means the company is
Maintaining 10 bank accounts these 10 a/c s will be maintain by 1 house
bank. Each bank GL can be assign to house bank and account id is to make
the reference for payment program House Bank Master in SAP is created to
capture the Branch details of your bank like branch address, swift code
etc.

Where as Account Id represents the account number in you bank branch .So
there can be many account ids' under one house bank (as in one bank you
can have local currency account and foreign currency account or savings
account and current account)

What is the Major Difference between Profit Center and Business Area?

Profit center is used for internal purpose where as
Business area is used for external view point.
Both business area and profit center are used for internal accounting
purpose only both are used by management to have keen look into the
business with respective prob and cons but now a days companies prefer
profit center instead of business area is it supports enhancements
because it is tightly integrated with other modules especially with fi-
sl both concepts use same tables etc

23 Importance of baseline data

THE BASELINE DATE IS USED TO CALCULATE THE DUE DATE BY
TAKING INTO ACCOUNTS THE PAYMENT TERMS.ON APP THE BASELINE DATE HELPS TO
PICK THE RELEVANT INVOICES FOR PAYMENT. DURING APP WHEN THE INVOICES ARE
PULLED INTO RUN, THE SYSTEM CHECKS THE NEXT PAYMENT DATE BEFORE PICKING
INVOICES TO BE PAID.

Bank Master Key is created at client level or Company code level? Illustrate with examples & your prior project experience

Bank master key is created at co. code level after that we have to
transport the request to client level

24 T.Code:OBA3 is used for Customer/Vendor Tolerance Group. It is used for which one customer or Vendors?

All ptypr of customers and vendors

25 Suppose a wrong item rate is entered in SAP system as Rs10 though it supposed to be Rs11 per purchase order. How do you correct this in SAP system? Can we reverse this document

Yes we can reverse the document and gave fresh entry of the document. If this is wrong please correct me.

What is the reason behind reclassifying payables & receivables as FI month end activity? for the accuracy of transactions we have to reclassifying the accounts in AP & AR.

What are the tickets used in Post Implementation Support stage in SAP FICO module? Give examples of a high priority, medium priority, & low priority tickets in Post Implementation Support.

Mostly in post Implementation stage, will be of the nature:
01.End user still not clear on the usage/functionality of SAP T.Codes,

02.Or Could not know how to rectify or correct if any wrong process is followed

03. or Not clear how the calculations are getting done in SAP.

04. Purely system issues, which require some oss notes to be applied or BASIS team needs look into it.

05. Or the Customizing is wrong, may be all the scenarios are not perceived at the time of Blue print.
etc.. etc..

Based on the urgency and need the priority (Mostly the criteria is "Stoppage of business/ could not carry on Business") will be classified into High, medium and low

What are the journal entries for accounting VAT in SAP

Journal Entry for accounting VAR in SAP for T-Code f-02

26 Can anybody please let me know the Difference between Account Based Profitability Analysis and Costing based Profitability Analysis?

Account based co-pa is based on GL accounts, costing based co-pa is based on Characteristics and value fields. System stores all values in cost elements in a/c based pa, and for co pa system will store in value

fields. so because of this reason, at the time of report generation
system takes more time in a/c pa less time for co pa.

27 Why we are require internal orders when we are using cost centers

Internal orders are used for tracking of cost for a
Particular project for a particular span of time, in
Internal orders we are going to Analyze the variance and we need to do
the settlement of that project costs to related cost centers

Can any one explain me exactly what is meant by "Stastical Posting" in SAP? Please reply soon it is very urgent

FI postings are REAL POSTINGS
CO postings are the STASTICAL POSTING

can anybody tell me what is the meaning of Define Maximize Exchange Rate Differences. What does it mean?

Maximum exchange rate difference how much we are going to specify is sap
that much it will accepts for posting in foreign currency, otherwise it
will be not going to accept for document posting......

28 Can anyone please explain why do we need to run f.5d and f.5e(which post the adjustments)? Then - How is f.5d and 1kek related? 1 151 My company code is AN3 vendor and customer are same i purchased from a party(vendor) on 01.04.2008 for 4,00,000/- payment terms with in 10days 10%, with in 20days 5%. i sold to the same party(customer) on 08.04.2008 for 3,00,000/- payment terms with in 10days 10%, with in 20days 5%. Balance of payment Date 14.04.2008 in this date vendor has 5% discount (20,000/-). Net vendor amount is 4,00,000-20,000 = 3,80,000/- customer has 10% discount (30,000/-). Net customer amount is 3,00,000-30,000 = 2,70,000/- Net payment is 3,80,000-2,70,000 = 1,10,000/- In above situation i run the APP, But i got error massage is coming that is "your company code AN3/AN3 not in proposal" at the time of "Edit payment proposal" Please clear this problem, is it possible in app or not? If it is possible where i configure?

Here the error is not related with either payment terms or payment. When
the customer and vendor is the same we have to do the
following :

    A. Give the Customer No. in Vendor master and Vendor No. in
Customer master.

    B. Tick the Clearing with Customer in Vendor and
Clearing with Vendor in Customer master records in
Automatic payment transactions column
Give the Document type ZP and ZV in FBZP settings
and run the APP

is it that Dunning is Created at COA level or Company code Level.

At company code level

29 what is the procedure for accounting the Bad Debts A/C

Bad debt treatment is done through a special gl account. An individual
value adj a/c is created as a Special GL account with indicator 'E'(also
as a reconciliation account) and an expense account is created for bad
debt expenses.
Define an individual value adjustment key (for individual value
adjustment as against flat rate adjustment).

Assign the key to customer master. Execute the value adjustment. The
system will post a debit to bad debt expenses and a credit to individual
value adj a/c.

**30 Can i know what the 14 Steps are for Transferring Data from Excel to
SAP? With T.Code and in Detail. It is a bit urgent Thanks**
Step-by-Step Guide for Using LSMW to Update Customer Master Records
Business Case: As a part of reorganization and to better serve the
customer needs, you are regrouping many of the customers. In SAP terms,
you are changing the Sales Office, Sales Group and Customer Groups for
specific Customer Master
Records. Typically, you would maintain customer records with transaction
XD02 to update 'Sales View'. You would enter Customer Key (Customer No,
Sales Organization, Distribution Channel, and Division) and update
relevant fields on Sales View screen.

This document contains Step-by-step instructions to use LSMW to update
Customer Master Records. It has two
Demonstration examples - one using Batch Recording and
Another using standard SAP Object.
Note! The screen-print in this article are from IDES
Release 4.6. They may differ slightly in other versions.
Demo Example 1
LSMW to Update Customer Master Records with Transaction Recording Call
Legacy System Migration Workbench by entering transaction code LSMW.
Every conversion task is grouped together as Project / Subproject /
Object structure. Create a Project called LSMW_DEMO and a Subproject as
CUSTOMERS and Object as CUST_REC as shown in Figure 1. Figure 1
Conversion Task with Project, Subproject and Object The main screen of
LSMW provides wizard-like step-by-step
Tasks, as shown in Figure 2. To complete your data
Conversion, you need to execute these steps In sequence. Once a step is
executed, the cursor is automatically positioned to the next step.

Note that these steps may look different depending upon your Personal menu settings. You could make step numbers visible by 'Numbers on' icon or hidden by 'Numbers off' icon. You can execute a step by double-clicking on the row. Toggle icon 'Double clicks=Display' or 'Double click=Edit', makes the step in 'display' mode or 'change' mode.
Figure 2 LSMW Wizard – initial screen

Step 1: Maintain Object attributes in this example, you will be updating the customer master records with the help of recording a transaction (XD02). Choose radio button Batch Input Recording and click on the Recording overview icon to record the R/3 transaction.
Enter the Recording name as XD02_REC, the description as Customer Master Updates Recording, and the transaction code as XD02.

 Figure 3   Object type 'Transaction Recording'
The system calls the transaction code XD02 and prompts you to complete the Change Customer transaction, as shown in Figure 4. Enter the key customer information (I entered customer number 1000, sales organization 1000, distribution channel 01, and division 00) and choose 'Sales' view within 'Sales area data'. Make
Changes to these three fields (I entered, sales office
1010, sales group 110, and customer group 01) and save the transaction.
Figure 4   Transaction recording for Transaction
Code 'XD02'Once the transaction is completed, R/3 records the flow of screens and fields and saves the information, as shown in Figure 5.
Figure 5   Transaction recording overview
Note that the fields are populated with default values. The values you entered when you recorded the transaction are set by default.
Note that if you have more fields in the recording than needed, you can remove them by clicking 'Remove Screen field' icon. Observe that the transaction-recording process stores field names in a technical format. By pressing the F1 key on individual screen fields and then pressing the F9 key, the
System displays technical names. You then can replace the technical names with descriptive names. Double-click on the field RF02D-KUNNR and enter the name as KUNNR and the description as Customer Account Number and remove the default value. (See Figure 6.)
Figure 6 Field attributes
Similarly, double-click on all other fields with default values and make appropriate changes. Once you have made changes, the recording overview screen looks like what you see in Figure 7.

Figure 7 Transaction Recording Overview – with
screen field attributes Save your changes. When you go back to the initial screen, you will see that the initial screen steps have changed. Since you want to import data via the BDC method, the Direct Input and IDoc-related steps are hidden, as they are not relevant.

Step 2. Maintain Source Structures
Give a name and a description to the source structure
(Figure 8).
Figure 8   Source Structure
Step 3. Maintain Source Fields
In this step, you need to list what fields are present in the source
structure. The easiest way is to click on 'Table Maintenance' icon to
enter Fieldname, Type and Length for each field as shown in Figure 9.
Figure 9   Source fields of source Structure
Note that your input file will have four fields as key
Fields and you need to update three fields in the system.
Step 4: Maintain Structure Relations
Execute a step to 'Maintain Structure Relations'. (See
Figure 10.) Since, there is only one Source and Target
Structure, the relationship is defaulted automatically.
Figure 10 Structure Relation
Step 5: Maintain field mapping and conversion rules
Field RF02D-D0310 represents that you chose 'Sales view' for the
customer Master screen accordingly its value should be set to X. Keep
your cursor on field RF02D-D0310 and click on Constant rule icon to
choose the constant value of 'X'.
If your source file already has the field value, you choose rule 'Source
Field'.
Keep cursor on field 'KUNNR' and click on 'Assign Source field' icon to
choose source field CUSTOMER from structure XD02S as shown in Figure 11.
Figure 11 Assign source fields
Similarly, assign 'Source Field' rules to the remaining fields. Once all
the fields are mapped, you should have an overview screen as shown in
Figure 12.

30 what is the difference between Field Status Variant and Field Status Group
Field Status Group are used to control the screen
appearance for document posting. This is achieved through General Ledged
Account by assigning field status group to General Ledger account or
through posting key. For, this we need Field Status variant, which
contains field status groups, and assign the field status variant to
your company code.
In the field status group we can manage the fields as
Fields, which must have an entry, can be made required
fields – Required Fields that can be entered, but are not required can
be set to optional entry Optional
Fields, which is not required, can be suppressed.

31 what do we calculate the VAT and TDS which is for Customers & which is for Vendors? please reply soon

```
U HAVE SEPRTLY CREATE THE GL FOR VAT AND TDS FOR YOUR
CUSTOMER AND VENDOR AND MAINTAIN Secretly VAT applicable for
Customer/Vendors, Similarly TDS is Applicable for Vendors/Customers.
That's all
```

32 Here the issue of Tickets will start after the Testing Phase or anywhere in the Implementation Phase

```
Max. Times ticks raise at end-users, when they posting
Transitions to the system. that tickets will send to
Consultant as on the priority to rectify.
 what is difference between posting period and fiscal year variant?
Fiscal year:  It determines company following which accounting year
i.e., financial year academic year in SAP terminology that called
"fiscal year".
Posting period: in the posting period we are mentioning the
Which period onwards company transactions will be started.
```

33 what is controlling area, cost center, cost element, internal order & profit center? what does it control? what is relationship between each other?

```
controlling area means, it is individual area which we find out the
actual costs and incomes, based on this information we can decide
whether we have to control costs and incomes from the that area. Area
means product services.
Cost center indicate of actual cost of the product to Produced r to get.
it is part of controlling of costs.

internal order means to get the raw material from the
godown to the production area, we have to configure steps to posting
data raw material like material type, cost, etc.

profit center indicate the actual profit of each product raw material
serves. these are inter related with each other. these are used to find
the actual cost incurred and incomes gained. based on this we can
control the cost of producing products. this information as of my
knowledge,
```

what are the T.Codes for calculating Tax Procedure. AND Assigning tax procedure to Country of our Company Code.

```
step: transaction: by select procedures give procedure for your company
and select control and u have to maintain the
Taxes ie. base amount

step1 Ctype                        fr   to        actky
1    BASB (Base amount)- default
```

```
2      MWVS(Out Put)    - default 1    1         vst
3      MWAS (Input)     - default 1    1         mws
```

save

2) step: ftxp create input and out put tax

3) step: obcl assign tax to non-tax transcations

4) setp: ob40 maintain automatic posting ie., before this step u have to create gl for output tax and input tax and you have to keep auto posting option in gl

5) fb70: customer tax ie., output tax and after entering Enter u have to select cal tax option and stimulate and save tax will be calculated and posted to particular output tax account...

6) fb60: do for input tax same procedure...

Why development client is called golden client of SAP ?

The Development Client is also the Golden Client because it has all the correct configuration settings which have been tested and are error free. The Golden Client is taken a reference while performing some other configuration Settings. You cannot change any settings in the golden client

34 What is implementation and configuration ?
Implementation means it is initial stage of any project.
project preparation
Business blue print

Configuration means after project preparation we create(configuration),modify client requirement base.

35 What is Trading Partner?

trading is noting but company

36 Define Asset Accounting? significance and procedures.

Asset Accounting is used for Accounting of Fixed Assets in an organization.

Significance of asset accounting lies broadly in the Following areas

1. It follows Subsidiary Ledger Concept

2. It allows categorization of Assets as

a. Self Built

b. Purchased

3. Depreciation posting is automated.

4. Has incorporated features that help in better reporting of Fixed Assets.

Procedure:

1. the most important procedure in Asset Accounting is mapping the Subsidiary Asset Account Number to the
Corresponding General Ledger Account and thereby enabling automatic updating at any point of time.

2. Planned Depreciation Runs must be run to make Deprecation Postings.

38 what is the cost object? What is the difference between costs object and cost center?

Cost object is an item of expenditure like salary, rent etc.
Cost center is an area of activity. it could be activity of income or activity of expenditure. When an
Activity center is comprises of only expenditure it referred as cost center.
When the activity center has both income & expenditure
Related to it, it is referred as Profit center. For e.g. a Regional sales office is a profit center. it can generate Income (sales), it also relates expenditure like salary, rent, advertisement, stationery etc. HR dept in an organization is a cost center since it is only a service Dept for internal requirement of the organization.

How do you know that objects are transported?

He status transported objects can be checked with T code: SE01.Give the request number and check the logs to identify the present status.

39 who designed the landscape?

Steering committee decides the landscape

40 what is your project land scape

1 development client/server

   a. sand box
   b. development client
   c. testing client

we use sand box only for check new designs and new configuration. it is also created rough client. here transportion is not available.

2.quality assurance server/client
3.production server

where your servers are located?

server is located at client place, we access the client system by using a **VPN**,

41 How do you connect to your servers?
WIDE AREA NETWORK

42 what is client number? How many clients available in servers?

Depending up on the project and client requirement.

Generally-In development -configuration
                           sand box
                           development-test

In testing - configuration testing
            Training 1
            Training 2

Presentation/Production.

43 what is your SLA?

SERVICE LEVEL AGREEMENT THAT IS WHO GOING TO SUPPORT TO YOUR PROJECT.

44 If you have n't soved any ticket in time , what will happen?

SLA (service level agreement) is applicable to tickets as well. Every ticket will have an SLA attached to it; it could vary from Critical, High, Medium or Low priority.

Eg. If it is a critical ticket the time to update/solve the ticket is only 1 hour. If you do not solve it within that time the ticket will cross the SLA and the indicator colour will change from green to red and the issue will be escalated, later on you may be asked to raise an incident (reason for the delay in processing)

45 how do you receive tickets?

tickets are the issues raised by the users of sap.
Generally we use 3rd part tools which are called ticketing Tools (soft ware) to manage the tickets.

Whenever a user encountered with a problem he a raises a ticket by using this tool. There are some incidences where they can mail or call support team to get
Immediate resolution for their issue

what's new in ECC6 in sap fi/co?

in ecc6 there is a special purpose general ledger

in ECC 6.0, we have a new thing is we show the gl account at the time of posting of documents. and setting the profit centers there only.

46 what is the difference between validations and substitutions

you can increase the accuracy of the CO data by using
Validation and substitution. in validation and substitution the R/3 system checks for the data entered meets one or more conditions that you defined. These checks take place during the data entry. There by ensuring that only valid data is entered.
if conditions specified are not met for executing business transaction,R/3 systems displays a user defined message. you can carry validation checks when making substitution. How ever if conditions are met for substitution,R/3 system substitutes the value with others defined by you without informing you of this change. Validation has priority over substitutions.

47 Please give me customization setting for FI/Co - CIN?

cin mean different area setting in cin
1.vat setting (input tax and output tax this is called vat)
2. TDS SETTING

48 What's the diff. between Operating Concern& Controlling Area and their roll.

Operating Concern are created in a CO Code and are used to do analysis on PCA (Profit Center Acctg) / CO-PA. OP Concern used for performing these tasks which are time/ project based / event based (like Advtg Mktg Exp, Training Exp. Etc.)for the analysis of parameters, like measuring internal profit of a SBU, Sales data analysis (COPA).They can even be used for Analyzing balance sheet items (Stocks,Assets,cash etc.) The controlling area is used for Internal Cost measurement. The Controlling activities (Like - Expenses, Cost objects, Internal Orders (Cost Elements), Production orders etc. need to be created and assigned in a Controlling Area for that co code. Generally, You define One Controlling Area and Assign that to the Co Code. However, you may have more than One Controlling area, but Best practices suggests to keep one controlling area for ease of configuration.

49 What is a Cross company code. Please explain in brief.

Cross-Company code Transaction involves two or more company codes in one business transaction.

1.One Company code makes purchases for other company codes(central procurement)
2.One Company code pays invoices for other company code(central payment)
3.One company code sells goods to other company codes

50 What is ment by Onsite and Offshore Project. can any explain me.

Onsite;   project is working at the client site.
Offshore: Project is working at the outside, that's mean client in usa working is A.p that is called offshore.

51 What is Dependent co code & Business Area. 2.what is the diff b/w MIRO & MIGO.

Miro mean Invoice verification, Which is comes from Vendor
for 3rd party sales processing and MIGO mean goods receipt
which is directly sent the goods from vendor to customer.

Company Code & Business Area are belongs to Cost Center for controlling the budget.
MIRO Transaction will use for making payment to the vendor
Generally we can say posting of Invoice.

51 Can any one clearly explain what is ment by Document Splitting and FUNCTIONAL SPEC

Functional spec is an internal document which is prepared by the functional consultant for the high priority issues and it includes configurations which are done for those issues. Functional spec is nothing but any modifications is to be required in particular scenario. for eg: if we want to include/exclude any tab/field in any particular page or any changes /enhancements to be done then we prepare a doc called functional spec.

52 an anyone explain me about What is exactly about Functional Spec. in SAP(FICO)

A functional spec is like a die which contains
1) Business user name
2) Functional user name
3) RICEF
WHAT are going to write about it weather it is a interface or enhancement, interface you need to say what we are going to add to it which tables we are using what is the length of fields is it a inbound or out bound interface

53 what is the use of validation and substitutions, what is the difference between validation and substitutions? Where did u use validation and substitutions in real time(

We use Valuations and Substitutions in all FICO area:

Validation: Company code 1000 only be allowed to post
to "abc" business area. Substitution: If you post a transaction to a Cost Centre "111000" system will automatically populate the same value in the relevant functional area based on the mapping given between cost centers and functional areas.

54 the system Landscape we have Dev.client Q/A client Prod. Client Right. Inthe dev.client we have Customization, configuration, and snadbox Right. My question is in the SANDBOX do we have again dev,q/a,and production clients. If so y so. What is the need 2 have wice such a procudure.

First of all system landscape is completely depend on the client. Some clients will go with 3 servers and some will go with 2 and some with only one. If the client can spend amount for 3 servers, then the servers will be Development, Q&A and Presentation. In development server there will be clients. So the clients are Configuration client, testing client and Sandbox. Sandbox is like your junk, what ever you

want to test you can test. You can create your own company code, and other settings and do what ever you want to test.

Configuration client is like a golden client where you will be configuring the customer requirements and will be recorded under your name, and the testing client is like the configured data will be transported and tested here. Consultants will be testing the complete cycle here before going in front of customer.

Then with the help of Basis Consultant the data will be shifted to Q&A server and tested there by customer, and then finally to Presentation Server.

If customer is having only one server, then this many
clients {Sandbox, configuration, testing, Q&A, Presentation} everything will be on the same server as
clients. Each client will have its own identification.
Hope this answer will clear the query.

55 What is the purpose to have country CoA, if a company code already have operational CoA? What are the different type of legal requirement a company can have? Explain with examples.

Operational chart of account: – Day to day activities It is mandatory.
Country COA: – It's used for legal specific requirement of each country. It's additional and optional.
Group COA: used for consolidation of Company codes. This is for group consolidation purpose.
one of the legal reqts. is tax- different systems in
different countries. Even dates for payment of each tax is different.

56 a company has 4 company codes, 12 plants and 3 sales offices. In this situation how many profit centers and cost centers are advisable? will appreciate a qucik response.

As they are separate legal entity it is advisable to open separate company wise plant wise profit center and same way cost center should be open profit center wise.

57 What is meant by Document Splitting in SAP

document Splitting is activated when u want your inter unit entries to be posted automatically at the time of fi entry.
Thus it helps to avoid inter unit reconciliation.

58 Can u plz Explain What is Solution Manager?
Solution manager is some thing like share point
it will contain all project plan and blue print it is like guide for the
project which is says which things are done which has to be
done ....
u can upload and down load functional spec from it

59 Can u Explain What is the Organization Structure for the Company
the organization structure in sap fi as fallows

  1) clirnt

  2) company

  3)chart of accounts

  4)credit control area

  5)company code

6) business area.

he Organizational Structure can be any one of the following
Client -> Company -> Company Code->Business Area
(or)
Client -> Operating Concern -> Company Code -> Controlling
area-> business area
(or)
Client-> Company ->Chart of Accounts-> Company Code ->
Business Area

60 What is meant by NOTED ITEMS. plz any 1 explain me

Noted items is single line item which is not updated in transaction
figures ex. post dated checks.
Which when posted does not effect the account balance it is just a
document used as a remainder ex: down payment request

**61 what is cash journal? why and when to use cash journal? what is the
reason for doing cash journal and plz give the process and tcode of cash
journal ? plz tell me kindly the whole process of cash journal.**

Cash journal is used for transactions which are petty in nature. (Petty
cash book). For maintaining petty expenses cash journal transactions are
recorded.

Cash journal configuration starts with t.code - fbcjc0, fbcjc1, fbcjc2, fbcjc3,,,, and cash journal transactions
are entered at fbcj.
In cash journal we need to create business transactions
first, like revenue items and expense items based on these transactions
we will make postings in cash journal

62 why cant we use primary cost elements category o1 in place of 12 ? 12 is also used for expenses? what is the reason/

the 12 is used for only sales deductions when co-pa
Implemented.

63 what is the difference between costing based and acconting based in copa ?

costing based in co-pa is to generate reports with in the controlling
area which has no effect on fi but receives data from fi sd mm

Accounting based in co-pa is for reports or information regarding
finance ie financial expenses

accounting based co-pa updates the values only.
costing based co-pa updates the values and quantities

64 WHAT IS THE RECONSILLATION ACCOUTN WHAT IS THE NEED OF RECONSILLATION AND WHERE IT EFFECTED CAN WE MANINTAIN CUSTOMER AND VENDOR MASTER RECORD WITHOUT RECONSILLATION ACCOUNT.

1. Reconciliation is a process of clearing/matching your Dr/Cr entries
against the Bank statement.

2. Customer and vendor accounts are sub ledger GL's. We will have to
create two reconciliation GLs in viz.
While creating customer and vendor master records, we have to mention
respective reconciliation GL in their company code segment details. This
recon a/c will show you the net balances in GL for customer and vendor
a/cs. Without creating Vendor you can still create individual GL for
each customer and vendor , but then
1) Your list of GL's in chart of account will be very
lengthy.
2) Duplication of work as SD/ MM people are also required to create
their own list.
3) Cross company code consolidation will not be possible as the chart of
accounts will be different.
4) Very difficult to keep track of individual customer/ vendor a/cs.

5) Not advisable even in real time accounting system i.e. manual book keeping.

65 In "TOLERANCE GROUP FOR EMPLOYEES" What r we doing, 1) Is it that we r giving TOLERANCE Limit for Customers/Vendors. OR 2) Is it that we r giving Limit for the EMPLOYEES..

 I.   Yes Tolerance group for employees is to give the
Permittable limit to post the document but also it permit the discount for the users.
U mean to say Like how much he is supposed to enter/Account per Customer/Vendor, and how mush discount he is supposed to give to them Right.

66 We have Number Ranges for the document Posting Right. Suppose in Check Management, for getting the check number as the document number what should i do.?

Number ranges for document posting and check numbers both controls are different place so we can take the same number. Check number has to give at FCHI, and document number has to give at OBA7 (document type KR)
67 What is customizing request?

It is wider importance in real time 'it is a request to system by the configuration set into one identification .ex lotus take one project, there are so many persons worked under one project every person configure so many things every person in what are the items configuration, that are stored in one customize request it is easy to identify in
which stage project is completed. In a project contains so many modules like sd, mm, fi,co if you not maintain own customize request, all the modules configurations gizode it is highly difficult to identified it is also difficult to transport the configuration must to maintain the own customize request. When u configure any thing in img we must save that configuration this must save in two segment with a request on that request we have two parts one is main task and the other one is customizing task
when u transport ur configuration first of all transport the customizing request and then the main request in t.code se09, se10

68 What is transport request?
Transport request is nothing but to transport the objects from the one system to another system by using the transport organizer.
se09: is the workbench organizer is used to customizing the objects for development class
se10: is the workbench organizer is used to include se09 and customizing the objects

In sap there are three servers
1. Development server
2. Quality/testing server
3. Production server
 Transport is the vehicles by which your configuration settings are moved from one client to another client or environment to environment. In development server we configure the settings these settings are transferred to quality/testing server through transport request.

69 What is document splitting explain?
When posting to Accounting, various situations require the posting data to be split into several documents.
If it is necessary to split documents but a document split account was not set up in the system, posting to Accounting cannot take place. For this reason, you should set up a document split account and assign the account planned for this purpose, even if it does not appear necessary to split documents when the system is introduced.
The posting data contains posting records with a
different posting date or different posting periods.
The posting data contains posting records with
different company codes.
The posting data does not only contain G/L account
postings but also payable/receivable postings.
Document split control that is stored in the
posting variant used requires you to split the documents.
The size of the posting data makes it necessary to
split the documents.
If the system splits documents in one of these situations, the posting items do not always have a balance of zero. If the balance of the posting items for a document is not equal to zero, an item for the relevant posting to the document split account is added to this document in order to clear the balance of this document.

70 We calculate Tax for Our Vendors/Customers when the transaction is completed Right. Then y can't we calculate Tax(If the year ends) When the Partial payment is done i.e Down Payment/Received.

All ways Tax liability will create on Invoice
(Purchase/Sale). Input Tax / Output Tax is no way related to the advance payments.
Hence in this case Tax will be calculated on Invoice amt and Advance payment will be adjusted against invoice during the special periods and transaction will be completed during the financial year only.

71 Can u say me on which platform did R/2 Run. And on Which platform does R/3 Run

R/2 system run on mainframe flat form and
R/3 system runs on windows flat form.

72 What is Withholding Tax and Extended with holding TAx?

Both are basically the same except that TDS in India goes by the name
Withholding Extended Tax.

73 Is Withholding tax Equal to VAT. If No what is the difference between the two. If equal why they are given a different name as such. Plz explain

NO! VAT is under tax on sales or purchases, but
Withholding Taxis pure Income Tax in the guise of TDS

When you are making Down Payment or you Receive Advance , Does TAX come into Picture. If so how we are supposed to go about it
.
ES BOTH TRANSACTIONS R SUBJECTED TO TDS FOR THAT U HAVE TO MAINTAIN
CUSTOMISING SETTINGS FOR TDS AT PAYMENT LEVEL R INVOICE LEVEL AND THE
SAME IS APPLIED FOR DOWN PAYMENT AND ADVANCES ALSO

74 What is the Process for Credit Momo and Debit Memo in DETAIL? PLZ PLZ PLZ PLZ

Credit Memo(Customer) - F-27
Debit Memo (Vendor) - F-41

75 have created a Document number 1.Then later i corrected it,will the document number b changed,If i dont want the document number to b changed what should i do. Hence u have posted document cannot change document
number. Then u should not need. if you don't want the document number to
get changed park
The document first instead of saving and once you are
Confirmed that your entry is right then go for saving it this way the
document number doesn't change.

76 What is a Sort key? What r the different tpes of Sort Keys u have in SAP(FICO)

The Sort Key in a G/L determines the parameter according to which
various line items are to be displayed in the G/L A/C. It determines
ordering of the line items for display. For finding them in a order.

There are 37 various types of sort keys in Sap fi/co - most commonly used Sort key are;-
1) 001 - Posting Date
2) 002 - Document No by fiscal year.
3) 003 - Document Date.
4) 012 - Vendor Number.
5) 031 - Customer Number.
6) 027 - Value Date.
7) 018 - Asset No. etc,.....

77 What si the difference between Field status Varient and Field status Group

Field status determines how a field is displayed or maintained.
Field status variant is a collection of field status group.
Field status group means -
a) Combination of field statuses for a group of fields.
b) Defines the screen layout at the time of document entry at line item level.
c) Assigned to each G/L A/C.

Conclusion:- Combination of field status groups maintained in field status variant.

Plz, let me know anything more if i am wrong? to all sap gurus.

What is Ment by Correspondence or Statement of Accounts. How to Maintain that in SAP. What is the transaction code.

1) Statement of Accounts - Here we generate party wise
(customer wise/ vendor wise) list of account statement
concerned vendor/customer. Correspondence Type (CT)
represent a format for a letter (Correspondence).
These correspondence are client independent.
Steps:
1) Copy Program for company code - T.code - OB78.

Ex: "SAP06" is one of the system defined correspondence ID's, it is used for generating party statement of a/c. Here user can also create his own corresponde types. Print Program Name: RFKORD10 (for the above type)
2)Request Correspondence (Here we generate Account
Statement) - T.Code - FB12.
3) To view A/C statement and Take Printout - T.code - F.64.
(note: correspondence type is defined by any 5 digit
Alpha numeric code in T.code - OB77.

Plz clarify me if i am wrong. All SAP Gurus. Plz rank it?

78 how balance/item interest and overdue interest(compound interest) is calculated at a time for a particular gl/vendor/customer a/c?

```
alance interest Calculation:

OB46 - Define Interest Indicator

OBAA - Prepare balance interest calculation

OBAC - Define Reference interest Indicator

OB81 - Define Time dependent terms

OB83 - Enter Interest rates

OBV2 - Deine interest postings

Iter Interest Calculations:

OB46 - Define Interest Indicator

OB82 - Prepare item interest calculations

OBAC - Define Reference interest Indicator

OB81 - Define Time dependent terms

OB83 - Enter Interest rates

OBv9 - Define interest postings
```

79 WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN G001, G005 AND G067 FIELD STATUS GROUP ?

```
Field status group it controls the appearance of your screen
while you are posting a document. we have by default 41 f.s.g
G001 is used for general accounts
G005 is used for Bank accounts and have to select "relevant to cash
flow"
G001,G005 controls the appearance of Text, business area
G067 is used for Reconciliation accounts
It controls the appearance of customer and vendor fields.
```

80 N GL, AR & AP WHICH FIELDS WE WILL BE CONTROLED AT THE TIME OF DOCUMENT POSTING BY USING FELD STATUS GROUP ?

```
For GL postings field status group controlled the
fields, for AR, AP account groups of AR and AP controlled
the fields.
```

81 Explain the difference between Country chart of accounts and group chart of accounts

Country chart of accounts contain G\L accounts needed to meet the country's legal requirement. This allows you to provide statements for the country's legal requirement. Whereas

Group chart of accounts contains the GL accounts that are used by the corporate group. This allows the company to provide reports for the entire corporate group. The assignment of group chart of accounts to company code is optional

82 what is the use of document types ?

the main purpose of document type is to classify the accounting documents and and distinguish between the business transactions to be posted. there are different document types are there
Gl document type is **SA**
Customer document type is **DR,DZ,DA**
vendor document type is **kr,kz and ka.**
Asset accounting document type is **aa** and **af** for depreciation document type.

83 when we use the open and close posting periods

Let me to tell with one example:
Go to transaction code ob52(define open and closed posting periods) we will define from period 1 to 12 for our fiscal year instead of giving 1 to 12 give 1 to 3,
and try to post the transaction with f-02 with period 4 you get the error message that "posting period 004 in current year not open".. it means the periods which your transactions are made has to be open.

84 how to upload opening balances for implementing a new company. The opening balances of Assets, Loans and Cash balances how to create these is it possible in SAP
first we have to create clearing accounts like gl clearing account, vendors clearing account, customer clearing account and asset clearing account. these accounts are only for data uploading. first we have to post gl balances in f-02, customer and vendor balances in f-22 and f-43. for customer, we have debit balances of customer and credit customer clearing account, for vendor we have debit vendor
clearing account and credit balances of vendor. for asset balances first we have to remove the reconciliation in fs00 for asset account and accumulated dep account. we have to post in f-02.

85 WHAT THE SYSTEM NEEDS TO USE E-BANK STATEMENT? WHAT R THE STEPS FOR IMPLEMENTING E-BANK STATEMENT?

```
Electronic Bank Statement:
it is an electronic document sent by the bank which gives the details of
the transaction done by the account holder. the electronic document can
be sent by the bank in the different formats SWIFT, MULTI CASH, BAI ETC.
the statement is uploaded in SAP and it clears the various Bank clearing
accounts such as Check out, Check in account to the main bank Account.

Configuration Steps:

1. Make Global Settings for Electronic Bank Statement
        a. Create Account Symbol
        b. Assign Accounts to Accounts Symbols
        c. Create Keys for posting rules
        d. Define Posting rules
        e. Create Transaction type
        f. Assign external transaction type to posting rules
        g. Assign bank accounts to Transaction type
```

86 What is the difference between 4.7 and 6.0 in fico part

```
extended special purpose ledger is an additional feature in ecc 6.0
```

87 can we maintain two fiscal year variants for one company code

```
No, we can't maintain two fiscal year variant for same
co.co. Yes in case of controlling we can maintain different
number of special posing period.
```

88 What is Down Payment? Can we create down payment for one time vendor or customer it is possible if it is possible explian?

```
Down payment is advance payment to vendors for
supply/ services.

It is not possible made down payment to one time vendor or one time
customer
```

89 IF U R CALCULATE DEPRECIATION WRONGLY, IT IS POSSIBLE TO RE- CALCULTE DEPRECIATION? AND EXPLAIN?

there is no chance of calculation of depreciation wrongly. But in some circumstances if any addition of asset in previous period we can recalculate the depreciation for that period.

90 What are closing operations? How we have done closing operation?

```
) Accrual & deferral Postings - FB51
2) Recurring documents - F.14
3) Open New Periods - OB52
4) Depreciation Calculation - AFAB
5) AUC Settlements - AIAB
6) AR/AP Closed period OB52
7) Foreign Currency Valuation: F.05
8) Period End Closing Cost Centers
09)  Complete Bank Reconciliation
10) GR/IR clearing (F.13)
```

91 What is business process? Tell me some processes?

A collection of interrelated tasks to solve a problem or resolve an issue. Some examples are: core business
processes, Sales, Purchasing etc. Others are supporting processes like Accounting etc.

92 How many types of land scapes are there and tell me the land scape which is often used by the companies?

Landscape means the architecture of the SAP R/£ system There are 3 types of Landscapes.
1. Development 2. Testing 3. Production.
Development server is where all the SAP consultants
configure and customize the business process requirements Testing Client is where all the Configurations are tested without any errors
Production Client is where all the end users (client's
place)work. there are two types of landscapes
golden box and sand box Sand box is used to do the POC and practice on the system.
Golden client is the Development system were you do the actual development.
client is least bothered about sandbox.

93 If a company has 4 company codes, 12 plants and 3 sales offices. In this situation how many profit centers and cost centers does this company contains?

We can create 3 profit centers depending on sales offices and 12 cost centers depending on the plants. Because Ultimately it effects to all company codes and company both In case of 12 plants we need to have 12 profit center and 12 cost centre group for reporting purpose. otherwise we cannot trace the report plant wise.

94 what is the difference between business blue print & TO-BE Process ?

Business blue print is a document agreement between company members side and consultant members what there do.
TO-BE process is client their requirements how much
Consultant full fills in SAP

95 What is the necessary to create Asset Class?

Asset Class is the most important criteria for structuring fixed assets from an accounting point of view. Every asset has to be assigned to exactly one asset class. The asset class is used to assign the assets to the correct general ledger accounts. several asset classes can use the same account assignment.
Account Determination:
one of the most important functions of the asset class is to establish the connection between the asset master records and the corresponding accounts int he general ledger in financial accounting. this connection is created by the account determination key in asset class. Screen layouts Asset numbers.

96 Where do u give a link between operating and country chart of accounts?
we can link between operating chart of account and country chart of accounts in T.Code: OB62 i.e. Assignment of Chart of accounts (operating and country) to company code

97 Where do u assign cost element in company code?

Through T.CODE:FS00 we can assign cost elements
ka01

98 What is functional area?
most businesses consist of a number of different departments each of
which has a specific job or task to do - these are called 'functions' or
functional areas.
Functional areas are

1. Human Resources

2. Finance and Accounts

3. Sales and Marketing

4. Production and Operations

5. Research and development

6. Administration and support

**99 Can we create Sub Groups in FI/CO Under Current Assets like salary advance, Advances for
purchase of materials for staff if we can create how it is or is there other way to maintian sub groups**

yes, We can create sub group under Current Assets.
1.First have to create Current assets at COA level.
2. Have to go FS00 & create sub groups under Current Assets Adding to
the above i can say that If we want to see the item in the balance sheet
we can go to Financial statement version T.Code ob58, there we can
describe regarding the SALARY ADVANCE under current Assets.In this we
can maintain subgroups over here in FSV ob58

What is difference between SA, RA & AB ?

SA is GL document, RA is the Reversal document and AB is the Accounting
Document.

100 what r the differences between 4.7ee and ecc 5.0?
Hi I'm providing the ECC 6.0 functionality if you knows the 4.7EE the
difference is as follows:
ECC 6.0 New GL Functionality
1.Activate the New General Ledger Accounting by a single click on the
clock icon

2.You will reach to change view "activation of New GL A/cg" detail
screen and tick the checkbox and save.

3. After activation of New General Ledger Accounting, you exit the IMG
screen when you re-enter, you find that a new node is added Financial
Accounting (New)
4.After activation of New General Ledger Accounting; a new sub node
appears in the IMG structure.

This sub node is Define Segment
The menu path is: SAP Customizing IMG ---> Enterprise Structure ---->
Definition --> Financial Accounting --> Define Segment In this IMG
activity, you define your segments. If you then define your profit
centers, you can enter an
associated segment in the master record of a profit center. The segment
is then derived from the assigned profit center during posting.
5. Activation has created a new field in Profit Center
Master Record: the SEGMENT
6.Leading and Non- Leading Ledgers In General Ledger Accounting, you can
use several Ledgers in parallel. This allows you to produce financial
statements according to different accounting principles. A
ledger uses several dimensions from the totals table it is based upon.
When defining Ledgers, one must be defined as the Leading Ledger. The
Leading Ledger is based on the same accounting principles as that of the
consolidated financial statements. It is integrated with all subsidiary
ledgers and is updated in all company codes. This means that it is
automatically assigned to all company codes. In each company code, the
Leading Ledger receives exactly the same settings that apply to that
company code : the currencies,
the fiscal year variant and posting period variant .
You must designate one of your ledgers as the Leading
Ledger. It is not possible to designate more than one
ledger as the leading ledger.

The menu path is: SAP Customizing IMG ----> Financial Accounting (New)
-----> Financial Accounting Basic Settings (New) -----> Ledgers ---->
Ledger -----> Define Ledgers for General Ledger Accounting
Clicking on the checkbox identifies one of your ledgers as the Leading
Ledger.
7. Activation of Non Leading Ledgers
Non Leading Ledgers are parallel ledgers to the Leading Ledger . They
can be based on local accounting principle, for example. You have to
activate a non- Leading Ledger for individual company codes. Non-
Leading Ledgers can have
different fiscal year variants and posting period variants per company
code to the Leading Ledger of this company code.
The menu path is : SAP Customizing IMG ----> Financial Accounting
(New) -----> Financial Accounting Basic Settings (New) -----> Ledgers
----> Ledger -----> Define and Activate Non --Leading Ledgers
8.Assign scenarios to ledgers A Scenario combines Customizing settings
from different business views. Each business view specifies which
posting data is transferred from different application components
in General Ledger Accounting, such as cost Center update or Profit
Center update .You assign the desired scenarios to your ledgers. For
each ledger, you define which fields are filled with posting data from
other application components. SAP delivers a number of scenarios in the
standard system. It is not possible to create additional scenarios.

The menu path is: SAP Customizing IMG -----> Financial Accounting (New)
-----> Financial Accounting Basic Settings (New) -----> Ledgers
---->Fields ----->Display Scenarios for General Ledger
Accounting.
9. Cost of sales accounting
Cost of sales accounting is a way to create a profit and loss statement
(P&L) for a company by comparing the revenues to the costs or expenses
incurred to obtain these
revenues. The expenses are mainly divided by functional area such as:
Manufacturing
Administration
Sales
Research and Development
We can activate Cost of Sales Accounting by the following
menu path : SAP Customizing IMG -----> Financial Accounting (New)
-----> Financial Accounting Basic Settings (New) -----> Ledgers
--->Ledger----->Activate Cost of Sales Accounting

Offsetting Account Report ECC 5.0
Offsetting account report for vendors in ECC 5.0 is
possible after implementing the OSS Note 1034354

what r the month end activites for a consultant which enduser cannot do?
A consultant as such has no role in Production system for period end /
year end activities.
If any of the period end activities are identified not fit for end user
to perform, a key user needs to be idenfied and can be trained by the
Consultant to Perform the same.

101 what is a cenvat? can u explain abt it?

Cenvat (Central Value Added Tax) has its origin in the
system of VAT (Value Added Tax), which is common in West European
Countries. Concept of VAT was developed to avoid cascading effect of
taxes. VAT was found to be a very good and transparent tax collection
system, which reduces tax evasion, ensures better tax compliance and
increases tax revenue.

102 how to configure automatic payment program
I want to simplyfy this oncept which is very vital in
confgn...

LET'S START WITH DEFINATION OF APP-IS NOTHING BUT
CONFIGN.OF PAYMENT PROGRAM WHERE U TELL SAP HOW TO PROCESS PAYMENT
TRANSACTIONS IN THE SYSTEM...

VERY IMP. PRE-REQUISITE- DEFINE A HOUSE BANK(Bank that
company use for banking purposes & this is a first step in A/P module)

```
Config.steps are:-
1)define house bank
2)select payment program-
.set up all c.codes for pmt. transaction
(ex- sending and receiving co.code)
.set up paying co.code for pmt.transaction
(input-min.amt for incoming pmt.and max amt of outgoing
pmt.)
.set up paying methods per co.code
(ex-C- for chqs,T-for transfers etc.)
.Set up Bank Determination for pmt.transaction..
(ex- from co.code-RANKING ORDER SELECTION-Like first by chqs then
transfers etc)
3)LAST CONFGN. STEP IS-Run APP..
```

103 what is a derivation rule in pca? how we define it and where we define it ?

```
Derivation rule used for updating profit centers, because of derivation
rule profit center will be updated.
we difine derivation rules like this
1. for g.l expenture a/c we will assign profit center in cost center
2. for revenue a/cs it will update thourgh account assisment
3. for balance sheet items it will update by posting
thourgh business area.
```

104 what is a a/c type?what r they?where we use it?where can we find it after that?

```
account types are used to deferanciate the documents
it is useful to identify the type of documents
 account types are
gl a/c(s)
vendor(k)
customer(d)
asset(a)
meterial(m)
 in each account type there are no of document types
ex: account type              document type
    1) g/l a/c                sa,ab
    2) vendor                 kr,kz,ka
    3) customer               dr,dz,da
    4) asset                  aa,af
    5) meterial               we,wr,re
```

105 Explain about APP in FICO module ?
```
The Configuration of payment program is where you tell sap
how to process payment transaction in the system.
The Advantage of APP is the system will verify the
...Due dates,
```

...It will issue cheques,
...It will pass and entry,
...Clear party account,
...It will issue payment advise,
...and update cheque register automatically.
in this case your cheque lots should be sequential.
This program is used by the cash rich companies.
**SAP allows both vendor and customer line item to be paid through the payment program. The ability to pay customer comes in handy when used in conjunction with some of sap other standard functionality such as SD rebates. Adding to the above said,i can say that in APP we can restrict as 2 how many transactions we can make payment during the Payment Run.We can also specify the next payment run and the date of payment.

106 what are the prerequisites for chart of depreciation and how many chart of depreciation can assined to company code?
only one chart of depreciation can be assigned to co.code since it is highest in the hierachy system in asset customization

107 List the Basic 24 Steps for FI configuration.

1. define company (ox15)
2. define company code (ox02)
3. define business area (ox03)
4. define funtional area
5. assign company code to company (ox16)
6. define fiscal year variant (ob29)
7. assign fiscal year to company code (ob37)
8. define posting period variant (obbo)
9. define opening & closing posting period variant (ob52)
10. assign company code to posting perid variant (obbp)
11. define chart of accounts (ob13)
12. assign company code to chart of account (ob62)
13. define account group (obd4)
14. define retained earnings account (ob53)
15. define document types (oba7)
16. create number ranges (xdn1)
17. define posting keys (ob41)
18. define field status variant (obc4)
19. assign field status veriant to comapny code (obc5)
20. define tax procedure (obq3)
21. assign tax procedure to company code (obbg)
22. define tolerance group for g/l accounts (oba0)
23. define tolerance group for employees (oba4)

```
24. define global parameters (oby6)
```

108 What is the diffrence b/w credit managment & Credit control area

```
Credit Management
A large number of outstanding receivables or bad debts can have a not
inconsiderable impact on
company performance. Using Credit Management, you can
minimize your credit risk by defining a credit limit for your customers.
This is especially important if you do business with customers in
financially unstable sectors or countries, or trade with countries that
are politically unstable or that adopt a restrictive exchange rate
policy.
```
Credit Control Area
```
An organizational unit that represents the area where
customer credit is awarded and monitored.
This organizational unit can either be a single or several company
codes, if credit control is
performed across several company codes. One credit control area contains
credit control
information for each customer.
```

109 how to calculate interest on customers, what is customization to be done to calculate interest on customers.

```
1) ob46- define arrears interest indicator (p type)
2) ob82- define arrears interest colander type (g type)
3) obac- define reference interest indicator
4) ob81- define time dependent terms
5) ob83- enter intrest rates
6) ob84- defien form - f_duzi_01
7) fsoo- create gl a/c interest received a/c ( in other income group)
8) xd01- create customer master (assign interest indicator in customer
master in accounts info tab)
9).obv1- define accounts for automatic posting of interest posting
symbols.
            0001-interest received
            1000-customer posting
            posting keys
             01-customer debit
             50-customer posting
10) f.24 - calculate interest on arrears(customers)
```

Disadvantages of Distribution in Controlling
```
non synchronization controlling leads to lack of proper control to the
management. because the reports provided by the managers may not be
reliable this leads to controllership issue.
```

110 whats the difference between profit center and bussiness area?

Profit Center - The profit center view shows the various internal areas of responsibilities. Objects such as cost centers, materials, etc can be used for profit center analysis. Profit center can be used to determine the revenues, costs, and profitability for specfic areas of responsibility.

Business Area - Business area forms an important part of external reporting. Analysis of various segments, product divisions, regions etc is possible using business areas Business Area: This is optional
This can be used cross company codes
This is for Internal Purpose
It is not Legal Entity like Co Code
The transaction entered in Business are, Debit total will not tally with credit total
Since it is used for segment wise or area wise or line wise this is used for internal report purpose only .
Balance Sheet and P & L statements can be drawn on segment wise

Profit Centre: Generally in terms of SAP or Finance the meaning of Profit centre is to know the profitability.
In same manner , The managers wants to know the ROI from their investments, obviously we nned to use the tool. This ROI may be geographically or area wise or division wise. P.C provided us profitablity of the particular area for internal purpose (Only for Internal)

111 Tax codes are defined at..?

tax codes are defined at country level
Define Tax jurisdiction Code.
   TC: OBCP
Represents taxing authorities.
Create a tax code, enter its description
DiN : Discount base amount is the net value
Indicator with the effect that the sales tax is not
contained in the base amount for discount calculation.
TxN: Base amount for tax is net of discount?
Indicator that causes the base amount for the calculation of sales tax to be reduced by the discount share For Dependencies check the help file. (F1)
Tax Codes represent different tax types, such as sales tax charged by the company. Commonly used tax codes in the system are O1 (Output Tax charged by the company), O0 (Output tax exempt), I1 (input tax charged by the company), I0 (Input tax exempt).

112 Which are period end closing jobs in CO .
Work in process without test run
Settlement of orders without test run

lock the period in controlling

113 Settlement of Internal Orders?
Internal orders are many types but Important orders are
1: Real orders
2 Statistical order
3 capital orders
in real orders settlement will be done at month end to each cost centre
for Statistical orders no settlement for Capital orders, since the
project is on long run basis, settlement will be done accordingly.

114 Financial Statement Version?purpose etc?

Financial Statement Version is version is used to create template kind
of thing for profit and loss account & Balance sheet.
For instance, BAIN is the Financial statement version for India.

115 What is the fundamental behind Field Status Groups - where all Assignments
In SAP R/3 we are having 41 field status groups are there these groups
are applicable for all account types such FI,MM,SD,CO and soon..
FSG is used to display the screen fields in document
posting in GL account.. Customer, Vendor account group fields are the
master data level assignments

116 Explain the terms segment and cycle?
Cycle may be defined as a holding place for various rules that will
define an automated allocation.
Segment represents one set of data needed to complete the automated
allocation

117 Reconciliation Ledger?
1.   It reconciles Controlling with Financial Accounting.
A.   It provides reports with which you can monitor the CO/FI
reconciliation for each account.
B.   It can determine and display value flows that were posted in
Controlling across company codes, functional areas or business areas.
C.   You can use this value flow in Financial Accounting as the basis
for summarized clearing entries.
D.   Clearing entries represent value flows within
controlling that have an effect on the legal closing of an organization
(balance sheet, profit and loss account).
E.   You can either post the clearing entries using the values
determined, or you can let the R/3 System post them automatically.
2.   It provides an overview of all the costs incurred. The
reconciliation ledger reports provide an
overview of the costs and are thus a suitable starting
point for analysis.
        For example:- in the reconciliation ledger

reports you can analyze an item of the Profit and Loss
Account, which is displayed in the Financial Information System (FIS),
to see the costs assigned.

tell me about Consolidation?
as per my knowledge consolidation is necessary for chart of accounts,
business areas etc
for chart of accounts we assign n number of company code if the one
currency, if not another chart of account is necessary for different
currency. if u want to know the complete result of the company u must
consolidate the chart of accounts.
for business areas to know the entire results of the
business areas we must consolidate with one business area

118 How are revenues dealt with cost center accounting?

evenue line items can be posted assigning a cost center, but are posted
as statistical entries and not consider as real postings in CCA.
Hence further distribution/assessment is not possible.

119 What is the purpose of Activity Type?
Activity type is:- Internally activity allocation to one cost center to
others cost center.
Expample :-
Telephone Expense is part Administration cost center but Telephone use
all cost center, So we make the activity type is TELEPHONE. So we
allocated cost center amounts thru activity.
Activity types are nothing but services provided by cost centers through
work centers. It one of the tracing factor for cost center efficiency.
These are created & planning in cost centers and assigned in work
centers in PP

120 What is special purpose ledger?
special purpose ledger is used for reporting purpose. It receives data
from all modules and summerizes data for user defined reporting purpose.

121 What is business area? Can you assign it to a company?
Business Area is an organizational unit in Financial
Accounting. It enables to generate Profit and Loss a/c and
Balance sheet for a particular market segment. Segment could be a
branch, product line or geographical area like region, division, state &
so on. Business Area are useful for Internal purpose only for analysis
and decision making.Business Area can never ever be assigned to company
code but can be used across company code.

121 What is GR/IR account? Why do you maintain that? Explain the importance of GR/IR clearing account.

gr/ir account is offsetting entry, see the following
example for use when ever we received good entry is

material a/c dr
to gr/ir clearing a/c
after veryfication entry passed is
gr/ir clearing a/c dr
to party a/c
so it is a offsetting entry, it all ways cleared no balance at last. ok
The offsetting entry for clearing the GR/IR clearing
account is posted to the stock account (provided that there is
sufficient stock coverage for the quantity difference):
•   If there is a delivery surplus on the GR/IR
clearing account, the material was debited with too high a value when
the goods receipt was posted. When the GR/IR clearing account is
cleared, the material is credited accordingly.
•   If there is an invoice surplus on the GR/IR
clearing account, the material was debited with too low a value when the
goods receipt was posted. When the GR/IR clearing account is cleared,
the material is debited accordingly. If there is insufficient stock
coverage for this quantity, only the portion corresponding to the
available stock is posted to the stock account. The rest is posted to a
price difference account.
For a material subject to standard price control, the
offsetting entry to clear the GR/IR clearing account is made to a price
difference account. Thus, there are no value changes in the material
master record.
Normally there will be time lag between recording of Goods received and
Invoice received. To track the differences at any point of time, GR/IR
Account will be helpful.

What are the statistical key figures and what are they used for?
which basis we are the transfer cost from service to
production dept., that is called statistical key figures....
ex...
----
sl.   item   statistical key figures
no.   (on the basis)
----
1)   Salaries   -- Number of employees.

2)   Rent   --- Area of sq. meters.

3)   Telephone bills   -- based on calls

statistically key figures are used to allocate the cost to the different
cost centers for example, no. of employees

122 What is base line date? Why is that used? Can this be changed?

base line date is date from which terms of payment apply. by default
base line date will display in invoice posting. we can control the base
line date in Terms of payment
configuration step(Tcode is OBB8).

Base line date may be :---
a)document date
b)posting date
c)no default(for this option , the user should explicitlly
must define the baseline date in invoice posting).
d)entry date

123 How do you reverse cleared documents?
We need to reverse the cleared Document No.in FBRA,
Then we can reverse the main doc.no in fb08

124 What is reversal posting?
Reversal Posting means we try to rectify the entry we have passed
earlier.The error may b because of:
1) Wrongly Debiting/Crediting a Party.
2) Excess payment to a party,so we do reversal to rectify the entry.
3) Wrong Assignments 2 wrong party.

125 What controls the Customer/Vendor master records field status?
1)Account management group
(2)Payment transaction
(2)correspondence group
(4)Insurance group
(5)withholding tav data with tax.
Customer Account Groups is controls the Customer master records, Account
management, Payment transactions, correspondence are the fields groups.
T.code (OBD2)

126 What is internal and external number ranges?

Internal Number range will given by the system this will be in
numerical.
External number ranges will be provided by the user is may be numerical,
alpha, alpha and numerical

127 What is residual payment and part payment?

residual payment means it clears the invoice amount for incoming
payment. and create line time for remaing outstanding amount.

part payment means it leaves the original invoice to create the new
line for incoming amount.

128 What is open line item management? What do you mean by clearing open line items?

Open line item :- That means BT is pending for clearing
AP/AR etc.
Example:-
1. You enter the Invoice in Vendors A/c.
2. Vendor payment due date is Next month.
3. Invoice show it is open line item.
4. It is still open line item un till You not clear the amount of
against vendor invoice it show the open line item. Because you have to
clear the invoice.

129 What does Field status group assigned to a GL master record controls?
FSG controls the account assignments that are made to the account.
Specifically the field status group controls whether postings to cost
centers, internal orders, profitability segments and so on Required
Suppressed or Optional

130 How do you control field status of GL master records and from where do you control.
Field status of gl master control by field status group. t.code obc4

131 What do you enter in Company code Global settings?

Go to Transaction code (OBY6)and see Chart of Account, Company, Fiscal
year variant, field status variant, posting period variant. Select
Negative posting allowed, propose fiscal year variant & define default
value date.

hat are the steps for integration of FICO with other modules SD, MM etc. ?

Some basic information :

FI-MM: The integration between FI-MM happens in T-code OBYC.

1. When PO is created :

---- No Entry -----

2. When GR is posted

Inventory Account dr (Transaction Key BSX in OBYC)

To GRIR account (T.Key WRX in T-code OBYC)

3. When Invoice is posted

GRIR account Dr.
Vendor account Cr.

4. Payment made to Vendor

Vendor A/c Dr
To Bank Clearing A/c Cr.

Points to know : Movement Types, Assignment of Movement types to T-keys (T-code OMJJ), Value string (I also need some information on this) , OMWN and OMWB transactions.

There is a close integration b/w FI & MM, actually document flows from MM to FI in the following areas such as,

1. Movement Types:

Used to enable the system to find the predefined posting rules determining how the accounts of financial accounting system are to be posted & to update the stock fields in the matrl master data.(Goods Receipt, Goods Issue, etc)

2. Valuation Class:

Assignment of material to grp of gl account, used to determine the gl accounts that are updated as a result of goods movement.

3. Transaction/Event key:

Used to control the storage or filing of documents & assignment of documents.Used to differeniate b/w various transactions such as goods movement tht occur in inventory.

4. Material Type:

Each material should assign mtrl type in mtrl master record used to update whether changes made in qty are updated in material master record & change in value also updated in stock account.

FI-SD Integration: The integration is done in T-code VKOA

1. Sales Order Created

---No Entry---

2. PGI done (Goods issue)

Cost of Goods Sold Dr (Configured in OBYC GBB T-Key)
To Inventory Account

3. Billing document released to Accounting

Customer Account Dr.
To Sales Revenue Account (ERL T-key in Pricing procedure)

Note : The GL account is assigned to this ERL in VKOA

4. Payment Received

Bank Clearing A/c Dr
Customer A/c Cr.

Points to Know : Good to understand the pricing procedure and how the different transaction keys are used like ERL, ERS etc.

Questions and Answers for SAP Financial

Wed, 30 Jul 2008 17:11:00 +0000

Q1-What are adjustment postings and its use? Give t.codes and paths if possible?

Answer: fb50,f-02 and others could be used for adjustments. These adjustments are to correct any financial representation that has already been booked into the accounts.

Q2-Suppose I have purchased goods of 10 units(raw materials or semi-finished goods) worth Rs10000 from vendor A (suppose) and also made payment for the same. Now during the manufacturing process, it was observed that 3 units are defective, now my question is how do we deal with the defective units in SAP as I have already made payment for the 10 units(i.e Rs10000).

Answer: If you have a GRN against these materials, then the same can be return delivered. An appropriate movement type needs to be configured for the same. As for the payment, raise a credit note on the vendor.

* Using Debit Memo you can get the money for defective 3 units. *-- Gnan Eswari

Q.3-We always copy company code or we can create manually also? If possible give reasons also.

Answer: There are loads of tables that get copied over when copying co codes. This might be incomplete in a manual copy, and hence the manual route is not advisable.

Q.4-In case of APP, when bank master data updated?

Q.5-Suppose in 2004 I have depreciation key 'AB&in 2005 depreciation key I have changed to"CD". In what way my balances would be affected like balances of depreciation,accumulated depreciation,assets etc.

Answer: The difference in the depreciation that is posted already, and what should be posted with historical effect will be posted in the current accounting period.

Q.6 How many chart of accounts can be assigned to company code we can assign company code to chart of account through OB62? Now my question is in what way we can assign three types of chart of account to company code in one transaction code (I might be wrong plz correct me)

Answer: Three, although the group and country chart of accounts are optional. The group chart of accounts is assigned to the
operational chart of accounts, and the only mandatory CoA is the Operational CoA.

Q.7 How many financial statement versions can be assigned to co.code?

Answer: As many FSVs as you want can be assigned to the co code i.e. 1:n as of Co Code: FSV.

I have created Company Code and all other configuration related to the CCode. Also in MM I have created purchase order, created vendor, material etc. I couldn't activate the PO due to the following error messages in red:

**1. MAINTAIN TOLERANCE LIMITS FOR TOLERANCE KEY PE ACCOUNT ASSIGNMENT
2. CONTROL INDICATORS FOR CONTROLLING AREA DO NOT EXIST.**

I have assigned controlling area to company code and I could see the controlling area in existance via master file and gl verification.

1. MAINTAIN TOLERANCE LIMITS FOR TOLERANCE KEY PE ACCOUNT ASSIGNMENT ----> Please follow this link --> SPRO ---> MM---> Purchasing --> Purchase Order --> Set Tolerance limits for price variance --> Here you have to set for Tolerance keys PE and SE. Just copy them from std co. code.

2. CONTROL INDICATORS FOR CONTROLLING AREA DO NOT EXIST. ---->

In Controlling --> General Controlling --> Maintain Controlling Area --> Maintain Controlling Area --> Activate Components/Control Indicators --> You need to check if you want to activate the order management/activity based costing/commitment management etc.

[Questionnaire with Answers for SAP FI](#)

Wed, 30 Jul 2008 17:10:00 +0000

What is the difference between company and company code?
A company is the organizational unit used in the legal consolidation module to roll up financial statements of several company codes.
The Company Code is the smallest organizational ! unit for which a complete self-contained set of accounts can be drawn up for purposes of external reporting.

How many chart of accounts can be attached to a company code?
One or more Operative Chart of Accounts can be assigned to a company code.

A COA must be aasigned to a company code. This COA is the operative COA and is used in both FI and CO. One Chart of Account can be assigned to many Company codes i.e., Multiple company codes can either share the same or have separate COA. But a company code (Country specific Company code or International Company code) can have a country specific COA also along with Operative COA. The link between the regular COA and the country COA appears in the alternate number field of the G/L master record.

Eg: If a company's subdidiaries are located in both US & Mexico. We need to configure 2 Company codes - one for US and another for Mexico,for eg U100 and M100. The same way we create 2 COA's one for US & one for Mexico, USCA and MXCA. Mexico has different govt reporting requirements than the US so we will need to define a company code specific to Country Mexico and also create a country specific COA to be used, in addition to normal COA. In tcode OBY6(Comp Code Global Parameters) of CC M100 we define normal COA i.e.,USCA in Chart of Accounts field and MXCA in Country Chart/Accts field.

What are substitutions and validations? What is the precedent?
Validations are used to check settings and return a message if the prerequisite check condition is met.
Substitutions are similar to validations; they actually replace and fill in field values behind the scenes without the user's knowledge unlike validations that create on-screen msgs to the user.

What is a controlling area?
The Controlling Area is the central organizational unit within CO module. It is representative of a contained Cost Accounting envt where costs and revenues can be

managed.

Define relationship between controlling area and company code?
A controlling area may include one or more company codes which must use the same operative chart of accounts as the controlling area. A Controlling Area can contain multiple company code assignments but a single company code can be assigned to only one controlling area.

What is a fiscal year variant?
Fiscal Year is a period of 12 months and SAP provides 4 special periods to posting adjustment Entries. Fiscal year determines posting periods. Posting periods are used to assign business transactions. Fiscal year may be year dependent or year independent.

What are special periods used for?
The Special periods in a fiscal year variant can be used for things like posting audit or tax adjustments to a closed fiscal year.

What do you mean by year dependent in fiscal year variants?
Year Dependent: the financial year is same as calendar year. Starting from 1st Jan to 31st Dec (where posting periods and the calendar months are equal)
Year Independent: the financial year is different from calendar year Starting from 1st April to 31st March (where the posting period months are not equal to calendar year months)

What are shortened fiscal year? When are they used?
Shortened Fiscal Year: a financial year, which has less than 12 periods.

What are posting periods?
The Posting period variant controls which posting periods, both normal and special, are open for each company code. It is possible to have a different posting period variant for each company code in the organization. The posting period is independent of the fiscal year variant.

What are document types and what are they used for?
Document type is the identifier of differentt account transactions like SA for G/L,AA for Asset Accounting etc.The doc. Types controls things like type of the account that can be posted to, the number range assigned to it, and required doc header fields.

How are tolerance group for employees used?
Tolerance group stores Posting amount defaults. Tolerance groups are assigned to User ID's that ensures only authorized persons can make postings.

What are posting keys? State the purpose of defining posting keys?
Posting keys determine whether a line item entry is a debit or a credit as well as the

possible field status for the transaction. Posting keys are SAP delivered. If u want changes like making additional fields optional on payment type posting keys then the best possible action is to copy the posting key that needs to be modified and then modify it.

What are field status groups?
Field status groups control the additional account assignments and other fields that can be posted at the line item level for a G/L account.

1. Where to assign activity type in cost centers? OR how to link cost centers & activity types?

>> There is no direct assignment. You plan the output for a cost center first in kp26. Then you've to plan the value of that cost center which you budget for a period in kp06. Planned Activity expenditure / Planned Actvty qty gives yoa planned act rate which you can use to valuate your activity confirmations in mfg ordrs. You can also define your own prices,but you have to run the price revaluation if you want to revaluate your actual activity prices.

2. For stat. key figure what is the significance of sender & receiver cost elements & cost centers?

>> Stat key fig are not real account assignments. In simple traditionl terms it is the base to allocate or define praportions with which the cost is allocated. SKFs are used to calculate the debit on a receiver object. These values can be used for assessing common costs which are used by all the other cost centers.

3. How SKF works .. Kindly give me T Codes Also.

>> You create & plan SKF.
Create using KK01 & PLAN the parameters of SKF in KP46

SAP Tips by: Dhiraj

1. Does any one know what is Software life cycle, it was a question asked in an interview.

2. In GL master we have a option "Balance in local currency" and "Account currency". What does it mean?

3. In movement type(MM), what is value & quantity string I know it updates values and quantities in GL with mix of valuvation class, transaction key modifier and GL A/c. But how does it work when doing a mvt type?

4. In FI when doing Special GL transaction what determines the fields statues of the screen and why do we have so many screens followed by it. Is it determined by

Posting Keys? is it to determine Account type for which we are using the Special GL and debit and credit?

Q: Software Life Cycle,

Ans: it is nothing but Road Map - five phases like, Project Preparation, Blue print, Realisation, Final preparation and Go-live support.

Q: In GL master we have a option "Balance in local currency" and "Account currency".What does it mean?

Ans: Account currency is that the GL account in which currency do you want to maintain. if you decided that you want maintain in company code currency, you can post any currency in that account.
If not, you want to maintain separate currency for that GL then exchange rate difference will come because the conversion rate.

Balance in local currency - some GL account can't be maintain on open item basis and can't in foreign currency like clearing account and discount account etc., in such case you can assign this indicator to show the balance in local currency.

Q. In movement type(MM), what is value & quantity string I know it updates values and quantities in GL with mix of valuvation class, transaction key modifier and GL A/c. But how does it work when doing a mvt type?

Ans: Basically, the system does not know which GL has to be updated with what. here, we are giving a direction to the system to update the data.

What you said is correct, the system will update the value and qty in the material master. You would have seen some more fields also, like Movement indicator, consumption, value string and transaction event key etc.,

While creating a PO, the system will take the Movement type as a base, with MT, it will identify the MI(movement indicator - used to define whether it is goods movement for production order, purchase order, delivery note etc), and it will identify the consumption,(like it is assets, or consumption or sales order) and it will identify the value string (it is must to assigned to movement type, through allocation of value string to movement type, system will automatically identify the GL) and it will post the entry (dr/cr)in the GL based on the transaction and event key figure which is used to determine the debit and credit entry of a GL

1. Whether any FI doccument will be created during PO(Purchase order)? If please mention the entry also.

2. What factors differentiates from one dunning level and other dunning level?
3. APP There will be many banks in a house bank. If the payment should be maid from particular bank GL account. Where it is need to configured.
4. What are various types of servers in SAP R/3
5. Can anybody explain me FI-MM integartion.pl explain in detail
i. movement types
ii. account class
iii. material types
6. Maximum no. of dunning levels are created?
7. In how many ways APP is configured
8. What is diff between AAM, Recurring entries, Sample doccument?

Find here with the answers for your questions

1.Whether any FI document will be created during PO(Purchase order)?If pl mention the entry also?

Ans: There is no document that is created in FI side during PO. But in controlling there can be a commitment posting to a Cost Center. The offsetting entry is posted at the time of GR.

2.What factors differentiates from one dunning level and other dunning level

Ans: The most important thing that differentiates the dunning levels are the dunning texts. The dunning text defines the urgency of the dunning notice. The other things can be the dunning charges, minimum & maximum amounts etc.

3.APP

There will be many banks in a house bank. If the payment should be maid from particular bank GL account. Where it is configured.

Ans: There can be several accounts in the same house bank. We should assign the GL accounts exclusively at the time of creating the Bank master data and the bank accounts. Accordingly we can do the bank determination in FBZP for the individual banks and the corresponding sub accounts.

Tr code for Defining bank : FI12.

4.What are various types of servers in SAP R/3?

Ans: The Typical SAP landscape looks something like figure 1.4 below:

5.can anybody explain me FI-MM integartion.pl explain in detail

i. Movement types:

Classification key indicating the type of material movement (for example, goods receipt, goods issue, physical stock transfer).

The movement type enables the system to find predefined posting rules determining how the accounts of the financial accounting system (stock and consumption accounts) are to be posted and how the stock fields in the material master record are to be updated.

ii. Valuation class

Assignment of a material to a group of G/L accounts

Along with other factors, the valuation class determines the G/L accounts that are updated as a result of a valuation-relevant transaction or event, such as a goods movement.

The valuation class makes it possible to:

- Post the stock values of materials of the same material type to different G/L accounts
- Post the stock values of materials of different material types to the same G/L account

iii. Transaction/Event Key

Key allowing the user to differentiate between the various transactions and events (such as physical inventory transactions and goods movements) that occur within the field of inventory management.

The transaction/event type controls the filing/storage of documents and the assignment of document numbers.

iv. Material Type

Groups together materials with the same basic attributes, for example, raw materials, semifinished products, or finished products.

When creating a material master record, you must assign the material to a material type. The material type you choose determines:

- Whether the material is intended for a specific purpose, for example, as a configurable
material or process material
- Whether the material number can be assigned internally or externally
- The number range from which the material number is drawn
- Which screens appear and in what sequence

- Which user department data you may enter
- What procurement type the material has; that is, whether it is manufactured in-house or
procured externally, or both

Together with the plant, the material type determines the material's inventory management requirement, that is:

- Whether changes in quantity are updated in the material master record
- Whether changes in value are also updated in the stock accounts in financial accounting

6.Maximum no. of dunning levels are created?

Ans: 9 levels maximum.

7.In how many ways APP is configured?

Tr Code: FBZP

8.What is diff between AAM,Recurring entries,Sample doccument?

Account Assignment Model:

A reference for document entry that provides default values for posting business transactions. An account assignment model can contain any number of G/L account items and can be changed or supplemented at any time. In contrast to sample documents, the G/L account items for account assignment models may be incomplete.

Recurring Entries:

A periodically recurring posting made by the recurring entry program on the basis of recurring entry original documents.

The procedure is comparable with a standing order by which banks are authorized to debit rent payments, payment contributions or loan repayments.

Sample Documents:

Special type of reference document. Data from this document is used to create default entries on the accounting document entry screen.

Unlike an accounting document, a sample document does not update transaction figures but merely serves as a data source for an accounting document.

1. There is "company" field in the Company Code global settings. The R/3 help says that it is being used for consolidation. We can use Group Chart of account to do the same.
What is the significance of this field?
What is different between company & company code?

2. When we copy the COA, only one Fin Stat Version is being copied. A COA can have many Fin Stat Version. Why copying of COA allows only one Fin St Ver?

3. What are the information that are not copied to new company code when we copy company code?

4. Whether one group chart of account can be assigned to 2 Operational charts. For Eg. INTA and INTB is being used by group of company as OCA. Whether GCA GRP can be assigned to INTA and INTB?

1A). **Company is an organizational unit which is generally used in the legal consolidation to roll up financial statements of several company codes.** A company can include one or more company codes. If we are going for Consolidation , we need to enter the 6 character alphanumeric company identifier that relates to this company code.

Company Codes within a Company must use the same chart of accounts and fiscal year. And for consolidation purpose we use Group COA wherein we link the Operating COA thru entering the GL account no. of the Group COA in the GL Account of the Operating COA.

2A). A financial statement version corresponds to the chart of accounts and wherein Individual (operational) accounts are assigned to the corresponding FS item on the lowest level of this version. But as for the rollup of Accounts is not possible in all the FSV which can be copied, n rather can update manually n create multiple FSVs if necessary depending on the Financial Statements which are necessary for the Organisation.

3A). All the Organizational units (Global Data) for a company code will b copied to new company code upon using the copy function except for the transactional data.

4A). Yes, Group COA can be assigned i.e., the GL A/c.No. is linked to the GL Accounts of the both Operating COA . That means Group COA consists of Unique set of Accounts which can be linked to Op.COA –1 and Op.COA –2.

Ans: Q.No.1. In the SAP system, consolidation functions in financial accounting are based on companies. A company can comprise one or more company codes. for example: Company A have 4 company codes which is existing in different state and /

or country. When Company A wants to consolidated the accounts, it will give the common list of accounts which in turn called group chart of accounts. Group chart of account is used to define/ list the GL account uniformly for all company codes.

Ans: Q.No.2. In SAP R/3 system, will allow only one financial statement version for single COA which you need to assign the same while copying the COA. T.code OBY7

Ans: Q.No.3. When you want to create FYV, PPV, COA etc for new company code which is as same as existing company code, then you can copy all the information from the source company code to the target company else whatever is required as per the new company code requirement you can only copy the same, rest you can create as per the requirement. for example Fiscal year for new company code may be shortented fiscal year which is differ from the existing company code. In this case, fiscal year for new company code you have to create and assign it to company code.

Ans: Q.No.4. Operational chart of accounts is something differ from the Group chart of accounts but Group chart of account can be assigned to Operating chart of account 1 and 2 through GL account no.

Operating chart of accounts: The operating chart of accounts contains the GL accounts that you use for posting in your company code during daily activities. Financial accounting and controlling both use this chart of accounts. You have to assign an operating chart of account to a company code.

Group chart of accounts: The group chart of accounts contains the GL accounts that are used by the entire corporate group. This allows the company to provide reports for the entire corporate group.

How do I know which target cost version we are using?

To find out which version is used for your Target Cost, try this menu path

IMG > Controlling -> Product Cost Controlling -> Cost Object Controlling -> Product Cost by Order -> Period-end Closing -> Variance Calculation -> Define Target Cost Versions (tcode OKV6).

How do you change the "Input tax code - Assets without input tax" value for a company in Asset Accounting? Technically, how do you change field MWSKZVA field in table T093C? TIA.

You can used transaction 'OBCL'.

Via customizing: Asset accounting -> Integration with general ledger -> Assign input

tax indicator for non-taxable acquisitions

Require GR & IV report

Is there any report on GR pending for IV?

You could try executing program RFWERE00, without postings.
This is the same program which is used for period end closing- regrouping of
GR/IR...but for only a report do not create postings.

or

May be transaction MB5S can help you out.

Retained Profit Account

**After you run the GL balance carry forward, you only manage to know the
balance carry forward for the retained profit account but you don't how much is
actually post to the particular account. You have try almost all of the standard
report but still can't find any report that can show you the figure.**

The balance carried forward is only a 'calculated' figure and not a 'posted' figure. The
break-up of the retained earnings figure is available when you run the balance carried
forward report.
You can also derive the balance by selecting only the P&L Accounts for the relevant
period. The net balance of these accounts should equal the retained earnings account.

ACH payment configuration

**Based on 4.0B. Is it possible to configure the system for ACH payments or do we
need to upgrade?**

You can use RFFOUS_T to produce an ACH file. You may have to use user exits to
write header and trailer records. Please read documentation on this program and it is
self-explanatory.

Locking of Planning Data in Profit Center Accounting

How to lock planning data in profit center accounting.

In 4.6 b the transaction is S_ALR_87004395 - Maintain Versions you can lock
versions for each fiscal year

Changes in vendor master

Is there a report which shows changes in vendor master data.

Not only for one like MK04 or XK04 but for a range like all changes in vendors per ccode.
(should be similar to customer master transdaction OV51)

You can used report "RFKABL00".

In the accounts payable reporting menu this program can be found via:
Accounts payable -> Adequacy and documentation -> Master data -> Display of vendor changes

(depending on your SAP version of course)

Bank Statement Upload

How to used the program RFEBKATX? This creates two files STATE.TXT and ITEM.TXT.
How are these files imported into SAP?

Try using program RFEBKA00 to upload the two files.

- one is the header file containing the House bank & account information along with the date and the statement number
- the other is the item details.

[FI Errors and Probable Solutions](#)

Wed, 30 Jul 2008 17:08:00 +0000

These are some of the issue for which probable solutions are given, hope they are helpful :

Scenario 1:
I have configured FBZP, Fi12 for house bank. But when I am doing payment run in F110 I am getting following error:

Company codes X1YZ/X1YZ do not appear in proposal 05/03/2006 REMI2.

Diagnosis
No data exists for the specified paying company code X1YZ and the specified sending company code X1YZ in payment proposal 05/03/2006 REMI2.

System response
The payment proposal cannot be edited.

Procedure

Check the flow trace and payment proposal list in order to determine why the specified company codes are not contained in the proposal

Solution :
* That's generic error for payment run, check whether there are any due items as on date (tcode fbl1n). You can also change the baseline date there and rerun it. if you still get same error.. Check the proposal log, you will find the reason.

* Try to see first whether any open items exist. By using FBL1N.

Scenario 2:
How to make the payment through automatic payment program, through F-110 .What are the prerequisites?

Solution :
For Down payments to be paid using APP we have create a Down Payment request F-47.

Scenario 3:
While doing APP, after, " the payment proposal has been created message " if edit proposal is selected, I am getting the error as "Company code ABC/ABC do no appear in the proposal "

Solution :
This type of error comes when your Payment proposal doesn't have any items to process. Check the parameters and ensure invoices are due as on run date.

Scenario 4 :
While posting customer invoice (FB70) why system asks for G/L account? As per accounting rules customer is debited and Customer reconciliation a/c is credited that ends double entry book keeping rule. Why one more G/L account on top of Recon a/c, which is posted automatically?

Solution :
* Entry gets posted to Customer a/c through reconciliation account. You have to give a GL a/c for revenue.

Your entry would be
Customer (Reconciliation a/c) Dr
To Revenue Cr

* Reconciliation is a fictious entry so you cannot consider as an entry to be entered by the user. This rule is derived from the fact that 'we cannot enter/post directly to RECON account'.

That is why system needs a GL account to make the account balance as zero. Manual

entry could be:

Customer a/c Dr
To Domestic Sales a/c
(Sales invoiced posted)

Recon entry is automatically made once you post this entry since you have configured your RECON in the IMG.

Scenario 5 :
I am unable to figure out how to attach my GL Accounts to my company code [copied chart of accounts, have my own company code, assigned my company code to the chart of accounts].

Solution :
You can attach the GL Accounts by just filling the details in the company code segment of the GL A/c. Hence you can use that gl a/c for your co code.
But that would be individually creating the accounts. Right?? How about creating all accounts at one shot. Create in FS00

Scenario 6 :
Difference between Standard Hierarchy and Alternate Hierarchy.

Solution :
Standard Hierarchy is basic structure of company but alternative hierarchy is just for reporting or temporary usage.

Scenario 7:
I have created depreciation keys (diminishing balance) and assigned to asset classes respectively. But at the time of asset master creation the system ask for Useful Life of the asset while my understanding is that in diminishing balance method there is useful life, just percentage is defined.

Solution :
Useful life is required for depreciation change. Normally a company with WDV depreciation may want to write off its assets which have crossed their useful life in 2 or 3 installments. This is achieved by depreciation change, where after useful life, a new method takes over.

Scenario 8 :
I have some conceptual problem in Internal Order.

Solution :
Internal order can only take a statistical posting & cost centre shall take a true posting when the relevant internal order is defined as statistical I/O IN T. code KO01(CONTROL DATA) tab. So while making a posting in FB50 and assigning both

I/O & COST CENTRE as relevant cost object in the transaction you shall get the stated status of these 2 cost object.

Scenario 9 :
In fb50, in the details tab, only if I tick 'calculate tax' will the tax get calculated. Our user wants this to happen always (by default), i.e. he does not want to tick this for each transaction. Is there any setup to be done for the tax to get calculated always?

Solution :
Even now you are not clear. T_Code FB50 is used for posting GL account only. I fail to understand how you can calculate tax which is generally from purchase / vendor or Sales / Customer oriented through FB50.

In case of local distribution, if we forget to pay taxes on certain items and we need to pass tax entries, then such a case is needed. This can be achieved thru default parameter id for that particular user through transaction code SU3.

In SU3, in Parameters Tab put "XTX" in Parameter ID column and in Parameter Value column put "X".

Scenario 10 :
We have an issue here where by the system is calculating the tax for an invoice with a wrong tax base amount. How do i change the tax base amount? I get the tax rates from VERTEX and they are showing right. Where does the system pull this tax base amount for an Invoice and how can I change it.

Solution :
Kindly check this:
spro - financial accounting - f.a global setting - with holding setting - extended with holding setting -- calculation -- with holding tax type .

Check your withholding tax type, go in it and check the setting.

[SAP FI/CO Sample Questions and Answers 2](#)

Wed, 30 Jul 2008 17:08:00 +0000

1. Since the line item display takes up additional system resources, you should only use it if there is no other way of looking at the line items. So, you should not activate the line item display for the following accounts (Note: we can have more than one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct):

a) [ ] P+L Statement.
b) [ ] Reconciliation.

c) [ ] Revenue.
d) [ ] Material Stock.
e) [ ] Tax.

2. Consider the following statements:

2.1. Accounts with open item management must have line item display activated.
2.2. You can activate or deactivate open item management everytime, even if the account hasnÂ't a zero balance.
2.3. You can select both local and foreign currencies as account currency.
2.4. If the account is the local currency, the account can only be posted to this currency.
2.5. When using the Â"Only Balances in Local CurrencyÂ" indicator in the master data record, transaction figures are only managed for amounts translated into local currency.

Which of the above statements are true (Note: we can have more than one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct)?
a) [ ] 2.1.
b) [ ] 2.2.
c) [ ] 2.3.
d) [ ] 2.4.
e) [ ] 2.5.

3. True or false?

3.1. The "Only Balances in Local Currency" indicator must not be set in reconciliation accounts for customers or vendors.
a) [ ] True. b) [ ] False.

3.2. The "Only Balances in Local Currency" indicator is usually set in balance sheet accounts that are not managed in foreign currencies and not managed on an open item basis.
a) [ ] True. b) [ ] False.

3.3. Accounts with a foreign currency as an account currency can be posted to any currency.
a) [ ] True. b) [ ] False.

3.4. You can use a group chart of accounts for internal purposes.
a) [ ] True. b) [ ] False.

3.5. The usage of a financial statement version for the group chart of accounts is optional.
a) [ ] True. b) [ ] False.

4. What is the disadvantage of using the group chart of accounts (Please choose the correct sentence)?

a) [ ] Because changes to existing G/L Accounts are effective as soon as they have been saved and could have extensive consequences.
b) [ ] Because accounts with the account currency as local currency can only be posted to this local currency.
c) [ ] Because the company codes use different operational chart of accounts, you cannot carry out cross-company code controlling.
d) [ ] Because the group chart of accounts must be assigned to each operational chart of accounts.
e) [ ] Because you must enter the group account number in the chart of acounts segment of the operational account.

5. Consider the following statements:

5.1. You cannot use the country chart of accounts if you desire to use the cross-company code controlling.
5.2. The disadvantage of using country chart of accounts is the accounting clerks who may be familiar with the country chart of accounts first have to get used to using the operational chart of accounts.
5.3. Reconciliation accounts are updated on a daily basis.

Which of them are false (Please choose the correct sentence)?

a) [ ] 5.1 and 5.2.
b) [ ] 5.1 and 5.3.
c) [ ] 5.2 and 5.3.
d) [ ] all of them.
e) [ ] none of them.

6. Which are the segments of the SD view of the customer account master data (Note: we can have more than one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct)?

a) [ ] Client.
b) [ ] Company Code.
c) [ ] Controlling Area.
d) [ ] Sales Area.
e) [ ] Purchasing Organization.

7. Which are the segments of the MM view of the customer account master data (Note: we can have more than one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct)?

a) [ ] Client.
b) [ ] Company Code.

c) [ ] Controlling Area.
d) [ ] Sales Area.
e) [ ] Purchasing Organization.

8. What is the segment that makes complete both customer and vendor accounts (Please choose the correct sentence)?

a) [ ] Client.
b) [ ] Company Code.
c) [ ] Controlling Area.
d) [ ] Sales Area.
e) [ ] Purchasing Organization.

9. What characteristics are configured as standard for every customer/vendor account (Note: we can have more than one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct)?

a) [ ] Line Item Display.
b) [ ] Company Code.
c) [ ] Currency.
d) [ ] Open Item Management.
e) [ ] Purchasing Organization.

10. Consider the following statements:

10.1. Number ranges for customer/vendor accounts can overlap.
10.2. An one-time account is a special customer/vendor master record which a company rarely do business.
10.3. The account group is used to control the fields displayed in the master record.
10.4. If you enter an alternative payer, the amount to clear the open items due in the account is paid by the alternative payer.
10.5. One number range can only be assigned to one account group.

Which of the above statements are true (Note: we can have more than one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct)?

a) [ ] 10.1.
b) [ ] 10.2.
c) [ ] 10.3.
d) [ ] 10.4.
e) [ ] 10.5.

11. True or false?

11.1. For every bank that is used in the system (for example, as a house bank or as a customer/vendor bank) you have to create a bank master record.

a) [ ] True. b) [ ] False.

11.2. Banks that are used by your company are defined as house banks.a) [ ] True. b) [ ] False.

11.3. You cannot create bank master data when entering bank information in the customer or vendor master record.
a) [ ] True. b) [ ] False.

11.4. Bank Account and G/L Account are the same master data object.
a) [ ] True. b) [ ] False.

11.5. Customers that use the lockbox function can create a batch input session that automatically updates customer banking information in the master record.
a) [ ] True. b) [ ] False.

12. Consider the following statements:

12.1. The system can assign the document numbers or the user can assign the number during document entry.
12.1. A business transaction creates only one document.
12.3. Document types are defined at company code level.
12.4. Number ranges for document numbers and account types defined for postings are defined by the document types.
12.5. Document types also define whether invoices are posted with the net procedure.

Choose the correct option:

a) [ ] 12.1, 12.4 and 12.5 are correct.
b) [ ] 12.2, 12.4 and 12.5 are correct.
c) [ ] 12.3, 12.4 and 12.5 are correct.
d) [ ] 12.1, 12.3 and 12.4 are correct.
e) [ ] 12.1, 12.2 and 12.5 are correct.

13. What do the posting keys specify (Note: we can have more than one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct)?

a) [ ] Whether the line item is connected to a payment transaction or not.
b) [ ] Whether the posting is sales-relevant and the sales figure of the account is to be updated by the transaction, for example, by the posting of a customer invoice.
c) [ ] Whether the line items contain "credit" or "debit" values.
d) [ ] Whether the line items are valid for a business transaction.
e) [ ] Whether the accounts are allowed for posting.

14. Consider the following statements:

14.1. A company code must be assigned to a posting period variant to have the control for posting periods.
14.2.'+' symbol represents all account types in the posting period customizing screen.
14.3. The account interval in the posting period customizing screen can be both G/L and subledger accounts.
14.4. The maximum amounts are defined per company code in "tolerance groups".
14.5. It is not possible to assign tolerance groups to user logon ID's.

Choose the correct option:

a) [ ] 14.1, 14.4 and 14.5 are correct.
b) [ ] 14.2, 14.4 and 14.5 are correct.
c) [ ] 14.3, 14.4 and 14.5 are correct.
d) [ ] 14.1, 14.2 and 14.4 are correct.
e) [ ] 14.1, 14.2 and 14.5 are correct.

15. What fields of a FI Document Header section can be changed after a document has already been posted (Note: we can have more than one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct)?

a) [ ] Fiscal Year.
b) [ ] Reference Number.
c) [ ] Text fields.
d) [ ] Header text.
e) [ ] Posting date.

16. About the change control, what conditions below are applicable (Note: we can have more than one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct)?

16.1. The posting period is already closed.
16.2. The line item is not yet cleared.
16.3. The document is a credit memo for an invoice.
16.4. The document is not a credit memo from a down payment.
16.5. The line item is either a debit in a customer account or a credit in a vendor account.

a) [ ] 16.1.
b) [ ] 16.2.
c) [ ] 16.3.
d) [ ] 16.4.
e) [ ] 16.5.

17. What are the prerequisites to enable negative postings (Note: we can have more than one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct)?

a) [ ] You have to define reversal reasons for negative reversal.
b) [ ] You have to ensure company code permits negative postings.

c) [ ] You have to define the document type that explicitly allows negative postings.
d) [ ] You have to use cleared items.
e) [ ] You have to reset cleared items.

18. What is the purpose of the terms of payment (Please choose the correct sentence)?

a) [ ] Calculate a cash discount and invoice due date.
b) [ ] Calculate the tax amounts.
c) [ ] Enable the cross-company code transactions.
d) [ ] Define the baseline date.
e) [ ] Calculate only the required conditions for SD invoices.

19. Consider the following statements:

19.1. Terms of payments are copied from invoice to credit memos when they are linked to.
19.2. Inserting a Â"VÂ" in the invoice reference field during document entry means the terms of payment are activated in the non-invoice-related credit memos.
19.3. The account type field in terms of payment basic data screen should be defined separately, to prevent any done change in the term of payment.
19.4. The system cannot define the splitment of an installment payment, at least you define it in the terms of payment.
19.5. The day limits define the dates of the cash discount periods.

Which of the statements above is false (Please choose the correct sentence)?

a) [ ] 19.1.
b) [ ] 19.2.
c) [ ] 19.3.
d) [ ] 19.4.
e) [ ] 19.5.

20. True or false?
20.1. SAP supports tax on sales and purchases, US sales tax, additional taxes and withholding tax as tax systems for different countries.
a) [ ] True. b) [ ] False.
20.2. Only national level of taxation is allowed in the R/3 system.
a) [ ] True. b) [ ] False.
20.3. A tax calculation procedure is assigned to every company code for carrying out tax calculations.
a) [ ] True. b) [ ] False.
20.4.A jurisdiction code is a combination of the codes of tax authorities that tax movements of goods and use their own tax rates.
a) [ ] True. b) [ ] False.
20.5. If you desire to post manual tax postings, you have to flag the "Post Automatically Only" field of the account master record.

a) [ ] True. b) [ ] False

1. About evolution in the world of business, we can affirmate that (Please choose the correct sentence):

a) [ ] The internet revolution could turn available to companies the use of ERP functionality.
b) [ ] The next generation of Â"new dimensionÂ" products appeared taking functionality out of the company, to bring value through extending the Internet Revolution.
c) [ ] The internet has driven to a collaborative environment where value is created through collaboration within business comunities.
d) [ ] In the first the companies were looking at Cost reduction and efficiency through integration of business comunities.

2. About the definition of ERP and e-business functionalities, we can say that (Note: we can have more than one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct):

a) [ ] ERP offers enterprise centric functionality (general ledger, payroll, order entry) to integrate core, internal processes.
b) [ ] ERP is mySAP Financials and mySAP HR.
c) [ ] ERP is SAP R/3, while e-business is mySAP.com.
d) [ ] About Business Model, ERP can be considered as enterprise centric and e-business, as extended and collaborative.
e) [ ] About Architecture, ERP can be considered as an integrated system and e-business, as an integrated system and an open integration platform.
f) [ ] About Processes, ERP can have them integrated, core within enterprises and collaborative, beyond company boundaries.

3. What is a SAP Business Object (Please choose the correct sentence)?

a) [ ] It is all the transaction data generated via transactions.
b) [ ] It is the instancied class of the Class Builder.
c) [ ] It is composed of tables that are related in a business context, including the related appplication programs and it is maintained in the Class Repository.
d) [ ] It is the representation of a central business object in the real world, such as an employee, sales order, purchase requisition, invoice and so on.
e) [ ] It is a sequence of dialog steps that are consistent in a business context and that belong together logically.

4. About BAPI (Business Application Programming Interface), what is true (Note: we can have more than one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct)?

a) [ ] It is a well-defined interface providing access to processes and data of business application systems.

b) [ ] BAPIs offer a stable, standardized interface for integrating third-party applications and components in the Business Framework.
c) [ ] A BAPI is assigned to one and only one business object.
d) [ ] In the R/3 Enterprise version (4.7) we can use BAPI to create an internal order inside a customized ABAP program.
e) [ ] A business object in the Business Object Repository (BOR) can have many methods from which one or several are implemented as BAPIs.

5. What can we say about ALE (Application Link Enabling, Note: we can have more than one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct)?

a) [ ] Business processes cannot be distributed using ALE.
b) [ ] The ALE concept is related to an enterprise structure with areas that have central tasks and areas with tasks that are decentralized.
c) [ ] The applications are integrated via a central database.
d) [ ] The applications are integrated via the message exchange.
e) [ ] The ALE concept supports the implementation and operation of distributed SAP applications.

6. A company code is:

a) [ ] an independent accounting entity (the smallest organization element for which a complete self-contained set of accounts can be drawn up).
b) [ ] an organizational unit in an enterprise that represents a closed system used for cost accounting purposes.
c) [ ] an organizational unit that provides an additional evaluation level for the purpose of segment reporting, for example.
d) [ ] a dependent accounting entity, according to Fiscal Year.
e) [ ] the highest level in the R/3 system hierarchy.

7. Consider the following sentences:

7.1. The variant principle is a three-step method used in R/3 to assign special properties to one or more R/3 objects.
7.2. One of the disadvantages to use variants is that it can't deal with the maintenance of properties, which are common among several business objects.
7.3. For using the variant principle, you must define the variant, populate it with values and assign it to the R/3 objects.
7.4. This principle is used for Fiscal Years, Posting Periods and so on.

Which of them is false?
a) [ ] 7.1 and 7.2.
b) [ ] 7.1 and 7.3.
c) [ ] 7.1.
d) [ ] 7.2.
e) [ ] 7.3.

8. Consider the following sentences:

8.1. A fiscal year has to be defined by means of separating business transactions into different periods.
8.2. Special periods are used for postings, which are related to the process of the year-end closing. In total, 16 special periods can be used.
8.3. The Fiscal Year variant only defines the amount of periods and their start and finish dates.
8.4. The Fiscal Year is defined as a variant, which is assigned to the chart of accounts.

Which of them are true?

a) [ ] 8.1 and 8.2.
b) [ ] 8.1 and 8.3.
c) [ ] 8.2 and 8.3.
d) [ ] 8.2 and 8.4.
e) [ ] 8.3 and 8.4.

9. What is an independent fiscal year variant (Please choose the correct sentence)?

a) [ ] It is a variant which the postings periods are only equal to the months of the year.
b) [ ] It is a variant which you can define different number of periods, according to the year.
c) [ ] It is a variant which each own fiscal year uses the same number of periods, and the postings periods always start and end at the same day of the year.
d) [ ] It is a variant which allows the use of different number of posting periods.
e) [ ] It is a variant not normally used because of its particularity.

10. Consider the following statements about currencies concepts:

10.1. The currency code identifies each currrency that will be used into R/3 system.
10.2. You have to define all the worldÂ's currency into R/3 system
10.3. Exchange rate types distinguishes the exchange rates to be considered for various purposes, such as valuation, translation, conversion, planning, etc.

Which of them is true (Note: we can have more than one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct)?

a) [ ] 10.1.
b) [ ] 10.2.
c) [ ] 10.3.
d) [ ] none of them.
e) [ ] all of them.

11. Consider the following sentences:

11.1. A base currency can be assigned to an exchange rate type.
11.2. To deal with exchange rate spreads, two very efficient combinations of the exchange rate tools are using a base currency for the average rate (M) and using the exchange rate spreads to calculate the buying and selling rates (B and G).
11.3. A base currency can be used for an average, a buying or a selling rate.
11.4. The relations between currencies have to be maintained per exchange rate type and currency pair in the translation factors.

Which of these combinations is true?

a) [ ] 11.1, 11.3 and 11.4.
b) [ ] 11.1, 11.2 and 11.4.
c) [ ] 11.2, 11.3 and 11.4.
d) [ ] 11.1, 11.2 and 11.3.
e) [ ] 11.1, 11.2, 11.3 and 11.4.

12. Consider the following sentences about the direct quotation:

12.1. It is also known as price notation.
12.2. The currency value is expressed in units of the foreign currency per unit of local currency.
12.3. For direct quotation, the prefix to indicate the rate is Â"/Â".

What is the correct option?

a) [ ] 12.1.
b) [ ] 12.2.
c) [ ] 12.3.
d) [ ] none of them.
e) [ ] all of them.

13. Consider the following sentences about the indirect quotation:

13.1. It is also known as volume notation.
13.2. The currency value is expressed in the local currency per unit of foreign currency.
13.3. For indirect quotation, there is no prefix to difference between direct quotation.

What is the correct option?

a) [ ] all of them.
b) [ ] none of them.
c) [ ] 12.3.
d) [ ] 12.2.
e) [ ] 12.1.

14. What of these alternatives are considered master data (Note: we can have more than

one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct)?

a) [ ] Chart of Accounts.
b) [ ] G/L Accounts.
c) [ ] Vendor.
d) [ ] Customer.
e) [ ] Asset.

15. What can we define into the chart of accounts customizing transaction (OB13 transaction, Note: we can have more than one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct)?

a) [ ] Description.
b) [ ] Maintenance language.
c) [ ] Length of the company code.
d) [ ] Length of the G/L account number.
e) [ ] Blocking / unblocking chart of accounts.

16. Consider the following sentences about the chart of accounts segment:

16.1. It contains the Company Code, Account number and the field status group.
16.2. Whenever you need to enter information for a company code for an account number, you have to type again the information related to chart of accounts segment.
16.3. Texts can be displayed using the program Â"Account assignment manualÂ"(RFSKTH00).
16.4. Key words facilitate the search for account numbers.

Which of these combinations are false (Note: we can have more than one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct)?

a) [ ] 16.1.
b) [ ] 16.2.
c) [ ] 16.3.
d) [ ] 16.4.
e) [ ] none of them.

17. True or false?

17.1. Every company code that needs to use an account from the assigned chart of accounts has to create its own company code segment.
a) [ ] True b) [ ] False

17.2. For P+L statement accounts, the balance is carried forward to the same account.
a) [ ] True b) [ ] False

17.3. In the chart of accounts segment, it is necessary to indicate whether the account

will be a balance sheet or a profit+loss statement account.
a) [ ] True b) [ ] False

17.4. Number intervals for G/L account master records can overlap.
a) [ ] True b) [ ] False

17.5. It is not possible to influence the appearance of an account's master data.
a) [ ] True b) [ ] False

18. Consider the following sentences about field status:

18.1. Fields which are _____ can be _____.
18.2. Fields which have an entry that _____ can be set to
_____ only (even in change mode).

Which of the options below matches the blank spaces of those sentences?

a) [ ] used/supressed for 18.1; must be changed/display for 18.2.
b) [ ] not used/supressed for 18.1; must be changed/display for 18.2.
c) [ ] not used/optional for 18.1; should not be changed/supressed for 18.2.
d) [ ] not used/supressed for 18.1; should not be changed /display for 18.2.
e) [ ] used/optional for 18.1; must be changed/display for 18.2.

19. Consider the following sentences about field status:

19.1. Fields which _____ can be made _____.
19.2. Fields that can be entered, but are not required, can be set to _____ entry.

Which of the options below matches the blank spaces of those sentences?

a) [ ] must not have an entry/optional for 19.1; supresed for 19.2.
b) [ ] must have an entry/supressed for 19.1; supresed for 19.2.
c) [ ] must have an entry/optional for 19.1; optional for 19.2.
d) [ ] must have an entry/required for 19.1; optional for 19.2.
e) [ ] must not have an entry/required for 19.1; optional for 19.2.

20. Consider the following sentences:

20.1. Reconciliation accounts are general ledger accounts assigned to the business partner master records to record all transactions in the sub-ledger.
20.2. For accounts without line item display, the most important data from the posted line items is stored in a special index table.
20.3. The account currency must be in the local currency.
20.4. Items in accounts with open item management means the G/L accounts should have a offsetting posting for a given business transaction.

Which of these are true (Please choose the correct sentence)?

a) [ ] 20.1 and 20.3.
b) [ ] 20.2 and 20.4.
c) [ ] 20.1 and 20.2.
d) [ ] 20.2 and 20.3.
e) [ ] 20.1 and 20.4.

Answers:
1. C
2. A, C, D, E.
3. D
4. A, B, C, D, E.
5. B, D, E.
6. A

Item Â"BÂ" is the definition of controlling area.
Item Â"CÂ" is the definition of business area.
Item Â"DÂ" is not any definition.
Item Â"EÂ" is the definition of client.

7. D
In fact, the main advantage of using variants is that it is easier to
maintain properties, which are common among several business objects.

8. B
9. C
10. A, C.
Most of the world's currencies are already defined into R/3 system.

11. B
Be careful: A base currency can only be used for an average rate, not for a selling or a
buying rate.

12. A
13. E
14. B, C, D, E.
A chart of accounts is a variant, which contains the structure and the basic information
about general ledger accounts.

15. A, B, D, E.
16. A, B.
17. True or false:

17.1. True.
17.2. False. For P+L statement accounts the balance is carried forward to a retained
earnings account and the P+L statement account is set to zero.

17.3. True.
17.4. True.
17.5. False. It is possible to influence the appearance of an account's master data using the field status.

18. D
19. D
20. E

Questions are answer best of my knowledge, if I am wrong, please correct me..anyone…………

1. How can be or in what way baseline date is important in Automatic Payment Program run?

The Baseline date is used to calculate the due date by taking into account the payment terms. On the APP, the baseline date helps to pick the relevant invoices for payment. During the APP run when invoices are pulled into the run, the system checks the 'Next Payment Date' before picking the invoices to be paid.

2. Please tell me the procurement cycle how it works?

Procurement cycle – a sales order is placed on a requirement made by a customer, after which it is passed on to create a purchase order (this could either happen based on the requirements on the SO, or a planned SO). the value flow gets passed on to FI at the time of goods movement. In the case of SD, the impact on FI happens only at the time of billing.

3. Difference between Depreciation ,Accumulated Depreciation and APC?
What is APC?

Depreciation – a decrease in the value of an asset due to wear and tear
Accumulated Depreciation – the total amount of depreciation calculated on a particular asset.
APC – refers to Asset transactions other than depreciation

4. What is GR/IR?What journal entries we should pass for this?

The GR/IR – the goods receipt/Invoice Receipt account is used to post to whenever goods that are not yet invoiced have been received or when invoices arrive b4 the the delivery of goods.

During the time between the invoice being created and delivery of goods, there can be a timing difference, in order to accommodate this timing difference, a GR/IR account is

maintained temporarily to record the flow .

5. What are the accounting entries take place in MM and SD?

Value from MM to FI is defined in OBYC…. on the material master the flow of values are assigned on the Costing, acctg, etc tabs where the system helps to post the necessary stock values into the appropriate GL accounts. helps to determine, the GL accounts updated when there is a movement of goods.

SD-FI - VKOA

6. Can we assign one Controlling area to two different Company Codes (but the company codes having different
fiscal years/different currencies

Company code should have same financial year, may have different currencies.

You can assign 2 or more company codes to one controlling area as long as the chart of accounts are same. Furthermore, if you have different fiscal year variant in the company code, then make sure that the number of period remain the same.

7. While posting transaction, can we give cost centre / production order at time.

Yes it is posiiable , but in such situation cost centre will be real and production order is stastical.

If you assign both cost center and Prd Order then since Prod. Order are real co object, Cost center entry would be statistical.

8. Which Master data uploads will be done?

The question is not very clear. If you are talking about CO Master data. Then Cost center need to be uploaded. You can use Data Transfer Workbench or write abap for it.

9. Can we run Payment Programe giving (Hdfc vendor detailes) City bank in Payment run programe?

Yes can be possible , this can resolved through ranking order and bank optimization in FBZP.

You use use further selection in proposal paramater, if you would like to filter the open item based on the city

10. What does document header control?

Field status.

11. After entering a document can you delete the entry? Can you change the document?
Which fields' can/not is changed?

Document header cannont be changed, after posting the document you cannot change. only if you want to change the document the reseversal entry.

12. What is a special GL transaction?

The transaction other than A/P and A/R is called the special g/l transaction for ex: Bills of exchange, Interest payable , aqusition

13. How do you reverse cleared documents?

By doing reversal posting.

14. What is base line date? Why is that used? Can this be changed?

For paymentterms it is used. base line date is the due date.

15. How many statistical objects can be selected in when you post an FI document?
Where CCtr, PCtr, OM are active?

Only two

1. Tell me about FI Organizational structure?
Ans: Client
|
Operating Concern
|
Controlling area1 Controlling Area 2
|
Co. Code 1 Co. Code 2
|
Bus area 1 Bus area2 Bus Area3 Bus Area 4

2. How many Normal and Special periods will be there in fiscal year, why do u use special periods?
Ans: 12 Normal posting period and 4 special periods are in the fiscal year which can be used for posting tax and audit adjustments to a closed fiscal year.

3.Where do you open and close periods?
Ans: PPV is used to open and close the periods based on a/c types considering GL

Accounts. Tr. Code. OB52.

4.What do you enter in Company code Global settings?

Ans: 4 digit Alphanumeric key.

Name of the company

City

Country

Currency

Language

Address

5.What is document type, and what does it control? Examples.

Ans: Document type is nothing vouchers containing line items. Several business transac! tions can be identified within a particular document type.

It controls the document number ranges.

It controls the Header part of document

IT controls the line item level of the document

Helps filing of physical document

6. What is posting key and what does it control?

Ans: These are special classification keys. Two character numerical key it controls the entry of line items.

Posting key determines Account type, Debit/credit posting, Field status of transaction.

7. What is field status group, what does it control?

Ans: FSG is mandatory field in ! GL Creation. You use this field to define which fields are displayed when you post business transactions to a G/L account.

A field may have one of the following statuses.

- Suppressed

- Display

- Optional

- Required

8. What is chart of account and how many charts of accounts can be assigned to a company?

Ans: Chart of account is a list of all G/L accounts used by one or several company codes.

For each G/L account, the chart of accounts contains the account number, account name, and the information that controls how an account functions and how a G/L account is created in a Company code.

You have to assign a chart of accounts to each company code. This chart of accounts is the Operating chart of accounts and is used for the daily postings in this company code.

You have the following options when using multiple company codes.

You can use the same chart of accounts for all company codes

If the company codes all have the same requirements for the chart of accounts set up, assign all of the individual company codes to the same chart of accounts. This could be the case if all company codes are in the same country.

In addition to the operating chart of accounts, you can use two additional charts of accounts If the individual company codes need different charts of accounts, you can assign up to two charts of accounts in addition to the operating chart of accounts. This could be the case if company codes lie in multiple countries.

The use of different charts of accounts has no effect on the balance sheet and profit and loss statement. When creating the balance sheet or the profit and loss statement, you can choose whether to balance the co! mpany codes which use different charts of accounts together or separately.

9. What does definition of a chart of account contains?
Ans: chart of account key
Name
Maintenance language
Length of the GL Account Number
Controlling Integration
Group chart of accounts (Consolidation)
Block Indicator

10. Can one COA be assigned to several companies?
Ans: yes. One COA can be assigned to several companies.

11) What is account group and what does it control?
Ans: Account group determines which fields you can configure on the G/L master record. It is necessary to have at least two one for B/S and another one for P&L a/c.
It controls the Number ranges of GL A/C.
The status of fields of the master record of GL belongs to company code area.

12) What is reconciliation account; can you directly enter documents in that a/c?
Ans: When you p! ost items to a subsidiary ledger, the system automatically posts the same data to the general ledger. Each subsidiary ledger has one or more reconciliation accounts in the general ledger.
We can't use reconciliation account for direct postings.

13) How do you control field status of GL master records and from where do you control!
Ans: Field status variant is maintained all FSGs.

14) What are the segments of GL master record?
Ans:
- COA Segment

A/C group
Nature of account
Short text
GL a/c long text
Trading partner
Group Account Number
- Company code segment
Account currency
Tax
Reconciliation a/c for a/c type
OIM,LID,FSG.

15) What does Field status group assigned to a GL master record controls?
Ans: It controls the account assignments that are made to the account. Specifically the field status group controls whether postings to cost centers, internal orders, profitability segments and so on are required, not allowed (suppressed), or optional.

16) What is Country and operational chart of account? Why do you use group chart of account?
Ans: Operational chart of account – Day to day activities It is mandatory.
Country COA – It's used for legal specific requirement of each country. It's additional and optional.
Group COA used for consolidation of Company codes. This is for group consolidation purpose.

17) What are all the segments in a Customer/Vendor master record?
Ans: Segments in Customer Segments in Vendor
- General Data segment General data segment
- Company code segment Company code segment
- Sales area segment Purchasing organization Segment

18) What is open line item management? What do you mean by clearing open line items?
Ans: Open item management is further reconciliation function. OIM allows you to display the open and cleared items and amounts in an account. OIM should be used if an offsetting entry is made for every line item posted in the account. The a/c is reconciled and cleared against another account. Ex. Salary clearing account and GR/IR Clearing account.

19) What is residual payment and part payment?
Ans: Residual payment it clears original invoice with incoming amount and create new line item for remaining outstanding amount.
Partial payment it leaves the original invoice amount and creates new
line item for incoming amount.

20) What is internal and external number ranges?
Ans: Internal Number Ranges: Doc. No will be provided by the system automatically

in serial order allotting the next available progressive number. The number must be in numerical.
External Number ranges: Doc. No will be given manually by the end user. System will not lock no automatically in this case. User can pick the number randomly. Number may be an alpha numeric.

FI/CO Interview Questions

Wed, 30 Jul 2008 17:05:00 +0000

What is APC?

APC stands for Acquisition and Production costs. Acquisition means any asset which you may acquire/ purchase externally. It includes invoice price and other related exp. Associated with it like customs, octroi, freight which you add and arrive at total cost of acquisition for capitalisation of the asset.For ex Say a computer. The total cost which you incurr for the acquisition of the computer including installation will be your APC

Production cost means any asset which is created internally within the organisation. This is normally created by means of AUC and you go on adding cost to the AUC as and when you incurr exp. for the same.For ex. say addition to the office building. Therefore APC incudes any external acquisition or internal construction of exp. which needs to be capitalised.

In OADB under 01 deprn area Acquisition & prod Cost tick is activated. *--
Marazban D. Dalal

This is umapathy, I have intereview tomorrow, if anybody have taken interview with any company, kindly let me know what the questions they will be asking, how will be the interview. How the questions will be on configuration, implementation side and other questions plz.. share with me.

Pl. prepare yourself on the following broad lines:

Implementation exp.:
Brief about the project you did: w.r.t. the main activity of the client, How many plants they had, What modules were implemented, Who were the implementers, What's the implementation team size, How many were in your module team, What's your role in the project with respect to the activities you partook in the project, The Enterprise Structure with regard to the no. of Company Codes, any Business Areas or Profit Centers defined, Cost Centers defined, What's the period of the project, When did they Go-Live?, Any issues you'd solved during 'Support' phase?

Questions on conceptual understanding:
a) SAP R/3 definition and 3-Tier Architecture
b) 'Real time integration' advantage of SAP
c) ASAP methodology
d) Solution Manager

e) Client / Company / Company Code / Business Area
f) Business Area vs Profit Center Approach
g) How effective will be the Financial Statements generated through Business Areas
h) With Holding Taxes vs Extended WHT
i) Field Status Concepts (G/L master fields controlled through Account Group and Document entry through Field Status Group set in the G/L master)
j) Special G/L transactions
k) Open item management
l) Reconciliation Accounts
m) Subsidiary Ledgers
n) Sort key
o) Negative Postings Allowed
p) Special periods
q) Only balances in local currency
r) Important Posting keys for G/L, A/R, A/P, AA, Stock Entries
s) Assessment vs Distribution
t) Org. Structure for FI
u) Org. Structure for CO
v) Product Costing: How the values flow in the system

Configuration:
a) Extended With Holding Taxes configuration steps – right from creation of WH Tax Types, Codes to Annual Return
b) FI-MM Integration (OBYC configuration with particular reference to Off-Setting entries)
c) FI-SD integration
d) Down Payments transactions
e) Interest – Balances / Arrears
f) Asset Accounting: Asset Class, Main Asset, Sub-Asset, Group Asset, Dep. Areas, Dep. Key, Transaction No.s (100- External acquisition, 210 – Retirement with Revenue, etc.), Imp. Transaction Codes.

General questions:
a) Educational Background
b) What influenced you to go in for SAP career?
c) Functional Career
d) Present earnings vs Expected pay
e) Inclination to relocate

Employee Trip in SAP FICO

Thu, 24 Jul 2008 18:54:00 +0000

Definition

An employee trip is a business trip taken by an employee. A business trip is an employee's

change of location, including the trip to and from another location, due to a temporary external activity.

Use

The employee trip is used for planning, account assignments and accounting of the trip costs incurred as a result of an external activity.

Structure

An employee trip is made up of trip facts , trip costs assignment specifications, trip accounting results, a trip transfer amount and a trip status .

The trip facts are the documentary or *Travel Accounting*-relevant information regarding a trip.

Trip costs assignments can be specified for an employee trip or for individual trip facts.

The travel accounting results and the trip transfer amount are created by Travel Accounting from the trip facts.

The trip status represents the processing stage of a trip, which determines whether or not certain travel-specific business processes are permitted.

Integration

A business trip can be caused, for example, by *Personnel Development* (HR) or *Shift Planning* (HR). You can forward the accounting results produced by *Travel Accounting* for proper posting to *Financial Accounting* (FI) and to *Payroll Accounting* (HR) for tax calculation.

You can reimburse the trip transfer amounts to the employee via *Financial Accounting* (FI), *Payroll Accounting* (HR), or via data medium exchange.

You can forward the trip costs assignment specifications for internal cost accounting to *Controlling* (CO) or for cash budget management to *Funds Management* (FM).

Refer to

Trip Facts

Trip Costs Assignment Specifications

Travel Accounting

Trip Status

[The Overall Process of Travel Management in SAP FICO](#)

Thu, 24 Jul 2008 18:53:00 +0000

Purpose

***With the** R/3 Travel Management application component, you can perform all of the business processes involved with a business trip efficiently and reliably in one single process.* The goal of this process is the complete and integrated administration of travel expenses from travel planning to correct taxation in Payroll Accounting (HR), correct posting in Financial Accounting (FI), and clearing in Controlling (CO) or Funds Management (FM) according to the allocation-by-cause principle.

Within the process, using the *Travel Planning* component, you can plan business trips quickly and easily, record the basic trip facts and book travel services. After the trips have been taken, using the *Travel Accounting* component, you can supplement the remaining trip facts, account the trip costs and transfer the accounting results to Financial Accounting, Controlling, Funds Management, and, for possible calculation of taxes, to Payroll Accounting for further processing. As a result of the integration of all of these process segments in one single process, which is extensively controlled and logged by the R/3 System, the overall processing of business trips is significantly streamlined, reducing costs.

Process Flow

The overall process can last a relatively long time, with the actual trip representing the focal point of this process. The *Travel Management* process can be carried out with or without integration of *Travel Planning* in *Travel Accounting*.

Travel Management **with Travel Planning (components *Travel Planning* and *Travel Accounting*)**	*Travel Management* **without Travel Planning (component *Travel Accounting* only)**
You recognize that a trip must be taken.	You recognize that a trip must be taken.
Component *Travel Planning*: You plan the trip in the R/3 System and record the necessary trip facts.	You plan the trip on paper and submit the trip facts to an external travel service provider (a travel agency that you have chosen). The travel agency is responsible for booking the travel services.
Component *Travel Planning*: You book the travel services from Travel Management via a global distribution system (currently AMADEUS). The R/3 System creates individual receipts in the trip on the basis of this booking.	Component *Travel Accounting*: You can then record these trip facts in the R/3 System.
External Service Provider: The travel agency that you have chosen issues the tickets.	*External Service Provider*: The travel agency issues the tickets.
The trip takes place.	The trip takes place.

Component *Travel Accounting*:	Component *Travel Accounting*:
You record the remaining trip facts in the R/3 System.	You record the remaining trip facts in the R/3 System.
The system accounts the trip.	The system accounts the trip.
You issue trip statements to the employee.	You issue trip statements to the employee.
The system transfers the accounting results to Financial Accounting, Controlling, Funds Management and, possibly, Payroll Accounting.	The system transfers the accounting results to Financial Accounting, Controlling, Funds Management and, possibly, Payroll Accounting.
The system effects payment of the transfer amounts to the employee.	The system effects payment of the transfer amounts to the employee.

The Overall Process of Travel Management with Travel Planning

Result

A single, complete record of the facts of a business trip has been made in the R/3 System. The R/3 System has accounted the trip costs incurred as a result of the trip and forwarded them for further processing in Financial Accounting, Controlling, Funds Management and, if necessary, Payroll Accounting.

[Choose Travel Accounting in SAP FICO](#)

Thu, 24 Jul 2008 18:53:00 +0000

Use

There are two options for calling Travel Accounting from the initial *SAP R/3* screen.

Procedure for Financial Accounting

- Choose *Accounting* →*Financial accounting* →*Travel management* →*Accounting*.

    The *Travel accounting* screen appears.

Procedure for Human Resources

- Choose *Human resources* →*Travel management* →*Accounting*.

The *Travel accounting* screen appears.

Choose Travel Planning in SAP FICO

Thu, 24 Jul 2008 18:53:00 +0000

Use

There are two options for calling Travel Planning from the initial *SAP R/3* screen.

For more information, see Travel Planning in the R/3 Library.

Procedure for Financial Accounting

- Choose *Accounting →Financial accounting →Travel management →Planning*.

  The *Travel planning* screen appears.

Procedure for Human Resources

- Choose *Human resources →Travel management →Planning*.

The *Travel planning* screen appears.

Change Employee Trip in SAP FICO

Thu, 24 Jul 2008 18:52:00 +0000

Use

As a rule, you have to add to the trip facts after completing a trip. As a part of the approval procedure, the expenses department or a superior may ask you to change your trip facts. Changes made to an employee trip signify changes in the trip facts. Using the *Change trip* function, you can modify an employee trip if you have the necessary authorization.

Integration

You can only change an employee trip by using a trip entry scenario.

Prerequisites

To change an employee trip, you need special authorization. This authorization can only be assigned through *Customizing for Travel Management*.

Features

Changing an employee trip includes:

- Changing trip facts that have already been recorded
- Deleting trip facts that have already been recorded

- Adding new trip facts

You can not use this function for mass processing.

Refer to

Change Trip (Travel Manager)

Change Weekly Report

[Create Employee Trip in SAP FICO](#)

Thu, 24 Jul 2008 18:52:00 +0000

Use

The main goal of Travel Management is the accounting and reimbursement of travel expenses. First, you have to record the trip facts in the R/3 System so the system can determine and calculate the trip costs. All of the trip facts for a business trip are saved in the database under an employee trip. Using the function *Create employee trip*, you can create a new employee trip.

Integration

You can only create an employee trip by using an entry scenario.

Prerequisites

To create an employee trip for someone, you must first maintain the personnel master data for this person. Especially, a trip costs assignment guideline must exist.

Activities

Each employee trip is uniquely defined by the personnel number and a trip number. First you enter the relevant personnel number. Depending on the system settings, either you (external number assignment) or the system (internal number assignment) assigns the trip number. Then you record the trip facts and save the employee trip. You can not use this function for mass processing.

Refer to

Entry Scenario: Create Trip

Entry Scenario: Travel Manager

Entry Scenario: Travel Calendar

Entry Scenario: Weekly Report

Entry Scenario: Trip Advance

Display Employee Trip in SAP FICO

Thu, 24 Jul 2008 18:51:00 +0000

Use

You want to view the facts of an employee trip without making any changes. Using the function *Display employee trip*, you can display but not change employee trips.

Integration

You can only display an employee trip by using a trip entry scenario.

Features

You can view all of the facts for an employee trip that can be entered in dialog. You can not change these trip facts. You do not have to save the employee trip to exit the function. You can not use this function for mass processing.

Refer to

Display Trip (Travel Manager)

Display Weekly Report

Copy Employee Trip in SAP FICO

Thu, 24 Jul 2008 18:51:00 +0000

Use

If you, for example, travel regularly once every two weeks to the same customer or plant, except for the trip duration, the trip facts are practically identical. Or, if a group of employees takes the same business trip, the trip facts are almost identical here, too. In such cases, it is easier to copy the employee trip. You can use this function to copy employee trips.

Integration

You can only copy an employee trip via a trip entry scenario.

Features

You can copy employee trips for a single personnel number. Using this function, it is easy to copy trips that you take repeatedly. After you have copied the employee trip, you have to adapt

all trip data to correspond with the trip duration. You cannot save the employee trip in the database until you have done so. This function is intended for all organizational forms of trip facts recording.

You can copy employee trips from one personnel number to another to quickly record group trips. This function is intended for central trip facts recording.

You can not use this function for mass processing.

Refer to

Copy Trip (Travel Manager)

Print Employee Trip in SAP FICO

Thu, 24 Jul 2008 18:51:00 +0000

Use

You can view the accounting results for an employee trip in the system at any time. The system uses the standard form to display them. You can print the standard form for an employee trip using this function.

Integration

You can only print an employee trip by using a trip entry scenario.

Prerequisites

You have to approve and account the employee trip first.

Features

The function can only print employee trips that have at least the trip status "approved, accounted". Only one employee trip can be printed at a time. You can not use this function for mass processing.

Refer to

Print Trip via Travel Manager

Print Weekly Report

Employee Trip Deletion in SAP FICO

Thu, 24 Jul 2008 18:50:00 +0000

Use

Not every trip that is planned is actually taken. Nonetheless, an employee trip that was created by the system in *Travel Planning*, exists in the database. Under certain conditions, it is possible for you to delete such employee trips from the database using this function.

Integration

You can only delete an employee trip by using a trip entry scenario.

You can **not** use this function to delete employee trips that have already been posted. You can only cancel such employee trips to reverse accounting results.

Prerequisites

You can only delete employee trips that fulfill the following conditions:

- The employee trip does not contain any paid advances.
- The employee trip does not contain any paid receipts.
- The employee trip does not contain a travel plan variant that you have used to book travel services.

Features

The function deletes the current version of an employee trip in the database. In the process, the system deletes all trip facts for this version.

If you have not yet transferred an employee trip to accounting, the system deletes, in addition to all trip facts, also all travel plans and travel plan variants for this employee trip.

If you have already transferred an employee trip to accounting, the system deletes only the latest version of this employee trip. Earlier versions of the employee trip are not deleted from the database. In this way, the system guarantees that trips that have already been posted are available for revision in accordance with statutory requirements.

You can not use this function for mass processing.

[Display Employee Trip Corrections in SAP FICO](#)

Thu, 24 Jul 2008 18:50:00 +0000

Use

After you have posted an employee trip to financial accounting, you can still make changes. For quick, central reapproval, you only have to check the corrections. You can use this function to display the corrections that have been made to an employee trip.

Integration

You can only display the corrections to an employee trip via a trip entry scenario.

Features

The system displays all trip corrections. It shows you a direct comparison of the old value and the new value. Changes are only recorded as corrections if they take place after posting of accounting results. You can not use this function for mass processing.

Refer to

Display Corrections via Travel Manager

Display Corrections via Weekly Report

Simulation of Accounting of Employee Trip in SAP FICO

Thu, 24 Jul 2008 18:50:00 +0000

Use

When planning trips and checking and approving travel requests and business trips that have already been taken, it is helpful to know the travel expenses to be expected. The exact travel expenses for an employee trip can not be determined until after travel accounting has been performed. But travel accounting can not take place until after approval. To obtain an overview of the expected costs for a trip before that, you can use this function to simulate accounting of an employee trip.

Integration

You can only simulate accounting of an employee trip by using a trip entry scenario.

Features

On the basis of the trip facts, the system determines the accounting results. It displays the trip facts and the transfer amount for the employee trip via the standard form. The system does not save the accounting results in the database. You can not use this function for mass processing.

Refer to

Simulate Travel Accounting via Travel Manager

Simulate Travel Accounting via Weekly Report

Employee Trip Approval in SAP FICO

Thu, 24 Jul 2008 18:49:00 +0000

Use

The system can only account employee trips that you have approved for accounting. To approve employee trips, you have two options:

- Approval of exactly one individual trip via a

  trip entry scenario

- Approval of one or more trips via

  Approval

Integration

If you only want to approve one employee trip via a trip entry scenario, you can start simulation of accounting of the employee trip first. This gives you an overview of the trip costs to be expected.