

# User Guide for SAP Product and Process Governance by BDF 2.0

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CUSTOMER

## User Guide SAP Product and Process Governance

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# DOCUMENT HISTORY

**Note** 

Before you start the implementation, make sure you have the latest version of this document.  
This guide is valid as of SAP Product and Process Governance for SAP S/4HANA and SAP ECC 6.0 EhP7 and EhP8.  
The latest version is available on SAP Service Marketplace at [help.sap.com](https://help.sap.com) and then search for “SAP Product and Process Governance”.

Version	Date	Change
1.0	16 <sup>th</sup> of September 2021	Initial creation
2.0	27 <sup>th</sup> of September 2023	Adaptions for release 2.0
2.1	30 <sup>th</sup> of September 2023	Machine Translation

## 2 Document Control Center – Archiving

### 1. Usage

Legal requirements make it necessary to store certain documents in an audit-safe manner for a defined period of time.

Audit-safe storage means that documents are stored securely against loss or destruction for the entire storage period and are protected against unauthorized access and can be read at any time.

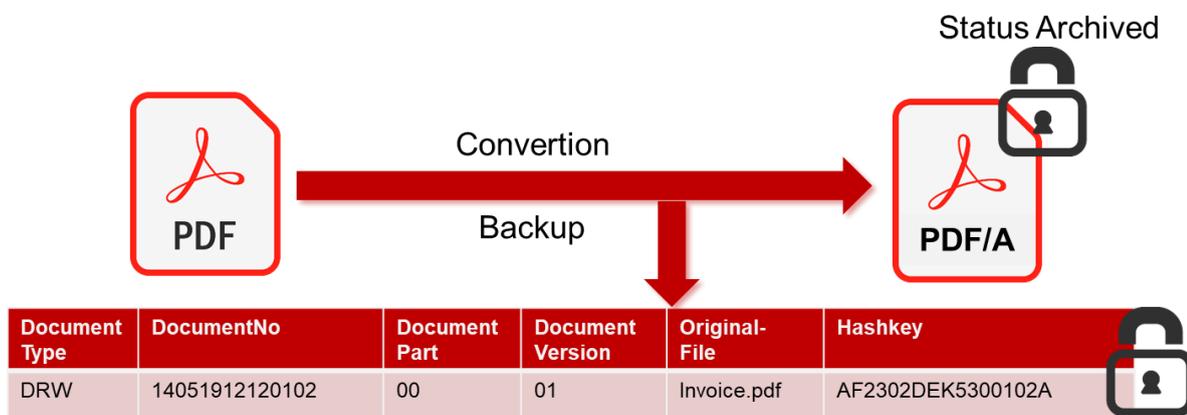
A digital archive must meet certain requirements in order to be classified as audit-proof by an authorized body. First of all, it must be ensured that corresponding documents are stored without loss. A digital archive must also be protected from unauthorized access and external influences. Not so much from environmental influences, but from data manipulation and data loss. Because with an IT system, it is not immediately obvious if an unauthorized access or a change has been made to the file. This makes it all the more important to use early detection mechanisms that sound the alarm at the slightest deviation from normal operation. This is where BDF comes in with the SAP Product and Process Governance archive solution.

### 2. Functional scope

The BDF archiving solution relies predominantly on SAP standard components and mechanisms to meet the requirements for audit safety. Thereby, the following SAP functions are used:

- SAP DMS
- SAP Content Server
- BDF data consistency assurance
- SAP TREX search engine
- SAP PDF-A conversion

With the aforementioned components, it is possible to detect manipulations at an early stage through the combinatorial use of the SAP DMS authorization control, the access restrictions and compression mechanisms of the SAP Content Server and the BDF data consistency assurance, which carries out a cross-sum check (hash) each time an original is stored.



For archiving documents, the functionality for encoding the originals in defined technical formats with a hash key can be used. Appropriate status control and corresponding authorization concepts can ensure that documents are not changed without authorization or that it can be proven that no change has taken place.

### 3. Restrictions

In order to be used as the sole long-term archiving solution, the software and the associated customer processes (e.g. the authorization concept in relation to archiving) must be approved by a suitable body. If unauthorized access or a change has been made to the file. This makes it all the more important to use early detection mechanisms that sound the alarm at the slightest deviation from normal operation. This is where BDF comes in with the SAP Product and Process Governance archive solution.

### 3 Document Control Center – Collaboration Integration

#### 1. Usage

Using Collaboration Integration allows you to integrate different collaboration platforms. This allows the processes of document distribution and document delivery to be made more efficient.

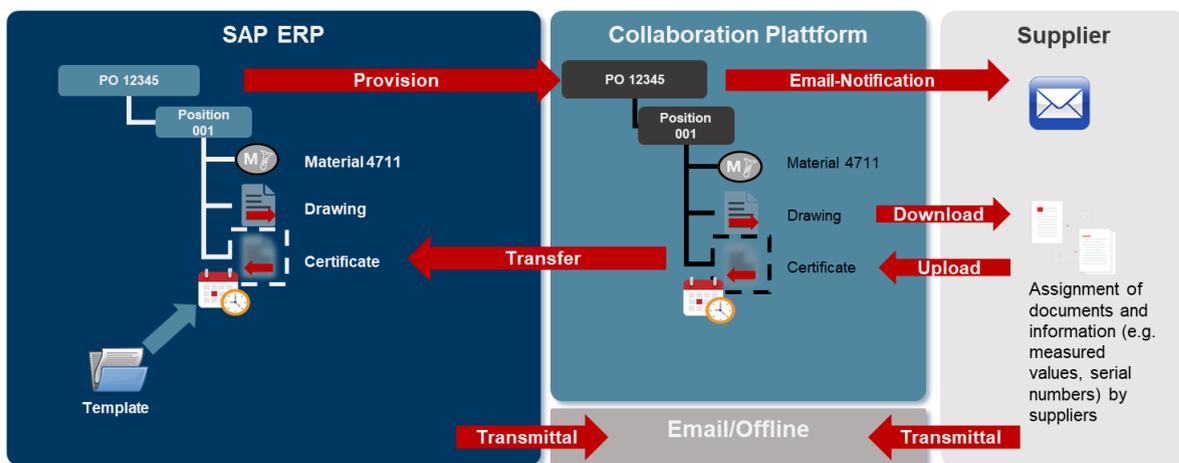
#### 2. Functional scope

The Collaboration Integration can be used for:

- **DCC Procurement Integration:** the SAP Product and Process Governance supplier structures generated by the BDF Procurement Integration with their outgoing and incoming documents can be made available on a collaboration platform either in full or as a document package. Depending on the connection scenario of the respective supplier, the transmission via collaboration platform and the provision via document dispatch package with Transmittal can be used in parallel. The incoming documents and any meta-data on the documents or the delivery (e.g. serial numbers) can be collected via the platform and assigned to the supplier structure.

In the event of a change (e.g. a drawing has changed [outgoing document]), the change can be controlled through to the collaboration platform and the supplier can be informed.

The use of a collaboration platform considerably reduces the effort involved in receiving incoming documents from external parties, as these can be automatically transferred to the SAP system and to the correct location.



- **DCC Document Distribution:** When creating a recipient list, a standard dispatch type can be assigned to the recipient, which can, however, still be changed in the BDF distribution monitor before dispatch. When using a collaboration platform, a dispatch type can be defined for the collaboration platform and the dispatch packages can be made available to the recipients there.

The use of a collaboration platform considerably reduces the effort involved in receiving incoming documents from external parties, as these can be automatically transferred to the SAP system and to the correct location.

### 3. Restrictions

The integration of collaboration platforms must be checked and designed individually for each customer. See DCC Procurement Integration for details on BDF Procurement Integration.

See DCC Document Distribution for details on BDF Document Distribution.

## 4 Document Control Center – Document Distribution

### 1. Usage

Document distribution allows you to define targeted distribution processes that are scheduled and whose progress can be measured. Document delivery notes ("transmittals") can be defined for the respective distribution processes and the respective required processing codes, such as check, release, read confirmation, can be defined for each combination of recipient and document.

### 2. Functional scope

In a SAP Product and Process Governance structure, the distribution monitor for documents can be called up via a context menu function. A selection can be made between:

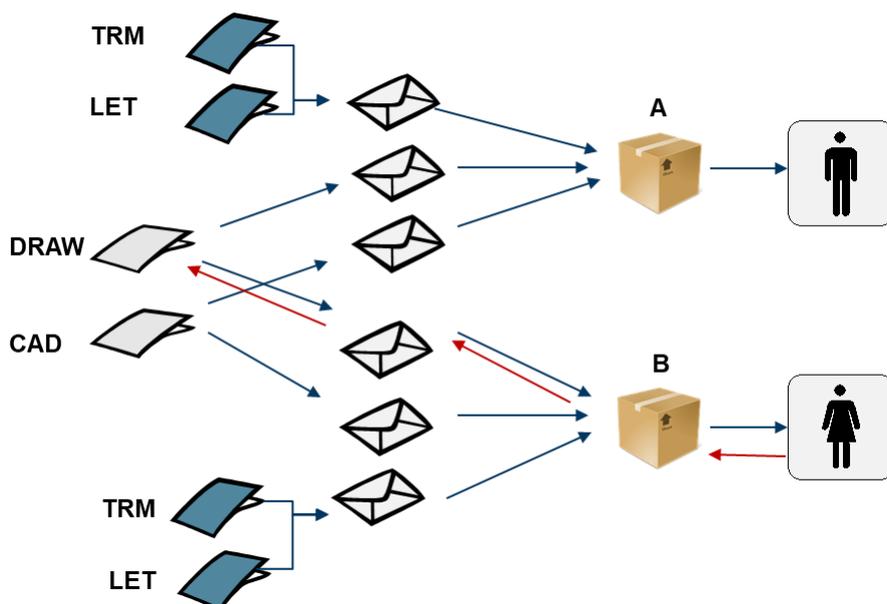
- Current nodes: All document info records are loaded into the distribution monitor that are linked directly to the currently selected node or to component variants directly under this node.
- Structure resolution: All document info records are loaded into the distribution monitor that are directly linked to the currently selected node, to component variants directly under this node, and to nodes and component variants that are linked in the hierarchy under the selected node.

The distribution monitor is divided into three sub-screens:

- Top left: Display of all document info records transferred to the distribution monitor from the SAP Product and Process Governance structure
- Top right: List of all possible recipients
- Bottom: Display of all distributions that have already taken place from this node

The recipients can be created using the SAP standard functionality Recipient Lists (CVI1). The recipient lists can be found and loaded in the distribution monitor using a search help.

In the distribution monitor, n documents can be selected at the top left and m recipients at the top right. If the generation of dispatch packets is started, a separate dispatch packet is generated for each recipient with the documents to be sent and optionally an individually generated transmission. Depending on the selected dispatch type (e.g. E-mail or to a collaboration platform), the dispatch packets are transferred for further processing. The generated and saved dispatch packets that have already been generated at this node are displayed in the lower part of the dispatch monitor.



Responses to the distributed documents (e.g. documents with redlining) can be received via the packing table. The outgoing document info records are thereby linked with newly created incoming document info records. In this way, the responses to a document can be unambiguously assigned even to several addressees.

### 3. Restrictions

Depending on the distribution type, the corresponding prerequisites must be met in the (e.g. for email dispatch from the SAP system).

The transmittals use Smartforms technology and can be customised using the customer's own Smartforms.

## 5 Document Control Center – Document Event Scheduling

### 1. Usage

By scheduling document event chains, different process chains can be scheduled independently of the respective status network of a document. The number, sequence and scheduling rules can each be grouped into event scenarios and assigned to document planning items. Four scheduling characteristics are available for each event (plan, actual, origin, forecast). The confirmation of actual dates can be carried out via the following functions:

- Manual
- Automatically via the event framework (e.g. by setting a document status value)
- Progress Tracking Cockpit

### 2. Functional scope

In a SAP Product and Process Governance structure, component variants can be created as virtual documents (planning item for an original file to be created and a document info record to be created). The creation takes place in the SAP Product and Process Governance structure on designated tabs for an iPPE node. A distinction is thereby made between two tabs:

- Document planning: Create, change and delete virtual documents
- DCC Scenario: Assignment of Progress Tracking data to a virtual document (see also BDF Scheduling)

There are three ways to assign the progress tracking data to document scheduling items in the SAP Product and Process Governance structure.

- External future deliveries: The SAP Product and Process Governance objects can be supplied with progress tracking data via an upload interface.
- Direct maintenance via transaction PPE/PDN: Maintenance and monitoring of the Progress Tracking data via the tab provided for this purpose on the respective SAP Product and Process Governance objects in the SAP Product and Process Governance structure. Focus on individual processing.
- Direct maintenance via Progress Tracking Cockpit: Maintenance and monitoring of the Progress Tracking data via the tab provided for this purpose on the respective SAP Product and Process Governance objects in the SAP Product and Process Governance structure. Focus on mass processing.

When a document info record is created from a virtual document, the planned and actual data maintained via BDF Scheduling can be transferred or rescheduled.

The confirmation of scheduling events can be carried out manually at the individual document planning items on a data tab provided for this purpose via the transaction PPE / PDN or the Progress Tracking Cockpit. The feedback can be automated in two ways:

- Event-oriented: Setting of actual dates through event linkage via BDF Customizing. This can be done, for example, when the status of a document info record changes, which in turn is linked to a component variant. This status change can then set an actual date of an event at this component variant.
- Up-load file: Loading of a load file via the BDF Upload Interface with contained progress tracking data and actual dates.

### 3. Restrictions

See BDF Scheduling for a setting of the BDF Scheduling for virtual documents.

## 6 Document Control Center – Document Planning

### 1. Usage

The Document Planning functionality offers the possibility to create so-called virtual documents. These are planning data records which can already be provided with an event scenario and which can be used the generation rules for the later generation of documents in the SAP DMS. Through appropriate customising and master data maintenance (class hierarchy), document classes can be defined in addition to the detailing of the SAP document type. These document types enable an automated classification of the later real documents in document info records. Furthermore, up to four additional document numbers can be assigned to the document info records to enable the assignment to external numbers.

### 2. Functional scope

In the SAP Product and Process Governance (SAP Product and Process Governance) structure by BDF, component variants can be created as virtual documents (planning item for an original file to be created and a document info record to be created). The creation takes place in the SAP Product and Process Governance structure on designated tabs for an iPPE node. A distinction is thereby made between two tabs:

- Document planning: Create, change and delete virtual documents
- DCC Scenario: Assignment of Progress Tracking data to a virtual document (see also BDF Scheduling)

After creating a virtual document, a BDF document type can be selected via the class hierarchy. This refers directly to an SAP document type and a class. This class can be provided with characteristics specific to this document type. The virtual document can also be scheduled via BDF scheduling. Once the relevant data for creating a document info record has been maintained, an SAP document info record can be generated from the virtual document. The previously selected BDF document type, the SAP document type and the class are thereby assigned to the document info record or used for generation. If the BDF number generator is used, the document info record management number is automatically created according to the schema found using the BDF document type and schema group. If the classification inheritance is used within the SAP Product and Process Governance structure (Data Inheritance), classification data can be inherited from the SAP Product and Process Governance structure to the document info record when creating a document info record from a virtual document (iPPE node -> iPPE component variant -> document info record). By inheriting the classification data, characteristic values of identical characteristics are transferred from the SAP Product and Process Governance structure to the classification of the document info record. When creating a document info record from a virtual document, the planned and actual data maintained via BDF scheduling can be transferred or rescheduled. Once the document info record has been created, four further numbers can be assigned to it in addition to the SAP document info record management number. The other numbers can also be generated using the BDF number generator.

### 3. Restrictions

See BDF Scheduling for a setting of the BDF Scheduling for virtual documents.

## 7 Document Control Center – Procurement Integration

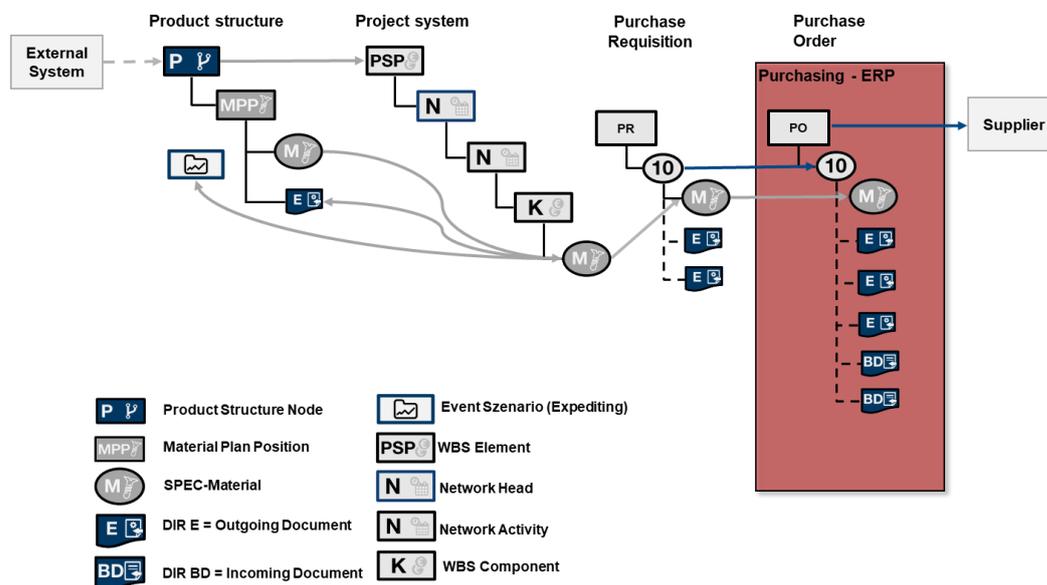
### 1. Usage

Within the framework of Procurement Integration, both outgoing and incoming documents are linked to the documents of the purchasing processes (purchase requisitions, enquiries, purchase orders, etc.). This makes it possible to track exactly which document versions have been sent to the supplier and which documents a supplier has to deliver (with and without material binding).

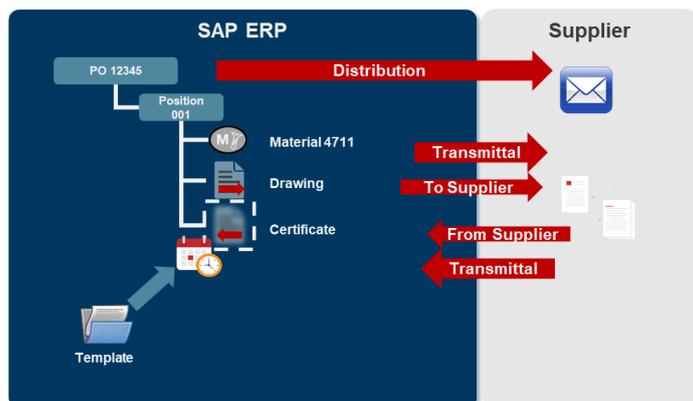
### 2. Functional scope

Procurement integration can basically proceed in two ways:

- Definition of incoming and / or outgoing documents via the SAP Product and Process Governance structure (e.g. for ETO processes): The documents relevant for ordering a material are collected at the associated material planning item. When an order is triggered via the BDF methods, the documents collected there are transferred to the order. Depending on the method of dispatch (e.g. E-mail or collaboration platform), the documents are then transferred to the supplier.



- Definition of neutral template folders (e.g. for series production): Documents that are expected from the supplier are predefined in template folders.



Both processes can also be combined with each other.

The BDF document template management can be used to define template folders for both processes. The folders and the possible documents can be predefined there. A relative time interval can also be defined, whereby the document delivery date is automatically calculated depending on the planned delivery date of the order item or the issue date of the order. The template folders can, for example, be dependent on the document type of the order. The dependencies of the template folders on characteristics are thereby called sources. These can also be extended to suit individual customers.

In the order, the Document Collector can be integrated as an additional tab at the top of the order. When an order is created, this tab shows all documents determined at that time (outgoing and incoming). In the Document Collector, you can also see from which source this document was determined (e.g. incoming documents for the document type or the material group of the material, outgoing documents from the material planning item of the SAP Product and Process Governance structure).

When the purchase order is issued, a specially prepared message type can be used. This output type generates an entry in a BDF table that is in turn processed by a BDF job. This job generates a supplier structure with the documents and document planning items transmitted to the supplier with document info records as well as the calculated document delivery date. The original files transmitted by the supplier can then be stored in these document info records, checked and reported ready. The status of the document info records can be viewed in the order in the Document Collector.

### 3. Restrictions

See Material Control Centre for settings for the material planning item.

The document delivery date can only be calculated with the planning data relevant to the source (i.e. a document that is dependent on the document type cannot be calculated with a planned delivery date of an item).

To create the supplier structure, the programme must be adapted to the output type accordingly (see customising documentation).

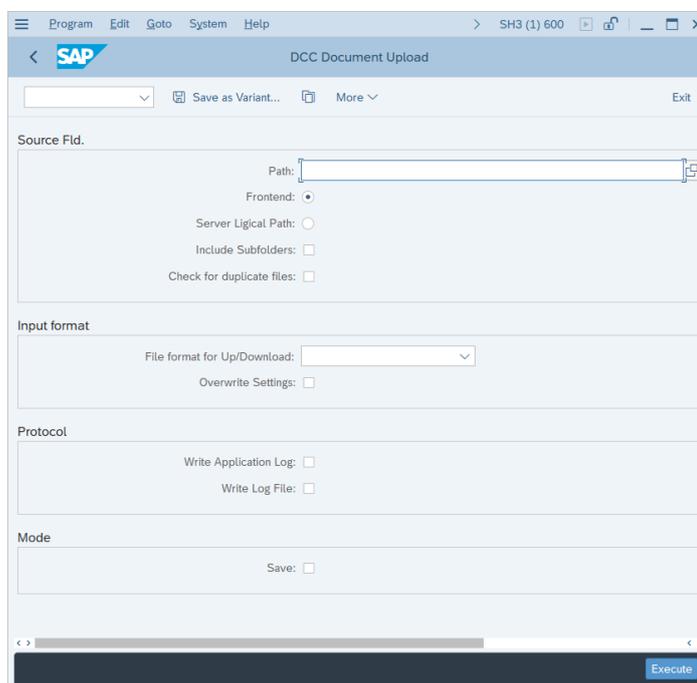
## 8 Document Control Center - Mass document import

### 1. Use

For the recurring and mass import of documents, the DCC Document Upload (transaction /BDFPLM/DCC\_DOC\_LOAD ) is available:

This upload program performs the following actions:

1. Generate document info records (including storage of originals)
2. Classifying the document info records, e.g. according to document classification code based on DIN EN 61355
3. Maintenance of document data (mass maintenance of classification per DIS)
4. Linking the document info records with SAP objects (e.g. Material, equipment etc... )
5. Storage of the document info records in a SAP Product and Process Governance node structure
6. Execution of the file duplicate check



In order to carry out mass document processing, all relevant document data must be collected in advance in an Excel document import file (Excel spreadsheet). Each line represents a document. Various columns are available for defining content document data and functional specifications in the document import file.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	A	001~T~/BDFPL001~T~BAPI_DOC_FILES2~DOCFILE	001~T~BAPI_DOC	001~T~BAPI_DOC_FILES	001~T~BAPI_DC	000~T~BAPI_DOC_DRAW2~DOC	001~T~BAPI_DOC_C	001~T~BAPI_DOC	
2	V	Activity	DOCFILE	WSAPPLICATION	STORAGECATEGORY	Documenttype	Documentnumber	Documentversion	Documentpart
3		NEW	test_01.pdf	PDF	DMS_C1_ST				
4		NVR	test_02.pdf	PDF	DMS_C1_ST				
5		NVR	test_03.pdf	PDF	DMS_C1_ST				
6		UPD	test_01.pdf	PDF	DMS_C1_ST	BD	000000000000010000019533	00	000
7		UPD	test_02.pdf	PDF	DMS_C1_ST	BD	000000000000010000019533	01	000
8		NEW	test_01.pdf	PDF	DMS_C1_ST				
9		NPT	test_02.pdf	PDF	DMS_C1_ST				
10		DEL	test_01.pdf	PDF	DMS_C1_ST	BD	000000000000010000019533	02	000

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	A	001~T~/BDFPL	001~T~BAPI_DOC_FILES2~DOCFILE	001~T~BAPI_DOC	001~T~BAPI_DOC_FILES	001~T~BAPI_DC	000~T~BAPI_DOC_DRAW2~DOC	001~T~BAPI_DOC_C	001~T~BAPI_DOC
2	V	Activity	DOCFILE	WSAPPLICATION	STORAGECATEGORY	Documenttype	Documentnumber	Documentversion	Documentpart

The first 2 lines of the document import file must remain and must not be removed. Line 1 is used for the technical identification of the respective column contents by the document import program. The contents of this line must not be changed, as this can lead to errors when executing the document import program. The second line contains descriptive texts of the individual columns. The contents of this line have no technical relevance for the document import program and are for orientation purposes only. The color marking of the columns has no technical relevance and is only intended to represent a visual connection between individual column groups. The following is a list of each column and explains what they mean:

### 1. Activity (column B):

Depending on whether an initial mass document creation or another type of mass document processing is to be carried out via the program, the activity is entered in the activity folder provided for this purpose (column B):

An image that contains text, number, font, row. Automatically generated

1. NEW: Creation of a document
2. NPT: Creation of a new sub-document
3. NVR: Creation of a new version
4. UPD: Modifying an Existing Document

	A	B
1	A	001~T~/BDFPL
2	V	Activity
3		NEW
4		NVR
5		NPT
6		UPD
7		UPD
8		NEW
9		NPT
10		DEL

Depending on the activity, the following columns of the document import file are used for the initial creation, versioning, partial document creation of a document or modification of a document.

### 1. Original data (columns C to E)

In this column group, the files that are to be loaded as originals in the respective document info records are stored line by line. The full file name including the file extension must always be specified.

Furthermore, the relevant data for the storage of the files are defined. This is the workstation application (from DC30 Customizing) and the one defined in the storage category for the content server connection.

C	D	E
001~T~BAPI_DOC_FILES2~DOCFILE	001~T~BAPI_DOC	001~T~BAPI_DOC_FILES
DOCFILE	WSAPPLICATION	STORAGECATEGORY
test_01.pdf	PDF	DMS_C1_ST
test_02.pdf	PDF	DMS_C1_ST

### 2. Document number key (columns F to I)

The rating of this column group depends on the activity.

When using the activity NEW, i.e. initial document creation, the document type can optionally be entered. Alternatively, the document type can also be left blank when the document is initially created, as this can be derived from the document classification code (described below).

When using the NVE activity, the entire document key, consisting of document type, document number, partial document number and version, must be entered on which the document versioning is to be based.

F	G	H	I
001~T~BAPI_DC	000~T~BAPI_DOC_DRAW2~DOC	001~T~BAPI_DOC_C	001~T~BAPI_DOC
Documenttype	Documentnumber	Documentversion	Documentpart

### 3. Brief document description (columns J to M)

With the help of this column group, short description texts of different languages can be defined for document processing (document creation & document change). One column is available for each of the following languages (DE, FR, IT, EN). Since the short description texts are limited to 40 characters, only the first 40 characters are read. Content beyond the 40 characters will be ignored.

DESCRIPTION~DE	DESCRIPTION~FR	DESCRIPTION~IT	DESCRIPTION~EN
Machbarkeitsstudie Schiebetritt IC 2000	Recherche Marche	studio di fattibilità	
Machbarkeitsstudie Schiebetritt IC 2001	Recherche Marche	studio di fattibilità	

#### 4. Document description long (columns N to Q)

In this column group, similar to the column group before (document description short), the long texts of the document description are defined. Description texts defined. The difference to the previous column group is the available number of characters. As with the short description text, there is no limit for the long description text.

N	O	P	Q
001~T~BAPI_DOC	001~T~BAPI_DOC	001~T~BAPI_DOC	001~T~BAPI_DOC
TEXTLINE~DE	TEXTLINE~FR	TEXTLINE~IT	TEXTLINE~EN

#### 5. Document Status (Column R)

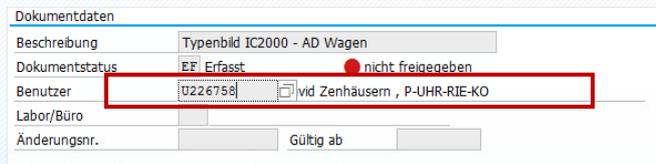
The target document status can be stored in this column. Here, the status network must be taken into account so that only the next possible follow-up status after the initial or primary status is set as the target status. Alternatively, with the help of additional programming, a defined multi-step status sequence can also be implemented. In this case, the assignment of arbitrary target status states would be possible.

R
001~T~BAPI_DOC_DRAW2~S
Status (extern)

#### 6. Document Clerk / Username (column S)

This column allows you to evaluate the clerk in the corresponding field of the document info record. Normally, the username is automatically entered in the document info record. As part of the execution of the document import, the executing user is entered as a username. However, if you do not want to enter the executing user, but a different username, this can be controlled via this column

S
001~T~BAPI_I
USERNAME



#### 7. Variable Usage / EXT\_NUM Fields (T to W columns)

The columns for fields EXT\_NUM1 through EXT\_NUM4 refer to the BDF fields External Number 1 through 4. These fields are part of the BDF extension and can be used, for example, as part of an alternative screen

An image that contains text, screenshot, font, row. Automatically generated description

T	U	V	W
001~T~/BDFPLI	001~T~/BDFPLI	001~T~/BDFPLI	001~T~/BDFPLI
EXT_NUM1	EXT_NUM2	EXT_NUM3	EXT_NUM4

**8. Document class (column X)**

With the help of the "Class(s)" column, one or more document classes can be entered and used for document creation or document modification, depending on the activity.

Depending on the document classification code, the relevant document class must be entered in this field. Alternatively, the field can also be left blank, as the document class can be determined based on the specified document classification code. However, this can lead to increased performance utilization under certain circumstances.

X
001~T~/BDFPLM/DCC
<b>Class(es)</b>
CL_BD_001
CL_BD_001

**9. Document Classification Code (Column Y/Z?)**

The Classification Code document is managed by the BDF\_DOC\_CATEGORY class characteristic. This characteristic is used to define exactly what kind of document it is. Depending on the selection, it is also determined which document class and which document type the document will receive.

In the context of the document import, it is sufficient that only the document category is included in the initial document creation (activity NEW), since the other required parameters (class and document type) are derived from this.

However, for better performance, it is recommended that the document classification code is passed together with a class and document type.

Y	Z
001~C~017~BDF_00~BDF_DOC_001~T~/BDFPLM/DCC_DOCUMENT_LOAD_	
<b>DocumentClassificationCode</b>	<b>DocumentClassificationCode (alternativ)</b>
DD001	DD001
DD001	DD001

**10. Class characteristics (column AA&following)**

Feature RE2\_KM\_DIN\_CODE

AA
001~C~017~~RE2_KM
<b>DIN-Code</b>
M-ND03
M-ND03

### 11. Feedback Columns

After the document import has been executed, the feedback columns are filled with the document numbers used (for activity NEW) and with any error messages.

Error messages can be reported from the following areas:

1. Missing document data
2. Lack of feature assessments
3. Problems with the storage of originals (due to inappropriate customizing or unavailability of the content server)

BD	BE	BF
001~T~/BE	001~T~/BDFPLM	001~T~/BDFPLM/DC
Index	Fehlercode	Fehlermeldung

## 12. Document linking with iPPE structure

In addition to generating or modifying documents, the document importer can store documents in node structures (document structures). The object link columns (AX-BC) are available for this purpose. Here, the nodes in which the respective documents are stored are stored for each document line.

AX	AY	AZ	BA	BB	BC
001~T~BAPI_DOC_DRAD~PNODID	001~T~BAPI_DO	001~T~BAPI_DOC_D	001~T~BAPI_	001~T~BAPI	001~T~BAPI_
iPPE Knoten	iPPE Position	Technischer Platz	Equipment	Material	Dokumente
RDTS_FP_110_130_000001					
RDTS_FP_110_130_000001					
RDTS_FP_100_010_010_000001					
RDTS_FP_100_010_010_000001					
RDTS_FP_100_010_010_000001					
RDTS_FP_100_010_060_000001					
RDTS_FP_100_010_010_000001					
RDTS_FP_100_010_040_000001					
RDTS_FP_100_010_010_000001					
RDTS_FP_100_010_010_000001					
RDTS_FP_010_010_010_000001					
RDTS_FP_100_010_040_000001					
RDTS_FP_010_010_010_000001					
RDTS_FP_010_010_010_000001					
RDTS_FP_010_010_010_000001					
RDTS_FP_100_010_060_000001					
RDTS_FP_110_040_000001					

### 13. Investment process mass investment

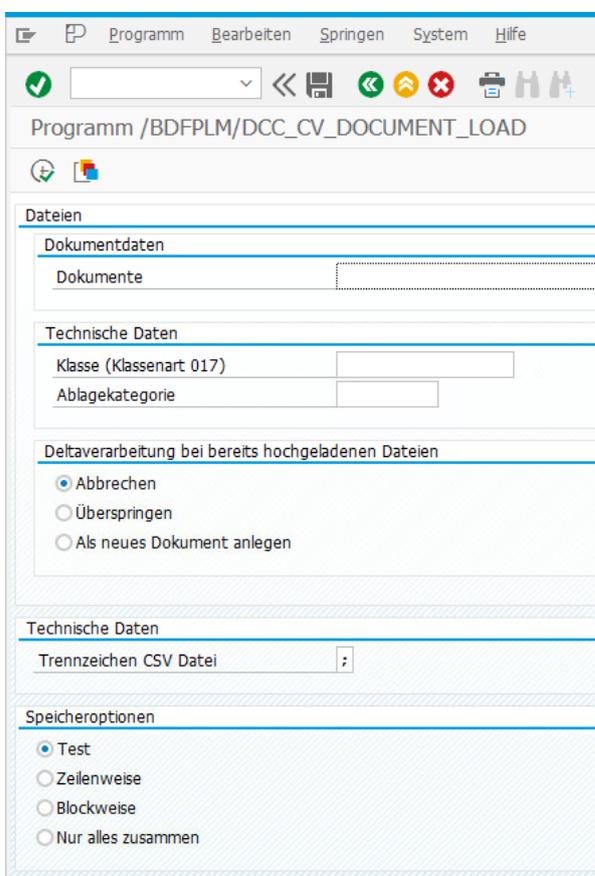
The following steps are required to perform a bulk document creation:

1. The Excel file mentioned in *general terms in chapter 2.4.2.3.2*
  1. Detailed description of the activities (possibly describe above in column descriptions?)
2. The document import file must be saved as CSV or XML after finalization of the document data entry so that it can then be processed by the document import program.
3. Store in folder with files (subfolders possible)
4. Execute Document Import

The document import is triggered by executing the document import program with the previously made selection (Run button or F8).

When executed, the previously entered data of the selection mask is applied to the import process.

The following selection fields are available in the selection mask of the document import program:



1. An image that contains text, screenshot, software, computer icon. Automatically generated description
1. Documents field
  1. The path of the final import file must be specified here (use file dialog)
2. Technical data section
  - Class field (class type 017)
2. Class XX must be specified here
3. Storage Category field
  1. The filing category XX must be defined here
4. Detail processing area for files that have already been uploaded
  1. Skip should be selected here, which prevents documents from being uploaded twice
5. Technical data section
  1. Here, semicolons must be used as the separator
6. Storage Options pane
  1. Here you have to select line by line

## 9 Material Control Center – Material Master Generation

### 1. Use

By means of the material master generation, the SAP Product and Process Governance by BDF supports the integrated creation of SAP material masters. The SAP material master is created from a so-called material plan item. The material plan item corresponds to a variant below a node. It maps the so-called virtual material. Even before creating the actual material master record, it is possible to store essential master data in the material plan item, such as the material group, unit of measure or the material type, in order to create the material master later. To simplify the process of using the correct material type, a pre-selection can be made by means of the so-called material type hierarchy, e.g. by process clusters or functional areas.

The SAP material masters generated here are used, e.g. in processes such as generating bills of material and requirements in purchasing or in production.

The material master generation also supports the process of variant configuration, specifically the creation of new storage variants.

### 2. Scope of functionality

The material master generation is based on the storage of initial master data in the material plan item (variant of a node). This variant = virtual material initially makes enables the collection of relevant master data that are generated in the process of material creation.

In addition to the mere creation of the material master data, the following functions can also be performed in the environment:

1. Transfer of document datasets to the material:  
Document datasets linked to the material plan item can be used in the generation of the material by creating additional object links to the newly created material number.  
  
It can also be defined that the document datasets from the document plan items of the same node are also to be transferred to the material by means of the same mechanism.
2. Transfer of classification information
3. Individual definition of the types of nodes or their subordinated material plan item on which it is permitted to remove material numbers from the material plan item after it was generated.
4. You can define which material types may be stored in a material plan item.  
This process becomes relevant if you want to store a material that has already been generated in a material plan item.
5. In principle, any type of material available can be used for the generation. Examples of this are:  
HALF, FERT, KMAT

If the material master is created out of the variant configuration process when new storage variants are created, corresponding unique storage variant material numbers with a reference to the KMAT in the master data are also generated on the basis of a configured material.

### 3. Restrictions

The use of the material types can be restricted through customising by restricting the material type to the node type/material plan item or by using the BDF material type hierarchy.

When creating a configurable material, the configuration profile must be created manually by the user with transaction CU41.



## 10 Material Control Center – BOM Generation

### 1. Use

By means of the BOM generation, the SAP Product and Process Governance supports the extracting of bills of material. Classic bills of material, customer order and project bills of material are supported in the extraction. Extracting means in concrete terms the initial creation as well as making changes in case of updating processes. Classic bills of material are usually generated procedurally with an order-neutral reference. Customer order and project bills of material, as their name suggests, refer to a customer order or a PSP element. Thus, we are clearly dealing with order processing here.

These types of bills of material have the advantage that different versions of a bill of material can be generated for the same material number, if, for example, the final version of the product for an order is slightly adjusted in comparison to the present standard.

### 2. Scope of functionality

The SAP Product and Process Governance supports the planning and creation of the following bills of material:

1. Bill of material
2. Customer order bill of material
3. Project bill of material

Planning takes place on the material plan item and relates to the higher-level node. Master data can already be placed on the relationship level of the material plan item with the superior node, which will be used later for the extraction of the bill of material. This involves, e.g. the storage of relevance indicators (e.g. construction, production or maintenance relevance) or information on quantity, item and item category.

It is also possible to generate subitems of bills of material, which will also be taken into account during the extraction.

The generated bill of material can also be seen in the material plan item and you can jump to the CSXX transactions accordingly.

To bracket the relevant items based on the relevance indicators set on the item, you can define uses, which will then be considered in order to determine the corresponding material plan items/nodes that are to be included in the extraction of the bill of material.

### 3. Restrictions

## 11 Material Control Center – Generation of LO-VC Objects

### 1. Use

The SAP Product and Process Governance supports the creation of objects/master data for variant configuration with generation of LO-VC objects. In terms of process, the approach is often associated with a portfolio or knowledge structure. This structure makes it possible to narrow down the master data, which is permitted for use, on the basis of the product or assembly/component classification, which helps maintain a high quality of master data. Knowledge and features spaces ensure that only the features matching the evaluation branch are available for evaluation and that only these can be used when planning new products in a product grouping.

### 2. Scope of functionality

The SAP Product and Process Governance supports the following functionalities in the generation of LO-VC objects:

1. Creation of KMATS
2. Creation of classes:
  - a. Class type 001 material
  - b. Class type 056 variant/material plan item
  - c. Class type 300 configuration
3. Structuring & administration of a knowledge centre
  - a. Creation of knowledge and feature spaces
  - b. Extraction of corresponding knowledge data for periphery systems
    - i. File-based extraction with storage in the file-based network
    - ii. File-based extraction with simultaneous generation of a document dataset for storage and further use of the file
4. Planning of new products and storage of initial knowledge information for further use
5. Generation of nodes with reference to class type 300
6. Storing of more than a class type 300 on the node for placement of the knowledge in the different types of knowledge

### 3. Restrictions

Creation of KMATS according to the explanations in the user documentation: 2021\_BDF\_PCC\_User Documentation\_MCC\_01\_Material Master Generation\_DE

## 12 Material Control Center – PS-Structure Creation

### 1. Use

The SAP Product and Process Governance by BDF (SAP Product and Process Governance) supports the generation of PS objects in the PS structure creation. This provides for the integration of the product structure or order structure into one or more project structures. Several project structures are used, for example, when a large order is split up again within the company. This way, one central product/order structure will be integrated in the various relevant project systems. It is also possible to assign so-called external IDs. These can help later on, for example, to process the scope of delivery and services from customers or systems that are not connected to SAP.

### 2. Scope of functionality

Generation of PSP elements and network activities:

In the course of PS integration, it is possible to generate nodes or variants/material plan items from a source object of one of the target objects mentioned above. This is done by evaluating the structure with fulfilment indicators. The evaluation partners (PS structure and external IDs) are specified in the header of a product/order structure. On the items, which can be nodes or material plan items, the option is then given to set a fulfilment indicator, which will be used to generate the objects for the PS integration.

The fulfilment indicators are defined separately as required. The indicator will be passed along to indicate whether and how the PS objects are to be generated.

The maintenance and administration of the fulfilment indicators can be managed as dependent on the node and variant type.

The transfer to the project system always takes place separately for each project and network header. The PS objects can be generated on one or more levels within the product structure/order structure.

### 3. Restrictions

The project structure objects and network activities are generated exclusively in SAP. The external ID serves as an indicator for the scope of delivery and performance of the periphery systems to present an integrated view.

## 13 Material Control Center – PS-Logistics Integration

### 1. Use

By means of the PS logistics integration, the SAP Product and Process Governance by BDF (SAP Product and Process Governance) supports the generation of requirements out of a product structure in various project structures. The material of a material plan item is picked based on information as to the quantity and, as a requirement, it is placed in the respective PS structure according to the fulfilment indicator. This creates a PS component from a material plan item or its material and quantity information. The fulfilment indicator, which was already explained in the user documentation 2021\_BDF\_PCC\_User Documentation\_MCC\_04\_PS-Structure Creation\_DE, is expanded to include the definition of the procurement type as part of the PS logistics integration. Here, for example, processes for external procurement, internal production and advance requirements are supported.

### 2. Scope of functionality

Requirements in the respective project systems are triggered from the product structure/order structure. These project systems usually identify factories/intercompany enterprises, which should take care of the processing of the requirements. This can be external procurement or in-house production.

Fulfilment indicators are set in relation to the type of procurement.

Node and variant types also form criteria to distinguish the procurement type. A fulfilment indicator can thus place different types of procurement based on the origin of the material that is to be transferred to the project system.

After a material was transferred to a network activity in a project system, a link is created between the reservation and the material plan item from which the material originates.

The transfer to the project system always takes place separately for each project and network header.

### 3. Restrictions

User documentation 2021\_BDF\_PCC\_User Documentation\_MCC\_04\_PS-Structure Creation\_DE must be considered. This is the basis for the integrated PS logistics integration.

The PS logistics integration can also be implemented without 2021\_BDF\_PCC\_User Documentation\_MCC\_04\_PS-Structure Creation\_DE, but it then requires the manual linking of network activities on the material item. The procurement type will then be selected solely based on the parameters in the material master and the item categories, and it is queried explicitly for each material in the event of multiple selections.

## 14 Material Control Center – Generation of Service Data

### 1. Use

By means of the service data generation, the SAP Product and Process Governance by BDF (SAP Product and Process Governance) supports the integration into the service. Assuming that the service will control the service integration processes with the objects of the functional location and equipment in the later course of the process, this interface provides these objects from the product/order structure.

The objects arise from the nodes of the structure. Having the functional locations and equipment aims at creating a service-oriented structure specific to functions or trades.

The topmost functional location is linked in the header of the product/order structure and a corresponding fulfilment indicator evaluation then defines on which level what service object is to be generated and with which functional location reference.

### 2. Scope of functionality

Generation of functional locations and equipment.

The associated fulfilment indicators can be defined according to the process conditions.

The structures can be generated hierarchically or as individual objects.

The function is executable separately for each node object or across several structure levels.

The derivation always takes place for each functional location to be linked.

Several functional location structures can be created from one product/order structure.

### 3. Restrictions

For the execution of the function, it is necessary that at least one template object is generated for each service object.

This can also be broken down further for each fulfilment indicator and node type in case of finer procedural distinctions.

## 15 Scheduling – Event Inheritance

### 1. Usage

Within the SAP Product and Process Governance structure, the progress tracking information can be inherited for frame scheduling in order to simplify the scheduling of a structure. In most cases, an appointment template is scheduled starting from the initial node of a SAP Product and Process Governance structure. This appointment template is the basis for calculating the scheduling. Based on the framework scenario and the scheduling profile, this date serves as the basis for forward or backward scheduling and this date can be distributed to all subordinate nodes.

### 2. Functional scope

There are two basic approaches to scheduling or assigning the dates of the event chains in the structure:

- Inheritance of appointment template: An appointment template is defined at the initial node and is inherited by the subordinate SAP Product and Process Governance objects. The SAP Product and Process Governance objects can have a planning date that differs from the inherited appointment template with maintained time surcharges (positive or negative) (planning date = appointment template +/- time surcharge).
- Direct inheritance to events: A so-called framework date scenario can be defined at the entry node. The planned dates of the events of this framework date scenario can be inherited by the events of the underlying SAP Product and Process Governance objects.

### 3. Restrictions

The appointment inheritance directly from an event of the entry node of a SAP Product and Process Governance structure to an event of an underlying SAP Product and Process Governance node can only take place with events of the same name.

## 16 Scheduling – Event Reporting

### 1. Usage

Event Reporting allows the current Progress Tracking planning status of SAP Product and Process Governance objects within a SAP Product and Process Governance structure to be clearly displayed.

### 2. Functional scope

Reporting can be called up as a context menu function in a SAP Product and Process Governance structure. The reporting has several entry options:

- Current nodes: Overview of all events of the component variants that are attached to the currently selected node.
- Structure resolution: Overview of all events of the component variants of all nodes, including the currently selected node and all subordinate nodes.
- Structure resolution with selection screen: In addition, a selection screen appears in which the listing can be restricted to certain documents (document type, document number, version and document part), scenarios, events and traffic light positions:

### 3. Restrictions

## 17 Scheduling – Event Scenarios

### 1. Usage

Event Scenarios can be used in the SAP Product and Process Governance structure to schedule events, update them and provide them with the actual data that occurred. The event chains can be used at the iPPE node and iPPE component variant levels within the SAP Product and Process Governance structure. Different event chains can be used at different levels to represent different processes, phases and/or functions.

### 2. Functional scope

The relevant event chain (event scenario) for the respective SAP Product and Process Governance object is defined in the customising. Each individual event can thereby contain four types of dates (plan, original, actual, forecast). The assignment of an event chain to a SAP Product and Process Governance object is then made in the SAP Product and Process Governance interface.

There are three basic approaches to scheduling or assigning the dates of the event chains in the structure:

- Inheritance of template appointments: An appointment template is defined at the initial node and is inherited by the subordinate SAP Product and Process Governance objects. The SAP Product and Process Governance objects can have a planning date that differs from the inherited appointment template with maintained time surcharges (positive or negative) (planning date = appointment template +/- time surcharge).
- Direct inheritance to events: A so-called framework date scenario can be defined at the entry node. The planned dates of the events of this framework date scenario can be inherited by the events of the underlying SAP Product and Process Governance objects.
- External future deliveries: The event scenarios of the individual SAP Product and Process Governance objects can be supplied with appointment values via an upload interface.

### 3. Restrictions

The appointment inheritance directly from an event of the entry node of a SAP Product and Process Governance structure to an event of an underlying SAP Product and Process Governance node can only take place with events of the same name.

## 18 Scheduling – Structure Event Confirmation

### 1. Usage

Actual dates for events on SAP Product and Process Governance objects can be set using Structure Event Confirmation. Thereby, the actual dates can be set manually or automatically.

### 2. Functional scope

The confirmation of scheduling events can be carried out manually on the individual SAP Product and Process Governance objects on a data tab provided for this purpose via the transaction PPE / PDN or the Progress Tracking Cockpit. The response can be automated in two ways:

- Event-oriented: Setting of actual dates through event linkage via BDF Customizing. This can be done, for example, when the status of a document info record changes, which in turn is linked to a component variant. This status change can then set an actual date of an event at this component variant.
- Up-load file: Loading of a load file via the BDF Upload Interface with contained progress tracking data and actual dates.

### 3. Restrictions

Event-oriented can only set the current date as the actual date.

## 19 Scheduling – Structure Event Scheduling

### 1. Usage

The SAP Product and Process Governance structure with its SAP Product and Process Governance objects can be scheduled and monitored using Structure Event Scheduling. Scheduling chains can be used to plan and report dates based on detailed events for the individual nodes or but also component variants (planning object for document or material). The event chain (event scenario, scheduling profile) relevant for the respective SAP Product and Process Governance object is defined in customising. Each individual event can thereby contain four types of dates (plan, original, actual, forecast). The assignment of an event chain to a SAP Product and Process Governance object is then made in the SAP Product and Process Governance interface.

### 2. Functional scope

There are three ways to assign the progress tracking data to SAP Product and Process Governance objects in the SAP Product and Process Governance structure.

- External future deliveries: The SAP Product and Process Governance objects can be supplied with progress tracking data via an upload interface.
- Direct maintenance via transaction PPE/PDN: Maintenance and monitoring of the Progress Tracking data via the tab provided for this purpose on the respective SAP Product and Process Governance objects in the SAP Product and Process Governance structure. Focus on individual processing.
- Direct maintenance via Progress Tracking Cockpit: Maintenance and monitoring of the Progress Tracking data via the tab provided for this purpose on the respective SAP Product and Process Governance objects in the SAP Product and Process Governance structure. Focus on mass processing.

### 3. Restrictions

Progress Tracking data can only be maintained using one of the options at any one time (lock logic).

## 20 Scheduling – Progress Tracking Cockpit

### 1. Usage

The Progress Tracking Cockpit enables the mass maintenance of SAP Product and Process Governance objects (iPPE nodes and iPPE component variants) with regard to events, scenarios and scheduling profiles. For this purpose, certain selection criteria are offered and the data to be maintained is offered in table form. In the table form, the Progress Tracking frame information can be viewed directly for the objects found. In turn, data can be filtered in this table form. The selected SAP Product and Process Governance objects can be provided with events, scenarios and scheduling profiles in the change view and the scenarios can be scheduled based on these.

### 2. Functional scope

Using transaction /BDFPLM/PCC\_PTM01, the Progress Tracking Cockpit can be called up and a SAP Product and Process Governance structure can be scheduled and monitored. At the start of the transaction, the number of hits can be limited to the relevant SAP Product and Process Governance objects via the selection screen. In the result screen, the hit list can be sorted and further filtered via the ALV functionalities. The framework information (e.g. maintained scenarios and appointment templates) is already displayed in the result screen. After selecting the desired SAP Product and Process Governance objects and switching to the change screen, events, scenarios and scheduling profiles can be assigned to all selected SAP Product and Process Governance objects via the function buttons and the scenarios can be scheduled based on them. Clicking on the detail of a line in the change screen displays the associated events and their progress tracking data (origin, plan, forecast, actual).

### 3. Restrictions

In the customising, Origin, Plan, Forecast and Actual must be customised for the scheduling profile used in order for the fields to be displayed.

## 21 SAP Product and Process Governance by BDF – Single Node Build

### 1. Use

The SAP Product and Process Governance supports the quick creation of nodes & variants with the Single Node Build. In this case, these variants are called material plan items. This functionality provides a convenience in maintaining a node structure & ensures that a proper node designation is assigned, through substantiation using a number generator.

### 2. Scope of functionality

Via the selection and the context menu for an existing node in the product structure, a new structure node can be created via the "Single-Node-Build" function and installed in the product structure.

The "Single-Node-Build" function supports the user in assigning a unique node number for the new structure node. The new structure node is always created directly below the node selected via the context menu with regard to its relationship modelling.

Rules for number generation can be set for number assignment.

If the relationship model of the structure nodes does not allow a clear statement for the node type of the structure node to be created, the node type for the new structure node must be specified.

Both a new structure node and a direct new material planning item with the same text are created.

The function can be accessed via the context menu of the product structure and carries out the generation process after selecting the node type and assigning a description.

### 3. Restrictions

Only those node types are available for selection which have been defined accordingly for the respective application process via the transaction OPPE05 & OPPE11.

## 22 SAP Product and Process Governance by BDF – Structure Management

### 1. Use

The SAP Product and Process Governance by BDF (SAP Product and Process Governance) is based on the iPPE structure management. The objects nodes and variants are used and their relationships within different profiles. Nodes form the framework of structures. These can be structures of different process alignments. The variants are used as so-called document plan items for placing virtual documents and executing document pre-planning and generation processes or as material plan items. The alignment as a material plan item makes it possible to already store master data on the virtual material, which can be important for the later material master generation. The relationship types control the node types and hierarchy formations among each other. Via the profiles, it is possible to restrict the first delimitations in terms of the use of node and variant types.

### 2. Scope of functionality

Structures can be arranged in hierarchical relationships. It can be defined whether it is permissible to act with variants below the nodes in the various processes.

Furthermore, it can be determined which functions are permitted on which structure type elements. The functions are displayed via tabs in the detail area of the iPPE or in their context menu.

### 3. Restrictions

Structure Management is based on the principles of SAP iPPE (integrated product and process engineering). Structure Management is extended by further object typing in the area of the variants related to material and documents. Further integrations to other structures, such as a WBS structure, are displayed via links or can be structurally resolved in their own transactions.

## 23 SAP Product and Process Governance by BDF – Guided Structure Copy

### 1. Use

The SAP Product and Process Governance by BDF (SAP Product and Process Governance) supports full or partial copying of structures with the Guided Structure Copy. This is done, for example, if you want to copy the structures to be processed further from template structures, or if you want to switch individual branches on or off directly or create direct connections to existing structure objects. The functionality can also be used to quickly set up a new order directly in SAP on the basis of a reference order structure.

### 2. Scope of functionality

	Strukturknoten Kopieren		Strukturknoten Wiederverwenden	Strukturknoten Austauschen	Strukturknoten Abhängen
	Material verwenden	Material abhängen			
(1)					
(2)					
(3)					
(4)					
(5)					

- (1) A new structure node and a PosVar are created; the material number of the reference node is assigned to the new PosVar (is only permissible if no iPPE decomposition exists for the node).
- (2) A new structure node is created (without PosVar).
- (3) In the new product structure, the reference node is used again (=built in).
- (4) An already existing and explicitly selected structure node is installed at the position of the reference node in the new product structure.
- (5) The structure node (and all structure nodes below the hierarchy) is not installed in the new product structure.

### 3. Restrictions

## 24 SAP Product and Process Governance by BDF – Data Inheritance

### 1. Use

The SAP Product and Process Governance by BDF (SAP Product and Process Governance) supports with the Data Inheritance functionality the possibility to inherit characteristic values within the structure. General use cases can be that, for example, basic characteristics are evaluated at the head of an EBOM structure or product/order structure, such as engine performance, etc., however these characteristics should be applied specifically at the positions where the engine performance is also queried, namely at the engine. The inheritance functionality ensures that the right characteristic values are placed in the right places based the defined initial information, such as the object type.

### 2. Scope of functionality

Inheritance can basically take place within the structure in two ways:

1. Push principle: From a defined node, characteristics are inherited downwards
2. Pull principle: From a defined node, characteristics are looked upwards until the characteristic is found filled, e.g. at the head of an order structure.

It can be defined whether characteristics that have already been evaluated should be overwritten or skipped as part of inheritance.

### 3. Restrictions

## 25 SAP Product and Process Governance by BDF – Change Management

### 1. Use

The SAP Product and Process Governance by BDF (SAP Product and Process Governance) also supports SAP change management for defined BDFPLM tables. This means that complex change processes in engineering can be handled fully integrated on the basis of an EBOM structure or on the basis of a logistics transformation structure, for example. It is possible to carry out structural and master data changes now and to place the validity of the data records in the future to be able to enter into a product release planning methodically.

### 2. Scope of functionality

Analogous to the SAP change service, BDFPLM tables can also be integrated into the SAP change system accordingly.

### 3. Restrictions

Table usage scope according to the customising.

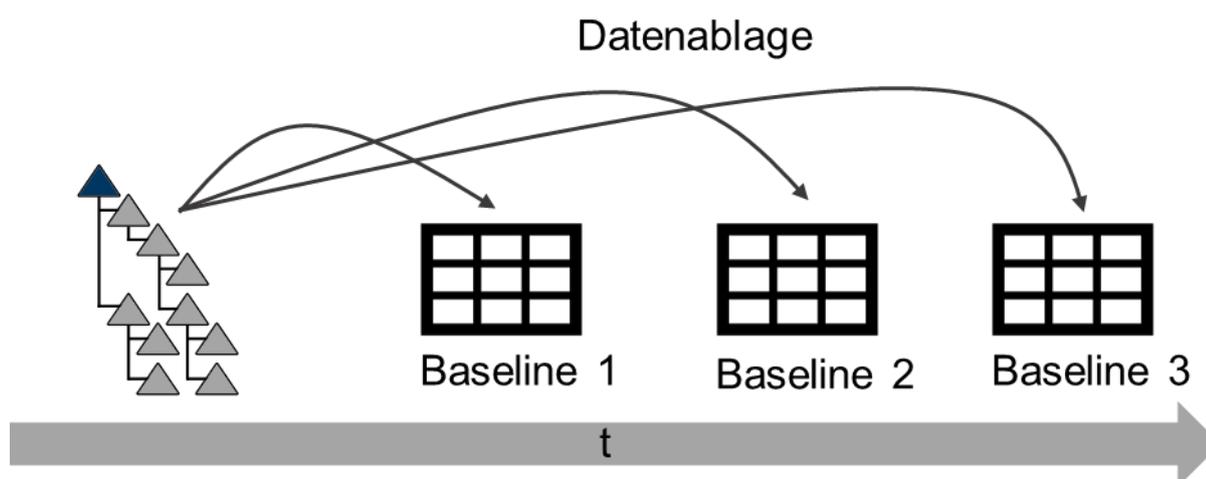
## 26 SAP Product and Process Governance by BDF – Baselinemanagement

### 1. Use

With baseline management, SAP Product and Process Governance supports the tracking and transparent presentation of changes in SAP Product and Process Governance structures, e.g. in design processes, during project phases (As Sold, As Build, etc.) and in the context of configuration management (e.g. according to CMI).

### 2. Functionality

Baseline is defined as database images of the current state of the structure, the defined objects, and the defined metadata.



Baseline management can be used to schedule baselines via the baseline planning tab in a SAP Product and Process Governance structure, define the scope of the baselines, and maintain recipients for the information about the baseline.

A distinction is made between

**Unplanned baselines:** These are generated immediately after the baseline planning has been completed via the corresponding button. You can choose between foreground processing and background processing (job)

**Scheduled baselines:** These require a start date and time. After completion of the baseline planning via the corresponding button, these baselines are scheduled for generation via background processing (job) for the corresponding date and time.



Plan ID	Plan Type	Plan Type Text	Description	Review Typ	Review type text	Objects	Recipients	Date	Time	Date	Time
4	UG	Snapshot	Baseline 19.07.2022	CDR	Critical Design Revi...	47	2	19.07.2022	08:07:35		00:00:00
5	UG	Snapshot	Baseline 21.07.2022	CDR	Critical Design Revi...	48		21.07.2022	14:57:56		00:00:00
23	UG	Snapshot	Baseline from 24.02.2023	CDR	Critical Design Revi...			24.02.2023	09:26:39		00:00:00
6	UG	Snapshot	Baseline 22.07.2022	CDR	Critical Design Revi...	48	2	22.07.2022	08:14:46		00:00:00
8	GP	Planned Baseline	Baseline 24.07.2022	CDR	Critical Design Revi...	49		22.07.2022	08:40:21	24.07.2022	08:40:42
7	UG	Snapshot	Baseline 23.07.2022	CDR	Critical Design Revi...	43		22.07.2022	08:35:33		00:00:00
24	UG	Snapshot	Baseline 24.02.2023 - 2	CDR	Critical Design Revi...	34	1	24.02.2023	14:44:19		00:00:00
25	GP	Planned Baseline	planned Baseline 24.02.2023	CDR	Critical Design Revi...	49		24.02.2023	14:55:40	09.03.2023	24:00:00

Once the baseline has been created, the baseline can be displayed, compared with the structure or with other baselines using the corresponding buttons in the Baseline Planning tab using the change management cockpit. Depending on the setting of the comparison profile, changes are displayed.

[1] Struktur - Einstiegsobjekt RS_P_502_ZUGT1_01 - Beschreibung Fahrzeugtypsollstruktur Zugtyp 1 - Klasse WN	[2] Baseline - Einstiegsobjekt RS_P_502_ZUGT1_01 - Beschreibung Fahrzeugtypsollstruktur Zugtyp 1 - Baseline Baseline vom 12.07.2022 - Erstelldatum 12.07.2022 - Erstellzeit 10:54 - Plan 3 - Plan Typ Ungeplant - Review Typ Critical Design Review - Klasse WN	Verglichene Objekte 80 - Anzahl Objekte [1] 80 - Anzahl Objekte [2] 11 - Identische Objekte 11 - Unterschiede 0 - Fehlt in [1] 0 - Fehlt in [2] 69	Aktuelles Datum 14.09.2023 16:12:47
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Hierarchiespalte	[1] Kontext	[2] Kontext	[1] Empfängerliste	[2] Empfängerliste	[1] EasyDMS	[2] EasyDMS	[1] Schemagruppe	[2] Schemagruppe	[1] Profil
RS_P_502_ZUGT1_01	Zeilen sind identisch	Fahrzeugtypsollstruktur Zugtyp 1					KM		BE01
RS_P_502_ADT1_00	Zeile fehlt in 2	Kasten ADt1-1							
RS_P_502_BT2_00	Zeile fehlt in 2	Kasten Bt2-7							
TRAIN_TYP_A_2	Zeilen sind identisch	Technisches Dossier							
TRAIN_TYP_A_2_1	Zeilen sind identisch	Änderungsdossiers							
TRAIN_TYP_A_2_1_1	Zeilen sind identisch	Änderungsdossier Fall 1							
TRAIN_TYP_A_2_1_2	Zeilen sind identisch	Änderungsdossier Fall 2							
TRAIN_TYP_A_2_2	Zeilen sind identisch	Fahrzeugdokumentation							

After the baseline has been created, the data of the baseline planning (e.g. Description; scope) as well as the baseline itself immutable.

### 3. Restrictions

Only the information that is maintained in Customizing is baselined. Scheduled baselines can only be created if the job is scheduled to be created appropriately. Recipients receive the e-mail about the creation of the baseline only if the SAP mail server is set up.

## 27 SAP Product and Process Governance by BDF – Upload & Interfaces

### 1. Use

With the topic of Upload & Interfaces, SAP Product and Process Governance supports interfaces to bring data from various peripheral systems into SAP. Peripheral systems can be, for example, BID/sales tools, configurators or CAD files.

### 2. Functionality

SAP iPPE & SAP Product and Process Governance objects can be generated on a file-based basis. Among other things, the following are loaded:

- Node information
- Structural information
- Links to existing document assignments
- Variant information
- Loading of the delivery and service label
- Dependencies
- Class and feature assessments

The CAD interface works on the basis of a document bill of materials, which is converted into iPPE structures.

### 4. Restrictions

The load structures valid in the load files can be loaded.  
The CAX interface requires a document BOM as a basis.

## 28 SAP Product and Process Governance by BDF – CCC - Cost Calculation Cockpit

### 1. Use

The SAP Product and Process Governance provides support with the topic CCC - Cost Calculation Cockpit to calculate and manage prices or costs for structural elements in the SAP Product and Process Governance.

### 2. Functionality

The following sources of calculation can be used in the CCC:

- Orders
- Offerings
- SAP Standard Pricing
- Material Comparison
- Estimated prices or costs
- Flow chart

### 3. Restrictions

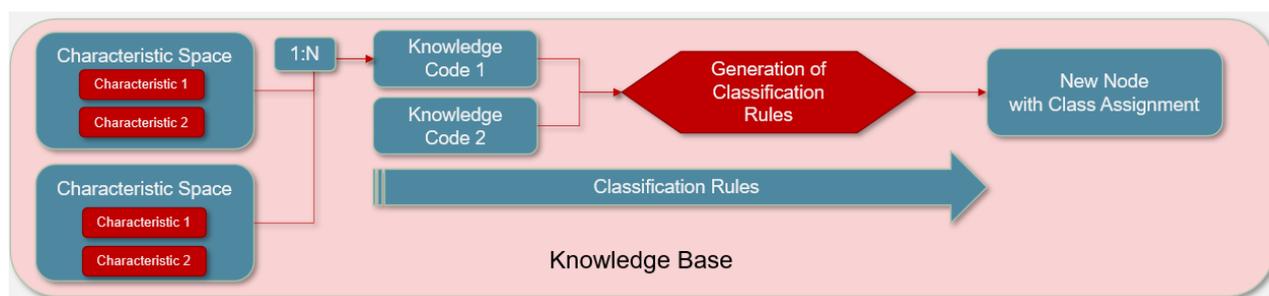
In order to calculate the calculation for the entire structure bottom-up, the structure must be free of variance and can only be done with material planning items.

## 29 SAP Product and Process Governance by BDF – Knowledge Management

### 1. Use

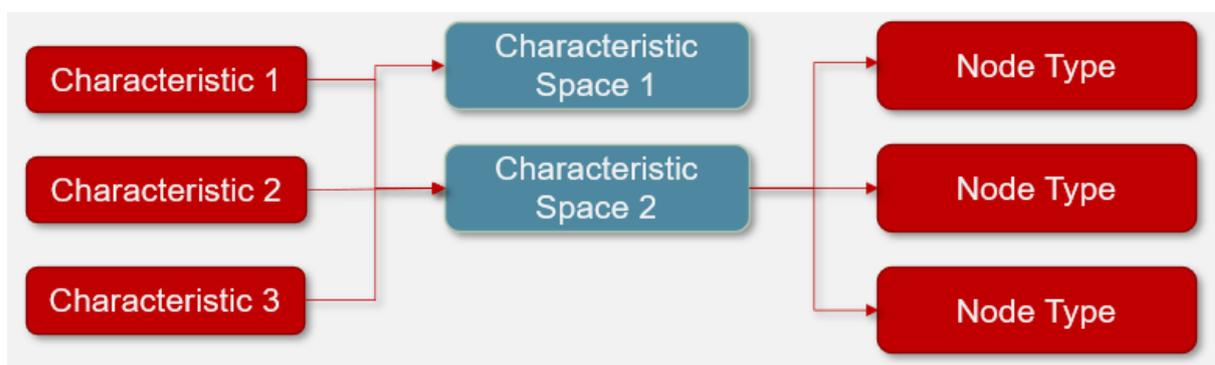
- KCC = Knowledge Control Center

1. is the bracket of the individual center functions in the PPG
2. is the basis of knowledge management, i.e. a "knowledge base" or "knowledge base"
3. Here, types of knowledge and classification rules are mapped using so-called "knowledge codes"



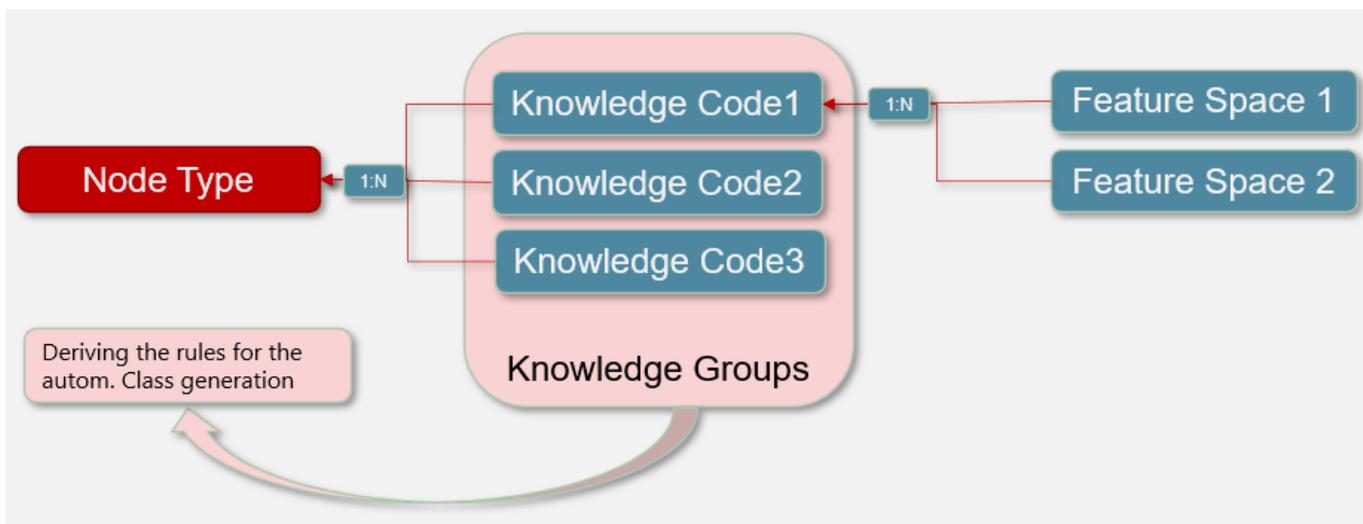
- The Feature Center

1. is used to manage characteristics for application to a node
2. Clustering of features via assignment to feature spaces. > Advantage: 1:n assignment of features in feature spaces (as opposed to the feature group)
  1. Inheritance hierarchy (automatic or manual)
  2. Node-based characteristic value constraint
3. provides a set of characteristics for the ClassCenter
  1. only these can be used there for class layout and maintenance



- The Class Center

- Used to manage the classes at the node  
Advantage: 1-n classes of the same or different class types per node possible
- With the help of knowledge codes
  - the types of knowledge are defined and clustered
  - the rules for class generation are assigned and controlled



- The Knowledge Center

- is based on the class(s) to a knowledge code
- is used to create, maintain and manage dependencies, variant tables, KMATs and configuration profiles with reference to the respective class
- almost as far as possible all CU transactions together on one PPG tab
- displays all assigned KMATs and LO-VC/AVC objects in a clear tabular representation

Navigation: < Node class | KnowledgeCenter | Class Center | CharacteristicsCtr. | GOS Objects | Relation up | R... >

Tools: [Icons for view, zoom, search, filter, copy, paste, etc.]

Exception	Knowledge	Description of Knowledge Type	Ty.	Class	Ser.No	Short Descript.	Knowledge object name
<input type="checkbox"/>	DMU	DMU Scenario global characteristics, with Inheritance	300	PC_00015			
<input type="checkbox"/>	DMU	DMU Scenario global characteristics, with Inheritance	300	PC_00015	1	Procedure	DP_0016
<input type="checkbox"/>	DMU	DMU Scenario global characteristics, with Inheritance	300	PC_00015	2	Configuration material	FSEG_KMAT_DEMO
<input type="checkbox"/>	DMU	DMU Scenario global characteristics, with Inheritance	300	PC_00015	3	Configuration profiles	FSEG_KMAT_DEMO_001
<input type="checkbox"/>	DMU	DMU Scenario global characteristics, with Inheritance	300	PC_00015	4	Variant table	GURTTYP
<input type="checkbox"/>	DMU	DMU Scenario global characteristics, with Inheritance	300	PC_00015	5	Selection condition	DP_0020
<input type="checkbox"/>	DMU	DMU Scenario global characteristics, with Inheritance	300	PC_00015	6	Procedure	DP_0022
<input type="checkbox"/>	DMU	DMU Scenario global characteristics, with Inheritance	300	PC_00015	7	Dependency net	CN0009
<input type="checkbox"/>	DMU	DMU Scenario global characteristics, with Inheritance	300	PC_00015	8	Constraint	CT000004
<input type="checkbox"/>	DMU	DMU Scenario global characteristics, with Inheritance	300	PC_00015	9	Variant table	VT000009

## 2. Functionality

- Feature Center Functions

1. Pick up characteristics from parent node
2. Add a new row
3. Remove characteristic from mapping
4. Remove characteristic from assignment with hierarchy
5. Importing data
6. Export data
7. Restricting the list of characteristic values

Exc...	Char. S...	Characteristic Name	Char. description	Inherited	Value Restriction
<input type="checkbox"/>	124	WFR_AXLE_DIST	Axle centre distance [mm]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	124	WFR_BELT_WID	Belt width [mm]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	124	WFR_LTH	Weigh section length	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	124	WFR_TEN_TRK	Belt tension and tracking aid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	224	WFR_FRM_ROL_FEED	Equipment Idler feed end	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	224	WFR_FRM_ROL_MID	Equipment idler middle section	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1. Pick up features from parent node

Exc...	Char. S...	Characteristic Name	Char. description	Inherited	Value Restriction
<input type="checkbox"/>					

2. Features are indicated with a yellow triangle.
3. All characteristics show the hook for "inherited".
4. Value list constraint is applied.

Exc...	Char. S...	Characteristic Name	Char. description	Inherited	Value Restriction
<input type="checkbox"/>	▲	124	WFR_AXLE_DIST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	▲	124	WFR_BELT_WID	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	▲	124	WFR_LTH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	▲	124	WFR_TEN_TRK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	▲	224	WFR_FRM_ROL_FEED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	▲	224	WFR_FRM_ROL_MID	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1. OK



2. Save

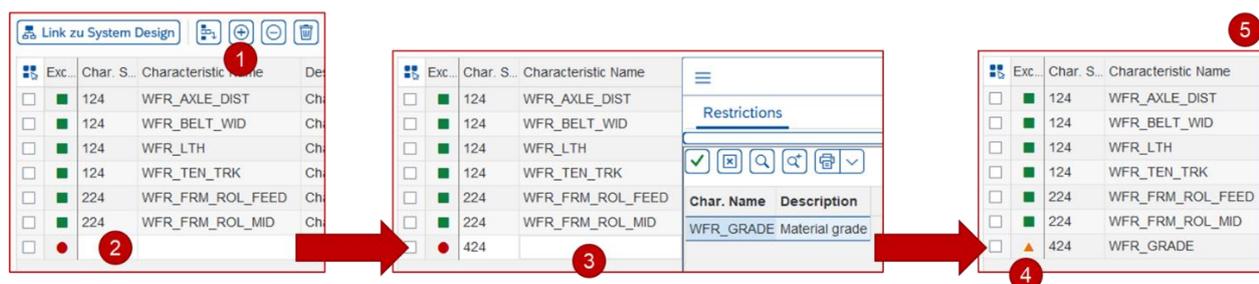


3. Features are indicated with a green triangle.

Exc...	Char. S...	Characteristic Name
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	124	WFR_AXLE_DIST
<input type="checkbox"/>	124	WFR_BELT_WID
<input type="checkbox"/>	124	WFR_LTH
<input type="checkbox"/>	124	WFR_TEN_TRK
<input type="checkbox"/>	224	WFR_FRM_ROL_FEED
<input type="checkbox"/>	224	WFR_FRM_ROL_MID

1. Add a new feature

1. Add a new row.
2. Select feature space. (Use field help)
3. Add feature. (Use field help)
4. Feature is registered unsecured.
5. Saving the inputs.



2. Remove feature from row

1. At node A, the characteristic is removed from the row.
2. It will then appear as "not inherited" at node B&C.



Exc...	Char. S...	Characteristic Name	Char. description	Inherited
<input type="checkbox"/>	122	WFR_EXCAT	Ex - Category	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	122	WFR_GEAR_TYPE	Gearbox model	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	123	WFR_DISCH_TORQ	Max. Drive torque [Nm]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	123	WFR_DRIV_TORQ	Drive torque class [Nm]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	124	WFR_AXLE_DIST	Axle centre distance [mm]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	124	WFR_BELT_WID	Belt width [mm]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	124	WFR_LTH	Weigh section length	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	124	WFR_TEN_TRK	Belt tension and tracking aid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	224	WFR_FRM_ROL_FEED	Equipment Idler feed end	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	224	WFR_FRM_ROL_MID	Equipment idler middle section	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Restricting the list of characteristic values

1. Select valid characteristic values.
2. Set default value.
3. Value list is restricted.

Char.	Value	Value description	Selection	Inherited	Default	Crtd on	By Ch...	By
<input type="checkbox"/>	108	Large idler D108mm	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	63P5	Standard idler D63.5mm	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			





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