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Configuration Guide (Dynamic ATP Check)

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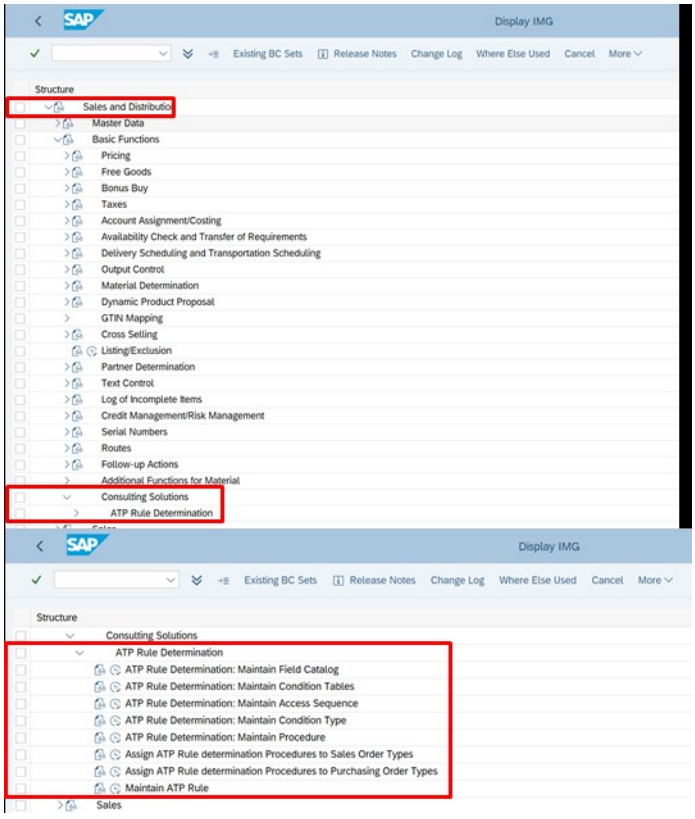
1 Configuration of Consulting Solution Dynamic ATP Check

1.1 Configuration of Condition Technique

The DAC solution uses the condition technique to execute specific actions before or after the ATP check. For this purpose - in the same way as for the condition technique - various settings are made in pricing, for example.

If the DAC solution is incorporated into the `IMG`, you can call Customizing from the `IMG`:



IMG Path for the Configuration of the DAC Solution

Otherwise the transactions are as follows (in the general order of use in the implementation):

- `/SAPLOM/OV10` Maintain Field Catalog for ATP Rule Determination
- `/SAPLOM/OV16` Cond.Tab.: Create ATP Rule Determination
- `/SAPLOM/OV17` Cond.Tab.: Change ATP Rule Determination

- /SAPLOM/OV18 Cond.Tab.: Display ATP Rule Determination
- /SAPLOM/OV11 Access Sequences: ATP Rule Determination
- /SAPLOM/OV12 Condition Types: ATP Rule Determination
- /SAPLOM/OV13 Profile: ATP Rule Determination
- /SAPLOM/OV14 Assignment of DAC Profile - Sales Document Type
- /SAPLOM/OV15 Assignment of DAC Profile - Stock Transfer Document Type

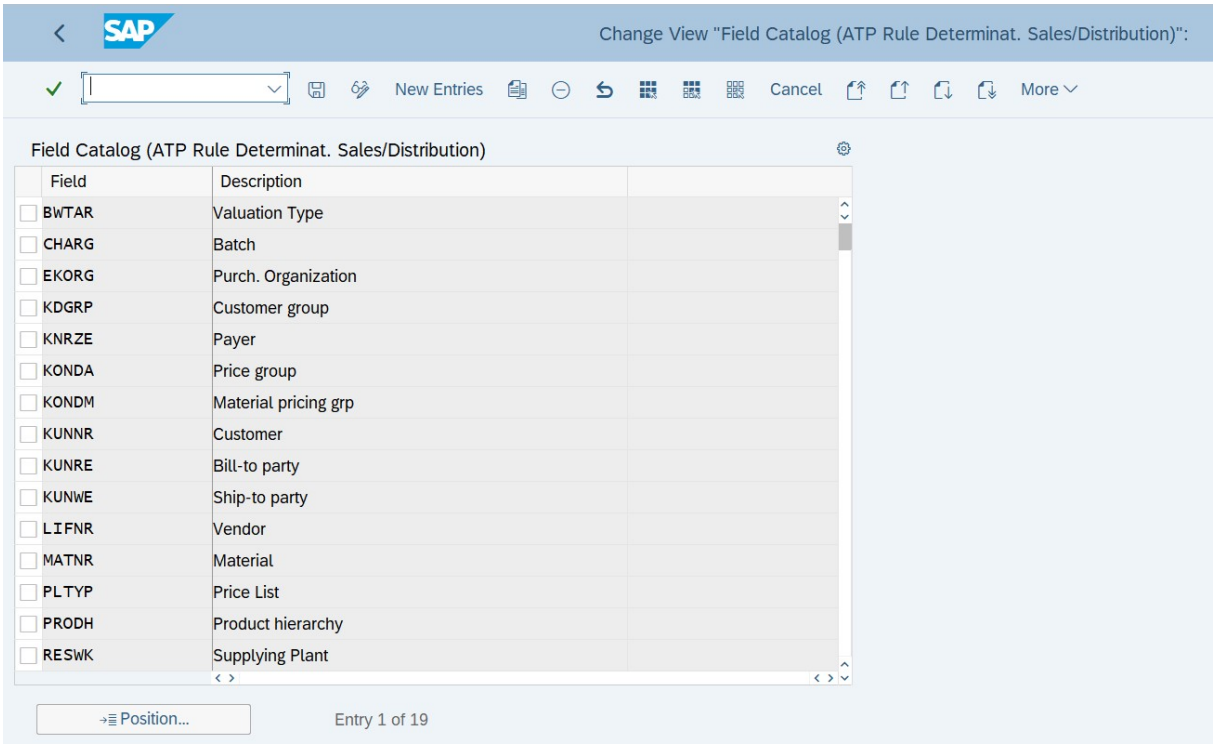
1.1.1 Maintain Field Catalog for ATP Rule Determination

All relevant fields for the differentiated determination of the ATP rule must be included in the field catalog. These fields are used in the condition tables later.

The field catalog can contain fields that are contained in the structure KOMG. The system fills this structure within the corresponding document processing (for example, VA01), and the corresponding values are transferred to the ATP rule determination.

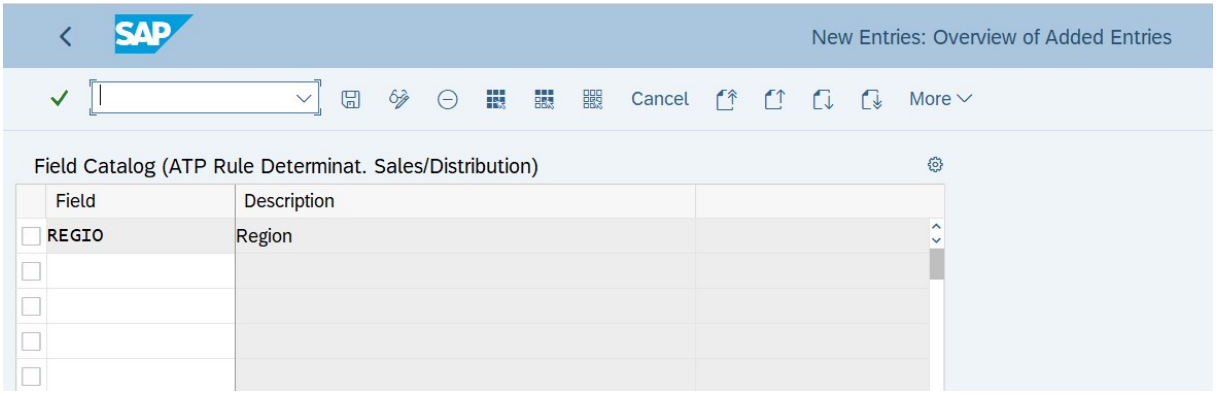
Call of maintenance with transaction /SAPLOM/OV10 maintenance of field catalog ATP rule determination.

The list of existing fields is shown.



Field Catalog for ATP Rule Determination

If additional fields are required, these can be added with *New Entries*.



Adding New Fields to the Field Catalog for ATP Rule Determination

The pull-down provides the list of all KOMG entries and the required field can be transferred via double-click.

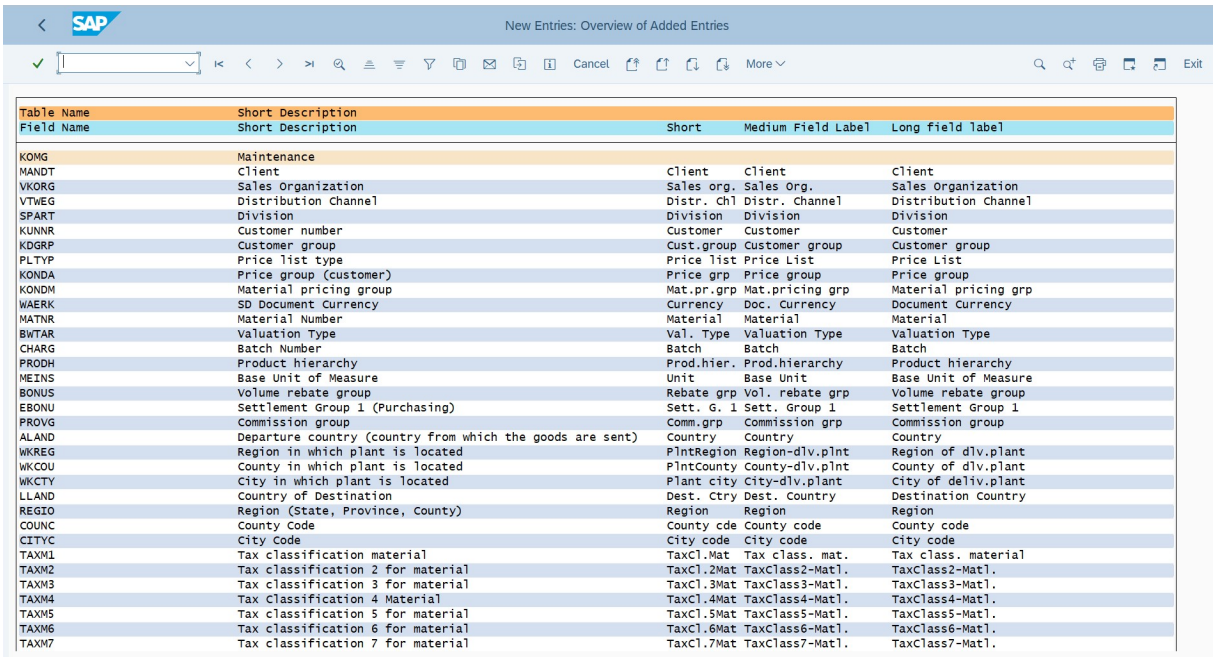
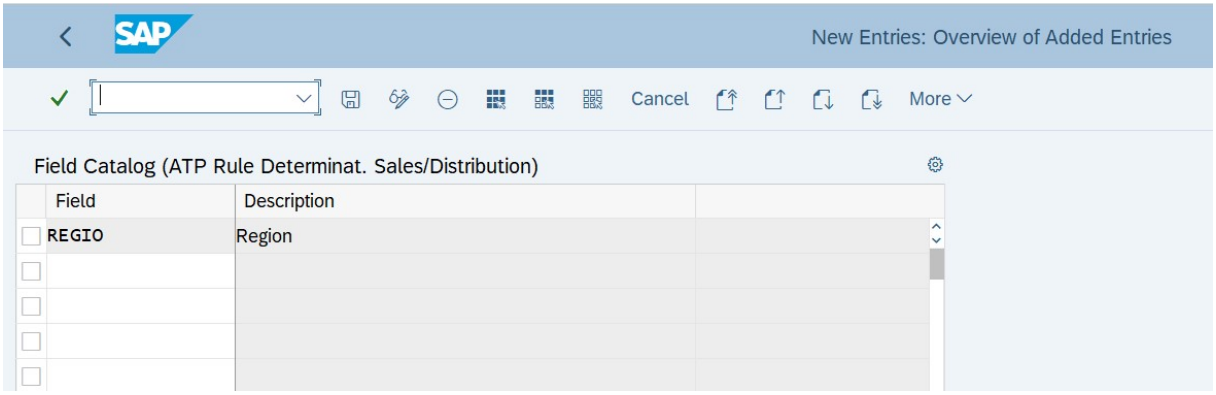


Table Name	Short Description			
Field Name	Short Description	Short	Medium Field Label	Long field label
KOMG	Maintenance			
MANDT	Client	Client	Client	Client
VKORG	Sales Organization	Sales org.	Sales Org.	Sales Organization
VTWEG	Distribution Channel	Distr. Chl	Distr. Channel	Distribution Channel
SPART	Division	Division	Division	Division
KUNNR	Customer number	Customer	Customer	Customer
KDGRP	Customer group	Cust.group	Customer group	Customer group
PLTYP	Price list type	Price list	Price List	Price List
KONDA	Price group (customer)	Price grp	Price group	Price group
KONDM	Material pricing group	Mat.pr.grp	Mat.pricing grp	Material pricing grp
WAERK	SD Document Currency	Currency	Doc. Currency	Document Currency
MATNR	Material Number	Material	Material	Material
BWTAR	Valuation Type	Val. Type	Valuation Type	Valuation Type
CHARG	Batch Number	Batch	Batch	Batch
PRODH	Product hierarchy	Prod.hier.	Prod.hierarchy	Product hierarchy
MEINS	Base Unit of Measure	Unit	Base Unit	Base Unit of Measure
BONUS	Volume rebate group	Rebate grp	Vol. rebate grp	Volume rebate group
EBONU	Settlement Group 1 (Purchasing)	Sett. G. 1	Sett. Group 1	Settlement Group 1
PROVG	Commission group	Comm.grp	Commission grp	Commission group
ALAND	Departure country (country from which the goods are sent)	Country	Country	Country
WKREG	Region in which plant is located	PlntRegion	Region-dlv.plnt	Region of dlv.plant
WKCOU	County in which plant is located	PlntCounty	County-dlv.plnt	County of dlv.plant
WKCTY	City in which plant is located	Plant city	City-dlv.plant	City of deliv.plant
LLAND	Country of Destination	Dest. Ctry	Dest. Country	Destination Country
REGIO	Region (State, Province, County)	Region	Region	Region
COUNC	County Code	County cde	County code	County code
CITYC	City Code	City code	City code	City code
TAXM1	Tax classification material	TaxCl.Mat	Tax class. mat.	Tax class. material
TAXM2	Tax classification 2 for material	TaxCl.2Mat	TaxClass2-Matl.	TaxClass2-Matl.
TAXM3	Tax classification 3 for material	TaxCl.3Mat	TaxClass3-Matl.	TaxClass3-Matl.
TAXM4	Tax Classification 4 Material	TaxCl.4Mat	TaxClass4-Matl.	TaxClass4-Matl.
TAXM5	Tax classification 5 for material	TaxCl.5Mat	TaxClass5-Matl.	TaxClass5-Matl.
TAXM6	Tax classification 6 for material	TaxCl.6Mat	TaxClass6-Matl.	TaxClass6-Matl.
TAXM7	Tax classification 7 for material	TaxCl.7Mat	TaxClass7-Matl.	TaxClass7-Matl.

Input Help, Existing Fields for Use in Field Catalog



Selection of Field REGIO

1.1.2 Maintain ATP Rule Determination Condition Table

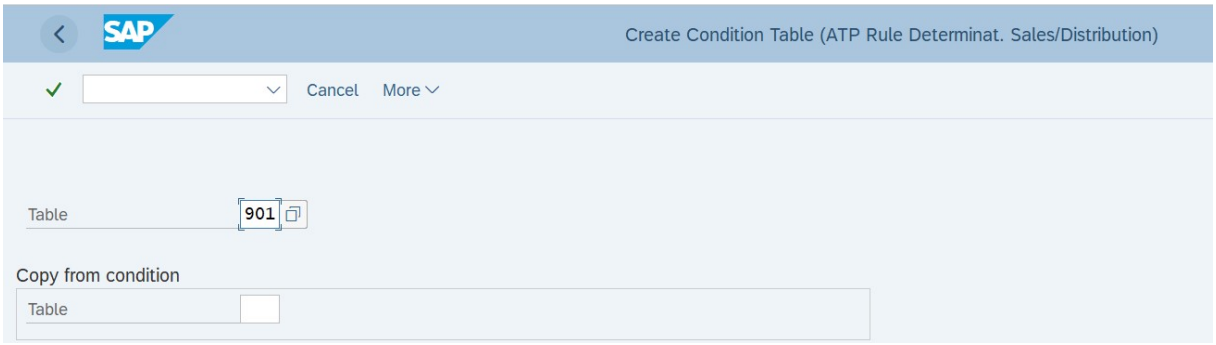
The required condition tables for rule determination can be edited using the transactions

- `/SAPLOM/OV16` Cond. Tab. : Create ATP Rule Determination
- `/SAPLOM/OV17` Cond.Tab.: Change ATP Rule

Determination.

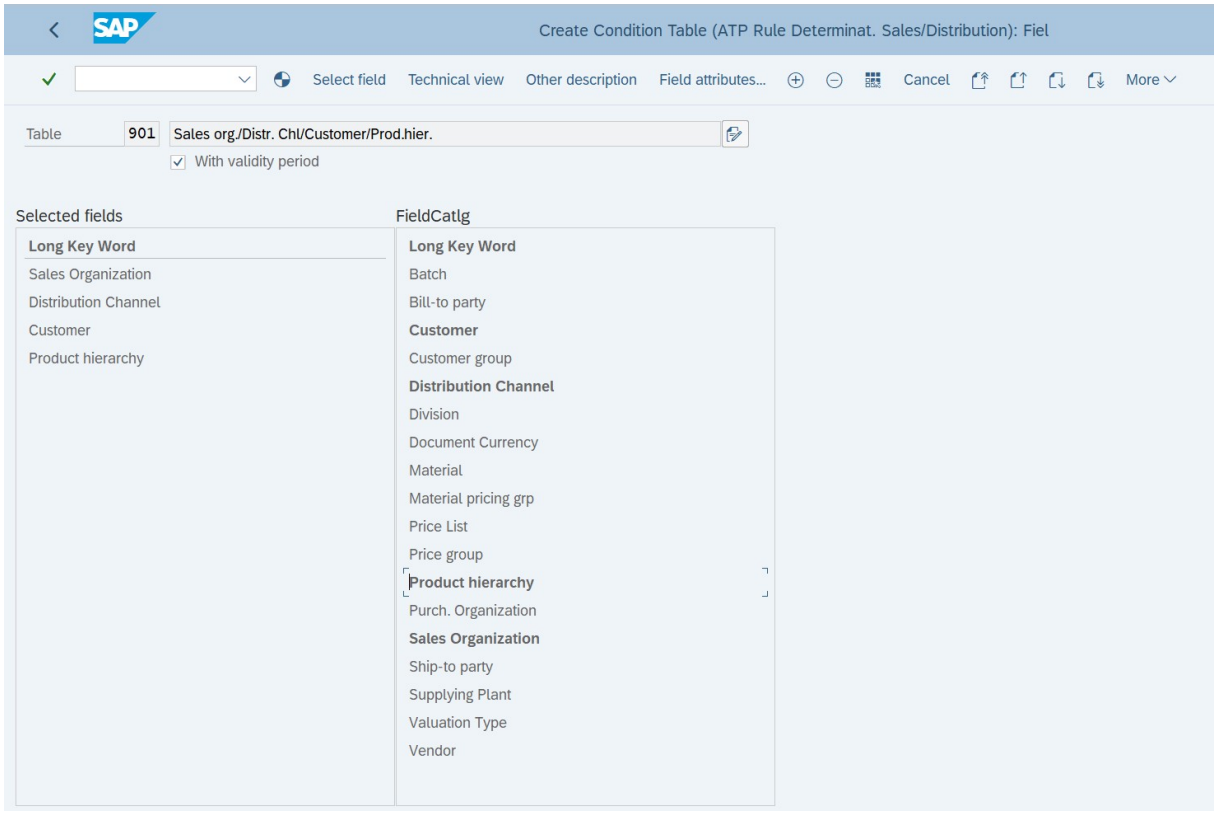
Create Table

After the transaction is called, the table number is selected. This should be from the customer namespace: 900 - 999



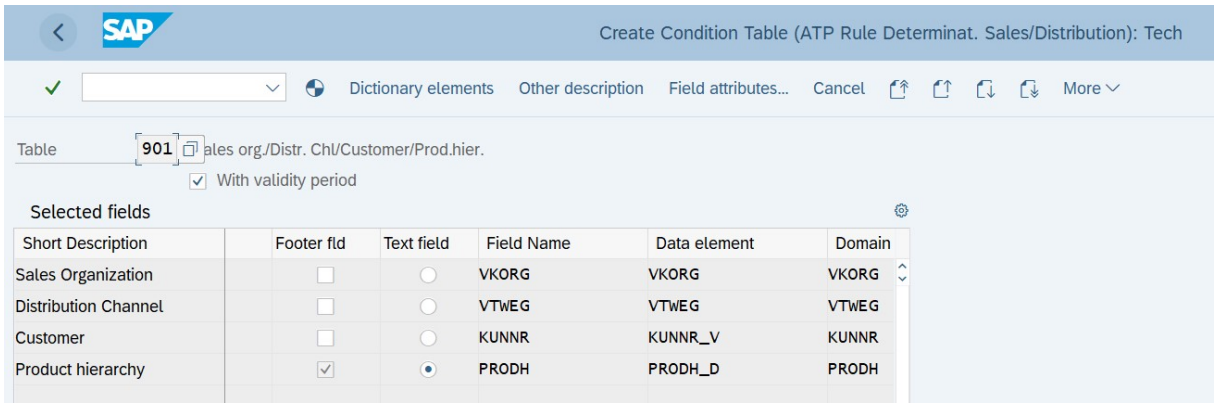
Initial Screen for Creating Condition Tables

The table can also be copied from a template (prefill “Default Condition” with existing table). The relevant fields can then be copied from the right column with the field catalog by double-clicking.



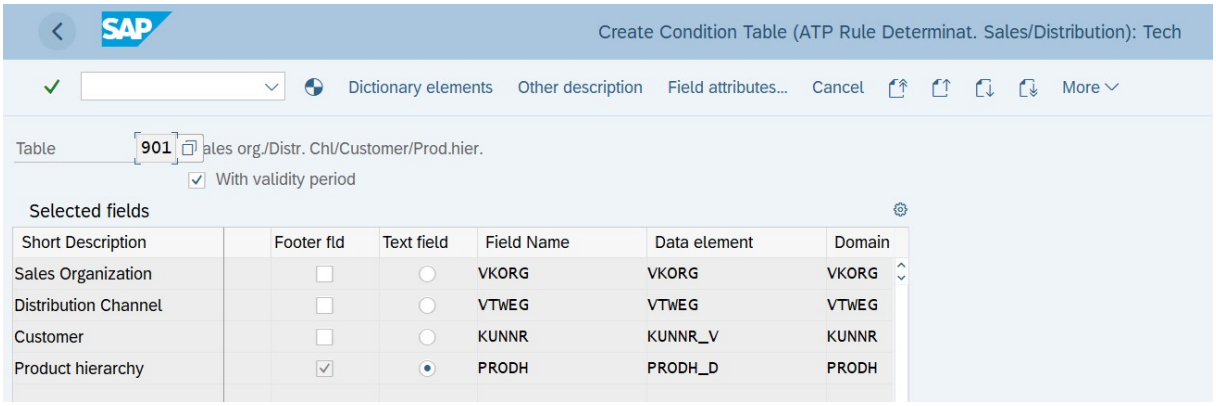
Selection of Individual Fields from the Field Catalog

The "with validity period" indicator controls whether the later condition records can be delimited and should always be activated. The *Technical View* button controls the structure of the later condition maintenance screen.



Technical View of the Later Condition Table

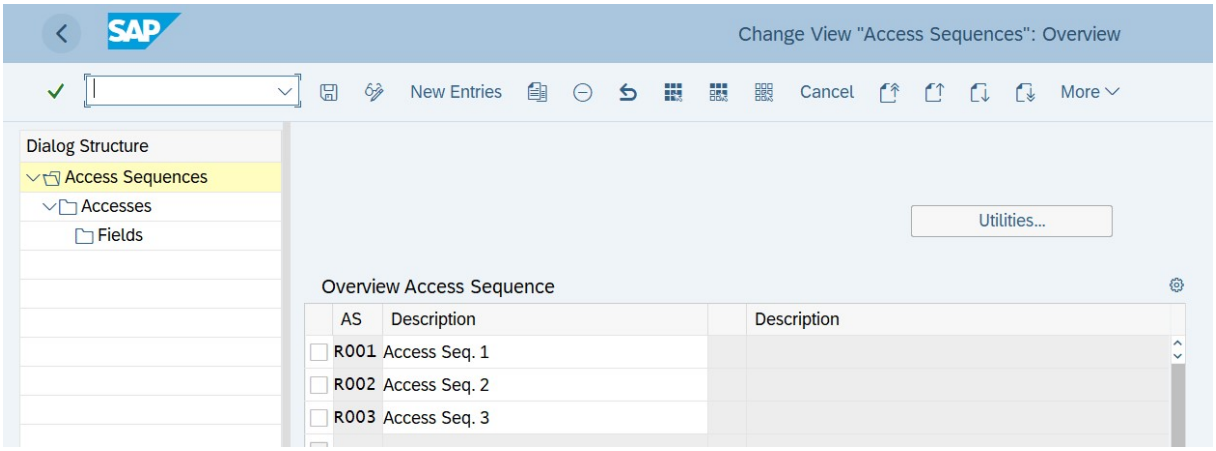
Line Field is used to control whether a characteristic appears in the line or in the header of the maintenance screen. If, in the above example, you were to leave the “customer” in the header, you would have to call the maintenance transaction for each customer during condition maintenance. The table is then generated.



Technical View of the Condition Table Before Generation

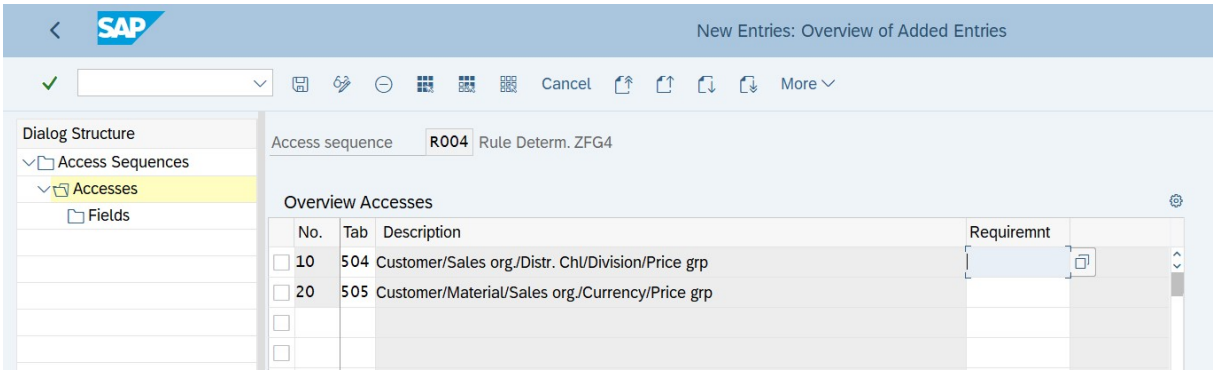
1.1.3 Maintain Access Sequence for ATP Rule Determination

The access sequences for the rule determination are edited using the transaction `/SAPLOM/OV11` Access Sequences: ATP Rule Determination.



Maintaining the Access Sequence - Creating a New Access Sequence

Once you have created the first level, select it, and enter the accesses by choosing the *Accesses* (left panel) level.

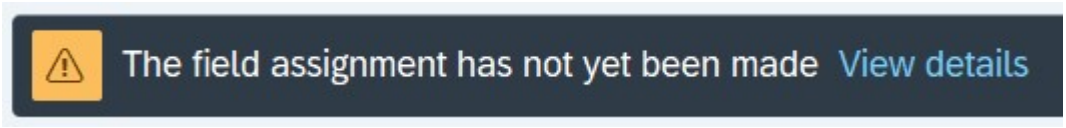


Maintain Access Sequence - Create New Accesses

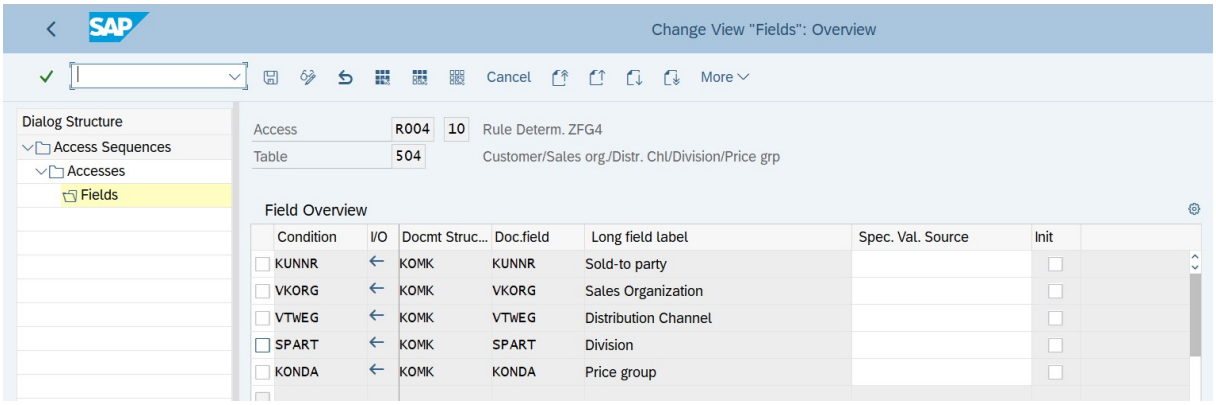
Depending on the number of planned accesses, it is recommended that you create steps in intervals of ten or five so that additional tables can be inserted in between retroactively as necessary.

The fields of the field catalog must be assigned to the tables fields for each step (table). As a result, the document values are assigned to the condition record values and the relevant condition records are determined later during document processing.

For this, you select a step and then select the third level *Fields* in the left panel. The information



is currently still correct and can be ignored.



Access Sequence Maintenance - Change Fields

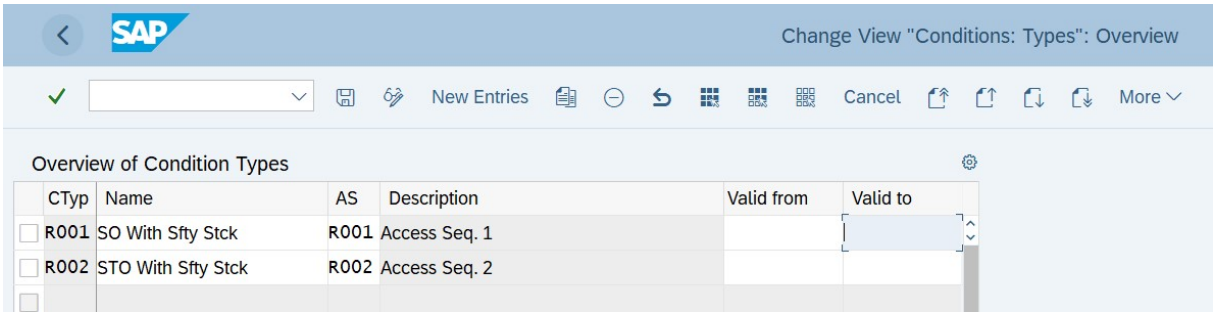
The system assigns the fields automatically, if they have the same name. This is sufficient in general.

In principle, changes can still be made here. Any options beyond a standard assignment can be derived from the standard documentation, for example, for the condition technique in pricing. This assignment must be made for each step (every table) within the access sequence.

1.1.4 Maintain ATP Rule Determination Condition Type

The condition types for the rule determination are edited using the transaction `/SAPLOM/OV12` ATP Rule Determination.

Here, a condition type is created and then an access sequence is assigned to it.



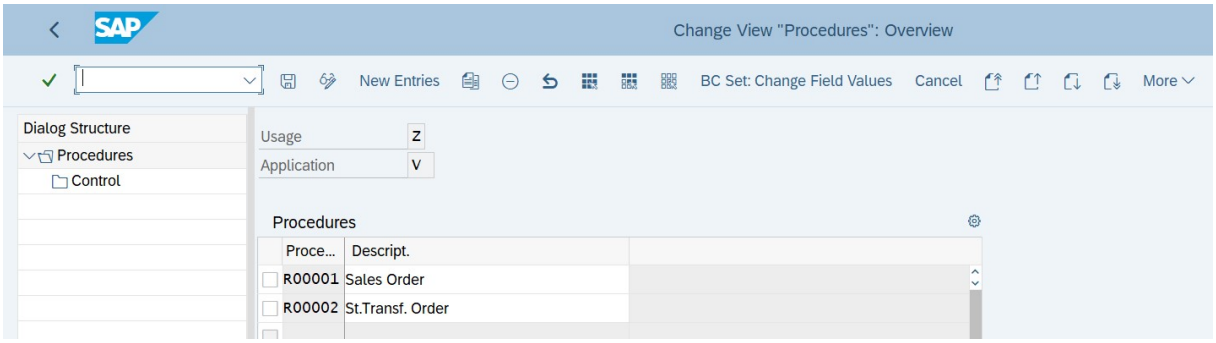
Create/Change Condition Types

In principle, the validity date should not be used here, since this is usually done on the individual condition record, if necessary.

1.1.5 Maintain Document Schema for ATP Rule Determination

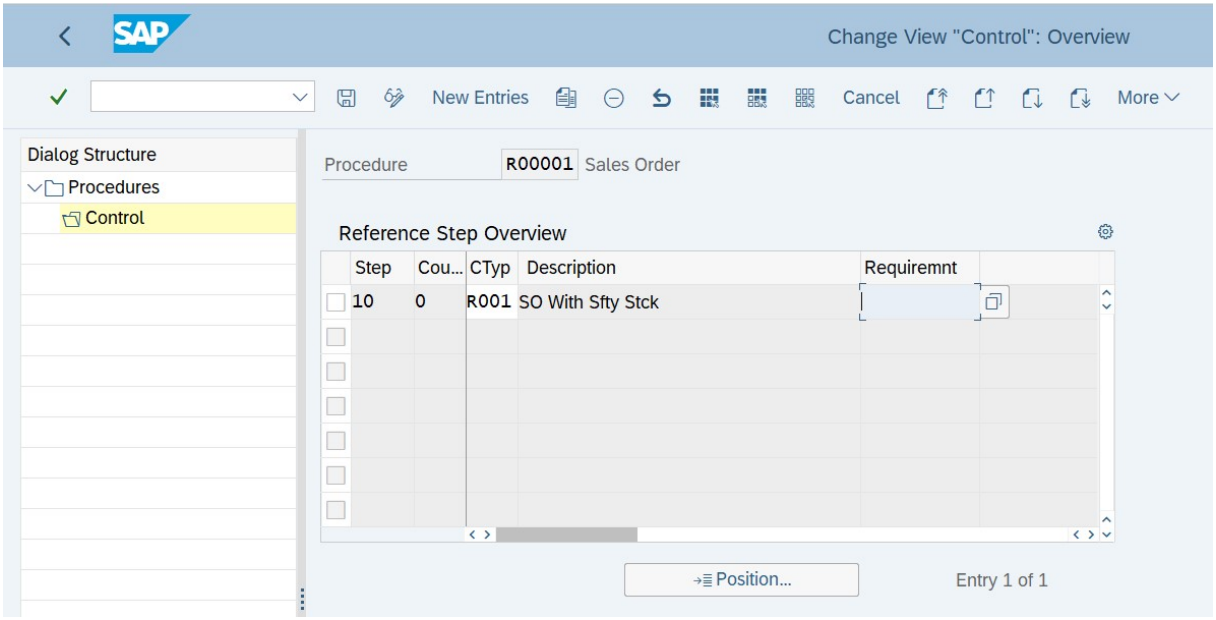
The document schema is assigned to a document type later on (for example, to a sales order type or a stock transfer order type), and contains the different condition types, thus the access sequences and the tables.

Maintenance is via the transaction `/SAPLOM/OV13` Profile: ATP Rule Determination.



Document Schema Maintenance Using Transaction /SAPLOM/OV13

The condition types are assigned by selecting the schema (or entering the schema) and double-clicking/ selecting the *Control* level in the left panel.



Assignment of Condition Types

The relevant condition types for determination are entered here.

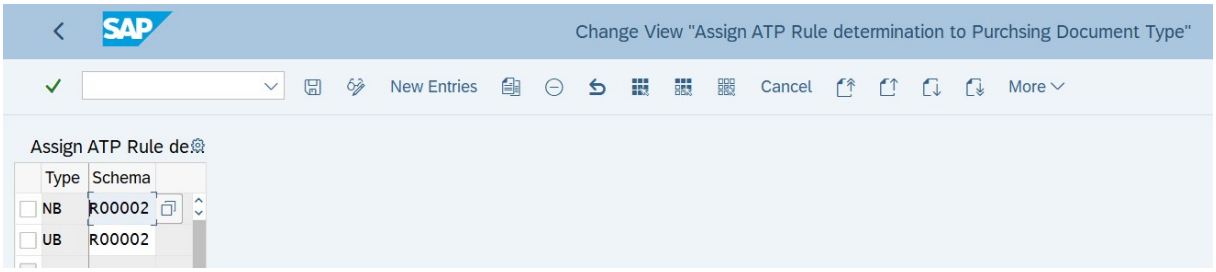
1.1.6 Assignment of DAC Document Schema to Sales Document Types

The DAC document schema is assigned to sales document types using transaction `/SAPLOM/OV14`.

Assignment of Document Schema to the Sales Document Type

1.1.7 Assignment of the DAC Document Schema to the Stock Transfer Order Document Types

The DAC document schema is assigned to the stock transfer order document types using transaction `/SAPLOM/OV15` Assignment of DAC Schema - Stock Transfer Document Type.



Assignment of Document Schema to the Stock Transfer Order Document Type

1.2 Configuration of DAC Rules

The setting for rule determination was explained in the first step. The condition technique is used to define how rules are found. At this point, the configuration of the rules themselves is described.

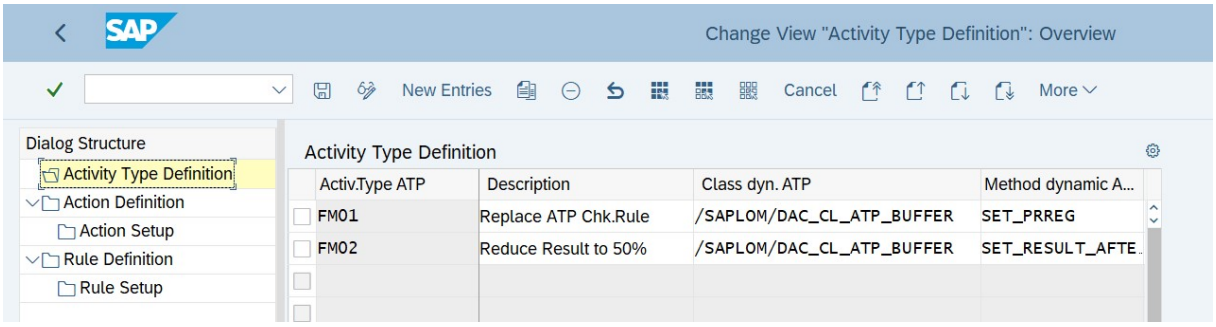
In principle, a rule is technically a code segment that is determined dynamically and executes a specific action.

The prerequisite is therefore that these code segments exist or have been developed. Various segments are already delivered in this solution. These segments need to be developed to meet specific customer requirements.

The rules are configured using the transaction `/SAPLOM/DAC01` - Maintain DAC Rules. This maintenance takes place using a view cluster in several steps.

1.2.1 Edit Activity Type

An activity type technically defines the lowest level of rule maintenance. The activity type defines which code segments are used for which activity type.



Definition of Activity Types

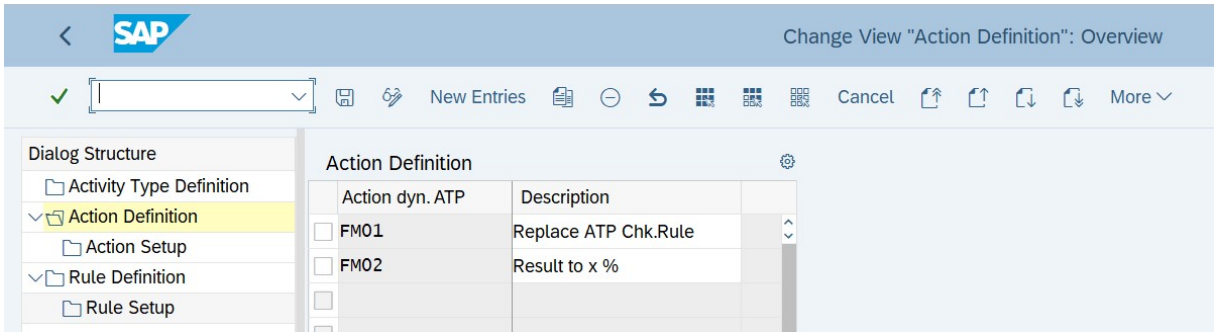
-

- A class is assigned
- And a method within the class

This defines the dynamic code call.

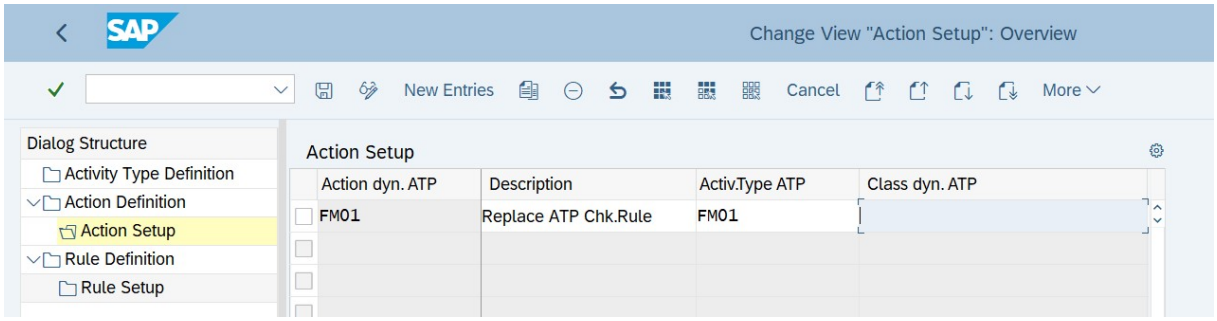
1.2.2 Process Action

An action is a function that is executed before or after the ATP check. First the action is defined.



Definition of Actions

Then the action is assigned an activity type.

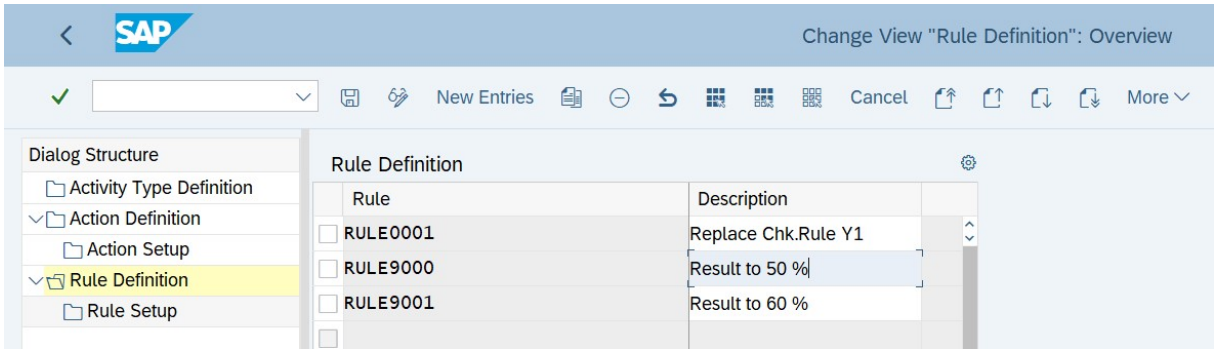


Assignment of Activity Type to Action

In the example, the action `FM01` was assigned the activity type `FM01`. Comment: A class / method must be maintained here since this assignment has already been made at the level of the activity type.

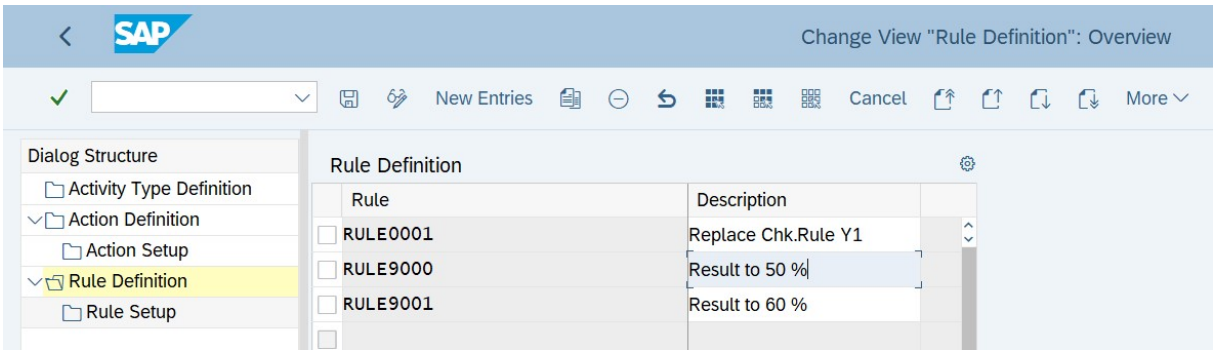
1.2.3 Edit Rule

A rule is the highest level and is used later in the condition records.



Definition of Rules for the Dynamic Availability Check

A rule, in turn, uses an action that is assigned.



Assignment of Action to Rule

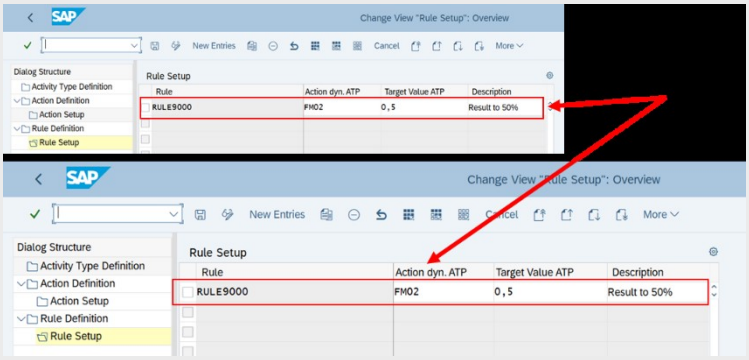
The example shows why a distinction is made between rule and action:

The action basically contains the code that is executed. However, the code itself is not parameterized, if the code is defined in the context. This is done only at rule level by specifying a target value. This target value must be made in the context of the rule.

The basic approach is to use this hierarchy to provide an assembly system with which various rules are used flexibly.

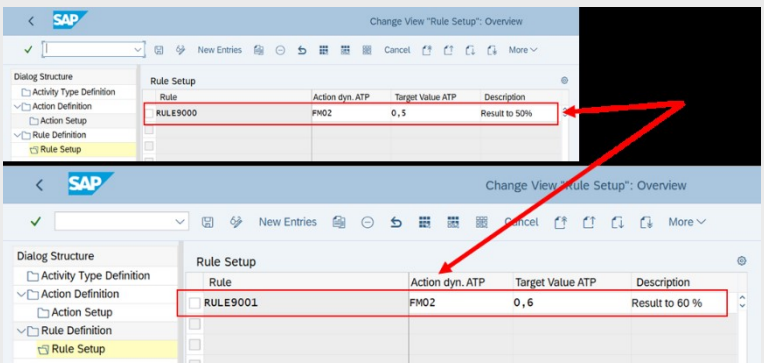
Example

Rule RULE9000 is to reduce the ATP result by 50%.



Assignment of Action to Rule - 50% Reduction of ATP Value

Rule RULE9001 is to reduce the ATP result by 60%.



Assignment of Action to Rule - 60% Reduction of ATP Value

Both rules use the action `FM02` – “Reduce Result %”.

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