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SAP Business Partner

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A Business and Technical Roadmap to Deploying SAP

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INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the fascinating world of SAP. This book helps you crack the tricks of mastering SAP HANA Customization

SAP Business Partner

Activation Switch for Functions

Use

You can activate generic functions for the business partner in this IMG activity.

There are a variety of functions for which you can set the indicator to *Active* if you want to use them in your application.

Standard settings

These functions are inactive in the standard delivery.

Business Partner

Basic Settings

Business Partner Roles

Concept of Business Partner Roles

Use

In the dialog you can assign a business partner role to a business partner in order to specify its function. You define BP roles in Customizing.
A program can access specific business partner roles for a business partner business partner role category. You likewise define BP role categories in Customizing.

The business partner view and are defined in the Business Data Toolset (BDT) and are used for screen control that you can define using the assignment to a BP role in Customizing. Use this, for example, to control which business partner data should be displayed in the dialog when the relevant role has been selected.

The business partner role grouping allows you to group together several BP roles for selection in the dialog.
A program can access specific business partner role groupings using the business partner role grouping category. You also define the BP role groupings and BP role grouping categories in Customizing.

To ensure that a business partner does not take on certain roles simultaneously, you can group together several BP roles in a business partner role exclusion group in Customizing.

In Customizing you can also define application transaction to which you assign BP roles and BP role groupings, and thus specify how you access business partner maintenance.

Role Elements for GP1

Dialog/Customizing		Program Control
Role Grouping 1	Role 1	Role Category 1
	Role 2	Role Category 2
	Role 3	Role Category 3
	Role 4	Role Category 3

The relationship of role category - role is 1 :n. For this you must define a BP role as a standard role, to ensure that when programming on the role category, that only **one** role can be read.

Make the required settings for business partner roles in the IMG activities.

Define BP Roles

Use

In this IMG activity you define the business partner roles and their attributes.

You also define the role categories with other relevant data.

The BP role categories are stored in a table that has the delivery class E.

Standard settings

The following business partner roles are delivered by SAP:

000000

BUP001 - BUP002 - BUP003 - BUP004

BUP00

FS0000

The following role categories are delivered by SAP:

BUP001 - BUP002 - BUP003 - BUP004 - BUP00

The following BP views are delivered by SAP:

000000

BUP001 - BUP002 - BUP003 - BUP004

BUP00

FS0001

Do not modify these settings.

You should modify these entries only if, for example, you

Want to use a completely different screen sequence

Need additional screen sequences for your own role categories

Have defined your own processes that should be programmed on role categories.

Attention

You should not, in particular, modify the role categories delivered by SAP because SAP programs may access them directly.

Activities

First make the following settings for the business partner role:

Attributes of the Role

Enter an alphanumeric, six-character key for the BP role.

Enter a title as the short form and a description as the long form for the role's text.

Set the *Hide* flag if the role should not appear in the dropdown list box of the role selection in the dialog.

Attributes of the Role Category

Select a role category if the role should serve as a basis for programming. Several roles can be assigned to a role category. The assigned roles are displayed in the overview. You can navigate to the respective role by double clicking.

Determine which role should be assigned as the standard role.

The indicator is set automatically when a new role is created, provided the role category in question has not already had other roles assigned to it. The indicator ensures that only one role can be read when the role category is used as a basis for programming.

Assigning a role category allows you to ensure that the role is updated in the table for the roles (BUT 100).

Settings for the Interface Control

Assign a BP view.

Define the BP view in the area menu of the Business Partner in the *SAP Easy Access Menu* under *Business Partner -> Control -> Divisibility -> BP View* (transaction BUSD).

If a BP view is not assigned, the settings for the BP view 000000 (*General BP*) are used in the dialog.

Enter the position in which the role should appear in the dropdown box of the role selection in the dialog.

If you do not make an entry for the roles, they are sorted in alphabetical order.

Save the data.

Define your own role categories, if necessary:

Enter a six-character key for the role category in the customer namespace (Y* und ZÜ*).

Enter a title as the short form and a description as the long form for the text of the role category.

Enter a differentiation type (required entry).

Specify for which business partner categories the role category can apply.

Assign a business transaction to the role category, if necessary, and establish the influence on the transaction.

Define BP Role Groupings

Use

In this IMG activity you define the business partner role groupings and their attributes.

You also define the BP role grouping categories.

Activities

First make the following settings for the BP role grouping:

Enter a six-character, alphanumeric key for the BP role grouping.

Enter a title as the short form and a description as the long form for the text for the role grouping.

Select a role grouping category if the role grouping is to serve as a basis for programming.

Assign as many BP roles as you like to the role grouping.

If two roles are contained in a role exclusion group they may not belong to the same role grouping.

Define your own role grouping categories if necessary:

Enter a six-character key for the role grouping category in the customer namespace.

Enter a title as the short form and a description as the long form for the text for the role grouping category.

Define BP Role Exclusion Groups

Use

In this IMG activity you define the business partner role exclusion groups and their attributes.

Requirements

By default, any sequences of roles are possible when BP roles are assigned to a BP.

Activities

Make the following settings for the BP role exclusion groups:

Enter a six-character alphanumeric key for the BP role exclusion group.

Enter a description for the text for the role exclusion group.

Assign as many BP roles as you like to the role exclusion group.

A role may be assigned to only **one** exclusion group in each case. If two roles are contained in one role grouping, they may not belong to the same exclusion group.

Define permitted transitions for the BP roles within the role exclusion group.

In this way you establish which sequence of roles is permitted.

Define Application Transactions

Use

In this IMG activity you define the business partner application transactions. This allows you to establish the context with which you start business partner maintenance, depending on the required activity and the assigned business partner roles.

You can assign both BP roles and categories to user-defined transactions, whereas only role categories are assigned to the transactions defined by SAP (exceptions to this would be the BP roles 000000 and FS0000). If a BP role category is assigned to an application transaction, then the BP role assigned to this category and flagged as the standard assignment is selected and maintained when this application transaction is called up. In addition, all the BP roles assigned to the BP role category are displayed for selection.

You can assign both BP role groupings and BP role grouping categories to user-defined transactions. Transactions supplied by SAP can only be assigned a role grouping category. When a BP role grouping category is assigned, the BP role grouping assigned to this category is selected and processed when the application transaction is called up. This does not lead to the grouping being cancelled in the assigned individual roles.

Standard settings

The following application transactions are delivered by SAP:

BUA1
BUA2 -

BUA3
-

BUG1
-

BUG2
-

BUG3

BUG4

BUI1 -

BUI2 -

BUI3

BUM1 -

BUM2

BUM3

BUP1 -

BUP2
-

BUP3

FS00001 -
F
S0000
2 -
F
S0000
3

Do not modify these settings.

You should only change these settings if you need other role-specific accesses to BP maintenance.

Activities

First choose the transaction code used to call up the application transaction.

Choose the activity for which you want to execute this application transaction.

Choose a business partner role category or a business partner role in which you want to maintain the business partner when you call up the application transaction, according to the activity.

You can assign a BP role grouping category or a BP role grouping in addition or alternatively to assigning a BP role category or a BP role.

Notes

Make the definitions for notes in the following steps.

These activities are not relevant if you are using a SAP CRM system.

Define Note Views

Use

In this IMG activity you can define the note views through which you can control the display of note types in the business partner dialog.

You can assign various text IDs (note types) to a note view.

Requirements

You have assigned **BUT000** (Business Partner) Text-IDs to the text object.

To define and assign or change the note types (text IDs) for the business partner, proceed as follows:

In the SAP menu choose *Tools-> Form Printout -> Administration -> Settings* (transaction SE)

Choose *Text IDs* and then *Create*, *Change* or *Delete* as required.

For more information on the SAPscript tool, see *Application Help*.

Activities

To define the note views proceed as follows:

Choose *New Entries*

Enter a name for the note view

Assign the note view the text object **BUT000** and the required text ID

Example

Note view **BP** for the text object **BUT000** with the text IDs **0001** (Correspondence Note) and **0002** (Accounting Note)

Assignment of Note Views to Roles

Use

In this IMG activity you assign the note views to various BP roles or BP views in order to control the display of the note types in the dialog.

Depending on the currently selected roles, only those note types are available that are assigned to the corresponding note view.

You can assign a note view to several BP roles.

Note

If no note view is assigned, then **all** the text IDs (note types) are displayed that are assigned to the business partner as text objects.

Requirements

You have checked under Define BP Roles to which roles the BP view you have selected is assigned.

Activities

Enter the application object **BUPA** .

Choose *New Entries*.

Choose the required BP view and assign a note view to it.

Number Ranges and Groupings

Define Number Ranges

In this activity, you define number ranges for business partners.

The defined number ranges are assigned to groupings in the Define groupings and assign number ranges activity.

Number ranges for business partners are valid throughout a client.

Standard settings

The standard SAP system contains number ranges for the groupings provided.

Recommendation

For business partners which are transferred from external systems, you define number ranges with external number assignment.

Define Groupings and Assign Number Ranges

In this activity, you maintain groupings for business partners.

Requirements

The number ranges for business partners are defined.

Standard settings

The following groupings are supplied by SAP:

- 0001 -
  0002

Activities

Check the standard groupings and change them if necessary.

Define new groupings and define their number range if required.

You can define standard groupings for the Internal and External Number Assignment

Business Partner Types

Define Business Partner Types

In this activity, you define business partner types.

Using the business partner type you can organize your business partners flexibly. One business partner type can be assigned to each business partner in the dialog.

Using business partner types, you can show or hide fields in the activity Configure field attributes per business partner type.

Standard settings

The following business partner types are supplied by SAP:

0001

0002

Field Groupings

In the following activities, you make specifications for field groupings.

The field status can be derived by linking the relevant criteria, using certain rules.

Link Rules

Linking **the same** criteria

The same criteria can be two or more roles, for example, that a business partner can have, or several roles that can be grouped together into a role grouping. The field statuses for two identical criteria are linked, and then the result is linked with the third criterion and so on. Required entry has the highest priority here, followed by optional entry, display, hide and the non-specified entry. In this way the field status is reduced to **a single** status.

Examples of linking:

```
Criterion 1          Hide         Op.Entry

Criterion 2          Op.Entry     Display      Req.Entry
Interim Result       Op.Entry        Req.Entry
```

Linking all remaining **different** criteria (apart from the activity)

Different criteria can be, for example, role(s) and BP type (application object business partner) or relationship category and client (application object relationships). The field statuses for two different criteria are linked, and then the result is linked with the third criterion and so on. Required entry has the highest priority here, followed by optional entry, display, hide and the non-specified entry.

Examples of linking:

```
Criterion 1          Hide         Op.Entry
```

```
Criterion 2          Op.Entry     Display      Req.Entry


Interim Result       Op.Entry        Req.Entry
```

Linking the result with the activity

The result from above is linked with the field status for the activity. In principle, the same rules apply as above. In addition, the activity ***display*** means that all the fields are no longer ready for input.

Examples of linking:

```
Interim Result        Req.Entry       Op.Entry

Field Status Act.     Op.Entry     Non-spec.    Display

Data Maint. Act.      Create        Display     Change


Result                Req.Entry     Display
```

Configure Field Attributes per Client

In this activity you define which fields at field group level in master record maintenance (for example **BUPA** for SAP Business Partner and **BUPR** for Business Partner Relationships)

Require an entry (required entry)

Are ready for input (optional entry)

Are displayed (display)

Are hidden (hide),

depending on the application object.
This definition is linked with the field status of the other criteria. The status of the field in the input screen for master data is derived from this link.

Activities

Check the attributes delivered, and change if necessary.

Configure Field Attributes per BP Role

In this activity, depending on the BP role, you define those fields that

Require an entry (required entry)

Are ready for input (optional entry)

Are displayed (display) - Are hidden (hide) in master record maintenance.

For each field, this definition is linked to the field status of the other criteria. This link determines the status that the field assumes for the master data on the input screen.

Example

Bank transactions are made with business partners in various roles. If you want to automate these payment transactions, you will require at least one set of bank details. In this case, you would define the bank details for these BP roles as a required entry field.

Standard settings

Entries are supplied by SAP for the following BP roles:

BUP001 - BUP002 - BUP003

BUP004

FS0000

Activities

Check and change the provided attribute assignments if necessary.

Configure Field Attributes per Activity

In this activity, you define, depending on the activity, which fields in master data maintenance

Require an entry (required entry)

Are ready for input (optional entry)

Are displayed (display)

Are hidden (hide)

For each field, this specification is linked to the field status of other criteria. This link is responsible for the status assumed by the field for the master data on the input screen.

Example

It is only necessary in unusual cases to control the field status with the activity. One example of this might be if an entry is made in a field during creation and the field may not be changed later.

Standard settings

Entries are supplied by SAP for the following activities:

01 - 02 - 03

Activities

Check and change the standard attributes if necessary.

Configure Field Attributes per Business Partner Type

In this activity, you define, in dependence on the business partner type, which fields in master record maintenance

Require an entry (required entry)
Are ready for input (optional entry)

Are displayed (display)

Are hidden (hide)

This definition is linked to the field status of other criteria for each field. The link determines the status assumed by the field on the initial screen for master data.

Requirements

The business partner types are defined.

Standard settings

Entries are supplied by SAP for the following business partner types:

0001 - 0002

Activities

Create attributes for the business partner types that you defined.

Screen Configuration

In the activities that follow, you use the Virtual Configuration Tool (VCT) to customize screens and screen sequences in the SAP GUI using a drag & drop function in the business data toolset (BDT).

Note

All screen configurations created using the VCT are release-independent.

&PRECONDITIONS6

To be able to use the VCT, at least a local 4B SAP GUI must be installed. When this SAP GUI is installed, the VCT is automatically copied and registered on the presentation server. If you do not have one of these SAP GUIs, contact your system administrator.

Standard settings

SAP delivers a standard configuration for each BP role, which can be reproduced at any time using the definition of your own screen configuration.

Configure Screens

Activities

For some screen sequence categories you get a selection of the BP roles, or also of the role groupings, for which you can configure a screen and from which you can select a BP role or role grouping for processing. Choosing a role activates the screen configurator, and a new window appears in which you configure the screen.

Choosing Editing Modes:

There is a screen layout mode and a screen sequence mode. When the screen configurator is activated, the system default is screen layout mode, in which you decide on the layout of the screens.

Choose the button *Process Screen Sequence* or *Process Screen Layout* or *Goto -> Screen Sequence* or *Screen Layout* to switch from one mode to another.

Choosing View Type in Screen Layout Mode:

In screen layout mode, select individual screens of the screen sequence from the lower half of the screen.

Select the button *Change View To...*, or *Settings* -> *Layout View*, *Normal View* or *Structure View* in the menu to switch between the various views.

The most important entry and output fields appear in the normal view. They are grouped together in views (indicated by black frames), which in turn are grouped together in sections (indicated by white frames). Whereas the view frame is visible only in the screen configurator, the section frame and its title also appear in the application.

Only the section frames and titles are visible in the layout view. The view frames are not visible.

In the structure view, only view frames (and relevant name of view) and section frames are displayed, not the entry and output fields.

3. Switching the Overview On or Off

Choose the button *Overview On/Off*, or *Settings -> Overview On/Off* in the menu. An overview appears on the right-hand side of the screen with the tab pages *Standard*, *Configuration* and *Views*.

The tab page *Views* alphabetically displays all the available views.

A view can appear in several sections or screens. If a view is used once or more, it always has a green traffic light. If it is no longer used, it has a red traffic light.

The tab page *Standard* displays the screen sequence defined in the control tables. If a view is no longer used, it is marked red. This allows you to recognize deviations from the standard screen sequence. You can add these views with red markings to a section using Drag & Drop.

The tab page *Configuration* displays the screen sequence you have configured, as it is also displayed in the dialog.

Using the Help Function during Drag & Drop:

If you want to change the screen layout, you can use a Drag & Drop function which allows you to move views and sections to individual screens and between different screens. The configuration of the views and sections is therefore restricted by the default general conditions.

The view (or section) affected by the drag has a dark background. The insertion position of the view (or section) is marked by a red line.

If you want to obtain an overview of the permitted positions, you can place the cursor on a view (or a section) and choose the right mouse button. Position the cursor on the help button in the menu bar during the drag activity. A description of the areas where an insertion is permitted appears.

Editing the Screen Layout Mode

Choose the pushbutton *Cut* to cut views or sections from a screen and transfer them to a buffer.

Choose the button *Copy* to copy views or sections to the buffer.

Choose the button *Insert* to insert a view or a section from the buffer into the screen layout. Keep the mouse button depressed (drag) while you are doing this. Each view should appear once only on each screen.

Choose the pushbutton *Delete* to remove views or sections from the screen layout.

Choose the pushbutton *New Section* and insert an empty section using Drag & Drop into the screen.

You can add views that are marked grey in the overview to a section using the pushbuttons *Copy* and *Insert*. You can add views that are marked red in the overview to a section using Drag & Drop.

Changing Section Names:

You can change the names of sections by double clicking to select the section. An additional window appears in which you can enter the new name. Choose *Continue*.

Editing the Screen Sequence Mode:

The order of individual screens during editing is shown in the screen sequence mode. You can change the position of screens using Drag & Drop.

Choose the button *New Screen* in the overview to insert a new screen into the screen sequence. Switch to editing the screen in the screen layout mode.

Choose the pushbutton *Delete* to remove a screen from the screen sequence.

8. Changing Screen Names:

You can change the names of screens by double clicking to select the screen. An additional window appears in which you can enter the new name. Choose *Continue*.

9. Canceling and Transferring:

If you select *Screen Configuration -> Transfer*, you exit the screen configuration, but the current screen configuration is still saved. You leave the screen configurator and return to the selection of BP roles. Here you can select another BP role for screen configuration, or save all current screen configurations to the database by choosing *Save*.

If you select *Edit -> Cancel*, you exit the screen configuration without saving it. You leave the screen configurator and return to the selection of BP roles. Here you can select another BP role for screen configuration.

10. Resetting the SAP Standard Configuration:

Choose *Edit -> SAP Standard* to load the screen sequence stored in the control tables. The current screen configuration is lost in this process. You can edit the loaded standard configuration or transfer it without making changes.

When you choose BP roles you can also reset configured screen sequences to the screen sequence stored in the control tables by choosing the button *Reset Standard*

Further notes

The order of the screen selection buttons in screen layout mode is generally unrelated to the actual screen sequence that appears in screen sequence mode.

Authorization Management

Maintain Authorization Groups

In this step you define the corresponding values and a name for the field Authorization Group.

You can use this field to control which users are authorized to maintain business partners. Each business partner can be assigned an authorization group in the dialog.

Maintain Authorization Types

In this activity you maintain authorization types.

Using the authorization types you can define flexible authorizations via business partner fields.
The authorizations are maintained using the authorization object B_BUPA_ATT .

In the activity Generate and assign authorizations you can create authorizations for authorization types.

Activities

Define new authorization types if necessary, and assign the dynpro fields which should control a maintenance authorization.

Further notes

For more information on authorization management, see in the developer's manual, the Business Data Toolset, under *Function Overview -> Dialog -> Authorizations* (31).

Define Field Groups Relevant to Authorizations

In this activity, you choose those field groups from the existing field groups whose fields can only be maintained or displayed by individual users.

The necessary authorizations are maintained using the authorization object B_BUPA_FDG.

Activities

Create entries for the authorization-relevant field groups.

Further notes

For more information on authorization management, see in the developer's manual, the Business Data Toolset, under *Function Overview -> Dialog -> Authorizations* (31).

Generate and Assign Authorizations
You can create authorizations using the Profile Generator in transaction PFCG (role maintenance).

Note the general documentation for the Profile Generator in the SAP Library. You can find this by choosing:

BC - Basis Components -> Computer Center Management System -> Users and Authorizations

-> The Profile Generator

This information is also available in the Implementation Guide by

choosing Basis Components -> System Administration -> Users and Authorizations -> Maintain Authorizations and Profiles using the Profile Generator

Address Determination

Define Transactions

In this activity you define transactions for address determination.

Define Address Types

In this activity, you maintain address types that you need for certain business transactions.

The address type and the standard address type are relevant for address determination.

Standard settings

The following address type is supplied by SAP:

- XXDEFAULT

Recommendation GOODS_REC Goods recipient Goods recipient address

Activities

Choose **New entries**.

Enter the address type, short name and name. If necessary, set the flag for several usages.

Assign Transaction to Address Type

In this activity you assign predefined transactions to address types that you have created, for the purpose of address determination. The transactions are part of the standard delivery, meaning that you cannot change them.

In the case of business partners with multiple addresses, the system must be able to determine the correct address for different transactions (such as send order, receive goods).

Requirements

You have created address types in the Define Address Types activity.

Forms of Address

Maintain Forms of Address

In this activity you maintain the form of address for business partners.

Requirements

The following forms of address are supplied by SAP:

- 0001 -
  0002 -
  0003 -
  0004

Further notes

For more information, see the IMG of the *Address Management* under Maintain Forms of Address.

Data Origin

Maintain Data Origin Type

In this activity you maintain the data origin types.

Standard settings

The following data-origin types are supplied by SAP:

0001

0002

Identification Numbers

Indentification Number Concept

Use

In the dialog you can define any amount of identification numbers as attributes for a business partner.

The ID numbers are classified by the identification types that you define in Customizing. In the dialog you can define several identification numbers for one type.

Using the identification category a program can determine the identification type that is assigned to the category in Customizing, and thus access the identification numbers for a business partner. You also define the categories in Customizing.

ID Elements for BP1

Dialog	Customizing	Program Control
ID 1	ID Type 1	ID Category 1
ID 2	ID Type 1	ID Category 1
ID 3	ID Type 2	ID Category 2

The assignment ID category - ID type is unique. This way we can ensure that the type determination is always unique.
If you have defined an ID category you should also assign it an ID type.

Make the required settings for the identification numbers in the IMG activities.

Define Identification Categories

In this IMG activity you define the identification categories on the basis of which you can program.

Carry out this activity only if you want to access the identification type IDs for a business partner using a program. Assign an identification type for this purpose to the identification category in the following IMG activity.
The identification category is stored in a table with delivery class E. The settings for the identification category are cross-client. If necessary, you can create your own identification categories.

You can define in this activity whether the identification numbers

Should be unambiguous

Can be processed or only displayed in the dialog for an identification category defined here.

Standard settings

SAP supplies the following identification categories:

BUP001 - BUP002 - BUP003 - BUP004 - BUP00

BUP006

Attention

Do not modify the ID categories delivered by SAP because SAP programs them directly.

Define Identification Types

In this IMG activity you can define identification types, which can be freely set.

You can assign an identification type to an identification category.

In addition, you can define

Whether the ID type is pre-set in the dialog

To which business partner category it should apply

Standard settings

The following identification types are delivered by SAP:

BUP001 - BUP002 - BUP003 - BUP004 BUP00

BUP006

Activities

Enter an identification type and its text.

If necessary, assign the identification type to the identification category.

You can assign only **one** identification type to an identification category.

Only set the indicator *Propose ID Type* if the identification type should be pre-set in the dialog.

Set this indicator only if you always want to assign an identification number for the proposed identification type in the dialog, since the assignment of an ID is then mandatory.

Assign the relevant business partner categories to the identification type. An ID type is available in the dialog only for the business partner category that you assigned to the type.

If you have not assigned **any** business partner categories to an ID type, it is not displayed in the dialog.

Tax Numbers

Maintain Tax Number Categories

Use

In this IMG activity, you specify which sorts of tax numbers you can enter in business partner master data, on the *Identification* tab. The different sorts of tax numbers are known as tax number categories.

Check the standard tax number categories provided, and add any that are missing.

Standard settings

The standard system comes with the most common tax number categories that are used in various countries. For example, for the United States:

Category	Description
US1	Social security number
US2	Employer identification number

Naming Conventions

The standard settings follow a naming convention of two letters and a number:
The two letters are the ISO code of the country that the tax number is used in.

- The number is a sequential number.

The number is important if you replicate business partners to customer or vendor master records in SAP ECC. The number controls which *Tax Number* field in the customer or vendor master this tax number is replicated to.

For example, if you replicate US business partners to SAP ECC, the system replicates tax numbers of the category US1 to the field *Tax Number 1* in the customer or vendor master record, and it replicates tax numbers of the category US2 to *Tax Number 2.*

Note

The tax numbers for vendors Germany are replicated differently:

Tax Category	Field in SAP ECC Vendor Master	Technical Name
DE0	*VAT Registration Number*	STCEG

DE1	*Tax Number*	STENR
DE2	*Tax Number 1*	STCD1
DE3	*Tax Number 3*	STCD3
DE4	*Tax Number 4*	STCD4
DE	*Tax Number 2*	DTCD2

Tax Types and Tax Groups

Define Tax Types and Tax Groups

Use

In this IMG activity, you define tax types, business partner tax groups, and product tax groups.

Activities

Check the sample tax types and tax groups provided, and define new tax types and groups if you need them.

Example

The main form of tax on sales in Germany is VAT (value-added tax). This is defined as the

tax type MWST (short for *Mehrwertsteuer*).

Most companies pay input VAT; some, such as charities, are exempt. So these are represented by two business partner tax groups, FULL and NONE.

Most products are subject to the full rate of VAT; some, such as basic foodstuffs, are taxed at a reduced rate; others are not taxed at all. These are represented by product tax groups FULL, HALF, and NONE.

Tax Jurisdictions

Define Structure of Tax Jurisdiction Codes

Use

In this and the following IMG activities, you make the basic settings required so that the system can calculate taxes using tax jurisdictions. The settings include:

Defining which countries you want to use tax jurisdiction-based tax calculation in

Configuring the system so that when a clerk creates a business partner master record, it automatically determines which tax jurisdiction the partner is located in

In these IMG activities, you **do not** maintain the tax rates for business transactions between different tax jurisdictions. You do that later on in the IMG, and the activities depend on which tax tool you use (Transaction Tax Engine or condition-based tax calculation).

United States Only

If you use non-SAP software, such as Taxware or Vertex, to calculate taxes, you can use the same software to check the jurisdiction codes when you maintain business partner master data.

In that case, only carry out this IMG activity and those under *Using Non-SAP Tax Software.*

Activities

In **this** IMG activity, you specify, for each country that uses tax jurisdiction-based tax calculation, how the tax jurisdiction codes are structured. The code consists of up to four parts, each of which represents a different administrative level.

For all countries except for Brazil, the structure must be the same as in SAP ECC, if you use it.

Brazil

Brazil has two tax-raising administrative levels, the state (which can comprise several tax regions - geographical areas where different tax rates apply) and the city.

In SAP CRM, the tax jurisdiction code is seven characters long. The first three stand for the tax region; the last four for the city, for example: RS 0001 denotes Porto Alegre, in the tax region Rio Grande do Sul. Note that the space after the RS counts as the third character of the tax region.

In SAP ECC, the tax jurisdiction only refers to the tax region. Information about the city is read from a separate field (the *City Code* field on the *Control Data* tab). When you download the data to SAP CRM, the system concatenates the tax region and the city to form the tax jurisdiction code. For example:

SAP ECC: Tax jurisdiction code = Rio Grande do Sul (RS); City = Porto Alegre (0001)

SAP CRM: Tax jurisdiction code = RS 0001

Canada

Both the federal government and the provinces have tax-raising powers. The tax jurisdiction codes thus always start with CA (to represent the federal government) and are followed by a two-letter abbreviation that denotes the province.

For example, the tax jurisdiction code for Quebec is CAQC.

United States

States, counties, and cities can all raise taxes.

If you use non-SAP tax software for determining tax jurisdiction codes, you must configure the structure here to match the one used by the tax software.

Otherwise, we recommend that you customize the structure so that the state is identified by its two-letter abbreviation; the county by a three-digit number, and the city by a four-digit number. For example, the city of Pittsburgh (0100) in the county of Allegheny (001), Pennsylvania (PA), has the tax jurisdiction code PA0010100.

Using SAP Software

Technical Settings

Define Indicator

Use

In this and the next IMG activity, you make the technical settings needed so that when a sales clerk creates a business partner master record, the system knows which function module determines the business partner's tax jurisdiction from its address.

Only carry out these IMG activities if you use SAP software for these purposes.

Activities

In this IMG activity, you define an indicator for calculating taxes in a specific country.

Only fill out the + field and the *Ex* field. In the *Ex* field, enter a code of your choice (but not A or V, as they are reserved for non-SAP tax software). Leave the other fields blank.

For Brazil, for example, you can make the following entry:

Field	Enter
+	**BR** *Ex* **B**

Assign Function Module to Indicator

Use

In this IMG activity, you assign the indicator that you defined in the IMG activity Define Indicator to the function module that determines tax jurisdictions.

Activities

Enter data as follows:

Field	Enter
Ext. System	**<The indicator you defined>**
Event	*Jurisdiction Determination*
FM Name	**RFC_DETERMINE_JURISDICTION** (Canada, United States)
	COM_LOC_BR_TAXJUR_DETERMINE (Brazil)

Assign Tax Jurisdictions to Regions and Postal Codes

Assign Tax Jurisdictions to Regions

Use

In these IMG activities, you assign a tax jurisdiction to a region or, if you need to be more specific, a range of postal codes or an individual postal code.

Only carry out these IMG activities if you use SAP software for these purposes.

Activities

In **this** IMG activity, you specify which tax jurisdiction each region belongs to. For more information, see the IMG activity Define Structure of Tax Jurisdiction Codes.

If you use SAP ECC, enter the same tax jurisdiction codes as you use there so that data can be transferred between the two systems correctly.

Brazil Only

If you already use SAP ECC and have maintained the tax jurisdictions there, you can download them to SAP CRM using the download object DNL_CUST_TXJCD.

Example

For Quebec (Canada); and Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania, US):

Country	Region	Tax Jurisdiction	Description
CA	QC	CAQC	Quebec
US	PA	PA0010100	Pittsburgh

Assign Tax Jurisdictions to Postal Codes

Use

In this IMG activity, you can specify which tax jurisdiction a postal code (or range of postal codes) belongs to.

You do not need to enter all postal codes. If, when you maintain a business partner, the partner's postal code is not assigned to a particular tax jurisdiction, the system proposes the tax jurisdiction that you have assigned to the region instead.

If you use SAP ECC, enter the same tax jurisdiction codes as you use there so that data can be transferred between the two systems correctly.

Using Non-SAP Tax Software

Define RFC Destination for Tax Software

Use

In this IMG activity, you define the RFC destination for third-party tax software, such as Sabrix, Taxware, or Vertex.

Requirements

You have installed and configured the tax software, and it is working.

The server program (delivered by the tax software provider) is registered at an SAP gateway using a program ID, gateway host, and gateway service.

As a user for the SAP work process, you have change authorization for external tax system files.

Activities

Create a new RFC destination with the following settings:

In the header, set the connection type to T (*Start an External Program via TCP/IP)* and press *Enter.*

On the *Technical Settings* tab, set the activation type to *Registered Server Program.*

Fill out the *Program ID, Gateway Host,* and *Gateway Service* fields so that they correspond to the command line arguments that the tax software's RFC server is registered under.

Under the Windows operating system, the RFC server is run as a service using the utility `TaxService.exe`, and the command line arguments are supplied via the property file `TaxService.properties`.

Carry out a connection test.

Assign RFC Destination to Country

Use

In this IMG activity, you customize the system so that when it calculates taxes for a particular country, it calls the non-SAP tax software at the RFC destination that you have specified.

Activities

Enter data as follows:

Field	Enter
+	**< Country >**
Ex	**A** for Taxware or **S** for Sabrix or **V** for Vertex
Tax Interface Version	**TAXDOC00**
RFC Destination	**<The destination that you defined>**

Business Hours

Define Maintenance Format for Goods Receiving and Visiting Hours

Use

In this IMG activity you specify which maintenance format should be used to process the goods receiving and visiting hours of the contact person relationship.

Setting the indicator restricts the type and number of the rules that can be maintained. Thus, no more than two weekly rules can be edited with the rule editor.

Activities

Set the relevant indicator if you plan to carry out data exchange of the goods receiving and visiting hours for the contact person relationship with external systems.

Status Management

Define Status Profile for User Status

With this activity, you can adjust the general status management to suit your needs. A distinction is made between the following statuses in the SAP System:

System status
User status

Basic Points regarding Status Management

The following data is stated by SAP in various central customizing tables and **cannot** be changed:

A first table contains all the statuses that can be given by the system (system status).

A second table contains all business transactions.

A third table assigns one or more system statuses to every business transaction and establishes whether the system sets or deletes the corresponding system status for the business transaction.

A fourth table establishes for which objects (e.g. order header, order item) which business transactions are allowed.

From these assignments you can see which system status is possible for which object, and for which business transactions they are set or deleted.

Status Profile for Defining User Status

With this activity you can create a status profile for your own status (user status). The following has been established in the status profile:

You define the user status and document its function in the short or long text. You can create one or more user statuses in a status profile.

You establish in which sequence the user statuses are run through. This is also established by the status number. If you do not assign a status number to a user status, this status can always be set. However, there can only ever be one user status with an active status number. When you assign a status number to a user status, you have to assign a lowest and highest status number. These limit the status number interval, from which the following user status can be selected.

Via *Object Categories* you assign at least one object category to the system profile.

You define the initial status that is activated when the object is created.

Via *GoTo -> Business Transaction Control*, you establish

Which user status is automatically activated when a business transaction is carried out

Which business transactions are allowed or forbidden when a particular status is active

In the status profile you can define a transaction that is executed by the user status, with the result that one or more system and/or user statuses can be set or deleted.

Activities

Define your user status for the object category **Business Partner**.

Persons

Name Components

Maintain Academic Titles

In this activity, you maintain academic titles .

Standard settings

The following academic titles are supplied by SAP:

0001 -

0002
-

0003
-

0004
-

000

0006

Maintain Name Affixes

In this activity, you maintain name supplements.

Standard settings

The following name supplements are supplied by SAP:

0001 -

0002
-

0003
-

0004
-

000

0006

Maintain Name Prefixes

In this activity, you maintain name prefixes.

Standard settings

The following name prefixes are supplied by SAP:

0001 -

0002
-

0003
-

0004
-

000 -

0006
-

000 -

0008
-

0009

0010

Maintain Name Formatting Rules

For business partners that belong to the category 'natural persons' the name components are stored in several different fields.

Country-specific rules can be applied to format the name components. If you do not state any specific rule, the standard setting applies.

Example

The name format

DE 01 1 TITLE (Title)
DE 01 2 NAME_FIRST (First name)
DE 01 3 PREFIX1 (Prefix) DE 01 4 NAME_LAST (Last name)

uses the following fields

Title: Mr.
First name: Rene
Prefix: van de Last name: Kerkhoff
to create the name "Rene van de Kerkhoff".

According to this rule the full name "Mr. Rene van de Kerkhoff" is used when printing addresses.

For this reason the title (TITLE) would normally be position 1. When the complete name appears, the title (TITLE) is specifically omitted.

One and the same rule (DE 01 in this case) is therefore used for the composition of a name with a title and without a title.

Standard settings

The SAP standard setting contains several examples of name formats.

Activities

Create the required name formats.

Marital Statuses

Maintain Marital Status

In this activity, you maintain marital statuses.

Standard settings

The following marital statuses are supplied by SAP:

1 - 2
-

3
-

4

Occupations

Maintain Occupations

In this activity, you maintain occupations.

Organizations

Maintain Industry Systems and Industries

In this activity you define industry systems and industries.

You can create different industry systems, to which you can assign several industries in each case.

You can assign several industry systems to one business partner.

You must identify one industry system as the standard industry system. The industry system identified as the standard industry system is displayed in the dialog in the initial screen for the maintenance of industry data.

Standard settings

Entries are supplied by SAP for the following industry systems:

- 0001 -
  0002

Activities

Choose *New Entries*.

Enter the industry system and a name.

Flag the industry system, if necessary, as the standard industry system.

Save your entries.

In order to assign industries to an industry system, select the required industry system and choose *Industry System -> Industries*.

Choose *Create Industries*.

Enter the industries and the names of the industries.

Save your entries.

Further notes

With the help of the function module **BUP_INDUSTRYSECTOR_IMPORT** you can also import the industries for an existing industry system from external systems into the SAP system.

For more information, see the documentation for the function module **BUP_INDUSTRYSECTOR_IMPORT**.

Maintain Legal Forms

In this activity, you define legal forms.

Standard settings

The following legal forms are supplied by SAP:

01 - 02
-

03
-

04
-

0 -

06
-

0

08

Maintain Legal Entity

In this activity you define legal entities.

Standard settings

The following legal entities are supplied by SAP:

01

02

Groups

Define Group Types

In this activity, you define group types.

Standard settings

The following group types are supplied by SAP:

0001

0002

Extensibility

Usage

SAP Business Partner is designed to allow enhancements, because screen structure and screen sequences are defined in control tables. You can install program logic by using defined interfaces.

You can enhance the business partner by way of attributes, new tables and BP roles. You also have the option of enhancing the field checks delivered by SAP.

You can find further information about these enhancement options in the Developers' Manual for the **Business Data Toolset** (see *Application Help -> SAP Business Partner (SAP BP) -> Business Data Toolset*).

BAdI: Additional Checks for Payment Cards

Use

This Business Add-In (BAdI) is used in the Business Partner (AP-MD-BP) component.

You can use this BAdI to perform your own checks on payment cards in business partner processing.

Standard settings

The BAdI has the following attributes:

Not activated in the standard system

Not filter-dependent

Can be used in multiple ways

Activities

After you call the IMG activity, the system displays a dialog box where you enter a name for the implementation.

If implementations of this Business Add-In have already been created, the system displays them in a dialog box. You then choose one of them by choosing ***Create***, and continue as follows:

In the dialog box, enter a name for the implementation of the Add-In and choose ***Create***. The system displays the initial screen for creating Business Add-In implementations.

On this screen, enter a short description for you implementation in the ***Implementation Short Text*** field.

If you choose the ***Interface*** tab, you will notice that the system has filled in the ***Name of the Implementing Class*** field automatically, by assigning a class name based on the name of your implementation.

Save your entries and assign the Add-In to a package.

To edit a method, double-click its name.

Enter your implementation code between the `method <Interface Name>~<Name of Method>.` and `endmethod.` statements.

Save and activate your code. Navigate back to the ***Change Implementation*** screen.

Note: You can also create an implementation for an Add-In and not activate it until later. If you want to do this, do not carry out the following step:

Choose ***Activate***.

When the application program is executed, the system carries out the code in the method you wrote.

See also

Method

Check

Business Partner Relationships

Basic Settings

Define Number Ranges

For internal administration of BP relationships and BP role definitions an internal number is required from the number range interval "01".

Activities

Check the number range that has been delivered.

If necessary, create number range interval "01" as the internal number range interval.

Properties of Business Partner Relationship Categories

Use

In this activity, you make the settings for the properties of the Business Partner Relationship Category.

In business partner relationship maintenance, all the business partner relationship categories are provided for selection in the relationship overview. If you only want to display certain business partner relationship categories in the selection list, you can hide the other business partner relationship categories.
However, you can still import hidden business partner relationship categories into the system via direct input or BAPIs.

You can replace the standard titles as well as the standard names of the business partner relationship categories with your customer-defined names.

In addition, you can also define where the relevant business partner relationship category is to appear in the selection list, and thereby determine the order of the relationship category-specific tab pages in the business partner relationship maintenance.

Standard settings

Entries are supplied by SAP for the following relationship categories:

BUR001 - BU
R002 - BU
R003 - BU
R004 - BU
R006 - BU
R010 - BU
R011 - BU
R013 - BU
R020 - BU
R021 - BU
R022 - BU
R023 - BU
R024 - BU
R998

BURC01

Activities

1. Select *Detail* in the change mode.
   The detail screen for the properties of the business partner relationship categories appears. 2. Select the required business partner relationship category.

If the business partner relationship category should not appear in the selection list, set the indicator *Hide*.

If you want to give the business partner relationship category a different title to the standard title, enter the required *Customer Title*.

If you have assigned a customer title for the business partner relationship category, enter the appropriate *Customer Names* for each direction of the business partner relationship category.

Establish at which *position* in the selection list the business partner relationship category should appear. This also determines the sequence of the relationship category-specific tab pages in the BP relationship maintenance. **Example**

Standard Title	**Customer Title**
Contact person relationship	Support
Standard Name	**Customer Name**
Has the contact person representative	Has the support
Is the contact person of	Is the support
representative of	

Define Relationship Types

In this activity you maintain the relationship types for business partner relationships.

Activities

Check the delivered relationship types and change if necessary.

If necessary, define new relationship types.

Assign each relationship type to a BP relationship category.

Further notes

At present the relationship categories supplied by SAP are not split further into relationship types.
Nevertheless you can use relationship types to make a subdivision of the relationship categories you have defined yourself.

Assign Layout Groups to Relationship Categories

Use

In this IMG activity you establish custom layout groups (logical groups for layouts) and assign these layout groups to the relationship categories.

In the case of the relationship overview in the dialog, you adapt the list view to suit your requirements via the SAP List Viewer (ALV) and save these settings as a layout. In this way you establish a layout for each relationship category in Customizing that can be used for displaying the relationships. All the relationship categories with the same layout group use the same layout.

Within a layout group you can store several layouts in the dialog, whereby one layout is set as the default layout. This standard layout is used when you call up the relationship display for all relationship categories with the same layout group.

If several relationship categories have the same layout group and you change the layout for one of these relationship categories, then this change applies to all other relationship categories with this layout group.

Notes

If a layout exists as a default layout or if a layout that has already been saved is selected for a logical layout group, then this is used by the system in the dialog.
If this is not the case, the system displays an internally defined layout.

The system establishes a layout within the program that has the following attributes:

The internal index is hidden.

In the case of the relationship category 'all', the description for the relationship category appears; in the case of all other relationship categories, the description is hidden.

If a relationship category is not time-dependent, the validity data is hidden.

If the column *Differentiation* in the list is empty, then it is hidden.

If you have not defined a layout group in your system, the system saves all layouts in a system-defined layout group that applies equally to all relationship categories.

If you change to another relationship category, all the saved and unsaved settings, with regard to sorting, filtering and display, are restored by the system for this logical layout group. The saved settings with regard to column selection and sequence are also restored, but the unsaved ones are not.

Standard settings

The following layout groups are contained in the standard system:

0001 Relationship overview (Relationship category selection 'all')

0002 Time-dependent relationship categories

0003 Time-independent relationship categories

0004 Time-dependent relationship categories with differentiation

000 Time-independent relationship categories with differentiation - relationship categories with additional infos

0006 Time-dependent

000 Time-independent relationship categories with additional infos

0101 Contact person relationship category

0102 Activity partner relationship category

If you do not assign a layout group to a relationship category, the table entry with the blank relationship category is used for this relationship category. This layout group applies in the relationship overview also to the relationship category 'all'.

We recommend that you assign to all relationship categories a layout group that differs from the table entry with the blank relationship category, since this layout group is already used to display all relationships on the tab page *Overview*. When you display the relationship category 'all', it is necessary to enter the relationship category in the list in the dialog. For all other relationship categories it is not necessary to enter this information, meaning that a different layout makes sense here.

Activities

Create a layout group.

Assign a layout group to one or more relationship categories.

Save your settings.

Field Groupings

In the following activities you create definitions for the field groupings.

The field status is derived from linking the relevant criteria, which is done using certain rules.

Link Rules

Linking **the same** criteria

The same criteria can be two or more roles, for example, that a business partner can have, or several roles that can be grouped together into a role grouping. The field statuses for two identical criteria are linked, and then the result is linked with the third criterion and so on. Required entry has the highest priority here, followed by optional entry, display, hide and the non-specified entry.

In this way the field status is reduced to **a single** status.

Examples of linking:

```
Criterion 1          Hide         Op.Entry

Criterion 2          Op.Entry     Display      Req.Entry


Interim Result       Op.Entry        Req.Entry
```

Linking all remaining **different** criteria (apart from the activity)

Different criteria can be, for example, role(s) and BP type (application object business partner) or relationship category and client (application object relationships). The field statuses for two different criteria are linked, and then the result is linked with the third criterion and so on. Required entry has the highest priority here, followed by optional entry, display, hide and the non-specified entry.

Examples of linking:

```
Criterion 1          Hide         Op.Entry
Criterion 2          Op.Entry     Display      Req.Entry


Interim Result       Op.Entry        Req.Entry
```

Linking the result with the activity

The result from above is linked with the field status for the activity. In principle, the same rules apply as above. In addition, the activity ***display*** means that all the fields are no longer ready for input.

Examples of linking:

```
Interim Result        Req.Entry       Op.Entry

Field Status Act.     Op.Entry     Non-spec.    Display

Data Maint. Act.      Create       Display      Change


Result                Req.Entry    Display
```

Configure Field Attributes for Each Client

In this activity you define which fields at field group level in master record maintenance (for example **BUPA** for SAP Business Partner and **BUPR** for Business Partner Relationships)

Require an entry (required entry)

Are ready for input (optional entry)

Are displayed (display)

Are hidden (hide),

depending on the application object.

This definition is linked with the field status of the other criteria. The status of the field in the input screen for master data is derived from this link.

Standard settings

Recommendation
Activities

Check the attributes delivered, and change if necessary.

Further notes

Configure Field Attributes for Each BP Relationship Category

In this activity you define which fields in business partner relationship maintenance

require an entry (required entry)

are ready for input (optional entry)

are displayed (display)

are hidden (hide)

depending on the business partner relationship category.

For each field the definition is linked to the field status of other criteria. The result of the linking process is the status the field assumes in the entry screen.

Activities

Check and, if necessary, change the delivered attributes.

Configure Field Attributes for Each BP Role Definition Category

In this activity you define which fields in business partner role definition maintenance

require an entry (required entry)

are ready for input (optional entry)

are displayed (display)

are hidden (hide)

depending on the business partner role definition category.

For each field the definition is linked with the field status of other criteria. The result of the linking process is the status the field assumed in the entry screen.

Activities

Check and, if necessary, change the delivered attributes.

Configure Field Attributes for Each Activity

In this activity you define those fields that have the following features in master record maintenance, depending on the activity involved:

Fields require an entry (required entry)

Fields are ready for input (optional entry)

Fields are displayed(display)

Fields are hidden (hide)

For each field, this definition is linked to the field status of other criteria. This link determines which status the field assumes in the input screen.

Example

Only in exceptional cases is it necessary to control the field status by way of the activity. This might be the case, for example, if a field is filled with data in a creation activity and should not be altered at any later stage in a change activity.

Activities

Check the delivered attributes and change if necessary.

Authorization Management

Define Field Groups Relevant to Authorizations

Use

In this IMG activity you choose the field groups from among those available, whose fields may be maintained or displayed only be individual users.

The authorizations for this are maintained using the authorization object B_BUPR_FDG.

Activities

Create entries for the authorization-relevant field groups.

Contact Person

Define Departments

In this activity you maintain the departments for the business partner relationship 'contact person'.

Standard settings

The following departments are supplied by SAP:

0001 -

0002
-

0003
-

0004
-

000 -

0006
-

000 -

0008
-

0009

0010

Define Functions

In this activity you maintain the functions for the business partner relationship 'contact person'.

Standard settings

The following functions are supplied by SAP:

0001 -

0002
-

0003
-

0004
-

000 -

0006
-

000 -

0008
-

0009

0010

Define Powers of Attorney

In this activity you maintain the authority for the business partner relationship 'contact person'.

Standard settings

The following powers of attorney are supplied by SAP:

1 - 2
-

3
-

4
-

-

6

Define VIP Entries

In this activity you maintain the VIP entries for the business partner relationship 'contact person'.

Standard settings

The following VIP entries are delivered, among others, by SAP:

- 1

Extensibility

Use

You can enhance business partner relationships, since screen layout and screen sequences are defined in control tables. Also, program logic can be installed by using defined interfaces.

You can make the following modification-free and release-independent enhancements:
The enhancement of an existing business partner relationship category by way of user-defined attributes.
To do this, implement the necessary program logic via defined interfaces.

Enhancements of business partner relationships by way of user-defined relationship categories.
To do this, make the necessary entries in the control tables

For more information on the enhancement of business partner relationship categories, see BP Relationship Categories.

Get more information on extension options in the developer's handbook on the Business Data Toolset (see *Application Help -> SAP Business Partner (SAP BP) -> Business Data Toolset*).

BAdI: Extension of Relationship Overview

Use

This Business Add-In (BAdI) is used in the component *SAP Business Partner: Dialog* (CA-BP-UI).

With this BAdI you can display additional data (fields) for a relationship in the dialog in the relationship overview within the list view.

Standard settings

The BAdI has the following characteristics:

Not filter-dependent

No standard implementation

Reusable

There can be several active BAdI implementations. All the implementations are called in an unsorted sequence.

Activities

Extend the structure BURS_JOEL_OVR_EXT by adding the additional fields that you require, using the append technique.

The structure BURS_JOEL_OVR_EXT is contained in the structure BURS_JOEL_OVR_TC, which contains all the output fields in the list.

If you want to extend the relationship overview by adding fields from the database tables BUT000, BUT00 or BUT01, you must simply add the fields with the same names from the structure BURS_JOEL_OVR_EXT. A BAdI implementation is not necessary in this case.

For all other additional data, BAdI BUPR_RELSHP_OVR_EXT should be implemented, as described in the steps 4 - 12 below:

After you call the IMG activity, the system displays a dialog box where you enter a name for the implementation.

If implementations of this Business Add-In have already been created, the system displays them in a dialog box. You then choose one of them by choosing ***Create***, and continue as follows:

In the dialog box, enter a name for the implementation of the Add-In and choose ***Create***. The system displays the initial screen for creating Business Add-In implementations.

On this screen, enter a short description for you implementation in the ***Implementation Short Text*** field.

If you choose the ***Interface*** tab, you will notice that the system has filled in the ***Name of the Implementing Class*** field automatically, by assigning a class name based on the name of your implementation.

Save your entries and assign the Add-In to a package.

To edit a method, double-click its name.

Enter your implementation code between the `method <Interface Name>~<Name of Method>.` and `endmethod.` statements.

Save and activate your code. Navigate back to the ***Change Implementation*** screen.

Note: You can also create an implementation for an Add-In and not activate it until later. If you want to do this, do not carry out the following step:

Choose ***Activate***.

When the application program is executed, the system carries out the code in the method you wrote.

Add the additional fields to the layout of the relationship overview by displaying the relevant columns in the dialog using the SAP List Viewer (ALV).

The system determines the column heading from the field labels of the data element that you have defined for the relevant field in the structure BURS_JOEL_OVR_EXT. For more information on the

layout, see the Implementation Guide (IMG) in Customizing of the *SAP Business Partner* under Assign Layout Groups to Relationship Categories, and also the user documentation for the ALV.

See also

Method

Read extensions for the relationship overview

Business Partner Group Hierarchy

Establish Hierarchy Category

In this IMG activity, you specify which hierarchy categories can be used in the BP group hierarchy.

In the BP group hierarchy, assign each hierarchy tree to a hierarchy category. The hierarchy category specifies in which function a hierarchy tree is used. You can freely decide on the use, as a hierarchy category simply has a classifying character.

External Data Transfer

These activities are not relevant if you use a CRM/EBP system.

In the following activities you make definitions for transfer of business partner data or business partner relationship data from an external system to a SAP System.

Data transfer takes place in several stages:

Relevant data is read from the external system and placed in a sequential file by the data selection program.
The data structure of the file is defined in the sender structure. This procedure takes place outside of the SAP environment and is not supported by SAP programs. For this reason, data changes can be made at this point by the data selection program.

The sequential file is stored on an application server or a presentation server.

The SAP transfer program reads data from the file and places this in the sender structure. This does not change the data. This step is carried out internally by the system and does not affect the user.

Following transfer rules that have to be defined, the transfer program takes the data from the sender structure and places it in the receiver structure. During this step you can change or convert data.
The receiver structure is firmly defined in the SAP system. Assignment of the sender structure to the transfer program, and of the transfer program to the receiver structure is made using a defined transfer category.

The data records in the receiver structure are processed one after the other and, if they do not contain any errors, they are saved in the database.

Before you transfer external data for the first time, make the following determinations:

The structure of the data in the external system may not match the structure expected by the SAP system. You may have to supplement data.
There are two ways in which you can adapt the structure:

You make the required conversions and enhancements within the data selection program prior to beginning the transfer to the SAP system. This will be the most practical solution in most cases since you have the most freedom at this point.

You do the conversion using a specially developed transfer program and transfer rules.

You then define the fields of the sender structure. The system offers you the option of automatically generating a sender structure that is compatible with the receiver structure.

You define transfer rules to create rules according to which the fields of the sender structure are linked with those of the receiver structure.

You now carry out the transfer.

General Information

Note the following information relating to uploading data. In the documentation for the individual transfer categories you can find more detailed information, which may, in some cases, differ from the general information.

Note

When you transfer data to an R/3 system, the following transfer rules apply:

If a field in the sender structure is empty, the system deletes the contents of the corresponding table field.

If the NO DATA indicator (/) is set for a field in the sender structure, the system retains the contents of the corresponding table field.

If a field in the sender structure is filled, the system overwrites the contents of the corresponding table field with the contents of the structure field. *Example*

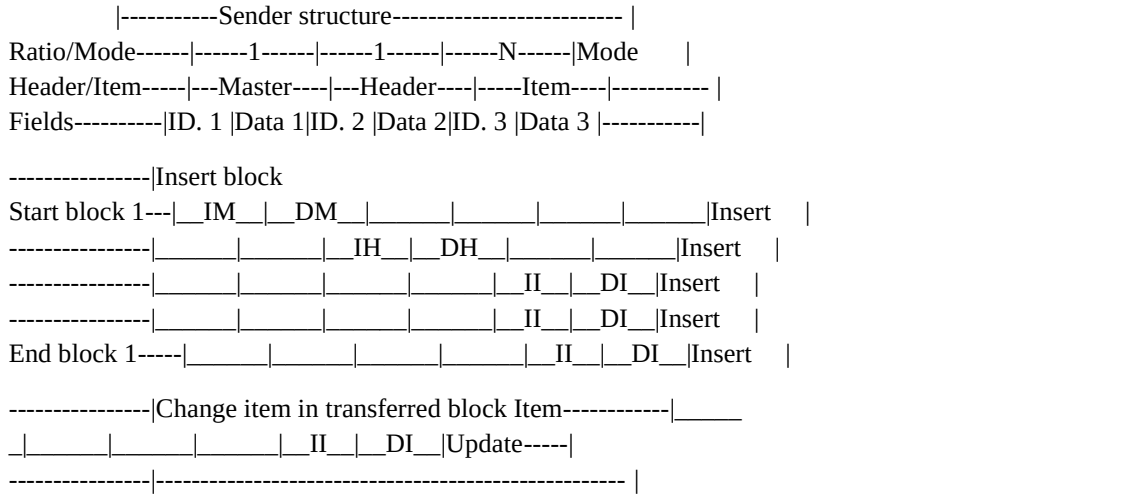
Structure Field Transfer	Table Field before Transfer	Table Field after
'Blank' (empty) ->	Name X 'Blank'	
'/' (NO DATA)->	Name X Name X	
Name X ->	Name Y Name X	

Processing the Transfer Types at Data Record Level

The header/item structure stores data in a certain configuration.
The data record of a header/item structure contains both the header and items section fields. As a rule, only the header section with the identification and data section are filled in the record in the first instance. The item section plus the identification and data sections are then filled in a second record. The number of items is unlimited. For each data record, you have to enter a mode field. This controls how the transfer program deals with the record, i.e. whether an insert or an update is carried out. In the case of an insert, make sure that the record does not already exist. In the case of an update, make sure the record has already been imported. A new object such as a loan or an account is transferred in such a way that the corresponding records are transferred in one block. If there are errors in one or more records in a block, the entire block is marked as containing errors and rejected.

Example of a H/I structure with a 1:1:N relationship such as for the transfer category account or loans.

Key: IM = Identification - Master section DM = Data - Master section
IH = Identification - Header section
DH = Data - Header section
II = Identification - Item section
DI = Data - Item section



Note: The above example also applies to H/I structures which do not have a 1:1:N relationship but a 1:N relationship such as securities orders. With a 1:N relationship the 'Master' column would not exist.

Data Formats

Data Delivery

1. Date

You can transfer a date in two formats when transferring Excel files. If necessary, these formats can be user-defined.

YYYYMMDD
DD.MM.YYYY
This has to be specified at the beginning of the external data transfer.

When transferring UNIX files, the date must have eight digits:

YYYYMMDD

It is very important that the date format not be checked any further, as this uses up an enormous amount of resources. Develop your data selection programs with this in mind.

Decimal numbers
Set a decimal point '.' instead of a comma ','.

Leading zeros
The following fields should be transferred in their full length with leading zeros, for example in SAP Banking: - Security ID number

- Internal transaction number

Fields should be delivered in the format that is used online. Partner data with external number assignment where the number range is limited by numbers, for example, should be delivered with leading zeros. If the number range is limited by letters, no leading zeros need to be delivered.

Fields of type NUMC

Fields that were created in the sender structure in NUMC format (category 'N') and for which no values are to be transferred, must be delivered filled with zeros (for initialization). This is especially important, as there is no way to run a check, and if it is not done correctly, there could be serious errors.

Transfer Categories

For every external data transfer, data of a particular transfer category is transferred. The requirements for the data to be transferred depend on the corresponding transfer category. The individual documents for each transfer category point out each one's special requirements, and what you will need to do to ensure a successful transfer.

Transfer Categories Business Partner

BP Data Interface

For transfer of business partner data, use transfer category '1'.

Structure 'BUS_DI' is defined in the DDIC for transferring business partner data.

This structure contains all general data, address data, address usages and bank details that belong to a business partner.

The most important fields are described below:

General

Field AKTYP = activity may assume the following values:

'01' = Create BP

'02' = Change BP - '04' = Modify BP

' ' = More data on current BP

For example, if you want to create a partner with two addresses, two data records in the BUS_DI structure have to be generated.
The first address is found in the first data record, and AKTYP = '01'. In the second data record, AKTYP must be SPACE. The data for the second address is now transferred here.

AKTYP = '04' means:

if a partner does not exist, it is created, - if a partner does exist, it is changed.

With external number assignment, the PARTNER field must contain the partner number and field BU_GROUP = 'external number assignment' (such as GPEX). With internal number assignment, PARTNER must be left blank, and BU_GROUP = 'internal number assignment' (such as GPIN).

The TYPE field can currently assume the following 3 values:

'1' = natural person

'2' = organization

'3' = group

This field has to be filled during creation.

The BPEXT field gives you the option of keeping an external partner number (such as a number from the legacy system) in the SAP system. This allows you to access and change a number that has already been imported without having to administer the SAP number in the legacy system.

Central Data (Table BUT000)

You should bear the following points in mind when creating or changing time-dependent data.

Planned changes made to the central data (substructure BUS000_DI) using the field VALDT are no longer supported as of ABA 60, and are replaced by a complete business time dependency as of ABA .0.

Creating a New Validity Period

A name can be changed in the future, for example, when a new validity period is created.
The following fields should be filled in this case:

Field	AKTYP	VALID_DATE_CDATA	VALID_FROM_CDATA	VALI D_TO_CDATA
Contents	01	01.0800	01.01006	312999

In this example a validity period from 01.01006 to 312999 is created. The data that serves as a template for this validity period is transferred on 01.0800. If the field VALID_DATE_CDATA is not filled, the data valid on the current date is used as the template. In addition, the central data that should be changed is also delivered in the transfer structure. The business partner for whom an additional validity period should be created, must already exist on the database.

Changing an Existing Validity Period

If none of the new validity fields is filled, the current validity period is always changed.

The dates in alternative validity periods can be changed with the following parameterization:

Field AKTYP VALID_DATE_CDATA **Contents** 02 01.08006

In this example, the dates that are valid on the 01.08006 are changed. If other validity periods occur in the future or the past, their data is not implicitly changed as well, but must rather be changed by means of a separate call on the correct date.

Generally, knowledge of the last version of the validity periods is always necessary during the parameterization of time-dependent central data in order to obtain the required result.

BP Roles

During data transfer up to 9 BP roles (for one BP) can be created and changed at the same time; i.e. in one data record. For this purpose the fields ROLE1 to ROLE9 must be filled. However, at least ROLE1 must be filled.

Make the relevant entries for the roles in the following fields:

ROLE1 to ROLE9 for the roles

RLTP1 to RLTP9 for the role categories

We recommend that you use the fields for the roles ROLE1 to ROLE9

CHIND_1 to CHIND_9 for the change indicator

VALID_FROM_1 to VALID_FROM_9 or VALID_TO_1 to VALID_TO_9 for the temporal validity

Addresses

Because you can create n addresses for a partner, each address for a partner must have its own key. Therefore the field ADEXT_ADDR (external address number) must be unique for a business partner.

In the CHIND_ADDR field, you see the type of change to an address. The following values are permitted:

'I' = Insert

'U' = Change

'D' = Delete

'M' = Modify (Insert/Change)

The value SY_DATLO (current date) and 312999 are chosen by default for temporal validity. If an alternative validity should be transferred, the fields ADDR_DATE_FROM and ADDR_DATE_TO must be filled.

Telephone/Fax Numbers

There can be n telephone and fax numbers in an address. The following functions may be used for these numbers:

Create telephone/fax number: CHIND_TEL or CHIND_FAX = 'I'

Change telephone/fax number: CHIND_TEL or CHIND_FAX = 'U'
The numbers are identified by the following fields: TEL_NUMBER or FAX_NUMBER and TEL_EXTENS or FAX_EXTENS. You may change the remark (TEL_REMARK) for a number.

Delete telephone/fax number: CHIND_TEL or CHIND_FAX = 'D'
Identification takes place as with 'Change'

Modify telephone/fax number: CHIND_TEL or CHIND_FAX = 'M'
If the telephone/fax number already exists, it is changed. If it does not exist, it is created. If the telephone number changes, you first delete the old number and then create the new number.

Address Usages

You can create address usages for each address. The external address number under which the address was created must be given in the ADEXT_ADVW field. The ADR_KIND field contains the address type to which the address should be assigned.

There are four possible change types for address usage which are controlled in the CHIND_ADVW field:

'I' = Insert

'U' = Change

'D' = Delete

'M' = Modify (Insert/Change) The field ADR_KIND must be filled with the value XXDEFAULT for the standard address assignment.

Bank Details

You can create n bank details for a business partner. Each set of bank details for a partner is identified by a unique key in the BKVID field.

There are four possible change types for bank details which are controlled in the CHIND_BANK field:

'I' = Insert
'U' = Change

'D' = Delete

'M' = Modify (Insert/Change)

The value SY_DATLO (current date) and 312999 are chosen by default for temporal validity. If an alternative validity should be transferred, the fields ADDR_DATE_FROM and ADDR_DATE_TO must be filled.

You can keep an external bank details number (within a partner) in the SAP system for each set of bank details. This number is transferred in field BKEXT. You can use either the bank details ID (BKVID) or the external bank details (BKEXT) as an access key if you need to update the bank data later.

Examples

1. Creating a partner with

two addresses (each with a telephone number)

one address usage for each address

one set of bank details

First data record: general data, first address (with telephone number), first address usage, one set of bank details:

Field:	AKTYP	PARTNER	ADEXT_ADDR	CHIND_ADDR
Contents:	01	BP1	Adrext1	I

Field:	CHIND_TEL	ADEXT_ADVW	CHIND_ADVW	BKVID	CHIN D_BANK
Contents:	I	Adrext1	I	0001	I

Second data record: second address (with telephone number), second address usage:

If data from a previous data record should not be overwritten, then set the NO DATA indicator ('/') for the relevant fields.

Field: |	|AKTYP	|PARTNER	|ADEXT_ADDR	|CHIND_ADDR
Contents:	Contents			Adrext2 I

Field:	CHIND_TEL	ADEXT_ADVW	CHIND_ADVW	BKVID	CHIN D_BANK
Contents:	I	Adrext2	I		

2. Creating a partner with
one address with two telephone numbers two address usages

- one set of bank details

First data record: general data, address (with telephone number), first address usage, one set of bank details:

Field:	AKTYP	PARTNER	ADEXT_ADDR	CHIND_ADDR
Contents:	01	BP1	Adrext1	I

Field:	CHIND_TEL	ADEXT_ADVW	CHIND_ADVW	BKVID	CHIN D_BANK
Contents:	I	Adrext1	I	0001	I

Second data record: second telephone number, second address usage:

If data from a previous data record should not be overwritten, then set the NO DATA indicator ('/') for the relevant fields.

Field: AKTYP PARTNER ADEXT_ADDR CHIND_ADDR

Contents: Adrext1

Field: CHIND_TEL ADEXT_ ADVW CHIND_ ADVW BKVID CHIND_BANK

Contents: I Adrext1 I

3. Adding an address and a telephone number to an existing partner

If data from a previous data record should not be overwritten, then set the NO DATA indicator ('/') for the relevant fields.

Data record: general data, address (with telephone number):

Field: AKTYP BPEXT ADEXT_ADDR CHIND_ADDR **Contents:** 02 BPEXT1 Adrext11 I

Field: CHIND_TEL ADEXT_ADVW CHIND_ADVW BKVID CHIN D_BANK

Contents: I

Note:

If the partner has been created with an external partner number (BPEXT), you can access the data record to make changes, as shown in the third example. If an external partner number was not assigned when the partner was created, you have to access the data record by using the (internal) partner number

Transfer Categories Relationships

Receiver structure for BP relationships/BP role definitions

For transfer of BP relationship data, use transfer category '90'.

Structure 'BUR_DI' is defined in the DDIC for transferring BP relationships.

The most important fields are described below:

Im folgenden wird auf die wichtigsten Felder und deren Besonderheiten

General
Field AKTYP (activity) may assume the following values:

'01' = Create BP relationship/BP role definition

'02' = Change BP relationship/BP role definition - '04' = Modify BP relationship/BP role definition

'06' = Delete BP relationship/BP role definition

' ' = More data on current BP relationship/BP role definition

For example, if you want to create a contact person relationship with two addresses, two data records in the BUR_DI structure have to be generated. In the first data record, AKTYP = '01' and is also the first address. In the second data record, AKTYP must be SPACE. At this point, the data for the second address is transferred.

AKTYP = '04' means:

if the relationship/role definition does not exist, it will be created - if the relationship/role definition does exist, it will be changed.

Fields RLTP1, RLTP2, RLTP3, RLTP4, RLTP, RLTP6, RLTP, RLTP8 and RLTP9 must not be filled with data.

Fields PARTNER1 bzw. BPEXT1, PARTNER2 bzw. BPEXT2, RELTYP and XRF must be filled each time.

In fields PARTNER1 and PARTNER2 you can copy the SAP partner numbers. With fields BPEXT1 and BPEXT2 you have the option of managing an external partner number from a legacy system in the SAP system. This means that you could access an already imported relationship/role definition, with the intention of changing it, without having to manage the SAP partner numbers in the external system.

Fields DATE_FROM and DATE_TO must be filled with the existing interval limits of a relationship/role definition. An exception exists with relationships/role definitions without time-dependency (time constraint '0' in the corresponding relationship/role definition category). Here, the validity intervals are set internally to a minimum and maximum system date, to indicate that these relationships/role definitions are always valid in the system. With time constraint '0', fields DATE_FROM and DATE_TO remain empty.
When you create a relationship/role definition, you must transfer the interval limits in fields
DATE_FROM and DATE_TO.

If you want to change the validity interval of a relationship, you must enter new interval limits in fields DATE_FROM_NEW and DATE_TO_NEW. The contents of these fields is not affected when you create or delete.
Depending on which time constraint has been assigned to the relationship/role definition category, when you change a validity interval, other validity intervals of this relationship/role definition will be adapted automatically. If you intend taking another data record and changing the relationship/role definition in

one of these validity intervals, the new validity intervals will now be regarded as being the existing intervals and must be entered in fields DATE_FROM and DATE_TO.

If you do not want the field content to be changed when you change a relationship/role definition, you have two options for transferring data:

The new field content that you have entered is identical to the old one.

Enter the NO DATA flag ('/') followed by space (' ') as the field content. You must set this flag so that it is clear whether a field content really should just consist of blanks, or whether the field content should not be changed.

Addresses

Because you can create an unlimited number of addresses of an organization for a contact person relationship, each address within a relationship must be responsive to a key. For this purpose, you have field ADEXT_ADDR (external address number). This field must be unique within a business partner in the 'Organization' category.

In the CHIND_ADDR field, you see the type of change to an address. The following values are permitted:

'I' = Create (assigning an organization address to a person)

'U' = Change (changing the assignment)

'D' = Delete (deleting the assignment)

'M' = Modify (creating/changing)

When you delete an address, you also delete the related communication data (such as telephone, fax).

Telephone/Fax numbers

With a contact person relationship you can enter a telephone number and a fax number without reference to an organization address. Enter data in fields TEL_NUMBER, TEL_EXTENS, FAX_NUMBER, and FAX_EXTENS. The data in these fields is ignored as soon as address of an organization is assigned to the relationship.

There may be any number of telephone and fax numbers within an address (assignment between organization address and person). The functions are the same as with addresses. Enter the values in fields CHIND_TEL and/or CHIND_FAX.

Always enter the address number.

When you are creating, the number is identified by the two fields TEL_NUM_ADDR and/or FAX_NUM_ADDR and TEL_EXT_ADDR or FAX_EXT_ADDR.

When you are changing and deleting, the number can also be addressed by means of the identificator that is entered in field TEL_CONSNR or FAX_CONSNR.

Example:

You want to change the comments on a telephone number (TEL_REMARK). Identification can take place by way of the telephone number

You want to change the telephone number itself:

Single step procedure

Identification must take place by way of the identificator (sequential number). Enter the new number in fields TEL_NUM_ADDR and TEL_EXT_ADDR.

Two step procedure

You first delete the old telephone number and then you create the new telephone number. Identification always takes place by way of the telephone number.

Define Sender Structure

CONCEPT INFORMATION

For every sender structure, you need to define the makeup of the records which will be transferred from a source system into R/3. This depicts the data record structure of the data to be transferred, which includes the order and technical description of the fields (field category, length, and text). In defining these structures, you can use existing structures and tables from the ABAP Dictionary (for example, receiver structures), or define your own sender structure. When using SAP structures and tables please note that these can change with a new release.

This Customizing function as well as the one for defining the transfer rules are used in various applications (such as EC-EIS, CO-PA, TR-TM and IS Banking). For each individual application there are several small differences in the functions, each of which is noted in the application.

Initial screen

On the initial screen you see a table of the sender structures already defined. When you implement R/3, this may be empty.

Overview screen

The input fields on this screen are divided into three areas:

The upper part contains the input fields for the name (user-defined) of the sender structure to be defined, and for a short descriptive text.

The middle part differs in the individual applications. It serves, for example, to assign the sender structure to an object (transfer type, aspect, characteristic, etc.), and also to enter necessary details.

The lower part shows a table (in EC-EIS, several tables) in which you input the names of structures which already exist in the ABAP Dictionary, or the names of ones which you wish to define as new. If you use an existing structure, it has the disadvantage that you cannot change it subsequently. If you want to define and include a new ABAP dictionary structure, the name always has to begin with 'RKCT'. You must then add three additional alpha-numeric characters of your choice. You define the new ABAP Dictionary structure in a detail screen.

Detail screen

In the detail screen you can define a new ABAP Dictionary structure or change one that you defined before.

To define the structure, you can either use a template in this screen, or define the structure yourself. The system will automatically generate a receiver structure based on the specifications for the object in the middle part of the previous screen.

If you want to define the sender structure yourself, you have two options. You can either define the sender fields yourself or use ones from the ABAP Dictionary.

In the first instance, you can choose the name yourself. Then you have to complete the following entries in the column:

Meaning, as a short descriptive text;

Category, field category (C, N, P, X, D, T, I, F);

Length of the field;

Decimal place, the number of decimal places (only for field category P).

In the second instance you enter the name of a field from the ABAP Dictionary in the column *sender field* in the table, and the name of the table in which it is found (reference table) in the column *table*. The entries are then automatically taken from the ABAP Dictionary.

For general information on creating structures see the SAP Library: BC-ABAP Workbench -> BC-ABAP Dictionary.

Activities

In order to define a new sender structure, choose *Edit -> New entries*. The overview screen appears.

Assign a name to the sender structure and provide a short description.

Enter a *transfer category* and confirm your entry. When you assign a transfer category, the fields in the receiver structure are set.

If you choose transfer category '1' (finance objects) or '2' (periods), you will be prompted to enter additional information in the profitability or risk management areas.

In the table in the lower part enter '1' under *item*. You can ignore the other rows in the table because the sender structure only uses one ABAP Dictionary structure.

Under *Dictionary structure*, enter the name of an ABAP Dictionary structure, or a name which conforms to the naming convention.

To define a new ABAP Dictionary structure, select the row and choose *Goto -> Choose*. The detail screen appears.

If you want to use the receiver structure as a template for the new ABAP Dictionary structure, choose *Sender structure -> Include template* (If you get a deletion message, choose LS>continue). The fields from the receiver structure will be included.

Save your entries.

Note

Output fields for the log can only be filled with values if the field names of the sender structure match those or the receiver structure. We therefore recommend that you use the receiver structure as a template and that you do not change the field names.

Define Transfer Rules

Note:

You should only define the transfer rules here if you intend to deviate from the standard 1:1 assignment or if you wish to transfer currency amount fields.

If you do not make any definitions here, then the standard transfer will run, with a 1:1 transfer of fields from sender to receiver structure. This method has clear performance advantages.

There are, however, certain restrictions:

The contents of some fields will be transferred even though they should not be. In this case, you have to define the transfer rules for the receiver fields which should not be filled with data (which should remain initial). To do this, you assign the rule "set at initial value" to the relevant receiver fields in the detail screen (see below). If you do not assign a rule to a receiver field, the system will use the default assignment of 1:1. Alternatively, you can fill the fields in your sequential file so that they do not contain any data which is not to be transferred.

No technical conversions will be made (for example, currency translations or decimal place corrections for currency entries).

As before, no consistency checks are carried out for the sender field values: Are the date values or the packed numbers plausible? Initial fields must, therefore, be initial to start with. Number, date, or time fields are always initialized with zeroes.

To summarize: If no transfer rules are defined, then the entire conversion part of the external data transfer is replaced, from a technical point of view, by move-corresponding instructions from the sender to the receiver structures. Usually, this will only lead to a correct result if the data has already been specially prepared for R/3, or if it originates from another R/3 System.

Note:

If you use the function Start With **File Splitting**, in the case of transfer types with header position structures, the fields that clearly identify the object to be transferred must be taken (with unchanged names) from the sender structure proposal and delivered with contents. These field names are listed in the documentation on the transfer types.

If you start the transfer **Without File Splitting**, these fields must still be delivered but their names may be changed in the sender structure.

CONCEPT INFORMATION

In this activity you define how and which sender structure fields are mapped to the receiver structure fields.

Requirements

You must define the sender structure before you can determine the transfer rules.

Initial screen

Here you assign the transfer rules to the relevant sender structures. Enter the name of the sender structure for which you want to define or change the transfer rules. Choose *Rules->*
Maintain to get to the overview screen *Maintain rules for <name of sender structure*

Overview screen

The table is split into two logical parts:

The left part shows the fields of the receiver structure, it has a gray background and cannot be changed. The receiver structure is determined by the details you specified when you defined the sender structure.

The right part shows the fields of the sender structure and other fields for defining the rules.

If the sender structure of the data to be transferred matches the receiver structure, you can have the system generate an explicit MOVE rule (*Rules-> Generate rule proposal*). Fields for which no assignment could be generated appear with a color background.

Otherwise, in the column *sender field*, you can enter the name of the sender field that you want to assign to the relevant receiver field.

You can define that a value is only assigned to the receiver field if the *sender field value* contains a specific value that you define. Make the required entries here.

You can define further rules on a detail screen. To do this, you must select the row containing the receiver field for which you wish to define special rules.

Detail screen

There are two different detail screens for defining transfer rules. The one you use depends on whether the field for which you wish to define a rule is filled by a characteristic or a key figure:

Characteristic fields are fields which fill the role of characteristics, attributes or classification terms in the R/3 System, for example company code, posting date, order number. From a technical point of view, these are fields of data type 'C', 'N', 'D' or 'T', which are generally not unit or currency keys, and have no purely technical significance, for example the client number.

Key figure fields are fields which fill the role of key figures, values or balances in the R/3 System, for example sales, revenue, or headcount. From a technical point of view, these are mostly fields of data type 'P', and can be used in calculations.

Detail screen for rule maintenance of characteristics

You can use the following rules for characteristics:

Transfer sender field

You assign the values of the sender field to the receiver field. However, you can only assign those sender fields whose type is compatible with that of the receiver field. For example, you cannot assign a field of type 'C' (any character string) to a field of type 'T'(used to store times). This prevents the field from acquiring invalid values. Using *Restrict value area* you can determine that only the sender field value specified by you is transferred to the receiver field. You can also specify conditions for other sender structure fields so that the transfer will only take place if the data record contains certain values.

Set constants

You assign a fixed value to the receiver field from the range of permitted characteristic values. This value is then used for all transferred data records.

Set variable

You assign a variable to the receiver field (see "Create variables" below). This allows you to fill the field when you are carrying out the transfer. You can for example, specify the company or the company code for each file to be imported.

Besides this, it is also possible to enter a fixed value for the variable. In this case the behaviour during data transfer is similar to that of a set constant - the difference is that the constant fixed value can be used elsewhere in the system using the variable name. This way you can improve the consistency of data transfers.

Convert sender fields

You assign certain sender field values to a receiver field value. You must specify the sender fields that are to be included in the conversion.

By specifying an Offset and a Length, you can determine that only a part of the sender field is used.

It is also possible to specify a conversion routine. This is carried out on the sender field value before the conversion. The conversion routine is required to fill fields with leading zeros for example.

Choose *Conditions* to get to a screen where you specify what values the sender fields must have, in order to be converted to a certain receiver field value. Enter the target values for the receiver field in the left column. In the following columns enter the individual values or intervals for the sender fields. For a receiver field to receive the specified value, all sender fields must have their specified values. If different sender fields are to be converted to the same receiver field value, you select the row and

choose the pushbutton to the right of the field. A symbol to the right of the field and the color of the pushbutton itself
shows that there are several conditions.

You can specify complex rules of several lines for receiver field values. When the rules are worked through, the first suitable one is applied. However, the sequence in which the rules are worked through is not defined. You can also explicitly set the initial value as the receiver field value.

. **Use general rule**

For the data transfer, you specify a general rule that is already defined. You can define general rules when you use one of the options above. You make the settings and then determine them to be a general rule. Enter a unique technical name and a description in the field *Use rule defined here as a general rule*. After you have saved it, you can use this general rule for other transfers.

Suppose for example that in data transfers you always wish to assign company code 0002 to company code 0003. You have created a general rule for this and you now reference this rule for the characteristic company code. When you select this rule, the fields to be converted are displayed.

Note: whenever a general rule is referenced, it can no longer be deleted. If you still wish to delete it, you can compound it with the referencing rule.

Application-dependent options

In some applications you can decide what happens when a characteristic value contains no value in spite of the rules.

Set at initial value The field acquires the initial value.

Classify as an error
The field is registered as an error. In this case the transfer terminates.

Set constants
You assign a constant value to the field from the range of permitted characteristic values.

Copy sender field
You assign the value of a predetermined sender field to the field.

EC-EIS only:

You can determine whether a receiver field value is to be validated or if it is to undergo a special output/ conversion routine. For more information about conversion routines, see F1-Help.

Detail screen for rule maintenance of key figures

In the detail screen, you determine how the key figure values are to be aggregated, how currencies or units are to be translated, and how the key figure is to be mapped to the receiver key figure.

EC-EIS only:

You can determine whether the key figure in the database is to be overwritten or not. If it is to be overwritten, then the value determined from the sender records overwrites the value in the database. If the key figure in the database is not to be overwritten, then the key figure value is read from the database. This value is taken as the starting value for the total operation. This option may or may not be desirable depending on the application.
Specify a total operation. The following alternatives are available:

SUM
The sum of the sender field values is transferred to the receiver record.

MIN

The smallest sender field value transferred is entered in the receiver record.

MAX
The largest sender field value transferred is entered in the receiver record.

FIRST
The first sender field value transferred is entered in the receiver record.

LAST
The last sender field value transferred is entered in the receiver record.

COUNT
The number of sender field values transferred is entered in the receiver record. This total operation is usually only logical in connection with formula '1' (see 'Formulas' below).

Using conditions, you can determine that a key figure is only filled when a sender field accepts specific values. This function is necessary in the following example:
The sender structure contains the fields balance sheet item and balance. The receiver structure contains the key figures AKTIVA and PASSIVA. You can now define that the key figure AKTIVA is only filled when the balance sheet item field contains the value 10000000.

Other applications:

Enter the total operation SUM. The sender field value is transferred to the receiver field.

Units and currencies

Enter a unit for quantity fields where no proposal exists.

For quantity fields, you can have a **unit translation** carried out and for currency fields, a **currency translation**.

Concerning the currency translation, you can determine which exchange rate, which exchange rate type and which currency you wish to translate into the target currency. You can either specify fixed values for the currency and the translation date, or reference fields which contain the currency and the translation date. You can also use a variable for the currency translation key.

Note: For all users of external data transfer except in the CO-PA application, the following applies to the **amount fields**:

In the SAP System, currency amounts are always written to the database with two decimal places. Amounts in currencies that, according to the currency definition, have more or less than two decimal places, must be transformed to this SAP format. See example:

Currency		**DEM (2 DP)**	**ITL (0 DP)**	**KWD (3 DP)**
Amount	123,4		1234	12,34
Amount in the database		123	123	123
Format: **CHAR**		123	1234	124
Note: A +/- sign can be entered before or after the amount.				
Format **NUMC**	not possible.	1234	not possible.	
Note: Decimal places and +/- signs are not possible with NUMC formats.				
Format: **PACKED (10,0)**		123	1234	12
Format: **PACKED (10,3)**		12340	1234000	124

Note: see number format

The SAP System expects currency amounts to be delivered with the regular decimal places. To store the currency amounts in SAP format in the database, the field *reference sender field* must be filled in the transfer rule for currency amounts (this also applies if you transfer the fields without explicit rules using identical names). This guarantees that, after the conversion, the amount is available to the SAP System with the correct number of decimal places for the specified currency. If you import currency amounts from an SAP System (data in binary format), the host system expects the data to be in the correct format for storing in the database.

Formulas

In some applications you can specify one of the sender fields as a currency reference field. This way you can make the target currency dependent on the specified reference field, rather than fixing it.

Formulas

You define the formula in the field *Key figure-formula row*. The key figure formulas are created according to the valid ABAP rules for terms. You can calculate with the sender fields. To see the valid sender fields, position the cursor on the entry field and press F4. You can also use formula variables in the formula.

As with transfer rules for characteristics, you can save the current rule as a general rule. To do this, enter a name for the rule in the field 'Use as a general rule'.

If you want to use a general rule for the transfer, enter the name of a rule stored in the system in the field *General rule*. The sender fields to be converted will appear.

Create variables

You can create variables for characteristic values, formulas, and translation keys to be used for transfer rules. Variables for formulas and translation keys can be used globally. Variables for characteristic values can only be used for the object that you are currently working on. To create variables, on the detail screen choose *Goto -> Variables -> Translation key or Goto -> Variables -> Formula variables*. On the next screen, choose *Edit -> Insert row* or use an empty row if available. To define a variable, proceed as follows:

Enter the variable name in the column *Variable name*. The first character of the name must be '&', followed by a letter (the system will place the '&' before the name automatically if necessary). The total length of the name may not exceed 10 characters (including the '&').

Select the desired Replacement type. With replacement type 2, you can determine the variables at the start of the data transfer (this is currently supported only for the import of files and for aspect summarizations). With replacement type , you must also enter a fixed value in the next column. To use the replacement type 3, you must activate the function module EXIT_SAPFKCIM_003 as part of a User Exit.

Enter a description for the variable.

Save your entries.

Define Output Fields

CONCEPT INFORMATION

In an external data transfer, certain fields from data records containing errors are output to the log. Using these fields, you can then identify the erroneous sender records in the old/legacy system. For this purpose, SAP has set default fields in the sender structure for every transfer category. If you need to use other fields in the sender structure for purposes of identification, you choose them in this step. The default fields will then no longer be output.

Requirements

When you start the external data transfer, use *Output sender records if there are errors*. Otherwise the sender records in the sender format will be deleted after they are converted to the receiver format. After that happens, data can only be output in the receiver format.

You define the sender structure by using the receiver structure as a template. If the field names in both the sender and receiver structures are not identical, they cannot be output to the log.

Activities

The table in the output fields you defined is displayed.

To define an output field for a new transfer program, choose *New entries*. The screen *New entries: Overview of entries added*.

Enter the name of the transfer program for which you would like to define output fields, and the name of the field which should be output to the log.

Save the data.

You can also define a new output field for an existing transfer program in the table, or assign an existing output field to another or different transfer program. To do this, you mark the line and choose *Copy as*. A new screen appears on which you can amend both the transfer program and the field name. Save your data by choosing *Copy to*. The initial screen appears. Save your data here.

Platform-Independent File Name Allocation

Define File Names and File Paths Independent of Client

This activity (transaction FILE) is for cross-client maintenance of logical filenames and file paths and includes the following:

Logical file path definition

Assignment of physical paths to logical path

Logical file name definition, cross-client

Definition of variables

Syntax group definition

Assignment of operating system to syntax group

Choose one of these in the navigation area of the screen to see the corresponding view of the values to be maintained. You can examine existing entries and enter new values. Depending on the data you need to

maintain, you can either work in the overview or you may need to go to the details view by pressing F2 or the "Details" push button in the application toolbar.

Note

Release 3.0C introduces cross-client logical filename maintenance. In addition to cross-client maintenance you can still choose to maintain filenames for a specific client. You must maintain a logical filename across clients before you can maintain it for one client. Then you can maintain it for particular clients as required.

Use program RSFILE01 to transfer filenames from the client-specific maintenance (available before Release 3.0C) to cross-client maintenance. Client-specific data is not affected.

Activities

Verify that existing definitions meet your needs.

Change the definitions (and, if necessary, the structure of your file system).

If necessary, define additional filenames and paths.

Define File Names Also Independent of Client

SAP Enhancements for External Data Transfer

The following SAP enhancements are offered in the following areas of **External Data Transfer**:

Four Customer Exits exist for the data transfer or for the conversion from IDOC segments. The Exits are contained in the enhancement KKCD0001. As soon as the Customer Exits are activated, they are carried out for all sender structures or segments. The first two Customer Exits require minimal coding once they are activated. The sender structure concept is used when loading data into the SAP-System. The concept Segment is used in the context of the distribution of the SAP-System. It is a matter of a record of data to be transferred or converted. It is recommendable to code a **CASE** -instruction within the Customer Exit, where (differentiated according to sender structure (REPID) or segment) various coding is accessed. In the parameter REPID, the name of the segment for the conversion from IDOC segments. The parameter GRPID is not filled out with the conversion from IDOC segments. You should have a **WHEN OTHERS** branch within the CASE instruction, in which the 'SENDER_SET' is allocated to the 'SENDER_SET_NEW' or the 'RECEIVER_SET' to the 'RECEIVER_SET_NEW'. Otherwise the return code will have its initial value. You can view a possible solution in Code sample.

The first Customer Exit is accessed before the summarizing or conversion. It is called up as follows:

```
CALL CUSTOMER-FUNCTION '001'
     EXPORTING
          GRPID          = GRPID       "Origin
          REPID          = REPID       "Sender program
          SENDER_SET     = SENDER_SET  "Sender record
     IMPORTING
          SENDER_SET_NEW = SENDER_SET  "modified sender record
          SUBRC          = SUBRC.      "Returncode
```

If the variable 'SUBRC' is initial, the modified record is edited further or else passed over. The import parameter 'SENDER_SET_NEW ' must be filled out in the Customer Exit, as only this field and not

the field 'SENDER_SET is further edited. This also especially means that you must allocate the import parameter 'SENDER_SET_NEW' the value of 'SENDER_SET' for records, for which no special handling will be carried out otherwise.

The second Customer Exit is accessed after the summarization and before the update:

```
CALL CUSTOMER-FUNCTION '002'
  EXPORTING
    REPID            = REPID           "Senderprogramm
    GRPID            = GRPID           "Herkunft
    RECEIVER_SET     = RECEIVER_SET    "verdichteter Satz
  IMPORTING
    RECEIVER_SET_NEW = RECEIVER_SET    "modifizierter verdichteter
Satz
    SUBRC            = SUBRC.          "Returncode
```

The modified record is only updated if the variable 'SUBRC' - is initial.

The import parameter 'RECEIVER_SET_NEW' must be filled out in the Customer Exit, since only this field and not the field 'RECEIVER_SET _NEW' is updated.

The third Customer Exit is used for replacing variables. It is called up when you load the transfer rules.

```
  CALL CUSTOMER-FUNCTION '003'
    EXPORTING
      REPID = REPID
      GRPID = GRPID
      VARIA = VARIA
      RFELD = RFELD
      VARTP = VARTP
    CHANGING
      KEYID = KEYID
    EXCEPTIONS
VARIABLE_ERROR = 1.
```

The parameters REPID and GRPID are supplied with the sender structure and the origin. The variable name is in the field VARIA. The name of the receiver field is in the parameter RFELD. Field VARTP contains the variable type. Valid types are fixed values of the domain KCD_VARTYP. You transfer the variable values in the parameter KEYID. If an error occurs you use the exception VARIABLE_ERROR.

the fourth Customer Exit is required in EC-EIS only. It is called up after the summarization and before the determination of key figures. It is a necessary enhancement to the second Customer Exit. This is because changes to the keys are considered before the database is checked to see if records exist for the keys.

The function is called up as follows:

```
CALL CUSTOMER-FUNCTION '004'
 CHANGING
   RECEIVER_SET   =   R
SUBRC = UE_SUBRC.
```

The parameter RECEIVER_SET contains the receiver record to be changed. The parameter RECEIVER_SET is a changing parameter. No changes must be made to the function module if it is not used.

The User-Exits can be found in the Module pool 'SAPFKCIM'. If you want to use the Customer Exits, you can create a project and activate the Customer Exits with the transaction 'CMOD'. The enhancement which you must use with it is KKCD0001.

Note that when programming customer exits, that these will also run if corrected data records are imported into the data pool within the context of post processing for both test and real runs.

Use Test Data Editor

In this activity you can use the test data editor. For more information see the help for the application.

Split File

Function of File Splitter

The automatic file splitter enables you to:

split a file into any number of smaller files

generate a defined number of batch jobs and thus parallel processing

start batch jobs on specifiable servers

delete batch jobs

You are advised to use the file splitter if you have large amounts of data that you want to transfer. Parallel processing is recommended from a performance point of view.

Procedure

Once you have defined the sender structure and transfer rules (see the IMG for details) you must first define a transfer variant with transaction "Start transfer" ("KCLJ"). Fill the selection fields in the "Start transfer" screen with the desired values, whereby the name of the input file must be identical to the name of the file you want to split.

You then call transaction "Automatic file splitting" ("KCLA")

In "Selection" you can either enter the name of the data transfer (as stated under point "Define sender structure"), or you can just enter the transfer category (such as SAP Business Partner = Category 1). The relevant receiver structure is determined on the basis of the variant that you have to enter in "Details on transfer".

When giving "Details on transfer" you can enter either the physical or the logical file name, as well as the variant defined previously in "Start transfer".

When giving "Details on file splitting" you have to furnish the following fields with data:

Number of jobs: Here you can specify the number of jobs to be created and thus the number of split files.

Extension of job names: You can freely define an extension for the jobs that have been created. This makes it easier to identify them at a later date, for example if you want to delete them in a second step following the transfer.

Application server: Here you can select the application servers to which you want to distribute the jobs.

In "Functions" you then select the actions to be carried out:

Split input file: If you only select this function, the input file is split into n smaller files (n = defined number of jobs).

Create jobs: A job is created for each of the files split beforehand.

Release jobs: The jobs created are released and distributed to the specified application servers.

Delete jobs: The jobs created are deleted. They are partly identified by way of the job name extension that was defined.

Start Transfer

In this section, you start the transfer of external data. You can do this once as a transfer of legacy data, or periodically, if your master data is also carried in another system.

Requirements

You must have defined a sender structure and transfer rules. In addition, a sequential file with the data records to be transferred must be on the server.

Activities

Specify the program (sender structure) you want to use for data transfer.

Specify the physical access path of the file to be imported as well as an access path to output a file with an error log.

Specify the server where the file is located.

Specify the file category and format.

Choose which processing steps are to be carried out during the run and how the run is to be logged.

Choose "Execute".

The result will be a transfer log.

0 Evaluate Logs

Logs are created for each transfer (including test transfer). Use the display frame to limit the logs you want to evaluate.
Take the list of all logs to skip to the log on set level by positioning the cursor and selecting the 'Detail' function!
The absolute index, i.e. the set number in the transfer file, is stated for each block.

Data Distribution

Activate Function Modules

Use

In this IMG activity you activate the function module for data distribution.
Below you can find a description of which entries you must activate so that the central Business Partner data can be distributed using ALE or XI.

Note

If you want to distribute Business Partner extensions (e.g. FI or CRM data), or use another distribution technology than ALE or XI, other entries have to be activated accordingly.

Activities

Activate the following entries if you want to distribute data for Business Partner or Business Partner Relationships using ALE:

Event	Object	Function Module
BPOUTN	BUPA	BUPA_OUTBOUND_ALE_MAI

BPOUT	BUPR	BUPA_OUTBOUND_ALE_REL

Activate the following entries if you want to distribute data for Business Partner or Business Partner Relationships using XI:

Event	Object	Function Module
BPOUT	BUPA	BUPA_OUTBOUND_MAIN
BPOUT	BUPR	BUPA_OUTBOUND_REL
PXYIN	BUPA	BUPA_INBOUND

BAdIs for Data Replication

BAdI: Business Partner Replication Request Inbound

Use

You can use this BAdI to transfer added fields with message BusinessPartnerSUITEBulkReplicateRequest. With this message Supplier master data can be replicated.

In order to receive data enhancements method INBOUND_PROCESSING is called with the inbound service interface BusinessPartnerSUITEBulkReplicateRequest_In. With this method you transfer added fields to the corresponding fields of the internal structure or update your own tables.

In addition method OUTBOUND_PROCESSING includes added fields to the corresponding confirmation message BusinessPartnerSUITEBulkReplicateConfirmation. With this method you transfer the added fields of the confirmation message either from the internal data structure provided in this method or from your own tables.

Requirements

You have enhanced the data model of the Business Partner or of the Supplier/Vendor Master.

Standard settings

In the standard system, there is no activated BAdI implementation.

The BAdI is not filter-dependent.

The BAdI is designed for multiple use.

Activities

For information about implementing BAdIs as part of the Enhancement Concept, see SAP Library for SAP NetWeaver under BAdIs - Embedding in the Enhancement Framework.

BAdI: Business Partner Replication Request Outbound

Use

You can use this BAdI to transfer added fields with message

BusinessPartnerSUITEBulkReplicateRequest. With this message Supplier master data can be replicated.

In order to include data enhancements method OUTBOUND_PROCESSING is called before the outbound service interface BusinessPartnerSUITEBulkReplicateRequest_Out is called. With this method you transfer the added fields either from the internal data structure provided in this method or from your own tables.

Requirements

You have enhanced the data model of the Business Partner or of the Supplier/Vendor Master.

Standard settings

In the standard system, there is no activated BAdI implementation.

The BAdI is not filter-dependent.

The BAdI is designed for multiple use.

Activities

For information about implementing BAdIs as part of the Enhancement Concept, see SAP Library for SAP NetWeaver under BAdIs - Embedding in the Enhancement Framework.

BAdI: Business Partner Replication Confirmation Inbound

Use

You can use this BAdI to transfer added fields with message BusinessPartnerSUITEBulkReplicateRequest. With message BusinessPartnerSUITEBulkReplicateConfirmation data replication can be confirmed or rejected.

In order to receive data enhancements method INBOUND_PROCESSING is called with the inbound service interface BusinessPartnerSUITEBulkReplicateConfirmation_In. With this method you transfer added fields to the corresponding fields of the internal structure or update your own tables.

Requirements

You have enhanced the data model of the Business Partner or of the Supplier/Vendor Master.

Standard settings

In the standard system, there is no activated BAdI implementation.

The BAdI is not filter-dependent.

The BAdI is designed for multiple use.

Activities

For information about implementing BAdIs as part of the Enhancement Concept, see SAP Library for SAP NetWeaver under BAdIs - Embedding in the Enhancement Framework.

BAdI: BP Relationships Replication Request Inbound

Use

You can use this BAdI to transfer added fields with message BusinessPartnerRelationshipSUITEBulkReplicateRequest. With this message relationships of Supplier master data can be replicated.

In order to receive data enhancements method INBOUND_PROCESSING is called with the inbound service interface BusinessPartnerRelationshipSUITEBulkReplicateRequest_In. With this method you transfer added fields to the corresponding fields of the internal structure or update your own tables.

In addition method OUTBOUND_PROCESSING includes added fields to the corresponding confirmation message BusinessPartnerRelationshipSUITEBulkReplicateConfirmation. With this method you transfer added fields of the confirmation message either from the internal data structure provided in this method or from your own tables.

Requirements

You have enhanced Business Partner relationships or Supplier/Vendor Master contact persons.

Standard settings

In the standard system, there is no activated BAdI implementation.

The BAdI is not filter-dependent.

The BAdI is designed for multiple use.

Activities

For information about implementing BAdIs as part of the Enhancement Concept, see SAP Library for SAP NetWeaver under BAdIs - Embedding in the Enhancement Framework.

BAdI: BP Relationships Replication Request Outbound

Use

You can use this BAdI to transfer added fields with message BusinessPartnerRelationshipSUITEBulkReplicateRequest. With this message relationships of Supplier master data can be replicated.

In order to include data enhancements method OUTBOUND_PROCESSING is called before the outbound service interface BusinessPartnerRelationshipSUITEBulkReplicateRequest_Out is called.

With this method you transfer added fields either from the internal data structure provided in this method or from your own tables.

Requirements

You have enhanced Business Partner relationships or Supplier/Vendor Master contact persons.

Standard settings

In the standard system, there is no activated BAdI implementation.
The BAdI is not filter-dependent.

The BAdI is designed for multiple use.

Activities

For information about implementing BAdIs as part of the Enhancement Concept, see SAP Library for SAP NetWeaver under BAdIs - Embedding in the Enhancement Framework.

BAdI: BP Relationships Replication Confirmation Inbound

Use

You can use this BAdI to transfer added fields with message BusinessPartnerRelationshipSUITEBulkReplicateConfirmation. With this message relationships of Supplier master data can be replicated.

In order to receive data enhancements method INBOUND_PROCESSING is called with the inbound service interface BusinessPartnerRelationshipSUITEBulkReplicateConfirmation_In. With this method you transfer added fields to the corresponding fields of the internal structure or update your own tables.

Requirements

You have enhanced Business Partner relationships or Supplier/Vendor Master contact persons.

Standard settings

In the standard system, there is no activated BAdI implementation.

The BAdI is not filter-dependent.

The BAdI is designed for multiple use.

Activities

For information about implementing BAdIs as part of the Enhancement Concept, see SAP Library for SAP NetWeaver under BAdIs - Embedding in the Enhancement Framework.

Data Cleansing

Maintain Number Ranges

In this activity, you define the number range for data cleansing.

Use

The number ranges for the data cleansing tool are valid client-wide.

Enter the object name **COM_CLEAR** in the *Number Range Object Maintenance* and choose the pushbutton *Number Ranges*.

Choose the pushbutton *Change Intervals* to maintain the number range interval. Create the number range interval **01** with internal number assignment and save your entries.

Define Priorities

In this activity, you assign priorities, according to which the data cleansing cases are processed.

Use

In the change mode, choose the pushbutton *New Entries*. Enter the required priority in the column *Prio* and provide the entry with a suitable explanation in the column *Text*

Standard settings

The following priorities are supplied by SAP:

- 1 -
  2 -
  3

Activate Duplicate Cleansing

In this step you activate data cleansing.

Use

You can activate data cleansing for

The application object BDT
Enter the value **BUPA** here for the SAP Business Partner.
For other application objects, select the name of the corresponding BDT application object.

A certain category of Data Cleansing Case Select **D** for duplicates.

Data source
Set the value ***** if data cleansing should be active for all possible data sources.

Set the indicator *Active* to activate data cleansing.

If you want to trigger automatic determination of the dependencies, then set the indicator *Dependencies*.

Archiving

Generate Change Documents for Deleted Relationships

Use

In this IMG activity you can define whether a change document should be generated for a deleted relationship when archiving business partners.

In this case, only **one** of the two business partners in a relationship is archived when this relationship is deleted.

Standard settings

All entries have the value initial as standard, that is, no change documents are generated for deleted relationships.

Activities

Set the indicator for the relevant relationship type.

If the indicator is set, a change document is generated when the corresponding relationship is deleted.
If the indicator is not set, the change document will not be generated.

Save your entries.