SAP SD – Questions and Answers

1. **What are the 5 main components of ERP/SAP?**

Ans: Org struct, Master data, Configuration/Customization, Transaction, Report.

2. **What are the 3 things that ERP/SAP mainly optimise?**

Ans: Money, material, man/women.

3. **What is the latest version of SAP? Also, the version of frontend.**

Ans: GUI 7.7, Enterprise Central Component -ERP-6 -EHP-8.

4. **What is R/3 – (Three tier) Architecture?**

Ans: Presentation, Application, Database.

5. **What is the 3 types of Industries?**

Ans: Discrete, Repetitive, Process Industry

6. **Name few modules of SAP.**

Ans : SAP FI, SAP CO, SAP SD, SAP MM,SAP PP,SAP QM.

7. **What are 2 broad classifications in SAP consulting?**

Ans: Functional, Technical

8. **Which is the Core Module in SAP?**

Ans: FI, CO, MM, SD, PP, QM, PM, PS, HR, CS.

9. **What do you mean by Configuration and Customisation?**

Ans: Configuration--> Minor changes done by functional people.

Customization--> Major changes done by the ABAP TEAM, Technical Related.

10. **Explain about SAP Landscape.**

Ans: Development, Quality, Production (and explain each process)

DEVELOPMENT : is where the consultants do the customization as per the company's requirement.
QUALITY : is where the core team members and other members test the customization.
PRODUCTION : is where the live data of the company is recorded.

11. **Definition off Supply Chain Management.**
    Ans: Supply chain management includes all activities that turn raw materials into finished goods and put them into customers' hands. This can include sourcing, design, production, warehousing, shipping, and distribution.

    The goal of SCM is to improve efficiency, quality, productivity, and customer satisfaction.

    Right time, right quantity, right place done in a continuous process .

12. **What are the 4 important components of SD Module?**

Ans: Customer, Product, Price, Tax .

13. **What do you mean by Customizing / Workbench Transport Request (TR)?**

Ans: Functional consultant make changes will have to move from one place to other place Customization.

Where Technical changes done in **workbench** will move automatically, to reflect the changes in the system .

14. **Explain 5 phases of SAP implementation methodology.**
    Ans: Kick-off, As-IS--To be, Realisation, GO Live, Support

    Kick-off : This will mean calling all the concerned business teams for a meeting with a agenda to discuss. In this BPR team will take over session and explain new process, how things are planned.

    As-Is : Analysis is done during the Blueprint phase of SAP project (or for any Enterprise Solution implementation).

    To be: here you come up with the business process as it should be after the solution implementation. This will incorporate the best practices from comparable industries for more efficient way of running the business.

    Realization: The purpose of this phase is to implement all the business process requirements based on the Business Blueprint.

    Go-Live means the Client really starts using the SAP for his daily business transactions

    Support : Provide consultation to program development resources regarding a program development and corrections

15. **What is System Gap?**

Ans: Client requirement which cannot be done at standard SAP, it can be consulted to the ABAP team is called System Gap.

Organisation Structure

1. **What are the 2 main things need to be done while creating SAP Org Structure?**
   Ans: Define and Assign

2. **What is the important Org Structure link between SD and material master?**

Ans: Sales org → Distribution Channel → Division

3. **What is the important Org Structure link between SD and ~~FI?~~** MM?

Ans: Sales org → Distribution Channel → Plant

4. **What is the important link in Org Structure which allows withdrawing stock from Plant?**

Ans: The plant is embedded in the organizational structure as follows:

-The plant is assigned to a single company code. A company code can have several plants, several storage locations in which material stocks are managed can belong to a plant.

In the stock transfer procedures, only Inventory Management (MM-IM) is involved.

5. **How is shipping point Determined?**

Ans: Shipping point determination depends on the following three factors -

- **Shipping conditions** from the customer master record (shipping screen).
- **Loading group** from the material master (Sales/Plant data screen).
- **Delivering plant** (A plant from where the product will be delivered).

(steps all in notepad)

Specify Shipping Conditions + Loading Group + Delivering Plant = Proposed Shipping Point

Customer Master

1. **What are the T-Codes to create customer master?**

Ans: XD01, VD01(only sales), FD01(only finance).

2. **What are the 3 views in customer master?**

Ans: General data → Company Code → Sales Area.

3. **What is the importance of region is customer master?**

Ans: Tax is determined only through Customer region and Plant region.

4. **What is the Company Code view mean in customer master?**

Ans: Finance Data

5. **What is the importance of customer pricing procedure in customer master?**

Ans: It is used in Pricing Determination, sales area data -> sales Tab (why--->group the customer and creat diff diff pricing)

6. **What is the link between customer master and pricing procedure?**

   Ans: A pricing procedure is nothing but determination rule for pricing based on customer master record, sales doc and sales area. **Customer pricing Procedure is used to determine Pricing procedure.**

7. **What is the importance of exchange rate in customer master?**

Ans: For Foreign Customer, Exports will happen, we should give exchange rate in foreign currency.

8.Where do you specify industry in customer master?

Ans: General Data

9.What is the importance of shipping condition in customer master?

Ans: to determine shipping point

10. **What is meant by POD?**

Ans: Proof of delivery is the confirmation sent by the Ship to party upon the receipt of goods. Once you configure the POD in your system, means it won't let you create the billing unless you have confirmation of POD.

11. **What are the important fields in billing view in the customer master?**

Ans: incoterms, terms of payment ....

12. **What is meant by Incoterms and Payment Terms?**

Ans: INCOTERM DEFINITION - MODE OF DELIVERY, An international commercial term (Incoterm) defines the terms of sale and the passing of risks for import and export of merchandise.

- PAYMENT TERMS- CREDIT PERIOD, this can indicate the number of days within which the payment must be made and related information, such as discounts offered for early payments or other incentives

13. Where do you see the Account group in the customer master?
Ans: EXTRAS-ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

14. Explain partner function in the customer master?
Ans: Any sale doc will contain mandatory 4 process, ship to, sold to, billed to and payer.

Partner functions are terms that describe the people and organizations with whom you do business, and who are therefore involved in transactions

15. There can be many sold to party in customer master T/F.
Ans: False (unique)

16. Where do you see the list of customers?
Ans: VCUST→ **T-code**

17. What is VD01 FD01?
Ans: For Customer data creation , VD01 - for sales, FD01 - for finance

18. While creating a customer not able to see the company code view in the customer master? Reason.
Ans: When we create a customer without the company code in XD01 then we will not have the company code view.

19. How do you make fields suppress/optional/mandatory/display in customer master?
Ans: Financial Accounting → Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable →Customer Accounts →Master Data → Preparations for master data → Define Account group with screen layout

20. What is the purpose of Account Group Explain?
Ans: ~~To classify the customers into separate groups by using this account group function.~~
(/ control the number rage for the customer)

21. What are the steps to create new doc type and an order with the new doc type?

Ans: We will Copy from the existing and create the new one (or) by New entries, then we will assign to the Sales Area.

Material master

1. **What is the Tcode to create material master?**
   Ans: MM01

2. **What are the modules involved in creating material master?**

Ans: ~~Warehouse Management, Costing, Material Management, SD, FI, Production Planning, Accounting~~.
(SD,MM,Product planing, Warehouse, Accounting, Costing)

3. **What are the views pertaining to SD module?**

Ans: Basic Data 1, Sales org data 1, sales org data 2, Sales - general /plant data, Accounting 1.

4. **What is meant by division in material master?**

Ans: To classify the Type of the Materials, division will be used.

5. **What are the important fields in material master linked to Shipping point determination?**

Ans: Loading group

6. **What type of pricing is given in Accounting1?**
   Ans: standard price, moving average price.

7. **What is meant by moving average price?**

Ans: Total Stock Value /no. of Stock units.

8. **How do you add a missing view to the material master?**

Ans: MM01-change no.

9. **Where do you See the list of material?**
   Ans: MM60

CMIR

1. **What is the use of CMIR?**

Ans: Links the existing customer data or legacy data to SAP

2. **What is the T-code related to CMIR?**
   Ans: VD51

3. **What is the hierarchy in which the plant is determined in the sales order?**

   Ans: It can be delivered from the customer / Product info record. The customer master record of the ship to party. Priority--->customer info record(1st), costomer(2nd), MM(3rd)

Transactions

1. **What is meant by O2C Cycle in SAP?**

Ans: ORDER TO CASH: the O2C process is the process of receiving and managing customer sales orders.

2. **What are called Sales Documents in SAP?**

Ans: Inquiry, Quotation, Sales Order, Scheduling Agreement, Consignment

3. **List down the T-codes from Inquiry to Billing Documents. Explain (Forward and Reverse).**

Ans: Inquiry- VA01, Quatation-VA21, Sales Order-VA01, Scheduling Agreement-VA31 ,Credit And Debit Memo - VA01, Returns - VA01.

4. **What is delivery/order related billing?**

   Ans: Order related Billing: In the doc type we should check the field (order related billing type of delivery related billing type). It indicates whether you should carry out billing on the basis of a sales order or delivery. In the standard sales process as you know we will do delivery related billing. Once the PGI was over we will do billing basing on the delivery doc no.

   Customer will pay for the goods on the spot, and he will receive goods. In the shipping conditions in doc type you have to select immediate delivery for cash sales CS., In this as soon as the sales order was saved, it generates a delivery doc no and you will do PGI with this no.

5. **What are the important field/data required to create Inquiry/Quotation/Sales Order?**

   Ans: ~~Customer master , Material master , Customer Region.~~ sold to, material, quantity, plant, price etc.

6. **What are the 3 important components of the Sales Document?**

Ans: Header, Item Overview, Schedule Lines.

7. **Where do you see the pricing procedure linked to the Sales Doc?**

Ans: Condition Tab, Analysis.

8. **What is the use of update button in pricing tab?**

Ans: If any changes in the prices, this update button will be useful to update with the new prices.

9. **How is the delivery date fixed in Schedule lines?**

Ans: Based on The Customer Requested Delivery Date

10. **What is the use of Incompletion Log in Sales Doc?**

Ans: To Complete the Doc Without Error Or To Check The Mandatory Fields are filled or not.

11. **Can we enter material from other division in the Sales Order?**

    Ans: Yes

12. **How do you view the customer/Material from Sales Doc?**

    Ans: In item section one column is there Customer Material, press F4 option. The pop up appears which tries to check if any such customer-material info record is maintained for the customer that belongs to the sales org and distribution channel.

13. **Where do you see the username, created date and the doc type in sales doc?**
    Ans: Header

14. **Sales doc can be created with or without reference. T/F**
    Ans: True

15. **Sale order can be created with reference to Quotation/Inquiry T/F.**
    Ans: True

16. **What are the default item category in the Sales Order?**
    Ans: TAN

17. **Sale Order can be deleted without deleting the delivery and billing document T/F.**
    Ans: False bcz it's legale doc.

18. **What are the 2 steps involved in delivery Document creation?**

Ans: PICKING AND POST GOODS ISSUE

19. **Where can you see the material doc after creating delivery?**

Ans: document flow - post goods issue- again document flow

20. **Where do you see the different status in the delivery?**

Ans: VL03N-status overview of the delivery

21. **Name few Movement types?**

Ans: 561- Inventory, Initial stock, 601- Goods Issue against Delivery, 651- Returns, 631 to 634 - Consignment .

22. **How do you create initial stock in SAP?**
    Ans: In Inventory by giving the movement order as 561.

23. **How do you (PGI) if the Posting Period is closed in delivery?**

Ans: Actual GI date (Put the back date)

24. ~~**If 2 different shipping conditions are given in customer master and sales doc, which is determined in the Sales Order?**~~

~~**Ans:** CMIR~~

25. **What is the default SAP Standard doc type in O 2 C?**
    Ans:

26. **We can create Sales order by entering Customer material T/F How?**
    Ans: True

Pricing

1. **Explain how pricing works in SAP?**

Ans: Principle and Condition Techniques , Specific to General .

2. **What is the use of condition table in SAP?**

   Ans: fill the catlog will be there in the condition table.

3. **What is the use of condition type in SAP?**

Ans: All components of pricing are built with the condition type .

4. **What is the use of Access Sequence in SAP?**

Ans: automatic pricing conditions always got an Access Sequence ., based on this only condition takes the values.

5. **What is pricing determination?**

Ans: ~~Pricing Procedure is determined based on Sales Area (Sales Organization + Distribution Centre + Division) + Customer Pricing Procedure + Document Pricing Procedure.~~ (cheack in note)

6. **What is the purpose of document pricing procedure and where is it?**

Ans: Document Type, it is used in pricing Determination.(for diif document have the diff pricing procedure)

7. **Manual condition has Access Sequence T/F**

Ans: FALSE

8. **Explain 16 columns of Pricing Procedure.**

Ans: Step, counter, condition Type, Description, From, To , Manual, Required, Statistical, Print, Subtotal, Requirement, calculation Type, Base value type Calculation, Account Key, Accurals.

9. **What is the purpose of accruals in pricing procedure?**

Ans: Discount based on certain conditions, Rebate.

10. **What is the purpose of account key?**

    Ans: Values are pass through account , through (GL) General Ledger Account .

11. **Tables can be created below 900 T/F**

    Ans: False, Above 900 only possible.

12. **In access sequence same table can be repeated T/F Reason.**

Ans: True, Based on Requirement

13. **What is meant by header, item group Condition?**

Ans: Header conditions applicable at the header level, Item conditions will be applicable to the items .
group cond. data= pro rata

14. **How do you set manual entry in Condition Type?**

Ans: In Pricing determination, in control data change the condition to the **C for manual .**

15. **Where do you maintain Condition records?**
    Ans: VK11

16. **What are the mathematical calculations handled in standard SAP?**
    Ans: +, - ,% .

17. **Condition type values can be entered at item/header level T/F.**
    Ans: TRUE

18. **What is the important step while entering the header condition?**

Ans: PRESS The ACTIVATE Button, then only the Header conditions will work .

19. **While creating condition record pricing, the previous pricing is deleted. T/F Reason.**

Ans: FALSE

20. **Where/How do you setup price for Scales for both ascending and descending?**
    Ans: In condition type we activate the scales, Condition Records we Maintain the values .

21. **Billing Doc can be deleted from SAP T/F Why?**

Ans: FALSE , Reversal Accounting Entry Will Post .

22. **Billing Type which is not posted to accounting?**

Ans: PRO-FORMA INVOICE. (invoice only it will have not any accounting entry)

~~23. **Explain important fields in Sales Doc type.**~~

~~**Ans:** Default Delivery Type, Default Billing Type, Check Po, Number Range Incremental ,Incompletion Type, Status Profile, Doc Pricing Procedure .~~

~~24. **How do you check duplicate Po number in the Sale Order?**~~

~~**Ans:** Tick the Check Box of Po Number.~~

~~25. **How do you check the material division in the sales order?**~~

~~**Ans:** In Sales Doc check Division is there.~~

~~26. **What is the Doc Category of the Sales Order/ Delivery /Billing?**~~

~~**Ans:** Doc Category, Delivery - J, Billing- M , Sale Order - C .~~

27. ~~**What happens when lead time**~~ **is given in Sakes Order?**

Ans: Schedule lines Get Postponed .

28. **What happens if you don't give default delivery and billing types in Sales Order?**

Ans: we will enter during delivery LF.

29. **What is the purpose PF status profile?**

Ans: For AUTHORISATION'S.

~~**30. How do you insert 2 different sales doc type in sales order?**~~

~~**Ans:** In Config We Can Change.~~

31. **Explain internal/ External number range?**

Ans: Internal - System generates the number automatically, External - A to Z .

~~**32. What are important fields in the item category?**~~

~~**Ans:** Number Range Incremental, INCOMPLETION TYPE, STATUS PROFILE,DOC PRICING PROCEDURE .~~

33. **What are important fields in the Schedule Lines?**

Ans: Movement Type

~~**34. How do you trigger automatic PO from the schedule lines?**~~

~~**Ans:** Doc Type place, Po Type~~

~~**35. What is the difference between normal and 3rd party schedule line?**~~

~~**Ans:** Normal- I do sale and delivery, 3 rd Party - I given to the vendor to delivery . So, no schedule lines for this 3 rd party.~~

36. **Name some doc types in SAP?**

    Ans: Inquiry, quotation, Sale order.

37. **What are T codes for Credit Memo/Debit Memo/Scheduling Agreement?**

Ans: Credit Memo - VA01, Debit Memo- VA01 , Schedule Lines - VA31 .

38. **How do you change Account group for a customer master?**

    Ans: XD07

39. **Explain Consignment Process with Item Category/Schedule Lines and Movement Type?**

Ans: Consignment Fill up-KBN, Consignment Issue -KEN, Consignment Return-KAN, Consignment Pickup -KRN.

40. **Explain Scheduling Agreement with Item Category/Schedule Lines and Movement Type?**

Ans: 561- Inventory, 651- Returns, 631 to 634 - Consignment process, CF-KBN, CI-KEN, CR -KAN, CP- KRN.

41. **Explain Returns / Credit Note / Debit Note.**

Ans: Returns - If business wise not acceptable they will return, Credit Note- Anything that we want to give it to the customer, Debit Note- From Customers we need to get the money .

Third Party Order:

1. **What is Third Party Sales?**

Ans: Sales between customer, company, vendor.

In third-party process the delivery of the goods required by the customer is not done by sales organization where customer orders. Instead, the request of the goods is forwarded to an external vendor who sends the material directly to the customer.

2. **What are the different names for 3rd party sales?**

Ans: Triangular sales, High Sea sales, Drop shipment.

3. **How is item category TAS determined in TPO?**
   Ans: In material master item category group BANS.

4. **What are the schedule lines in TPO?**
   Ans: CS

5. **How is automatic PR generated bin TPO?**
   Ans: In material master select the Purchasing view (Give Purchasing, Material Groups), Based on these the PR number will be generated.
   In schedule line category CS, It determines the purchase request number .

6. **What is the complete TPO flow?**
   Ans: MM01- Creating material with item category BANS ,
   VA01- Create sale order (copy PR Number)
   Go to ME21N and give vendor details , enter PR Number and give org data ,item check ,post.
   MIGO – For Goods Movement or Statical data
   MIRO – Invoice verification
   VF01- Billing

7. **Can Billing Doc be completed without completing MIRO? Explain with reason.**
   Ans: NO , because without invoice verification we can't generate the billing doc.

8. **How is Schedule line dates determined in TPO?**
   Ans: Based on the customer requirement date.

9. **What is the Importance of BANS in Material Master?**
   Ans: It changes the item category as TAS, so that it denotes the TPO.

10. **What is the purpose of MIGO in TPO?**
    Ans: Good Movement **.**

Tax:

1. **How is TAX determined in Sales Order? Explain the process.**
   Ans: Taxes will be determined during pricing of a billing document with Condition Type.

2. **What is the purpose of tax classification in Customer/Material Master?**
   Ans: Whether the customer /material is exempted (or) Included for the tax, based on this only we will get the tax in the sale order.

3. **How do you analyse the missing tax value in the sales order?**
   Ans: By going to the Analyse button below the conditions tab.

Free Goods:

1. **What are Free Goods?**
   Ans: Giving extra quantity, based on the order quantity, as we are pre-defined. **Whole quantity is 10, In two ways are there 1) Exclusive--10+1**
   2) Inclusive – 9+1

2. **What is Inclusive/Exclusive in Free Goods?**
   Ans: For 10 quantity we are giving 1 free good means (1) Exclusive -10+1 (2) Inclusive – 9+1

3. **Explain calculation rules in Free Goods.**
   Ans: Pro rata, whole unit, unit reference.

4. **What is the item Category determined for free goods in sales order?**
   Ans: TANN.

5. **How are free goods supplied at zero cost?**
   Ans: **BY,** R100 Condition type.

6. **How do you activate free goods?**
   Ans: Spro → SD→ Basic Fun →Free goods →Condition Techniques for Free goods → Activate free goods.

Inter Company Process:

1. **Explain Inter Company Process.**
   Ans: Intercompany business processing describes business transactions which take place between two companies (company codes) belonging to one organization. The ordering company orders goods from a plant which is assigned to another company code.

2. **How are two billing docs created in IC process?**
   Ans: RVAA01-Standard billing, Normal invoice (f2), ICAA01-IV Billing, Inter Company billing.

3. **What are the important pricing components in IC process?**
   Ans: PI01- Statistical Price

4. **What is Item Category/ Schedule Category for IC Process?**
   Ans: Item Category-TAN, Schedule Category- CP.

5. **What is the movement type for IC Process?**
   Ans: Intra Company (2 company—2Plants) → Doc Type —UB, Delivery type—NL.
   2 Steps 641 and 101
   1 Step 647 and 101

   Inter Company (1 company—2Plants) → Doc Type—NB, Delivery type—NLCC.
   2 Steps 645 and 101
   1 Step 643 and 101

6. **What are the Configuration Steps for IC Process?**

Ans: STEP 1: Intercompany Document type

Assign Intercompany document type to Sales document types in order to use the Intercompany sales process.

Path: SPRO – IMG- Sales and Distribution –Billing-Intercompany Billing – Define Order types for Intercompany billing

STEP 2: Plant Assignment

i) Assign Supplying plant to Suppling sales area.

Path: SPRO – IMG- Sales and Distribution –Billing-Intercompany Billing –Define Organizational Units by Plant

STEP 3: Internal Customer Creation

i) Since Sales Org 1234 is requesting the Sales org ABCD to deliver the material, Sales Org 1234 will become a customer to Sales Org ABCD. Hence create Customer XYZ in sales org ABCD

XD01 – XYZ for ABCD AB AB Sales area

ii)Assign the created customer XYZ to sales org 1234

Path: SPRO – IMG- Sales and Distribution –Billing-Intercompany Billing –Define Internal customer number by the Sales organization

Credit Management:

1. **How is Credit Management Activated?**
   Ans: Activation of SAP credit management- SPRO→Financial Supply chain management→Credit Management→Integration with Sales and Distribution→BADI→ activation of SAP credit Management.

2. **Where do you give Credit values for a customer?**
   Ans: In FD32

3. **What is the link between Pricing Procedure and Credit Management and Payment Terms?**

Ans: In pricing procedure, the Subtotal field is very important as far as link between credit management and pricing procedure is concerned.

The sales value that you would like to consider for credit purpose should be assigned **SUBTOTAL** value A.

4. **What is the importance of Credit Group?**
   Ans: The credit group in SAP SD determines which transactions needed to be blocked for processing in case the credit limits are exceeded. It will specify at what level we have to block the order like sales orders, quotations, Deliver, PGI, and more.

5. **What is the importance of Risk Category?**

Ans: Risk category talks about the risk involvement for a customer.

Risk category determines by the FI people based on the Payment history & Credibility of that customer.

You can maintain risk category based on your requirement. E.g.-- high risk, medium risk, low risk, or no risk as well.

Risk category is useful for automatic credit check.

6. **Explain OVA8 Settings.**
   Ans:
   1)Enter Credit Control.
   2)Check credit Check option.
   3)Enter Credit limit validity period.
   4)Check Static option.
   5)Check open orders and deliveries.

7. **What is the difference between Doc Value and Credit Limit?**
   Ans: Document value: The document value for each sale order.
   Credit Limit: Combination of all doc values.

Output Determination:

1. **How is Output Configured?**
   Ans: To configure output type go to T Code VK01, where you can determine the output type to as workflow or print or fax or email you have to follow the steps (Condition Technique Principle) and then go to header of your sales order in change mode and add your output type that will give the output type whenever you save a sales order.

   Output is directly linked to the corresponding sales transaction like sending an order confirmation via EDI (Electronic Data Interchange) as soon an order is created.

2. **Where do you maintain condition records for Output Determination for Sales/delivery/billing docs?**

Ans: **Customer master** – Output determination can be maintained in customer master. Output proposal triggered by the customer master does not have the benefit of using an access sequence (A search criteria, which is using to get valid data for a condition type).

Condition technique – Output determination can be triggered by condition technique.

Output determination using condition technique can be maintained for three purposes-

- Output determination for sales activities (Sales call, Sales Letter, Phone calls etc.).
- Output determination for sales documents (Invoice, etc.).
- Output determination for billing documents (Billing, etc.).

3. **Where do you see Output for any Doc?**
   Ans: Depending on your solution, you can view details on the **Output History** or **Output** tab when you display or edit mode of a business document.

4. **How do you control output management for different scenarios?**
   Ans: Output Control is always part of Output Management.
   VV11 for Order, VV21 For Delivery, VV31 For Billing.

5. **How do you configure for an IDoc/EDI?**

Ans:. First, we need to identify the Transaction Data which is required to be Transferred to external System. (Ex: Sales Order Data or Shipment Data or Delivery Related Data).

2. Secondly, Identify the IDoc Type & Message Type. IDoc Type can be found in Transaction WE30 & Message Type Can be explored in Transaction WE81.

3. After that, assign the IDoc Type to Message Type in WE82.

4. Identify the Selection Program (Outbound) which is generally a Function Module in the Form of IDOC_OUTPUT_<Message Type>. Example, if the Message Type is ORDERS, the FM will be IDOC_OUTPUT_ORDERS.

5. Assign the Function Module to a Process Code in WE41 (Process Code for Outbound).

6. Configure Port Definitions in WE21 for which the RFC destinations are to be maintained in Transaction SM59.

7. Maintain Partner Profiles for the Outbound Message Processing in WE20.

8. Last, but not the Least, we need to Focus Mainly on Message Control Configuration which is nothing but maintaining the Output Type for the Outbound IDoc to be Triggered for the Sales Order Application or Delivery Application.

i. In Message Control Configuration, we will maintain

a. Condition Tables

b. Access Sequences

c. Output Types

ii. To Create the above elements, we can go to SPRO Transaction and do the same depending on the Application Area such as Sales / Shipping / Logistics Execution etc.

iii. For Output Types & Access Sequences, we can go to the Transaction NACE or VK01 in which we'll maintain the Output Types / Access Sequences & Condition Records.

6. **What is IDoc?**
   Ans: IDoc can be described as an intermediary document, which is used for the transfer of information between SAP to an un-SAP system, as well as from SAP to a non-SAP SAP system via **either ALE or EDI** technologies.

   In another way, IDoc is like a box or data container, inside which you can place any type of information or data, and SAP will then send the box to a different system, which might be SAP or non-SAP.

Text Determination:

1. **How is Text Configured?**

Ans:

- Go to transaction VOTXN.
- Select the radio button 'Sales Document →Item' and click on 'Text Types' button. (Make sure you have necessary authorization to create new entries. You may face pop up No maintenance authorization for cross-client tables (see Help))
- Press 'New Entries.'
- Enter ID and Description for your newly created Text Types.
- Save
- Press 'Back' button and come out to 'Customizing Text Determination' screen.

2. **How do you make Text Determination mandatory for any Doc?**

Ans: Go to transaction VOTX, select Delivery Header, click Text procedure button, select your procedure, double click it.

In the next screen make Header text field **mandatory**.

Sales and Distribution -> Basic Functions -> Text Control -> Define Text Types, Define Access Sequences for Determining Texts, and Define and Assign Text Determination Procedures.

3. **Delivery Text not copied to Billing Doc. Reason.**

Ans: In VOFA, for the billing type Maintain Text Determination Procedure with Delivery Text procedure and same as for Text determination procedure item. This way it will work.

Note: when u change invoice text procedure as delivery then all the text types will be effective, and all billing text types will become inactive.

Stock Transfer Order:

1.Create a vendor for the company code of receiving plant, using account group :0007 using T-Code Xk01.

2 Assign this vendor to Delivering plant

Go to Xd02 >Purchasing view>Extras>Add. Purchasing data>Plant

3. Create internal customer with the sales area of the vendor. Go To XD01

4.In Pricing procedure determination relevant to STO, assign document Pricing Procedure and customer pricing procedure appropriate for STO to get the pricing in the invoice.

5.Maintain condition records for the relevant pricing condition.

6. Some more setting for STO: Go to MM> Purchasing > Purchase Order > Set up STO> define shipping data for plants > Go to Receiving plant >assign customer here & Supplying SA (for billing) to Receiving plant here

7. Go to MM> Purchasing > Purchase Order > Set up STO> define shipping data for plants > Go to Supplying plant and assign the sales area of receiving plant.

8. Go to MM> Purchasing > Purchase Order > Set up STO> assign delivery Type & Checking rule

Assign the delivery type to document type. In this case, Delivery type NLCC is assigned to Document type NB

9. Go to MM> Purchasing > Purchase Order > Set up STO>Assign document Type, One step Procedure, Under delivery tolerance,

Assign the document type NB to supplying plant and receiving plant

10. After all settings, Create the STO using T-Code:ME21n and Save.

11. Create Delivery: VL10G

Click on the Background Button after selecting line item

A message is flashed: See log for information> next Click on Log for delivery creation Button >click on the line item>click on document button to get Delivery document No

12. Picking, PGI: VL02n

13. Billing: VF01n

Save the document and its done .

1. **How do you configure STO Process?**

Ans: Create Vendor: XD01

Assign Plant to Vendor

Create Customer Master with Purchasing view

Define Shipping Data for Plants

Setup Stock Transport Order

Define Shipping Data for Plants

Here we have to assign customer number to receiving plants

Extend the Material Both Plants

2. **What is the proof that STO is Configured?**

Ans: When your configuration is done, shipping tab will appear in the line item.

3. **How do you transfer STO price to Proforma Invoice?**

Ans: In the SD Pricing Condition, you will have to use **Reference Application & Reference Condition Type.**

This will ensure that the Price in Purchase Order is pull in Sales (Proforma) Invoice.

4. **What is one step STO?**

Ans: One step stock transfer means stock will be moved from one plant to other plant in one step. That means as soon as you do goods issue from one plant then this stock will be updated in other plant as goods receipt of unrestricted stock.

5. **What is the Doc Type for STO?**

Ans: Inter doc type → NB,

Intra doc type → UB.

6. **What is shipping data for plants in STO?**

Ans: This helps in determining the shipping point which you should have already created in enterprise structure.

7. **Where do you see the In Transit Stock in STO?**

Ans: In MB5T.

Tables:

1. **Name all Tables (at least 5 for each doc type).**

Ans: VAPMA- Order items by material, KNAP For customer , VBRP-Billing doc items, VBFA- sales doc flow, VBEP -Schedule lines , LIPS- Sales doc delivery items .

2. **What is the important link table?**

Ans: Integration with MM, Status, Network costing, Actual Cost.

3. **How do you prepare FS?**

Ans: Function Specs is a document which a functional consultant prepares to be given to ABAP Team. This Document contains details like Tables & fields name, Table joints, Logic for development, along with test case in sand box / test server to verify the development. specify all includes, function modules, routines etc

Availability Check:

1. **How is Availability Check is done?**

Ans: The availability check (ATP check) is when the system checks whether a product can be confirmed as available in a sales order (enough stock is available or can be produced or purchased on time). The product is reserved in the required quantity, and the ATP requirements are transferred to production or purchasing.

2. **How is it transferred to requirements?**

Ans: The transfer of requirements is controlled globally using **the requirements class which is derived from the requirements type** for all sales document types. For the sales document types, fine tuning is also possible at schedule line level.

3. **What is the basis for Availability check?**

Ans: Requested date and the requirement date as per the customer.

4. **What is Backward Scheduling?**

Ans: MTS, it will check the stock of the previous date from the inventory.

5. **What is Forward Scheduling?**

Ans: MTO, it will give the future deliver date (Lead Time).

6. **What is Checking Rule?**

Ans: Checking rule is transaction based, i.e. In STD SAP system, if you are creating the sales order, then it is A, if delivery then it is B, if you are creating/releasing production order, then it is PP.

7. **What are the parameters for Availability Check?**

Ans: Checking Group

Checking Rule

(Safety stock, stock in transfer, inspection stock, blocked stock, restricted-use stock, subcontracting stock)

8. **What is the setting done in Schedule Lines for Availability Check?**

Ans: The possible settings for this at schedule line level are dependent on the settings in the r**equirements class** which is determined from the requirements type of the material.

9. **What happens in MTO and MTS Order in Availability Check?**

Ans: Forward scheduling happens for the MTO, and Backward scheduling happens for the MTS.

MTO/MTS:

1. **What is MTO/MTS Process?**

Ans: MTO- make to order - Will produced only on the confirmation by creating a sale order.

MTS - make to stock - Based on the forecast and historical reports they will produce the goods.

2. **What is the difference between MTO/MTS?**

Ans: MTO- make to order - production is triggered by the sales orders and is specific to the customer.

MTS - make to stock - production is triggered to maintain inventory and is not customer specific.

3. **How do you identify whether it is an MTO/MTS?**

Ans: **I**n the production order if there is a sales order reference then it is MTO and if no sales order reference is mentioned then it is MTS.

4. **Where is the setting for MTO/MTS?**

Ans: **I**n material master under MRP-3 tab, the strategy column is edited to fix MTS or MTO.

If 10/40-MTS, if 20 - MTO.

Copy Control:

1. **What is Copy Control?**

Ans: It is a control parameter because of which we are able to create one document with ref to other.

eg:- creating sales order with reference to quotation.

Incompletion Log:

1. **How to setup Incompletion Log for Sales Order/Delivery/Billing?**

Ans: SPRO→ Sales and distribution → Basic functions →log of incomplete items →Define and assign incompletion procedures.