

In Dynamics 365 Business Central, different types of tables serve various functions within the application. Here's an explanation of each type with examples:

1. **Master Data Tables**

- **Purpose:** Store key business entities or "masters" that are used throughout the system.
- **Examples:** `Customer` (Table 18), `Vendor` (Table 23), `Item` (Table 27).
- **Usage:** A `Customer` table stores all customer information, such as name, address, and contact details, which are referenced in sales documents.

2. **Journal Tables**

- **Purpose:** Temporarily store transactions before they are posted to the ledgers.
- **Examples:** `Gen. Journal Line` (Table 81), `Item Journal Line` (Table 83).
- **Usage:** The `Gen. Journal Line` table is used for entering general ledger transactions before posting them to the `G/L Entry` table.

3. **Template Tables**

- **Purpose:** Store default settings or configurations that can be applied to new records.
- **Examples:** `Item Template` (Table 130), `Customer Template` (Table 114).
- **Usage:** The `Item Template` table allows users to create default values for new items, which can be applied when creating new item records.

4. **Entry Tables**

- **Purpose:** Store historical or posted transaction data that cannot be modified.
- **Examples:** `G/L Entry` (Table 17), `Item Ledger Entry` (Table 32).
- **Usage:** The `G/L Entry` table stores all general ledger transactions after they are posted, serving as the audit trail.

5. **Subsidiary (Supplementary) Tables**

- **Purpose:** Provide additional information or details that are related to the master or entry tables.
- **Examples:** `Sales Line` (Table 37), `Purchase Line` (Table 39).
- **Usage:** The `Sales Line` table provides detailed line information for each sales order, such as items sold, quantity, and price, which relates to the `Sales Header` (Table 36).

6. **Register Tables**

- **Purpose:** Store summary information about posted documents or batches.
- **Examples:** `G/L Register` (Table 45), `Item Register` (Table 48).
- **Usage:** The `G/L Register` table tracks the posting of general ledger batches, including the range of entries posted and the date.

7. **Posted Document Tables**

- **Purpose:** Store information about documents that have been finalized and posted.
- **Examples:** `Posted Sales Invoice` (Table 112), `Posted Purchase Invoice` (Table 121).

- **Usage:** The `Posted Sales Invoice` table stores all sales invoices that have been posted and sent to customers.

8. **Singleton Tables**

- **Purpose:** Contain only a single record used to store configuration or control information.
- **Examples:** `Company Information` (Table 79).
- **Usage:** The `Company Information` table contains a single record with the name, address, and other important details of the company.

9. **Temporary Tables**

- **Purpose:** Hold data temporarily during processing but do not persist data.
- **Examples:** Temporary versions of standard tables are often used, like a temporary `Sales Line`.
- **Usage:** Temporary tables are used in reports or complex processing where data is accumulated temporarily before being finalized or displayed.

10. **System Tables**

- **Purpose:** Contain system-level information used by the Business Central environment.
- **Examples:** `Object` (Table 2000000001), `User` (Table 2000000120).
- **Usage:** The `Object` table stores information about all objects (tables, pages, codeunits) in the system.

11. **Virtual Tables**

- **Purpose:** Do not physically exist in the database but are generated by the system at runtime.
- **Examples:** `Date` (Table 2000000007), `Integer` (Table 2000000001).
- **Usage:** The `Date` table can be used to iterate over a range of dates in reports or processing.

These table types help organize and manage data efficiently in Business Central, ensuring that data is stored, processed, and retrieved in a structured manner appropriate to its purpose.