

**SAP PRESS**

**SAP**  
for Utilities

SAP Asset Management

**SAP**

# Batch Management

**POWERED BY SAP HANA**

**SAP S/4 HANA**

**A Business and Technical  
Roadmap to Deploying SAP**

Copyright(c) 2018 by Nixon Vunganai.

All rights reserved.

Neither this document nor any part of it may be copied or reproduced in any form or by any means or translated into another language, without the prior consent of Nixon Vunganai. The information contained in this document is subject to change without notice.

WHATSAPP +255738656506

<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>16.6 BATCH MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>16.6.1 SPECIFY BATCH LEVEL AND ACTIVATE STATUS MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>16.6.2 DEFINE ATTRIBUTES OF SYSTEM MESSAGES</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>16.6.3 BATCH MASTER</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>16.6.3.1 FIELD SELECTION BATCH MASTER</b>	<b>13</b>
16.6.3.1.1 ASSIGN FIELDS TO FIELD GROUPS	13
16.6.3.1.2 EDIT FIELD SELECTION CONTROL	14
<b>16.6.3.2 ACTIVATE DOCUMENT MANAGEMENT FOR BATCHES</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>16.6.3.3 BADI: ENHANCEMENTS FOR BATCH MASTER TRANSACTIONS</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>16.6.3.4 BADI: ADDITIONAL CUSTOM FIELDS AND TAB IN BATCH MASTER</b>	<b>16</b>
Transactions	16
<b>16.6.4 BATCH NUMBER ASSIGNMENT</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>16.6.4.1 ACTIVATE INTERNAL BATCH NUMBER ASSIGNMENT</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>16.6.4.2 MAINTAIN INTERNAL BATCH NUMBER ASSIGNMENT RANGE</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>16.6.4.3 CONFIGURE CUSTOMER EXITS FOR INTERN. BATCH NUMBER ASSIGNMENT</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>16.6.4.4 MAINTAIN NUMBER RANGE FOR EXTERNAL BATCH NUMBER ASSIGNMENT</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>16.6.4.5 SET UP CUSTOMER EXITS FOR EXTERNAL BATCH NUMBER ASSIGNMENT</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>16.6.5 CREATION OF NEW BATCHES</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>16.6.5.1 DEFINE BATCH CREATION FOR PRODUCTION ORDER / PROCESS ORDER</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>16.6.5.2 DEFINE BATCH CREATION FOR GOODS MOVEMENTS</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>16.6.5.3 DEFINE INITIAL CREATION OF DATA FOR BATCH MASTER TRANSACTIONS</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>16.6.6 BATCH VALUATION</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>16.6.6.1 UPDATE STANDARD CHARACTERISTICS</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>16.6.6.2 VALUATION FOR GOODS MOVEMENT IN INVENTORY MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>23</b>
16.6.6.2.1 ACTIVATE BATCH CLASSIFICATION FOR GOODS MOVEMENTS IN IM	23
16.6.6.2.2 SET UP CUSTOMER EXIT FOR CLASSIFICATION OF USER-DEFINED Characteristics	24
16.6.6.2.3 SET UP CUSTOMER EXIT FOR MAINTAINING BATCH MASTER DATA OF NEW Batches	24
<b>16.6.6.3 VALUATION FOR CREATION OF NEW BATCHES USING FUNCTION MODULE</b>	<b>25</b>
16.6.6.3.1 SET UP CUSTOMER EXIT FOR DETERMINING SOURCE BATCH	25
16.6.6.3.2 SET UP CUSTOMER EXIT FOR ACTIVATING BATCH CLASSIFICATION	26
16.6.6.3.3 SET UP CUSTOMER EXIT FOR CLASSIFICATION OF USER-DEFINED	27

Characteristics	27
16.6.6.3.4 SET UP CUSTOMER EXIT FOR MAINTAINING BATCH MASTER DATA OF NEW Batches	27
<b>16.6.7 BATCH STATUS MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>16.6.7.1 ACTIVATE BATCH STATUS CHECKING IN WAREHOUSE MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>16.6.7.2 CUSTOMER EXIT FOR DETERMINING THE INITIAL STATUS OF BATCHES</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>16.6.8 BATCH DETERMINATION AND BATCH CHECK</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>16.6.8.1 CONDITION TABLES</b>	<b>29</b>
16.6.8.1.1 DEFINE INVENTORY MANAGEMENT CONDITION TABLES	30
16.6.8.1.2 DEFINE PRODUCTION ORDER CONDITION TABLES	31
16.6.8.1.3 DEFINE PROCESS ORDER CONDITION TABLES	32
16.6.8.1.4 DEFINE SALES AND DISTRIBUTION CONDITION TABLES	33
16.6.8.1.5 DEFINE WAREHOUSE MANAGEMENT CONDITION TABLES	34
<b>16.6.8.2 ACCESS SEQUENCES</b>	<b>35</b>
16.6.8.2.1 DEFINE INVENTORY MANAGEMENT ACCESS SEQUENCES	35
16.6.8.2.2 DEFINE PRODUCTION ORDER ACCESS SEQUENCES	36
16.6.8.2.3 DEFINE PROCESS ORDER ACCESS SEQUENCES	37
16.6.8.2.4 DEFINE SALES AND DISTRIBUTION ACCESS SEQUENCES	38
16.6.8.2.5 DEFINE WAREHOUSE MANAGEMENT ACCESS SEQUENCES	40
<b>16.6.8.3 STRATEGY TYPES</b>	<b>41</b>
16.6.8.3.1 DEFINE INVENTORY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY TYPES	41
16.6.8.3.2 DEFINE PRODUCTION ORDER STRATEGY TYPES	42
16.6.8.3.3 DEFINE PROCESS ORDER STRATEGY TYPES	43
16.6.8.3.4 DEFINE SALES AND DISTRIBUTION STRATEGY TYPES	44
16.6.8.3.5 DEFINE WAREHOUSE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY TYPES	45
<b>16.6.8.4 BATCH SEARCH PROCEDURE DEFINITION</b>	<b>46</b>
16.6.8.4.1 DEFINE INVENTORY MANAGEMENT SEARCH PROCEDURE	46
16.6.8.4.2 DEFINE PRODUCTION ORDER SEARCH PROCEDURE	47
16.6.8.4.3 DEFINE PROCESS ORDER SEARCH PROCEDURE	47
16.6.8.4.4 DEFINE SALES AND DISTRIBUTION SEARCH PROCEDURE	48
16.6.8.4.5 DEFINE WAREHOUSE MANAGEMENT SEARCH PROCEDURE	48
<b>16.6.8.5 BATCH SEARCH PROCEDURE ALLOCATION AND CHECK ACTIVATION</b>	<b>49</b>
16.6.8.5.1 ALLOCATE IM SEARCH PROCEDURE/ACTIVATE CHECK	49
16.6.8.5.2 ASSIGN SEARCH PROCEDURES TO PRODUCTION AND ACTIVATE CHECK	49
16.6.8.5.2.1 Assign Search Procedure to Production Order and Activate Check	50
16.6.8.5.2.2 Assign Search Procedure to Process Order and Activate Check	51
16.6.8.5.2.3 Assign Search Procedure to Network Type and Activate Check	51
16.6.8.5.2.4 Assign Search Procedure to Repetitive Manufacturing Profile	51
16.6.8.5.2.5 Assign Search Procedure to KANBAN	51
16.6.8.5.2.6 Assign Search Procedure to Pull List	51
16.6.8.5.3 ALLOCATE SD SEARCH PROCEDURE/ACTIVATE CHECK	52
16.6.8.5.4 ASSIGN WM SEARCH PROCEDURE	52

[WHATSAPP +255738656506](https://www.whatsapp.com/business/profile/255738656506)

<b>16.6.8.6 ACTIVATE AUTOMATIC BATCH DETERMINATION IN SD</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>16.6.8.7 DEFINE SELECTION CLASSES</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>16.6.8.8 DEFINE SORT RULES</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>16.6.8.9 MAINTAIN BATCH ALLOCATION STRATEGY NUMBER RANGES</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>16.6.8.10 BADI: PRESELECTION OF BATCHES WITHIN BATCH DETERMINATION</b>	<b>55</b>
<b><u>16.6.9 BATCH WHERE-USED LIST</u></b>	<b><u>55</u></b>
<b>16.6.9.1 MAKE SETTINGS FOR BATCH WHERE-USED LIST</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>16.6.9.2 SET UP CUSTOMER EXIT FOR BATCH WHERE-USED LIST</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>16.6.9.3 BUSINESS ADD-IN: ENHANCEMENT TO AUTOMATIC PLANT DETERMINATION</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>16.6.9.4 BUSINESS ADD-IN: ACCESS TO CUSTOMER-SPECIFIC BATCH USAGE DATA</b>	<b>58</b>
<b><u>16.6.10 BATCH-SPECIFIC MATERIAL UNITS OF MEASURE</u></b>	<b><u>59</u></b>
<b>16.6.10.1 ACTIVATE BATCH-SPECIFIC MATERIAL UNIT OF MEASURE</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>16.6.10.2 EDIT BATCH-SPECIFIC MATERIAL UNIT OF MEASURE</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>16.6.10.3 CALCULATE PROPORTIONAL FACTORS</b>	<b>61</b>
16.6.10.3.1 DEFINE PERCENTAGE CALCULATION	61
16.6.10.3.2 DEFINE CALCULATION OF PROPORTION QUANTITY FROM BASE QUANTITY	62
16.6.10.3.3 DEFINE CALCULATION OF BASE QUANTITY FROM PROPORTION QUANTITY	62
<b>16.6.10.4 PRODUCT QUANTITIES CONVERSION</b>	<b>62</b>
16.6.10.4.1 DEFINE CALCULATION OF PRODUCT QUANTITY FROM BASE QUANTITY	62
16.6.10.4.2 DEFINE CALCULATION OF BASE QUANTITY FROM PRODUCT QUANTITY	63
<b><u>16.6.11 SHELF LIFE EXPIRATION DATE (SLED)</u></b>	<b><u>63</u></b>
<b>16.6.11.1 MAINTAIN PERIOD INDICATOR</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>16.6.11.2 SET EXPIRATION DATE CHECK</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>16.6.11.3 SET UP CUSTOMER EXIT TO CALCULATE/CHECK THE SLED</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>16.6.11.4 BADI: CONTROL OF SHELF LIFE EXPIRATION DATE PROCESSING</b>	<b>66</b>
<b><u>16.6.12 WORKLIST</u></b>	<b><u>67</u></b>
<b>16.6.12.1 DEFINE WORKLIST FOLDER</b>	<b>67</b>
<i>Note</i>	67
<b>16.6.12.2 ASSIGN WORKLIST FOLDER TO USERS</b>	<b>68</b>
<b><u>16.6.13 BATCH INFORMATION COCKPIT</u></b>	<b><u>68</u></b>
<b>16.6.13.1 DISPLAY SAP STANDARD SELECTION</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>16.6.13.2 DEFINE USER-GROUP-SPECIFIC SELECTION</b>	<b>68</b>
<i>Note</i>	69
<i>Note</i>	70
<b>16.6.13.3 FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS</b>	<b>70</b>
16.6.13.3.1 DEFINE FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS	70

16.6.13.3.2 FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS: ASSIGN USER GROUPS	71
16.6.13.3.3 BUSINESS ADD-IN: FOLLOW-UP ACTION	71
<b>16.6.13.4 SELECTION ENHANCEMENTS</b>	<b>72</b>
16.6.13.4.1 DEFINE SELECTION ENHANCEMENTS	72
16.6.13.4.2 SELECTION ENHANCEMENTS: ASSIGN USER GROUPS	73
16.6.13.4.3 BUSINESS ADD-IN: SELECTION ENHANCEMENT	73
16.6.13.4.4 BATCH-RELATED OBJECTS	74
16.6.13.4.4.1 Display Selection Tables for Batch-Related Objects	74
16.6.13.4.4.2 Define User-Group-Specific Batch-Related Objects and Fields	74
<b>16.6.13.5 BUSINESS ADD-IN: ADDITIONAL DATA/COLUMNS</b>	<b>75</b>
<b><u>16.6.14 DERIVATION OF BATCH DATA</u></b>	<b><u>76</u></b>
<b>16.6.14.1 ACTIVATE BATCH DERIVATION</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>16.6.14.2 DEFINE DERIVATION EVENTS</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>16.6.14.3 MAINTAIN NUMBER RANGE FOR DERIVATION NUMBER</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>16.6.14.4 BUSINESS ADD-IN: DERIVATION</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>16.6.14.5 SET UP CONDITION TECHNIQUE FOR DERIVATION</b>	<b>78</b>
16.6.14.5.1 MAINTAIN NUMBER RANGE FOR CONDITION RECORD NUMBER	78
16.6.14.5.2 DEFINE CONDITION TABLES TO DETERMINE RECEIVING BATCHES	78
16.6.14.5.3 DEFINE CONDITION TABLES TO DETERMINE SENDING BATCHES	79
16.6.14.5.4 DEFINE ACCESS SEQUENCES TO DETERMINE RECEIVING BATCHES	80
16.6.14.5.5 DEFINE ACCESS SEQUENCES TO DETERMINE SENDING BATCHES	81
16.6.14.5.6 DEFINE STRATEGY TYPES TO DETERMINE RECEIVING BATCHES	81
16.6.14.5.7 DEFINE STRATEGY TYPES TO DETERMINE SENDING BATCHES	82
16.6.14.5.8 DEFINE SEARCH PROCEDURES TO DETERMINE RECEIVING BATCHES	82
16.6.14.5.9 DEFINE SEARCH PROCEDURES TO DETERMINE SENDING BATCHES	83
<b><u>16.6.15 BUSINESS ADD-INS FOR BATCH MANAGEMENT</u></b>	<b><u>84</u></b>
<b>16.6.15.1 BUSINESS ADD-IN: CUSTOMER ENHANCEMENTS FOR QUANTITY CONVERSION</b>	<b>84</b>
Use	84
Standard settings	84
Activities	84
Example	85
Further notes	85
<b>16.6.15.2 BUSINESS ADD-IN: ORIGINAL BATCH AT GOODS RECEIPT</b>	<b>85</b>
Use	85
Requirements	85
Standard settings	85
Activities	85
<b><u>16.6.16 ORIGINAL BATCH</u></b>	<b><u>86</u></b>
<b>16.6.16.1 PERMIT ORIGINAL BATCHES FOR COMBINED ORDERS</b>	<b>86</b>

<b>16.6.17 DOCUMENTARY BATCHES</b>	<b>86</b>
<hr/>	
<b>16.6.17.1 ACTIVATE DOCUMENTARY BATCH</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>16.6.17.2 DEFINE ENTRY PER MATERIAL TYPE</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>16.6.17.3 DEFINE ENTRY FOR MANUAL PROCESS STEPS</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>16.6.17.4 BAdI: DOCUMENTARY BATCH</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>16.6.18 WIP BATCHES</b>	<b>89</b>
<hr/>	
<b>16.6.18.1 ACTIVATE WIP BATCH</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>16.6.18.2 BAdI: TOLERANCE VALUATION FOR TARGET/ACTUAL COMPARISON</b>	<b>89</b>
Classification	89
<b>16.6.18.3 BAdI: CHANGE/CALCULATE ON BASIS OF CHARACTERISTICS CLASSIFICATION</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>16.6.18.4 BAdI: AUTOMATIC GOODS MOVEMENTS</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>16.6.18.5 BAdI: VALUATION WIP BATCH</b>	<b>94</b>

## **INTRODUCTION**

This book provides system architects, technical consultants, and IT management the tools to design a system architectures to deploy SAP applications on SAP HANA. Explore production and non-production systems, deployment options, backup and recovery, data replication, high-availability, and virtualization in detail. Dive into on-premise deployment options and data provisioning scenarios. Walk through scale-up and scale-out options and data partitioning considerations. Review the advantages and disadvantages of storage and system replication options and when to use each. Clarify how to leverage HANA for single node and distributed systems. Dive into a discussion on software and hardware virtualization.





## 16.6 Batch Management

This section contains all the information you need to implement batch management.

For more detailed information, see the SAP Library under *LO Batch Management*'.

### 16.6.1 Specify Batch Level and Activate Status Management

In this IMG activity, you specify the following:

- The level at which batch numbers are unique
- Whether batch status management is active in the client
- The plants in which batch status management is active
- The initial status of new batches

#### **Batch level**

Batch numbers can be unique at the following levels:

- At plant level
- At material level
- At client level for a material

If you choose plant level, the batch number is unique in conjunction with the respective material and the plant. If you choose material level, the batch number is unique together with the material. At client level, the batch number is unique in the whole client.

To change the batch level, you have to start a conversion program. This program first checks whether conversion is possible and outputs an error log containing all batch numbers that occur more than once at the new level. Now you need to manually transfer these batch records to batch numbers within Inventory Management using a transfer posting 'material to material'.

If you change the level from plant level to a higher level, it is possible that batches with the same batch numbers in different plants are actually identical. In this case, all you have to do is remove stocks (including previous period stocks) so that all batches with the same batch numbers, except one, can be reorganized.

When you convert from plant level to material level, the material is then to be handled in batches in all plants in which it is defined.

#### **Standard settings**

In the standard delivery batches are uniquely defined at material level.

#### **Activities**

To change the batch level, proceed as follows:

1. Choose the level at which you want your batches to be unique.
2. Save the new settings and choose *Back*.
3. Choose *Batch level -> Conversion*.

[WHATSAPP +255738656506](https://www.whatsapp.com/channel/0029va255738656506)

4. If necessary, carry out the conversion in test mode first.

### **Further notes**

Note that you cannot reset conversion from plant level to a higher level in the standard.

If you create a client by copying an existing client, initially, there are no settings in the target client at batch level. The system makes the settings in the target client only when you have carried out an activity (maintaining master data or posting a goods movement, for example). The client level is not transported. If you copy a client with client level, you have to manually set the client level in the target system.

SETTINGS BEFORE/AFTER CLIENT COPY:

Source client Target client

Client level	Material level (change setting manually)
Material level	Material level
Plant level	Plant level

### **Batch status management**

Batch status management is an additional function provided by the standard R/3 System.

#### **Standard settings**

Batch status management is not active in the standard delivery.

#### **Activities**

To activate batch status management, proceed as follows:

1. Choose *Batch status management active*.
2. Save the new setting and choose *Back*.
3. Choose *Batch status management -> conversion*.
4. If necessary, carry out the conversion in test mode first.

### **Further notes**

Batch status management is linked to the batch level. At material and at plant level, the status management settings are valid within the client, that is for all plants. However, if you have defined batches to be unique at plant level, you have to select the plants in which status management is to be active using function *Plants with status management*.

If you activate status management, all existing batches are assigned status 'unrestricted'. If you deactivate status management, the system transfers all restricted batches to unrestricted stock within conversion. Restricted stock only exists if status management is active.

If you create a client by copying an existing client, status management is automatically activated if batches exist in the target client, independent of the settings in the source client. If no batches exist in the target client, it is not activated. In this case, you have to activate or deactivate status management manually, if required.

### **Plants with batch status management**

#### **Activities**

To select the plants in which status management is to be active, proceed as follows:

1. Set the *Batch status management* indicator for those plants in which batch status management is to be active.
2. Save your settings and choose *Back*.
3. Choose *Batch status management -> conversion*
4. If necessary, carry out the conversion in test mode first.

#### **Initial status of a new batch**

Using this function, you can specify for each material type which initial status new batches are to be assigned. However, if you use a quality management system, this specifies the status of the batches.

## **16.6.2 Define Attributes of System Messages**

In batch management transactions, system messages are issued to inform the user of certain system reactions or data statuses (for example, "The split quantity total is greater than the requirement quantity").

In this work step you can determine the type of system message in a version:

- Warning message
- Error message
- No message

The system maintains a version (for example, **ZZ** as parameter identification *MSV* in the user master record and thus represents a user or a user group).

#### **Standard Settings**

- All controllable messages are stored in version **00**.
- The application area (message class) **LB** is defined for batch management.

#### **SAP Recommendation**

SAP recommends that you do not change message categories (for example, **W** for warning messages) in version 00, but that you define your own versions (for example, **ZZ**) to change the message category.

#### **Activities**

To control user-dependent messages, carry out the following activities:

1. Copy the messages whose category you want to change into a separate version (for example **ZZ**).
2. Change the category of this message to the new version.
3. Allocate the corresponding version to the users, determining a value (for example, **ZZ**) for the parameter identification **MSV** in the user master record with *Goto -> Parameter*.

#### **Notes for Transport Connection**

The system message attributes are included in the automatic recording of changes.

No transport is supported for user maintenance.

### **Further Information**

- If the parameter identification MSV is not maintained for a user, the system uses version 00.
- If there is no entry in the table for a particular version, the system also uses version 00.
- If a certain category is not suitable for a version, the system uses the category from version 00 in its standard setting (normally as an error message).

## **16.6.3 Batch Master**

In this section, you make the settings for the batch master data.

### **16.6.3.1 Field Selection Batch Master**

In the batch master record data, for the input fields, you can define attributes according to their requirements. You can decide which fields:

- require an entry (required entry fields)
- allow you to make an entry (optional fields)
- do not allow you to make an entry (display or suppress fields) You define the control of input requirements per transaction.

#### **Recommendation**

We recommend that you use the standard settings provided. In this case you do not have to do anything.

#### **16.6.3.1.1 Assign Fields to Field Groups**

In this step, you assign the fields for the batch master data to a field group and thereby influence how the screen is set up.

In the batch master data, every field is assigned to a field group. Field groups group together fields that have the same technical procedures. If you show or hide a field group using the field selection control, all fields belonging to this group are dealt with in the same way.

#### **Standard settings**

Values from 001 to 040 are allowed here. No particular values are reserved for customers.

#### **Recommendation**

We recommend that you use the settings provided with the standard system. In this case, no action is required on your part.

## Activities

Check the standard settings and, if required, assign the fields to another field group.

### 16.6.3.1.2 Edit Field Selection Control

In this step, you set the input characteristics for every field group in the batch master data. You define the control for the input characteristics per transaction.

#### Example

The fields with shelf life expiration data should be required entry fields when the batch is created.

#### Recommendation

We recommend that you use the standard settings provided. In this case, no action is required on your part.

#### Activities

1. Check the standard settings.
2. Change the control if required:
  - a) In the transaction, determine the field name whose input characteristics you want to change (for example, for the shelf life expiration date).  
Place the cursor on the field and press *F1*.  
Choose *Technical info* and make a note of the name of the table and the field (for example, MCHA and VFDAT).
  - b) Go to the step Assign Fields to Field Groups and determine the field group for this field (for example, 003).
  - c) Return to the step *Edit Field Selection Control*.
  - d) Determine the transaction concerned, place the cursor on the corresponding field selection scroll bar before the field group and choose *Detail*  
(For example, transaction MSC1N = create batch, cursor before the third item = field group 3).
  - e) Edit the field input characteristics on the detail screen and save the data.

#### Further notes

- Fields that are required entry fields in the standard configuration cannot be changed.
- Only fields that are ready for input in the standard configuration can be defined as required entry fields in Customizing.
- Only fields that are not required entry fields in the standard configuration can be hidden in Customizing or defined as display fields.

### 16.6.3.2 Activate Document Management for Batches

In this step, you can activate or deactivate the document management function for batches.

When you have activated document management you receive an additional tabstrip in the batch master. You can use this to link the batch with documents.

When you deactivate document management, only the tabstrip becomes invisible again. Batches, documents, and links between batches and documents are not affected.

You can edit the links at any time in the document management function.

### 16.6.3.3 BAdI: Enhancements for Batch Master Transactions

#### Use

This Business Add-In (BAdI) is used in the component *Batch Master (LO-BM-MD)*.

#### Standard settings

As a default, the BAdI is not active, cannot be reused, and is not filter-dependent.

#### Activities

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

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

1. In the dialog box, enter a name for the implementation of the Add-In and choose *Create*. The system displays the initial screen for creating Business Add-In implementations.
2. On this screen, enter a short description for you implementation in the *Implementation Short Text* field.
3. If you choose the *Interface* tab, you will notice that the system has filled in the *Name of the Implementing Class* field automatically, by assigning a class name based on the name of your implementation.
4. Save your entries and assign the Add-In to a package.
5. To edit a method, double-click its name.

6. Enter your implementation code between the method <Interface Name>~<Name of Method>. and endmethod. statements.
7. Save and activate your code. Navigate back to the **Change Implementation** screen.  
Note: You can also create an implementation for an Add-In and not activate it until later. If you want to do this, do not carry out the following step:
8. Choose **Activate**.  
When the application program is executed, the system carries out the code in the method you wrote.

### 16.6.3.4 BAdI: Additional Custom Fields and Tab in Batch Master

#### Transactions

##### Use

You use this Business Add-In (BAdI) in the *Batch Management (LO-BM)* component to enable customers to use their own fields in the transactions for the batch master (*MSCxN*). These fields can be part of the MCHA append structure or fields in customer-specific tables.

The customer-specific fields can be displayed on a customer-specific tab page with a predefined name or on the *Basic Data 2* tab page in the batch master.

##### BAdI Methods

- AFTER\_CUSTOM\_SCREEN\_PAI - You can use this method to deliver the customer-specific data of the MCHA append structure to the screen.
- BEFORE\_CUSTOM\_SCREEN\_PBO - You can use this method to transfer the data of the MCHA append structure from the screen.
- SAVE\_DATA - You can use this method to save the data of the customer-specific tables in the database.
- READ\_DATA - You can use this method to read the data of the customer-specific tables from the database.
- INITIALIZE\_DATA - You can use this method to reset customer-specific global data to its initial values.
- CHECK\_DATA\_CHANGED - You can use this method to check whether the data of the customer-specific table has been changed and is to be saved.
- SET\_TABSTRIP\_NAME - You can use this method to assign a name for the customer-specific tab page.
- BEFORE\_CUSTOM\_SCREEN\_PAI - This method transmits control parameters for screen processing.

##### Standard settings

- The Business Add-In is not activated in the standard system.
- The Business Add-In is filter independent.

WHATSAPP +255738656506



- The Business Add-In is not multiple-use.

### **Activities**

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

### **Example**

To enhance the transactions for the batch master so that customer-specific fields can be added, create a separate active implementation. An example implementation is class `CL_EX_VB_BM_ADD_SCREEN_FIELDS`.

## **16.6.4 Batch Number Assignment**

In this section, you make the settings required to use internal batch number assignment.

### **16.6.4.1 Activate Internal Batch Number Assignment**

In this step:

- you activate internal batch number assignment
- you define whether internal batch number assignment is allowed for goods receipts that have an account assignment

#### **Standard settings**

The standard version of the SAP system contains a predefined number range.

#### **Further notes**

Batch number assignment uses two function model exits with which you can define templates for batch numbers. You make the necessary settings in work step function module exits for internal batch number assignment.

The system checks whether the assigned batch number already exists in the system. Should the number already exist, the function is terminated.

When creating a client by copying another client, please note that internal number assignment is not active in the target client. You must activate it manually.

### **16.6.4.2 Maintain Internal Batch Number Assignment Range**

In this activity, you maintain number ranges for internal batch number assignment.

#### **Standard settings**

In the standard, number range 01 from 0000000001 to 9999999999 has been defined for number range object BATCH\_CLT.

### Activities

Check whether number range interval 01 exists and maintain new number ranges, if necessary.

### Further notes

If you replace the number range object and/or interval proposed by the system with your own object or interval using customer function call EXIT\_SAPLV01Z\_001, maintain the number range object and/or interval in this step.

## 16.6.4.3 Configure Customer Exits for Intern. Batch Number Assignment

You can use SAP enhancement **SAPLV01Z** for internal batch number assignment. This enhancement contains two function module exits that you can use to define number ranges or templates for batch numbers:

- EXIT\_SAPLV01Z\_001. You use this exit to replace the number range object and/or interval proposed by the system with your own number range object and/or interval. In addition, you can, for instance, stop the system from assigning an internal number depending on the material or plant. You can also use this exit to stop the dialog box from appearing.
- EXIT\_SAPLV01Z\_002. Using this exit, you can either change the number assigned by the system, or assign your own number.

### Further notes

Both exits contain a communication structure with application data from the respective business transaction (plant or material type, for example). If you need further information, such as the time, the user name or the date, you must include them yourself in one of the exits.

The system always checks whether the assigned batch number already exists in the system. If it does, it terminates the function without assigning a batch number.

### Example

In function module exit EXIT\_SAPLV01Z\_001, the system uses the material type to determine number range interval XY. This number range is then used to determine number 0000100123 as the next batch number .

In function module exit EXIT\_SAPLV01Z\_002, the final batch number 'ABCD100123' is determined from batch number 0000100123 and plant ABCD. The system suppresses the leading zeros.

If you do not use a sequential counter for the batch number, you can skip internal number assignment in exit EXIT\_SAPLV01Z\_001 to specify your own batch number in exit EXIT\_SAPLV01Z\_002. Further information and examples for EXIT\_SAPLV01Z\_001 and EXIT\_SAPLV01Z\_002 Further information and examples for EXIT\_SAPLV01Z\_002

### Activities

1. Implement the required enhancement.  
Either create a new project or use an existing one.

2. Activate the project.  
Your enhancement works only after the project has been activated.

#### **Further notes**

As opposed to modifications, enhancements are release-insensitive as they are not made in the SAP standard version but in name ranges reserved for the customer.

For more information on the general procedure for making enhancements, see the enhancement transaction under *Utilities* -> *Online handbook*.

Each individual enhancement is documented and can be accessed by choosing *SAP docu* in the enhancement transaction.

### **16.6.4.4 Maintain Number Range for External Batch Number Assignment**

In this step, you maintain the number ranges for the external batch number assignment.

#### **Standard settings**

In the SAP Standard system, no external number range object is defined for the number range object BATCH\_CLT. The number range 02 is checked without changing the number range object or the number range (see SAP enhancement SAPLV01Z -> EXIT\_SAPLV01Z\_003).

It is therefore recommended that you create this interval.

#### **Activities**

Check whether the number range 02 exists and, if required, maintain new number ranges.

#### **Further notes**

If you want to replace the proposed number range object and/or the interval by your own number range object and/or interval using the Customer Function Calls EXIT\_SAPLV01Z\_003, you must also maintain the number range object or the interval in this step.

### **16.6.4.5 Set Up Customer Exits for External Batch Number Assignment**

As part of the external batch number assignment, the following two function module exits are available in the SAP enhancement **SAPLV1ZE** for checking a new batch number that has been entered.

- EXIT\_SAPLV01Z\_003. Using this exit, you can replace the proposed number range object BATCH\_CLT and/or external interval 02 with a number range object and/or external interval you have defined yourself.  
You also have the option of suppressing the batch number check, for example, based on the material or plant.
- EXIT\_SAPLV01Z\_004. Using this exit, you can define your own checking rule.

#### **Further notes**

In both exits, a communication structure with the application data for each business transaction (for example, plant or material type ) is available. To obtain more information such as the time, user name, or the date, you must use one of the exits.

### **Example**

In the function module exit EXIT\_SAPLV01Z\_003, an external number range XY is determined, against which the batch numbers are checked.

In the function module exit EXIT\_SAPLV01Z\_004, the batch number entered is checked against your own rules.

### **Activities**

1. Create the enhancement.  
Either create a new project or use an existing project.
2. Activate the project.  
Your enhancement only works after the project has been activated.

### **Further notes**

In contrast to modifications, enhancements are always release-insensitive because they are not included in the SAP original, but in a namespace reserved for the customer.

The general procedure for creating enhancements is contained in the enhancement transaction in the "Utilities - Online manual" menu.

Every enhancement is documented. To access this documentation, choose the "SAP docu" pushbutton in the enhancement transaction.

## **16.6.5 Creation of New Batches**

In this section you control initial batch creation.

### **16.6.5.1 Define Batch Creation for Production Order / Process Order**

In this step you can make the following settings in batch management for the existing production control profiles:

- automatic batch creation on order creation and order release
- automatic classification on batch creation
- evaluation of free characteristics for specified batch

You can automatically create a batch

- on order creation
- with material

**WHATSAPP +255738656506**

- with individual conversion of a planned order
- with collective conversion of planned orders
- on order release
- of an individual order
- using collective release

#### **Activities**

1. Choose the production control profile for which you want to make settings.
2. Make the desired settings.
3. Save the changes.

### **16.6.5.2 Define Batch Creation for Goods Movements**

Using this function, you can define for each movement type whether a new batch is created for a goods receipt and how it is created.

#### **Example**

You should not be able to manually issue a batch number for a goods receipt for purchase order (movement type 101). Batch numbers should always be determined by the system. To do this, choose option 'C - automatic / no new data creation' for movement type 101.

#### **Requirements**

In order to issue batch numbers automatically, you must set internal batch number assignment. To do this, refer to the section Internal Batch Number Assignment.

#### **Standard settings**

The Standard system is configured so that the batch is created automatically or manually without inspection, as before.

#### **Activities**

Carry out the settings for the movement types that result in batch receipt (including reversal movement types).

For the check against an external number range, the number range 02 is checked in the basic setting for number range object BATCH\_CLT. This interval is not included in the Standard system. Maintain this in the section Batch Number Assignment.

### **16.6.5.3 Define Initial Creation of Data for Batch Master Transactions**

With this function you can define for each material type whether a new batch can be created via the batch master transaction and, if so, how it is created.

## Example

It should not be possible to assign a batch manually for finished products. The batch numbers should always be determined automatically by the system. To ensure they are determined automatically, choose the option *C - automatic / No manual creation* for the material type *FERT*.

## Requirements

If batch numbers are to be assigned automatically, internal batch number assignment must be set up. To do this, read the section Batch Number Assignment.

## Standard settings

The standard system is configured to create the batch automatically or manually without check as before.

## Activities

When the system checks against an external number range, it checks the number range 02 in the standard configuration for BATCH\_CLT. However, this interval is not provided with the standard system. Please maintain it in the section Batch Number Assignment.

## 16.6.6 Batch Valuation

In this section, you make the settings that are necessary to assign values to batch characteristics.

### 16.6.6.1 Update Standard Characteristics

This function updates the standard characteristics in the classification system reserved for batch management so that they meet the requirements of any new functions.

This concerns all characteristics starting with LOBM\_\*. These are:

- LOBM\_VFDAT expiration date, shelf life
- LOBM\_VERAB availability date
- LOBM\_LFDAT required delivery date
- LOBM\_RLZ required remaining shelf life of batch
- LOBM\_MENGE quantity
- LOBM\_ZUSTD status
- LOBM\_LVORM deletion flag
- LOBM\_BWTAR valuation type
- LOBM\_LGORT storage location
- LOBM\_QNDAT next batch check date

- LOBM\_KRT required waiting days for batch
- LOBM\_MBDAT material availability date
- LOBM\_RLZ\_PROZ required remaining shelf life as a percentage
- LOBM\_BPRI stock determination: priority
- LOBM\_UDCODE usage decision
- LOBM\_QSCORE quality score from usage decision

You need to execute this function in the following cases:

- In newly created clients, after copying other clients
- After defining object dependencies for standard characteristic LOBM\_RLZ
- In every client after a release upgrade

#### **Further notes**

When the report for updating the standard characteristics has been completed, you receive a log in which all the activities performed are listed.

## **16.6.6.2 Valuation for Goods Movement in Inventory Management**

In this section, you make the settings required for maintaining the batch master record when creating batches, and for assigning batch characteristic values in inventory management.

### **16.6.6.2.1 Activate Batch Classification for Goods Movements in IM**

In this IMG activity, you specify for each movement type whether batch classification is possible during goods movements and how it is to be carried out. If classification is activated, the object characteristics contained in the batch class are assigned values automatically.

#### **Notes**

Furthermore, you can configure the system so that the user-defined characteristics of a batch are classified in the background using a function module exit. You make the settings that are necessary in step CFC for automatic classification of user-defined characteristics.

#### **Standard settings**

In the standard system, batch classification is not active.

#### **Recommendation**

If you want to use the batch determination function, you should ensure that batch classification is active for all inward movement types so that all batches are classified. Otherwise you have to assign values to the characteristics contained in the batch class during master data maintenance.

#### **Activities**

1. Specify for each movement type whether batch classification is to be active during goods movements and how it is to be carried out.
2. Set indicator *Extended classification*, if you want the user-defined characteristics contained in the batch class to be assigned values automatically.

### 16.6.6.2.2 Set Up Customer Exit for Classification of User-Defined Characteristics

You use SAP enhancement MBCFC004 EXIT\_SAPMM07M\_004, which contains function module exit EXIT\_SAPMM07M\_004 to classify user-defined characteristics automatically during goods movements in Inventory Management.

This is only possible for characteristics which are not assigned values during quality inspection.

#### Requirements

1. The class of the batch to be classified must be known. This means that a class must be assigned either to the material or at least to one batch of this material.
2. The exit call must be activated for the respective movement type in activity *Activate batch classification during goods movements in IM using indicator 'Extended classification'*.

#### Activities

1. Make the required settings.  
Either create a new project or use an existing one.
2. Activate the project.  
Your enhancement is effective only after the project has been activated.

#### Further notes

As opposed to modifications, enhancements are release-insensitive as they are not made in the SAP standard version but in name ranges reserved for the customer.

For more information on the general procedure for making enhancements, see enhancement transaction under menu path "Utilities - online manual".

Each individual enhancement is documented. You can find this documentation if you choose "SAP Docu" in the enhancement transaction.

### 16.6.6.2.3 Set Up Customer Exit for Maintaining Batch Master Data of New Batches

You use SAP enhancement MBCFC003 EXIT\_SAPMM07M\_003, which contains function module exit EXIT\_SAPMM07M\_003 to automatically maintain the master data of new batches. You can use this function for master data which is not maintained during goods movements in the standard system. Furthermore, this data is automatically used for classification if the associated characteristics are contained in the batch class.

#### Notes

The system provides for a structure containing all valid fields.



When a batch is transferred to a new batch, the master data of the original batch is transferred to this structure before the exit is called.

### Requirements

The batch for which you want to define master data must be a new batch.

### Activities

1. Make the required changes.  
Either create a new project or use an existing one.
2. Activate the project.  
Your enhancement is effective only after the project has been activated.

### Further notes

As opposed to modifications, enhancements are release-insensitive as they are not made in the SAP standard version but in name ranges reserved for the customer.

For more information on the general procedure for making enhancements, see the enhancement transaction under menu path "Utilities - online manual".

Each individual enhancement is documented. You can find this documentation if you choose "SAP Docu" in the enhancement transaction.

## 16.6.6.3 Valuation for Creation of New Batches Using Function Module

In this section, you make the settings required for using the central function module **VB\_CREATE\_BATCH** to maintain the batch master record when creating batches and to assign batch characteristic values (for example, in production orders, process orders, or purchase orders).

### 16.6.6.3.1 Set Up Customer Exit for Determining Source Batch

You can use function module exit **EXIT\_SAPLV01Z\_011** in SAP enhancement **SAPLV1ZN** when assigning characteristic values to batches. You use this to specify a reference batch when creating a new batch with the central function module **VB\_CREATE\_BATCH**.

### Further notes

The reference batch must always be specified completely. This means the **reference material**, **source batch** and **reference plant** details must have been entered if the batch is determined at plant level.

All batch master data is copied. If the batch is classified in this enhancement, the values assigned to the corresponding characteristics are copied.

In the exit, you can use a communication structure with the application data for the respective business transaction (for example, plant or material type). If you require further information, you must obtain it yourself in one of the user exits (such as time, user name, or date, for example).

### Activities

1. Create the enhancement.  
Create also either a new project or use an existing one.
2. Activate the project.

Your enhancement is only effective after you have done this.

### **Further notes**

Unlike modifications, enhancements are release-insensitive as they are not located in the SAP original but in a name range reserved for customers.

For information on the general procedure for creating enhancements, choose "Utilities Manual".

Each enhancement is documented. To access this documentation, choose "Display SAP doc" in the enhancement.

## **16.6.6.3.2 Set Up Customer Exit for Activating Batch Classification**

You can use function module exit **EXIT\_SAPLV01Z\_012** in SAP enhancement **SAPLV1ZN** when assigning characteristic values to batches. You use this to determine the type of classification (online or in the background, for example) when creating a new batch with the central function module **VB\_CREATE\_BATCH**.

### **Further notes**

When creating the batch with regard to a reference batch, the assigned values of the corresponding characteristics are copied.

The batch material, or at least one batch of the material must be assigned to a class so that the batch may be classified.

In the exit, you can use a communication structure with the application data for the respective business transaction (for example, plant or material type). If you require further information, you must obtain it yourself in one of the user exits (such as time, user name, or date, for example).

### **Activities**

1. Create the enhancement.  
Create also either a new project or use an existing one.
2. Activate the project.  
Your enhancement is only effective after you have done this.

### **Further notes**

Unlike modifications, enhancements are release-insensitive as they are not located in the SAP original but in a name range reserved for customers.

For information on the general procedure for creating enhancements, choose "Utilities Manual".

Each enhancement is documented. To access this documentation, choose "Display SAP doc" in the enhancement.

### 16.6.6.3.3 Set Up Customer Exit for Classification of User-Defined Characteristics

You can use function module exit **EXIT\_SAPLV01Z\_014** in SAP enhancement **SAPLV1ZN** when assigning characteristic values to batches. You use this to classify user-defined characteristics in the background when creating a new batch using the central function module **VB\_CREATE\_BATCH** during activated batch classification.

In this way you can only classify characteristics that are not assigned in QM quality inspection.

#### Requirements

1. The class of the batch to be classified must be known. To know this class, it must be either assigned to the material or at least one batch of this material.
2. The exit call must be activated in work step Customer exit for batch classification using the *EXTENDED\_CLASSIFYING* parameter.

#### Activities

1. Create the enhancement.  
Create also either a new project or use an existing one.
2. Activate the project.  
Your enhancement is only effective after you have done this.

#### Further notes

Unlike modifications, enhancements are release-insensitive as they are not located in the SAP original but in a name range reserved for customers.

For information on the general procedure for creating enhancements, choose "Utilities Manual".

Each enhancement is documented. To access this documentation, choose "Display SAP doc" in the enhancement.

### 16.6.6.3.4 Set Up Customer Exit for Maintaining Batch Master Data of New Batches

You can use function module exit **EXIT\_SAPLV01Z\_013** in SAP enhancement **SAPLV1ZN** when assigning characteristic values to batches. You use this to maintain the batch master record in the background when creating a new batch with the central function module **VB\_CREATE\_BATCH**.

If the batch is created by reference, this master data then becomes the default values.

#### Activities

1. Create the enhancement.  
Create also either a new project or use an existing one.
2. Activate the project.  
Your enhancement is only effective after you have done this.

#### Further notes

Unlike modifications, enhancements are release-insensitive as they are not located in the SAP original but in a name range reserved for customers.

For information on the general procedure for creating enhancements, choose "Utilities Manual".

Each enhancement is documented. To access this documentation, choose "Display SAP doc" in the enhancement.

## 16.6.7 Batch Status Management

In this section, you make the settings required for batch status management.

### 16.6.7.1 Activate Batch Status Checking in Warehouse Management

In the Warehouse Management system, the batch status is taken into account during the processing of transfer orders. In this IMG activity, you specify, depending on the movement type, whether batches that are assigned status 'restricted' can be transferred.

#### Example

In the case of stock removals to the interim record for differences, transport of batches with status 'restricted' should be allowed. However, transfer orders for material staging in production should not be allowed for such batches.

#### Requirements

You must have activated batch status management. For information on how to activate batch status management, refer to section Specify batch level and activate status management.

#### Standard settings

The transport of "restricted" batches is **not** activated in the standard movement types in Warehouse Management (warehouse number **001**).

#### Recommendation

SAP recommends that the transport of batches with status "restricted" should be allowed for goods receipts and transfer postings so that background processing can take place.

#### Activities

Set indicator "Transfer of batches with status 'restricted' allowed" on the detail screens of the respective movement types.

### 16.6.7.2 Customer Exit for Determining the Initial Status of Batches

You can use SAP enhancement SAPLV01D with the function module exit EXIT\_SAPLV01D\_001 to determine the initial status of a new batch. You can use this to overwrite the initial status specified in Customizing.

#### Requirements

[WHATSAPP +255738656506](https://www.whatsapp.com/channel/0029vaf10001000100010001)

Status management must be activated.

### **Activities**

1. Create the enhancement.  
Create also either a new project or use an existing one.
2. Activate the project.  
Your enhancement is only effective after you have done this.

### **Further notes**

Unlike modifications, enhancements are release-insensitive as they are not located in the SAP original but in a name range reserved for customers.

For information on the general procedure for creating enhancements choose "Utilities - Manual".

Each enhancement is documented. To access this documentation, choose "Display SAP doc" in the enhancement.

## **16.6.8 Batch Determination and Batch Check**

### **Batch determination**

In this section, you make the settings that are required for batch determination within individual applications. Batch determination is based on the condition technique.

For detailed information batch determination, see the section 'Batch Determination' in manual 'LO Batch Determination' in the SAP Library.

### **Note**

Make the settings described in the following sections in the specified order.

After making the settings, you also need to define search strategies. You can only then work with batch determination. You define these search strategies within the individual applications.

### **Batch check**

Within the individual business transactions, you can specify batches manually and have the system check whether these batches meet the required specifications. For this check, the system uses the selection criteria specified for batch determination.

### **Requirements**

To be able to use the check, the following prerequisites must be fulfilled:

1. You must have allocated a search procedure to the respective application-specific key.
2. You must have activated the batch check for this key.

You make the necessary settings in section Batch Search Procedure Allocation and Check Activation.

### **16.6.8.1 Condition Tables**

In this section, you define condition tables. Condition tables are combinations of fields that form the key of the batch search strategy.

When creating condition tables, you can use the number range from 501 onwards. In the SAP number range 000 to 500, the following number areas are reserved for condition tables in the standard system:

- 00-09 Sales and Distribution
- 10-19 Warehouse Management
- 20-29 Inventory Management
- 30-39 Production/Manufacturing

#### **Note**

When creating condition tables, you should ensure that the field sequence is suitable for collective entry of strategy records; that is, you should ensure that the field sequence commences with the most general field and ends with the most specific (for example, customer/material and **not** material/customer).

### **16.6.8.1.1 Define Inventory Management Condition Tables**

In this IMG activity, you define condition tables for batch determination in Inventory Management.

#### **Example**

You wish to use the storage location and the material type as selection criteria for batch determination. To do this, you create a condition table containing these two fields.

#### **Standard settings**

The standard delivery contains the following condition tables for batch determination in Inventory Management:

- 020 Movement type
- 021 Movement type/plant
- 022 Movement type/material
- 023 Plant/material
- 024 Movement type/plant/material
- 025 Plant

### **Recommendation**

You should not change the condition tables contained in the standard version.

### **Activities**

To create new condition tables, proceed as follows:

1. Check whether the fields contained in the field catalog meet your requirements. If you want to use a field which is not defined for this use in the standard system, you need to add it to the field catalog. You can only add fields contained in tables KOMPH or KOMKH.
2. Enter the name of the table you want to create. Note that you can only select numbers between 501 and 999.
3. If you want to use another table as a template, enter the name of this table.
4. Enter a name for the new condition table.
5. Select the fields you want to use from the list of allowed fields contained in the field catalog.
6. Generate the new condition table.

### **Further notes**

Condition tables must be assigned to access sequences. Otherwise the system does not take them into consideration during batch determination.

## **16.6.8.1.2 Define Production Order Condition Tables**

In this IMG activity, you define condition tables for batch determination in production orders.

### **Example**

You want to use the production material and the customer as selection criteria for batch determination. To do this, create a condition table containing these two fields.

### **Standard settings**

The standard delivery contains the following condition tables for batch determination in production orders:

- 030 Order type/plant/component
- 031 Order type/plant/production material/component

You should not change the condition tables contained in the standard version.

**Recommendation  
Activities**

To create new condition tables, proceed as follows:

1. Check whether the fields contained in the field catalog meet your requirements. If you want to use a field which is not defined for this use in the standard system, you need to add it to the field catalog. You can only add fields contained in tables KOMPH or KOMKH.
2. Enter the name of the table you want to create. Note that you can only select numbers between 501 and 999.
3. If you want to use another table as a template, enter the name of this table.
4. Enter a name for the new condition table.
5. Select the fields you want to use from the list of allowed fields contained in the field catalog.
6. Generate the new condition table.

**Further notes**

Condition tables must be assigned to access sequences. Otherwise the system does not take them into consideration during batch determination.

### 16.6.8.1.3 Define Process Order Condition Tables

In this IMG activity, you define condition tables for batch determination in process orders.

**Example**

You wish to use the production material and the customer as selection criteria for batch determination. To do this, create a condition table containing these two fields.

**Standard settings**

The standard system contains the following condition tables for batch determination in process orders:

- 030 Order type/plant/component
- 031 Order type/plant/production material/component

You should not change the condition tables contained in the standard version.

**Activities**



**Recommendation**

To create new condition tables, proceed as follows:

1. Check whether the fields contained in the field catalog meet your requirements. If you want to use a field which is not defined for this use in the standard system, you need to add it to the field catalog. You can only add fields contained in tables KOMPH or KOMKH.
2. Enter the name of the table you want to create. Note that you can only select numbers between 501 and 999.
3. If you want to use another table as a template, enter the name of this table.
4. Enter a name for the new condition table.
5. Select the fields you want to use from the list of allowed fields contained in the field catalog.
6. Generate the new condition table.

**Further notes**

Condition tables must be assigned to access sequences. Otherwise the system does not take them into consideration during batch determination.

**16.6.8.1.4 Define Sales and Distribution Condition Tables**

In this IMG activity, you define condition tables for batch determination in Sales and Distribution.

**Example**

You wish to use the order type and the customer group as selection criteria for batch determination. To do this, you create a condition table containing these two fields.

**Standard settings**

The standard R/3 system contains the following condition tables for Sales and Distribution:

- 001 Material
- 002 Customer/material
- 003 Customer/plant/material
- 004 Destination country/material group

- 005 Destination country
- 006 Material group

**Recommendation**

You should not change the condition tables contained in the standard version.

**Activities**

To create new condition tables, proceed as follows:

1. Check whether the fields contained in the field catalog meet your requirements. If you want to use a field which is not defined for this use in the standard system, you need to add it to the field catalog. You can only add fields contained in tables KOMPH or KOMKH.
2. Enter the name of the table you want to create. Note that you can only select numbers between 501 and 999.
3. If you want to use another table as a template, enter the name of this table.
4. Enter a name for the new condition table.
5. Select the fields you want to use from the list of allowed fields contained in the field catalog.
6. Generate the new condition table.

**Further notes**

Condition tables must be assigned to access sequences. Otherwise the system does not take them into consideration during batch determination.

**16.6.8.1.5 Define Warehouse Management condition tables**

In this IMG activity, you define condition tables for batch determination in the Warehouse Management System.

**Example**

You wish to use the warehouse number and the customer as selection criteria for batch determination. To do this, create a condition table containing these two fields.

**Standard settings**

The standard delivery contains the following condition tables for batch determination in Warehouse Management.

- 010 Warehouse number
- 011 Warehouse number/movement type

**Recommendation**

You should not change the condition tables contained in the standard version.

**Activities**

To create new condition tables, proceed as follows:

1. Check whether the fields contained in the field catalog meet your requirements. If you want to use a field which is not defined for this use in the standard system, you need to add it to the field catalog. You can only add fields contained in tables KOMPH or KOMKH.
2. Enter the name of the table you want to create. Note that you can only select numbers between 501 and 999.
3. If you want to use another table as a template, enter the name of this table.
4. Enter a name for the new condition table.
5. Select the fields you want to use from the list of allowed fields contained in the field catalog.
6. Generate the new condition table.

**Further notes**

Condition tables must be assigned to access sequences. Otherwise the system does not take them into consideration during batch determination.

## 16.6.8.2 Access Sequences

In this section, you define access sequences.

**Note**

The strategy types and the access sequences contained in the standard feature identical identifications and long names.

### 16.6.8.2.1 Define Inventory Management Access Sequences

In this IMG activity, you define access sequences for batch determination in Inventory Management.

### Example

You want to use the following condition tables:

- 526: Storage location
- 527: Storage location/material type

You can define an access sequence that the system first uses to find a search strategy using condition table 527. If no such strategy is defined, the system is to find the general strategy for the storage location using condition table 526.

### Requirements

To be able to define access sequences, you must have defined the necessary condition tables.

### Standard settings

Access sequences ME01 and ME02 are defined in the standard SAP system.

### Recommendation

You should not change the access sequences contained in the standard version.

### Activities

To define new access sequences, proceed as follows:

1. Select *New entries* and enter a four-character key beginning with "Z" as well as a name for the access sequence.
2. Select *Accesses* and then *New entries*, enter the condition tables in the desired sequence. The sequence of the entries determines the access sequence.
3. You can display the fields of each condition table using function *Fields*.

### Further notes

Do **not** enter values in fields *Direct value* and *Initial value*.

## 16.6.8.2.2 Define Production Order Access Sequences

In this IMG activity, you define access sequences for batch determination in production orders.

### Example

You have defined two condition tables:

- 532: Production material
- 533: Production material/customer

You can define an access sequence according to which the system uses to first find a search strategy using condition table 533. If no such strategy is defined, the system is to find the general strategy for the order type using condition table 532.

### **Requirements**

To define access sequences, you must have defined the necessary condition tables.

### **Standard settings**

Access sequences CO01 and CO02 are defined in the standard SAP system.

### **Recommendation**

You should not change the access sequences contained in the standard version.

### **Activities**

To define new access sequences, proceed as follows:

1. Select *New entries* and enter a four-character key beginning with "Z" as well as a name for the access sequence.
2. Select *Accesses* and then *New entries*, enter the condition tables in the desired sequence. The sequence of the entries determines the access sequence.
3. You can display the fields of each condition table using function *Fields*.

### **Further notes**

Do **not** enter values in fields *Direct value* and *Initial value*.

## **16.6.8.2.3 Define Process Order Access Sequences**

In this IMG activity, you define access sequences for batch determination in process orders.

### **Example**

You want to use the following condition tables:

- 532: Production material
- 533: Production material/customer

You can define an access sequence that the system uses to first find a search strategy using condition table 533. If no such strategy is defined, the system is to find the general strategy for the order type using condition table 532.

#### **Requirements**

To be able to define access sequences, you must have defined the necessary condition tables.

#### **Standard settings**

Access sequences CO01 and CO02 are defined in the standard SAP system.

#### **Recommendation**

You should not change the access sequences contained in the standard version.

#### **Activities**

To define new access sequences, proceed as follows:

1. Select *New entries* and enter a four-character key beginning with "Z" as well as a name for the access sequence.
2. Select *Accesses* and then *New entries*, enter the condition tables in the desired sequence. The sequence of the entries determines the access sequence.
3. You can display the fields of each condition table using function *Fields*.

#### **Further notes**

Do **not** enter values in fields *Direct value* and *Initial value*.

### **16.6.8.2.4 Define Sales and Distribution Access Sequences**

In this step, you define access sequences for batch determination in Sales and Distribution.

#### **Example**

You want to use the following condition tables:

- 507: Order type
- 508: Order type/customer group

You can define an access sequence so that the system first searches for a batch search strategy containing condition table 508. If no such strategy is defined, the system is to find the general strategy for the order type using condition table 507.

### Requirements

To be able to define access sequences, you must have defined the necessary condition tables.

### Standard settings

Access sequences SD01, SD02, and SD03 are defined in the standard SAP R/3 System.

### Recommendation

You should not change the access sequences contained in the standard version.

### Activities

To define new access sequences, proceed as follows:

1. Select *New entries* and enter a four-character key beginning with "Z" as well as a name for the access sequence.
2. Select *Accesses* and then *New entries*, enter the condition tables in the desired sequence. The sequence of the entries determines the access sequence.
3. You can display the fields of each condition table using function *Fields*.

### Further notes

Do **not** enter values in fields *Direct value* and *Initial value*.

## 16.6.8.2.5 Define Warehouse Management Access Sequences

In this IMG activity, you define the access sequences for batch determination in Warehouse Management.

### Example

You want to work with the following condition tables:

- 010: Warehouse number
- 511: Warehouse number / customer

You can define an access sequence according to that the system first uses to find a search strategy using condition table 511. If no such strategy is defined, the system is to find the general strategy for the warehouse number using condition table 010.

### Requirements

To be able to define access sequences, you must first define the required condition tables.

### Standard settings

In the SAP standard version, the access sequences WM01 and WM02 are defined.



**Standard settings  
Recommendation**

You should not change the access sequences contained in the standard version.

**Activities**

To define new access sequences, proceed as follows:

1. Select *New entries* and enter a four-character key beginning with "Z" as well as a name for the access sequence.
2. Select *Accesses* and then *New entries*, enter the condition tables in the desired sequence. The sequence of the entries determines the access sequence.
3. You can display the fields of each condition table using function *Fields*.

**Further notes**

Do **not** enter values in fields *Direct value* and *Initial value*.

### 16.6.8.3 Strategy Types

In this section, you define strategy types. A strategy type is assigned one access sequence.

#### 16.6.8.3.1 Define Inventory Management Strategy Types

In this IMG activity, you define strategy types for batch determination in Inventory Management.

**Example**

You wish to use different batch search strategies for different movement types. For this purpose, you create the following strategy types:

- a strategy type with a selection class that uses the shelf life expiration date as search criterion during batch determination
- a strategy type with a selection class that uses the goods receipt date as search criterion during batch determination

To be able to define strategy types, you must have defined the necessary access sequences.

- a strategy type without a selection class; this enables you to define the selection class when you create the strategy record

#### **Requirements**

To be able to define strategy types, you must have defined the necessary access sequences.

Strategy types ME01 and ME02 are defined in the standard SAP system.

#### **Recommendation**

You should not change the strategy types contained in the standard.

#### **Activities**

To define a strategy type, select *New entries* and enter the corresponding values in the detail screen.

#### **Further notes**

You can define selection classes and sort rules either in this IMG activity using function *Maintain* or in activities Define selection classes and Define sort rules.

#### **Note on transport**

If you intend to transport Customizing settings to another system, you should create and assign selection classes and sort rules to the strategy types only in the target system as they **cannot** be transported.

### **16.6.8.3.2 Define Production Order Strategy Types**

In this IMG activity, you define strategy types for batch determination in production orders.

#### **Example**

You wish to use different batch search strategies for different combinations of plant and order type. For this purpose, you create the following strategy types:

- a strategy type with a selection class that uses the shelf life expiration date as search criterion during batch determination
- a strategy type with a selection class that uses the goods receipt date as search criterion during batch determination
- a strategy type without a selection class; this enables you to define the selection class when you create the strategy record

#### **Requirements**

### Standard settings

Strategy types CO01 and CO02 are defined in the standard SAP system.

### Recommendation

You should not change the strategy types contained in the standard.

### Activities

To define a strategy type, select *New entries* and enter the corresponding values in the detail screen.

### Further notes

You can define selection classes and sort rules either in this IMG activity using function *Maintain* or in activities Define selection classes and Define sort rules.

### Note on transport

If you intend to transport Customizing settings to another system, you should create and assign selection classes and sort rules to the strategy types only in the target system as they **cannot** be transported.

## 16.6.8.3.3 Define Process Order Strategy Types

In this step, you define a strategy type for batch determination in process orders.

### Example

You wish to use different batch search strategies for different combinations of plant and order type. For this purpose, you create the following strategy types:

- a strategy type with a selection class that uses the shelf life expiration date as search criterion during batch determination
- a strategy type with a selection class that uses the goods receipt date as search criterion during batch determination
- a strategy type without a selection class; this enables you to define the selection class when you create the strategy record

### Requirements

Strategy types CO01 and CO02 are defined in the standard SAP system.

To be able to define strategy types, you must have defined the necessary access sequences.

### **Standard settings**

#### **Recommendation**

You should not change the strategy types contained in the standard.

#### **Activities**

To define a strategy type, select *New entries* and enter the corresponding values in the detail screen.

#### **Further notes**

You can define selection classes and sort rules either in this IMG activity using function *Maintain* or in activities Define selection classes and Define sort rules.

#### **Note on transport**

If you intend to transport Customizing settings to another system, you should create and assign selection classes and sort rules to the strategy types only in the target system as they **cannot** be transported.

## **16.6.8.3.4 Define Sales and Distribution Strategy Types**

In this step, you define strategy types for batch determination in Sales and Distribution:

### **Example**

You wish to use different batch search strategies for different combinations of sales areas and sales document types. For this purpose, you create the following strategy types:

- a strategy type with a selection class that uses the shelf life expiration date as search criterion during batch determination
- a strategy type with a selection class that uses the goods receipt date as search criterion during batch determination
- a strategy type without a selection class; this enables you to define the selection class when you create the strategy record

### **Requirements**

Strategy types SD01, SD02, and SD03 are defined in the standard SAP R/3 System.

### **Recommendation**

You should not change the strategy types contained in the standard.

### **Standard settings**

#### **Activities**

To define a strategy type, select *New entries* and enter the corresponding values in the detail screen.

#### **Further notes**

You can define selection classes and sort rules either in this IMG activity using function *Maintain* or in activities Define selection classes and Define sort rules.

#### **Note on transport**

If you intend to transport Customizing settings to another system, you should create and assign selection classes and sort rules to the strategy types only in the target system as they **cannot** be transported.

## **16.6.8.3.5 Define Warehouse Management Strategy Types**

In this step, you define the different strategy types of the batch determination for warehouse management.

### **Example**

You wish to use different batch search strategies for different combinations of warehouse number and movement type. For this purpose, you create the following strategy types:

- a strategy type with a selection class that uses the shelf life expiration date as search criterion during batch determination
- a strategy type with a selection class that uses the goods receipt date as search criterion during batch determination
- a strategy type without a selection class; this enables you to define the selection class when you create the strategy record

### **Requirements**

To be able to define strategy types, you must first define the required access sequences.

To be able to define strategy types, you must have defined the necessary access sequences.

### **Standard settings**

In the SAP standard system strategy types WM01 and WM02 are already defined.

### **Recommendation**

You should not change the strategy types contained in the standard.

### **Activities**

To define a strategy type, select *New entries* and enter the corresponding values in the detail screen.

### **Further notes**

You can define selection classes and sort rules either in this IMG activity using function *Maintain* or in activities Define selection classes and Define sort rules.

### **Note on transport**

If you intend to transport Customizing settings to another system, you should create and assign selection classes and sort rules to the strategy types only in the target system as they **cannot** be transported.

## **16.6.8.4 Batch Search Procedure Definition**

In this section, you define search procedures by assigning strategy types to these procedures. The order in which you assign the strategy types is the order in which the system searches for strategy records.

### **Recommendation**

For performance reasons, you should examine which strategy types you want to group under one search procedure as the system always checks all strategy types assigned to a search procedure in order to find a strategy record.

### **16.6.8.4.1 Define Inventory Management Search Procedure**

In this IMG activity, you define search procedures for batch determination in Inventory Management. A search procedure comprises all strategy types that can be used for a particular goods movement.

#### **Example**

You use different strategy types for scrapping than For goods issues for production. For scrapping. For this reason, you define two search procedures with the respective strategy types.

#### **Requirements**

---

## SAP System

To be able to define search procedures, you must have defined the necessary strategy types.

### Standard settings

The standard SAP system contains search procedure ME0001.

### Activities

To create a search procedure, proceed as follows:

1. Select *New entries*, and enter a six digit key beginning with "Z" as well as a name for the search procedure.
2. Select *Control* and then *New entries*, and enter the strategy types in the desired sequence.

## 16.6.8.4.2 Define Production Order Search Procedure

In this step, you define batch search procedures for batch determination in production orders.

A batch search procedure comprises all strategy types that can be used for a particular combination of plant and order type.

### Requirements

To be able to define search procedures, you must have defined the necessary strategy types.

### Standard settings

The standard SAP system contains search procedure CO0001.

### Activities

To create a search procedure, proceed as follows:

1. Select *New entries*, and enter a six digit key beginning with "Z" as well as a name for the search procedure.
2. Select *Control* and then *New entries*, and enter the strategy types in the desired sequence.

## 16.6.8.4.3 Define Process Order Search Procedure

In this step, you define batch search procedures for batch determination in process orders.

A batch search procedure comprises all strategy types that can be used for a particular combination of plant and order type.

### Requirements

To be able to define search procedures, you must have defined the necessary strategy types.

### Standard settings

---

## SAP System

The standard SAP system contains search procedure CO0001.

### Activities

To create a search procedure, proceed as follows:

1. Select *New entries*, and enter a six digit key beginning with "Z" as well as a name for the search procedure.
2. Select *Control* and then *New entries*, and enter the strategy types in the desired sequence.

## 16.6.8.4.4 Define Sales and Distribution Search Procedure

In this step, you define search procedures for batch determination in Sales and Distribution.

Each search procedure comprises all strategy types that can be used for a particular combination of sales area and sales document type.

### Requirements

To be able to define search procedures, you must have defined the necessary strategy types.

### Standard settings

The standard SAP R/3 System contains search procedure SD0001.

### Activities

To create a search procedure, proceed as follows:

1. Select *New entries*, and enter a six digit key beginning with "Z" as well as a name for the search procedure.
2. Select *Control* and then *New entries*, and enter the strategy types in the desired sequence.

## 16.6.8.4.5 Define Warehouse Management Search Procedure

In this step, you define batch search procedures for batch determination in Warehouse Management.

A batch search procedure comprises all strategy types that can be used either for a particular warehouse or for a particular combination of warehouse and movement type.

### Example

For transfer orders with destination storage type "Shipping", you use different strategy types than for transfer orders for replenishment. For this reason, you define two search procedures with the respective strategy types.

### Standard settings

The standard SAP system contains search procedure WM0001.



To create a search procedure, proceed as follows:

1. Select *New entries*, and enter a six digit key beginning with "Z" as well as a name for the search procedure.
2. Select *Control* and then *New entries*, and enter the strategy types in the desired sequence.

### **16.6.8.5 Batch Search Procedure Allocation and Check Activation**

In this section, you allocate the search procedures you have defined before to the application-specific parameters. Batch determination becomes active as soon as you make the allocation.

Furthermore, you can activate batch checking. You can use this check if you want to enter batches manually in a business transaction and have the system check whether these batches have the required specifications. For this check, the system uses the selection criteria stored for batch determination. If you want to use batch checking you must have allocated a batch search procedure to the respective application-specific parameters. You can use this function in all applications except Warehouse Management.

#### **16.6.8.5.1 Allocate IM Search Procedure/Activate Check**

In this step, you allocate batch search procedures to those Inventory Management movement types for which batch determination is to be carried out, and activate batch checking.

##### **Activities**

1. Allocate a search procedure to each movement type.
2. Set indicator *Check batch* if you want the system to check manually entered batches.

#### **16.6.8.5.2 Assign Search Procedures to Production and Activate Check**

## 16.6.8.5.2.1 Assign Search Procedure to Production Order and Activate

### Check

In this IMG activity, you allocate batch search procedures to those combinations of production order and plant for which batch determination is to be carried out, and activate batch checking.

#### Activities

1. Allocate a search procedure to each combination.
2. Set indicator *Check batch*, if you want the system to check manually entered batches.

### 16.6.8.5.2.2 Assign Search Procedure to Process Order and Activate Check

In this IMG activity, you allocate batch search procedures to those combinations of process order and plant for which batch determination is to be carried out, and activate batch checking.

#### Activities

1. Allocate a search procedure to each combination.
2. Set indicator *Check batch*, if you want the system to check manually entered batches.

### 16.6.8.5.2.3 Assign Search Procedure to Network Type and Activate Check

In this IMG activity, you assign batch search procedures to those combinations of network type and plant for which batch determination is to be carried out, and activate batch checking. Activities

1. Assign a search procedure to each combination.
2. Set indicator *Check batch*, if you want the system to check manually entered batches.

### 16.6.8.5.2.4 Assign Search Procedure to Repetitive Manufacturing Profile

In this work step you assign batch search procedures to the individual repetitive manufacturing profiles for which batches are to be determined.

### 16.6.8.5.2.5 Assign Search Procedure to KANBAN

In this work step you assign batch search procedures to the individual combinations of plant and replenishment strategy for which batches are to be determined.

### 16.6.8.5.2.6 Assign Search Procedure to Pull List

In this work step you assign batch search procedures to the individual plants for which batches are to be determined.

### 16.6.8.5.3 Allocate SD Search Procedure/Activate Check

#### Use

In this work step, you assign batch search procedures to the individual combinations of sales organization, distribution channel, division, and sales document type for which batch determination is to occur, and activate the batch check.

#### Activities

1. Assign a search procedure to each combination.
2. Set the batch check indicator if you want the system to check all batches entered manually.

#### Note

##### *Batch determination in delivery*

If a deliver is used without reference to a sales order, you must have done the following in order to execute batch determination:

- Defined the default order type for the delivery type (Logistics Execution -> Shipping -> Deliveries -> Define Delivery Types)
- Assigned the default order type to a batch search procedure

### 16.6.8.5.4 Assign WM Search Procedure

In this IMG activity, you allocate batch search procedures to those warehouse numbers or combinations of warehouse number and Warehouse Management movement type for which batch determination is to be carried out.

#### Example

For transfer orders with destination storage type "Shipping", you use different strategy types than for transfer orders for replenishments. For this reason, define two search procedures with the respective strategy types and allocate these search procedures as follows:

- Allocate search procedure 1 to the combination of warehouse number and movement type **601** (stock removal for shipping).
- Allocate search procedure 2 to the warehouse number.

In this way, batch determination is executed for all movement types, except movement type 601, with the help of search method 2.

#### Standard settings

In the SAP standard system, search method **WM0001** is allocated to warehouse number **001**.

#### Activities

---

## SAP System

Allocate a search procedure to each warehouse number or combination of warehouse number and movement type.

### 16.6.8.6 Activate Automatic Batch Determination in SD

In this step, you activate automatic batch determination for order and delivery item categories. When entering an order item or a delivery item, batch determination is triggered automatically.

#### Activities

Set indicator *Auto batch determin* for those order and delivery item categories for which you want batch determination to be triggered automatically.

### 16.6.8.7 Define Selection Classes

In this step, you define selection classes. With the help of these selection classes, you define according to which criteria, that is, using which characteristics, batches are to be selected. As a rule, all characteristics (this applies to standard characteristics as well as to user-defined characteristics) you want to use for selection must also be contained in the batch class. Characteristics LOBM\_RLZ and LOBM\_LFDAT are an exception; they can be used for selection but not for classification.

#### Standard settings

The following characteristics for defining selection classes are defined in the standard system:

- LOBM\_BWTAR valuation type (only if batches are unique at plant level)
- LOBM\_LFDAT delivery date
- LOBM\_LVORM deletion flag
- LOBM\_VERAB availability date
- LOBM\_VFDAT expiration date/Shelf life
- LOBM\_ZUSTD batch status
- LOBM\_QNDAT next inspection date
- LOBM\_RLZ remaining shelf life

#### Further notes

- Selection classes and sort rules can be transported provided that you use the same name to create the classes in the target system or target client.

If you rename a selection class or sort rule by maintaining the master data in Classification, you have to enter the new class names in Customizing.

- To copy the characteristics from client 000 to your logon client, use report RMMCCH01.

For detailed information on the use of the individual characteristics, choose LO Batch Management -> Batch Determination -> Strategy Types in the SAP Library.

## 16.6.8.8 Define Sort Rules

In this step, you define sort rules. With the help of sort rules, you define according to which criteria, that is using which characteristics batches are to be sorted.

As a rule, all characteristics (this applies to standard characteristics as well as to user-defined characteristics) you want to use for selection must also be contained in the batch class. Characteristics LOBM\_MENGE and LOBM\_LGORT are an exception; they can be used for selection but not for classification.

### Standard settings

The following characteristics for defining sort rules are contained in the standard SAP R/3 System:

- LOBM\_ZUSTD status
- LOBM\_LVORM deletion flag
- LOBM\_QNDAT next inspection date
- LOBM\_VERAB availability date
- LOBM\_VFDAT expiration date/Shelf life
- LOBM\_MENGE quantity
- LOBM\_LGORT storage location
- LOBM\_BWTAR valuation type (only if batches are unique at plant level)

Characteristics LOBM\_MENGE and LOBM\_LGORT **must not** be contained in the batch class.

### Further notes

You can transport sort rules and selection classes provided that you use the same name to create the classes in the target system or target client. If you rename the sort rule or selection class by maintaining the master data in Classification, you have to enter the new class names in Customizing. To copy characteristics from client 000 to your logon client, use report RMMCCH01. For detailed information on the use of the individual characteristics, choose LO Batch Management -> Batch Determination -> Strategy Types in the SAP Library.

## 16.6.8.9 Maintain Batch Allocation Strategy Number Ranges

In this IMG activity, you maintain the number ranges of batch search strategy records.

### Standard settings

In the standard SAP system, number range 01 is configured in number range object KONHH. Number range 01 has an interval of 0000000001 to 9999999999.

### Activities

Check whether number range 01 exists. Should this not be the case, create the number range.

## 16.6.8.10 BAdI: Preselection of Batches Within Batch Determination

### Use

This Business Add-In (BAdI) is used in the component *Batch Determination* (LO-BM-BD).

### Activities

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

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

1. In the dialog box, enter a name for the implementation of the Add-In and choose **Create**. The system displays the initial screen for creating Business Add-In implementations.
2. On this screen, enter a short description for your implementation in the **Implementation Short Text** field.
3. If you choose the **Interface** tab, you will notice that the system has filled in the **Name of the Implementing Class** field automatically, by assigning a class name based on the name of your implementation.
4. Save your entries and assign the Add-In to a package.
5. To edit a method, double-click its name.
6. Enter your implementation code between the method `<Interface Name>~<Name of Method> . and endmethod . statements`.
7. Save and activate your code. Navigate back to the **Change Implementation** screen.  
Note: You can also create an implementation for an Add-In and not activate it until later. If you want to do this, do not carry out the following step:
8. Choose **Activate**.  
When the application program is executed, the system carries out the code in the method you wrote.

## 16.6.9 Batch Where-Used List

In this section, you make the settings for the batch where-used list.

### 16.6.9.1 Make Settings for Batch Where-Used List

In this Customizing activity, you configure the settings required for the batch where-used list. For each plant, you define whether:

---

## SAP System

- The batch where-used list function is to be active
- The file is to be updated whenever a goods movement is posted

When the batch where-used file is built up, the receipt and issue records required for the batch where-used list are generated for the material document items. The system only includes material document items for plants in which the file can be built up.

### Standard settings

The system is shipped with the following settings:

- The batch where-used list is active in all plants.
- The batch where-used file is not updated whenever a goods movement is posted.

### Recommendation

To manually start the report for building up the batch where-used file from the SAP Easy Access menu, choose *Logistics -> Central Functions -> Batch Management -> Batch Usage -> Build Up*.

### Activities

1. For plants in which the batch where-used file is to be updated synchronously, select the *BaWU synchron.postng* checkbox.
2. For plants in which you want to deactivate the batch where-used file, select the *BaWU deactivated* checkbox.

### Further notes

If you want to activate the batch where-used list function retroactively and update the batch where-used file synchronously, you can initially generate the batch where-used records for existing material documents. To do so, start the report for building the file manually as described above.

## 16.6.9.2 Set Up Customer Exit for Batch Where-Used List

For the batch where-used list, the function module exit **EXIT\_SAPLCHVW\_001** is available in the enhancement **SAPLCHVW\_001**.

You use this exit to fill in the additional fields you added to the ALV list of the batch where-used list, for example, fields with batch master data, such as the shelf life expiration date.

To add the additional fields to the ALV list, use the APPEND structure in table CHWVSHADOW.

### Requirements

To use the customer exit, you have to Set Up the Batch Where-Used List.

### Activities

1. Create the enhancement.



---

## SAP System

To do this, create a new project or use an existing one.

2. Activate the project.

The enhancement does not become effective until the project is activated.

### Further notes

In contrast with modifications, enhancements are always release-insensitive, as they are not made in the SAP system, but in a name space that is reserved for the customer.

The general procedure for creating enhancements is contained in the enhancement transaction under *Utilities -> Online manual*.

The documentation on each enhancement is contained in the enhancement transaction under *SAP documentation*.

## 16.6.9.3 Business Add-In: Enhancement to Automatic Plant Determination

### Use

Application component: VB

Transaction: MB56

You can use Business Add-In (BAI) VB\_GET\_POS\_PLANT to modify the automatic plant selection for material number and batch to customer requirements. The direction of explosion, material number, and batch are returned via the interface of method 'GET\_PLANT'. A suitable plant can be determined in the customer-specific implementation using this data. If several possible plants are found, a selection popup can be sent in the BAI. The determined or selected plant is returned to the calling transaction with the interface parameter 'e\_werks'.

If no plant is selected with the customer-specific implementation, the standard search is executed as in the standard after running through the BAI.

### Requirements

Material number and batch must be entered.

### Standard settings

- The Business Add-In does not have any filters.
- The Business Add-In cannot be used multiple times.

### Activities

To activate the Business Add-In, you must create an active implementation. To do this, choose the following path in the SAP Menu: *Tools -> ABAP Workbench -> Utilities -> Business Add-Ins -> Implementation*

For more information about this procedure, see the SAP Library under

---

## SAP System

- *Basis Components -> ABAP Workbench -> Changing the SAP Standard -> Business Add-Ins -> Implementing Business Add-Ins.*

### Example

The BAdI is shipped with a sample implementation in which the plant search is executed with batch usages that have already been posted (table CHVW)

### Further notes

Documentation on method:

Plant Determination for Batch Where-Used List

You can also call the documentation on the BAdI method via the menu, by carrying out the following steps:

1. Choose the tab page *Interface*.
2. Double-click on the relevant method.
3. Click on the right mouse button and choose *Component documentation*.

## 16.6.9.4 Business Add-In: Access to Customer-Specific Batch Usage Data

### Use

Application components: VB

Transaction: MB56

You can use Business Add-In (BAdI) VB\_GET\_EXT\_BATCHES to integrate additional data sources in the batch where-used list.

To do this, three method calls GET\_BATCH\_USAGE\_A, GET\_BATCH\_USAGE\_B, and GET\_BATCH\_USAGE\_C are used according to the standard batch where-used list. For additional information on the use and meaning of the methods, see the documentation on the individual methods.

The standard coding for the batch where-used list was changed so that external data records are marked and processed as such, and are displayed with an icon to indicate that it is external data. The icon used is displayed in the legend.

In addition to the usage data, external material texts can be transferred to the batch where-used list using transfer table MAKT\_EXTERN.

### Requirements

The customer-specific implementation must fill all of the required fields in table CHVW\_EXTERN.

### Standard settings

- The Business Add-In does not have any filters.

---

## SAP System

- The Business Add-In cannot be used multiple times.

### Activities

To activate the Business Add-In, you must create an active implementation. To do this, choose the following path in the SAP Menu: *Tools -> ABAP Workbench -> Utilities -> Business Add-Ins -> Implementation*

### Further notes

Documentation of BAdI methods:  
Determining batch usage for order  
Determining batch usage for purchase order  
Determining batch usage for batch

### Example

With the integration of external data, we are dealing with scenarios in which batch usage extends beyond your own company data. A possible scenario would be further tracking based on data from a vendor system that should be integrated into the batch where-used list. First the vendor data should be stored in a customer-specific table in the SAP system. However you could integrate any data source that can be connected to using a suitable interface from the SAP system. The data sets integrated in such a way are displayed and flagged as external batches in the batch where-used list.

## 16.6.10 Batch-Specific Material Units of Measure

You need this section if you want to work with batch-specific material units of measure.

### Example

A fruit juice contains vitamin C.

- When entering a goods movement, you enter the physical quantity of the fruit juice in liters.
- The vitamin C quantity should be displayed in milligrams.
- You want to specify the vitamin C content as the batch characteristic in milligrams of vitamin C per liter.

### Activities

1. Step Check Units of Measurement  
The table must contain the required units of measurement:
  - Unit of measurement for the physical quantity (base quantity), for example, liters
  - Unit of measurement for the proportion/product qty, for example, milligrams of vitamin C
  - Unit of measurement for the ratio of proportion/product quantity to the base quantity, for example, milligrams of vitamin C per liter

---

## SAP System

Unit of measurement for the ratio of base quantity to proportion/product quantity, for example, kilograms per piece

- For product units, you define rounding after the decimal point. When the system is running, the program checks against this value. If the values calculated after the decimal point are different from this value, the program automatically rounds them up or down.
2. Step Edit Batch-Specific Material Units of Measure  
The table must contain the required proportion/product units, for example, milligrams of vitamin C.
  3. Section Calculation of Proportion or Product Quantity Conversion  
Carry out one of the steps to define the ratio for the proportion unit or the conversion factor for product units.

As soon as you have activated batch-specific material units of measure, the proportion/product units you entered will be available in the SAP system.

### 16.6.10.1 Activate Batch-Specific Material Unit of Measure

#### Requirements

To use batch-specific material units of measure, you have to use Batch Management.

#### Standard settings

In the standard system, batch-specific material units of measure are not active.

#### Activities

If you want to use batch-specific material units of measure, set the *Batch-specific material units of measure active* indicator.

#### Further notes

You can also make the settings for this area in Customizing if the *Batch-specific material units of measure not active* indicator is set.

You cannot make the settings in the material master record until the *Batch-specific material units of measure active* indicator is set.

### 16.6.10.2 Edit Batch-Specific Material Unit of Measure

In this step, you define which units of measurement you want to use as batch-specific material units of measure.

#### Example

You want to work with a material that contains an active ingredient proportion. The material's base unit is Kilogram (KG). You use kilogram of active ingredient (KGAI) as the unit of measure for the active ingredient. You enter the unit of measure (KGAI) in this table.

**Standard settings**

Proportion units:

- Kilogram of active ingredient (KGAI)
- Gram of active ingredient (GAI)
- Milliliter of active ingredient (MLAI)
- Enzyme unit (UE)

**Further notes**

As the reference unit, choose the unit of measurement upon which the batch-specific unit of measure is based, for example, for kilogram of active ingredient (KAI), choose the reference unit kilogram (KG).

If you do not need dimension-based conversion, for example, enzyme unit (UE), you do not have to enter a reference unit.

### 16.6.10.3 Calculate Proportional Factors

You need this section if you want to work with proportion units.

**Further notes**

You usually need either the step

**Define Percentage Calculation** or  
**Define Calculation of Proportion Unit from Base Quantity**

The step

**Define Calculation of Base Quantity from Proportion Quantity** is a special function.

#### 16.6.10.3.1 Define Percentage Calculation

In this step, you define ratios such as per cent, per mil, mass per cent, etc.

**Standard settings**

The following ratios are pre-defined in the standard delivery:

- Per cent (%)
- Per mil (%O)
- Mass per mil (M%O)

**Activities**

Maintain a numerator, denominator, and exponent for a unit of measurement.

---

## SAP System

The system proposes the values from *Global Settings* -> *Check units of measurement*. You can retain these values, or enter new ones.

### Further notes

For ratios that only refer to units of measure of a particular dimension, enter the appropriate dimension, for example, the dimension mass for mass per cent.

## 16.6.10.3.2 Define Calculation of Proportion Quantity from Base Quantity

In this step, you define the ratio of the proportion unit to the base unit. This ratio is needed to convert base units to proportion units of measure.

### Example

A fruit juice contains vitamin C. You want to specify the vitamin C content of the drink in milligrams per liter.

To do this, in this table, define VC2 (milligrams of vitamin C per liter)=VC1 (milligrams of vitamin C) / liter (L).

### Activities

1. Enter the unit of measurement that should be used in the characteristic.
2. Enter the proportion unit and the base unit you want to use for the calculation.

## 16.6.10.3.3 Define Calculation of Base Quantity from Proportion Quantity

You only need this special function if you want to work with the ratio of base unit of measure to proportion unit.

## 16.6.10.4 Product Quantities Conversion

You need this section if you want to work with product units.

## 16.6.10.4.1 Define Calculation of Product Quantity from Base Quantity

### Example

You use the number of metal plates per kilogram as the characteristic for this batch. The base unit of measure is Kilogramm; the product unit is number of metal plates.

---

## SAP System

### Activities

1. Enter the unit of measurement that is to be used in the characteristic (for example, metal plates per kilogram).
2. Enter the product unit and the base unit of measure you want to use for calculation, for example, number of metal plates per Kilogram.

## 16.6.10.4.2 Define Calculation of Base Quantity from Product Quantity

### Example

Use the weight per piece as the characteristic for this batch. Use kilogram per piece as the unit of measure for this characteristic. (Base unit is kilogram, product unit is piece).

### Activities

1. Enter the unit of measurement that should be used in the characteristic, for example, kilogram per piece.
2. Enter the base unit and the product unit that you want to use for the calculation, for example kilogram and piece.

## 16.6.11 Shelf Life Expiration Date (SLED)

In this section, you make the settings for the check and calculation of the shelf life expiration date (SLED).

### 16.6.11.1 Maintain Period Indicator

In this step, you specify which unit of measurement you can use for the total shelf life and minimum remaining shelf life.

### 16.6.11.2 Set Expiration Date Check

In this step, you set the material shelf life expiration date check for goods receipts for each plant and movement type.

**Prerequisites**

The shelf life expiration date of a material can only be entered if:

- the minimum remaining shelf life is maintained in the material master record The minimum remaining shelf life is the time the material must still be usable, so that the goods receipt is accepted by the system.  
You can define the time unit the system uses in the storage data of the material master record in the Period ind. field.
- the shelf life expiration date check is active in the plant
- the shelf life expiration date check is active for the movement type

**General Procedure**

If the shelf life check expiration date check is active, you must enter the shelf life expiration date or the production date of the material at the time of a goods receipt.

At the time of goods receipt, the system checks whether the remaining shelf life is sufficient. If this is not the case, a warning or error message is issued, depending on the system settings.

When the goods receipt is posted, the shelf life expiration date is recorded in the material document.

**Materials handled in batches:**

For materials handled in batches, the date is also stored in the batch master record.

For a further goods receipt for a batch, the shelf life expiration date entered or determined with

the movement is compared with the one from the batch master record. If the dates differ, a warning or error message is issued, depending on the system settings.

If the goods receipt is posted despite any warning, the old shelf life expiration date in the batch master record is overwritten by the new one.

**Fields in the Material Master Record**

In the material master record, the following fields are relevant for the shelf life expiration date check:

- minimum remaining shelf life
- Total shelf life
- If you do not enter a total shelf life, you directly enter the shelf life expiration date with the goods movements.
- If you enter a total shelf life, you enter the production date with the goods movements. The system automatically calculates the shelf life expiration date on the basis of the production date plus shelf life.

You will find both fields in the storage data of the material master record.

**Example**

A material has a minimum remaining shelf life of 10 days and a total shelf life of 20 days.

You enter the goods receipt of a new batch on 7/10 and enter 7/1 as production date. The system calculates the shelf life expiration date 07/21 from the production date plus total shelf life (20 days). The batch still has a remaining shelf life of 11 days. The goods receipt is accepted.

**Standard settings**



---

## SAP System

The shelf life expiration date check is not active in the standard system.

### Activities

1. Specify
  - in which plants the shelf life is checked
  - for which movement types the shelf life is checked or the shelf life expiration date/production date must be entered
2. In the step Define system message attributes, set the following messages:
  - M7 210 Shelf life expiration date & lies in the past
  - M7 211 Date of production lies in the future
  - M7 212 Required shelf life expiration date &
  - M7 213 Required date of production &
  - M7 214 Shelf life exp. date & of batch does not match entered sh. life exp. date &.
  - M7 215 Date of production should be & based on sh. life exp. date & of batch

For each user group, you can define the type of message issued:

- no message
- warning message
- error message

### 16.6.11.3 Set Up Customer Exit to Calculate/Check the SLED

The function module exit **EXIT\_SAPLMHD1\_001** exists in the SAP enhancement **SAPLMHD1** for calculating and checking the shelf life expiration date.

You can use this exit to modify the data for calculating and checking the SLED.

### Requirements

To use the customer exit, you have to Set Up the Shelf Life Expiration Date Check.

### Activities

1. Create the enhancement.  
To do this, create a new project or use an existing one.
2. Activate the project.  
The enhancement does not become effective until the project is activated.

### Further notes

---

## SAP System

In contrast with modifications, enhancements are always release-insensitive, as they are not made in the SAP system, but in a name space that is reserved for the customer.

The general procedure for creating enhancements is contained in the enhancement transaction under *Utilities -> Online manual*.

The documentation on each enhancement is contained in the enhancement transaction under *SAP documentation*.

### 16.6.11.4 BAdI: Control of Shelf Life Expiration Date Processing

#### Use

Application Component: LO-BM-SL (Minimum Shelf Life Processing)

Business Add-In (BAdI) VB\_SLED\_MANAGEMENT enables intervention in the control of minimum shelf life processing in goods movements. Method MAINTAIN\_SLED\_PARAMETERS is available for this purpose.

#### Requirements

None.

#### Standard settings

This Business Add-In is not active.

This Business Add-In has no filters.

This Business Add-In cannot be used multiple times.

#### Activities

To activate the Business Add-In, you must create an active implementation. To do this, choose the following path in the SAP Menu: *Tools -> ABAP Workbench -> Utilities -> Business Add-Ins -> Implementation*

For more information about this procedure, see the SAP Library under

- *Basis Components -> ABAP Workbench -> Changing the SAP Standard -> Business Add-Ins -> Implementing Business Add-Ins.*

#### Further notes

Documentation on BAdI Methode MAINTAIN\_SLED\_PARAMETERS

You can also call the documentation on the BAdI method via the menu, by carrying out the following steps:

1. Choose the tab page *Interface*.
2. Double-click on the relevant method.

3. Click on the right mouse button and choose *Component documentation*.

### **Example**

A material that is subject to a batch management requirement and valued separately is procured by both in-house production (valuation type 'EIGEN') and external procurement (valuation type 'FREMD').

Minimum shelf life processing is activated for both the receiving plant and the relevant movement type, and in the material master record both total shelf life and minimum remaining shelf life are maintained.

On goods receipt, the system requires the entry of a date of manufacture and uses this date and the total shelf life to calculate the shelf-life expiration date or minimum shelf life date. For in-house production, this is useful because the date of manufacture is known. For external procurement, the date of manufacture is usually not known, and also the shelf-life expiration date or minimum shelf life date is specified. However, the system still requires a date of manufacture to be entered.

The purpose of BAdI VB\_SLED\_MANAGEMENT is to let you, on goods receipt of an externally procured material (parameter I\_MSEG-BWART = 'FREMD') at item level (MSEG line) initialize the total shelf life (parameter C\_MHDHB) I\_MSEG-BWART = 'FREMD') stored in the material master record. In this case, the system then requires the entry of the shelf-life expiration date or minimum shelf life date as you want, instead of the date of manufacture.

## **16.6.12 Worklist**

In this section, you make the system settings for the worklist.

### **16.6.12.1 Define Worklist Folder**

In this step, you can define worklist folders, which you use to structure the worklist by user-specific categories.

To create a worklist folder, assign a four-character, alphanumeric identifier. You can create an explanatory text for this for each language. This then appears as a description of this worklist folder in the worklist.

#### **Note**

If no text has been stored in the user's logon language, the four-character identifier is just displayed for information.

Via the Public worklist folder indicator you can define whether worklist folders are public or private. Public folders display the same contents as those in each of the users worklists who are assigned to this worklist folder. Private folders display only the batches that the user has included. The content of a private folder can only be viewed and processed by the respective user.

You assign worklist folders to users in the step Assign Worklist Folders to Users. You can assign worklist folders to as many users as you wish.

In addition to the worklist folders defined here that a user is assigned to, each user receives the private folder "Standard folder". If you choose *Edit -> Add batch to worklist* when you create, change, or display a batch master record, the system copies this batch to the "standard folder".

## 16.6.12.2 Assign Worklist Folder to Users

In this step, you assign to users the worklist folders defined in the step Define Worklist Folders.

You can assign as many users as you want to both public and private worklist folders

### Further notes

Users can assign themselves to worklist folders by choosing *Logistics->Central Functions->Batch Management ->Tools->Assign worklist folder*.

## 16.6.13 Batch Information Cockpit

In this section, you define the selection for the Batch Information Cockpit.

### 16.6.13.1 Display SAP Standard Selection

In this section, you can display the technical definition of the SAP standard selection for the Batch Information Cockpit.

This section provides you with the following information:

- the predefined selection tab titles
- the sequence of the selection tab titles
- which selection tab titles are active; that is, which are visible and which are invisible
- for which selection tab titles the selection fields are fixed; that is, are predefined
- which selection fields exist in each selection tab title
- the sequence of the selection fields in each selection tab title

To simulate the standard selection screen of the Batch Information Cockpit, choose the *Simulate selection* button.

If you do not want to use the predefined selection, you can define a user-group-specific selection.

### 16.6.13.2 Define User-Group-Specific Selection

In this step, you can adjust the selection in the Batch Information Cockpit to meet your needs by defining one or more user-group-specific selections.

---

## SAP System

For detailed information on the technical definition of the SAP standard selection, refer to the section SAP Display Standard Selection.

If you do not want to change the SAP standard selection, no action is required on your part.

### Note

Only the data fields that are also contained in the selection tab titles are copied to the selection result. The display fields in the data area of the selection result are oriented mainly to the sequence of the selection tab titles and their selection fields. You can also change the sequence of the data fields in the selection result individually and save them as display variants.

For more information on the Batch Information Cockpit, refer to the section *LO Batch Management* in the SAP Library.

You have the following options when defining your user-group-specific selection:

### Change title of selection tab titles

If you want to change only the title of a selection tab title, proceed as follows:

1. Define a user group.
2. Assign the selection tab title to this user group.
3. Change the text of the selection tab title.

### Change sequence of selection tab titles

Carry out the steps **1** and **2** as described under **Change title of selection tab titles** and enter the item you want in the Item field.

### Activate and deactivate selection tab titles

If you want to use a selection tab title that is not active in the standard system, carry out the steps **1** and **2** as described under **Change title of selection tab titles** and set the Active tab title indicator.

If you do not want to use a selection tab title that is active in the standard system, carry out the steps **1** and **2** as described under **Change title of selection tab titles** and deactivate the *Active tab title* indicator.

### Define user-group-specific selection fields

If you do not define any user-group-specific selection fields for the tab titles, the system

displays the standard selection fields. You can only define selection fields for selection tab titles that are not flagged as fixed. If you define a selection field for a selection tab title, the system only displays this field on the selection tab title you have defined. Only the selection fields that are on an active selection tab title are visible.

Proceed as follows:

1. Define a user group.
2. Define a selection tab title and assign this to the user group. 3.

Define selection fields and assign them to selection tab titles.

### Assign users to a user group

You can choose whether a user-group-specific selection should:

- only be valid for certain users  
To do this, assign users to a user group via the parameter BICUG in the user master record.

---

## SAP System

- be used by all users who are not assigned to a user group in the user master record To do this, select a user group as a standard group.

### Note

If a user is not assigned to a user group and no user group is flagged as the standard group, the SAP standard selection is used in the Batch Information Cockpit.

### Simulation of selection settings

In the *User group* subdialog, you can simulate the user-group-specific selection screen for the selected user group by choosing the *User group* button. To display the SAP standard selection screen, choose *SAP Standard*.

In the *Selection tab title* subitem, you can simulate your selected selection tab title via the *User group* button. Via the *SAP Standard* button, you can simulate the corresponding standard selection tab title

### Recommendation

If you want to include additional fields in your user-group-specific selection, we recommend that you use a selection tab title that is not active in the standard system, include these fields in the tab title, and activate it.

## 16.6.13.3 Follow-Up Actions

### 16.6.13.3.1 Define Follow-Up Actions

#### Use

In this step, you assign a four-character alphanumeric key from your customer-specific name range and a language-dependent description to the follow-up actions you created using the Business Add-In for defining follow-up actions (BIC\_FOLLOW\_UP\_ACTION).

The descriptions of the follow-up actions appear in the navigation area of the *Batch Information Cockpit* (in *Selection Result: Batches*, *Selection Result: Stock*, *Batch Worklist*) in the dropdown list box for the button *Select Subsequent Action* as well as in the context menu for a batch.

In the standard system, SAP delivers the two following follow-up actions:

- SAP1 : Set Batch Status to <Unrestricted-Use>
- SAP2: Set Batch Status to <Restricted Use>

## 16.6.13.3.2 Follow-Up Actions: Assign User Groups

### Use

In this step you assign the desired follow-up actions to the user groups.

When you start the *Batch Information Cockpit* with this user group, you can trigger the follow-up actions using the context menu for a batch, or using the pushbutton *Select Subsequent Action*.

## 16.6.13.3.3 Business Add-In: Follow-Up Action

### Use

You can use this Business Add-In to trigger follow-on actions for batches in the Batch

Information Cockpit, either by choosing a pushbutton or using the context menu, which you have previously selected in the navigation area (Selection Result: Batches, Selection Result: Stock, and Worklist).

A log interface is also supported.

### Activities

After calling up the IMG activity, a dialog box appears, in which you can enter a name for the implementation.

If you have already made other implementations for this BAdI, another dialog box appears, in which the existing implementations are displayed. In this case, choose *Create*, and proceed as follows:

1. In the dialog box, enter a name for the BAdI implementation in the *Implementation* field, and choose *Create*.  
The screen for creating BAdI implementations is now displayed.
2. Enter a short text for the implementation in the *Short text for implementation* field.
3. From the tab index, choose *Interface*.  
The *Name of implemented class* field is already filled on the tab page, as a class name was automatically assigned to the implementation when you named it.
4. Save your entries, and assign the implementation to a development class.
5. Place the cursor on the method, and double-click to enter method processing.
6. Enter the code for the implementation between the statements `method <Interface name> ~`  
`<Name of method>` and `endmethod`.

---

## SAP System

7. Save and implement your code. Return to the *Edit Implementation* screen.
8. Save the entries on the *Edit Implementation* screen.  
Note: You can also create an implementation, and then activate it at a later time. In such a case, end the processing stage at this point.
9. Choose *Activate*  
The code you stored in the method will be run when the application program is executed.

### Example

You can change the batch status for several selected batches from the navigation area in the Batch Information Cockpit.

To display example coding, choose *Goto -> Example Coding -> Display*.

### See also

PASS\_BATCHES\_FOR\_ACTION  
BUILD\_LOG\_PROFILE  
ADD\_MSG\_TO\_LOG  
SAVE\_LOG\_TO\_DB

## 16.6.13.4 Selection Enhancements

### 16.6.13.4.1 Define Selection Enhancements

#### Use

In this step, you assign the following to the selection enhancement that you created using the Business Add-In for defining selection enhancements (BIC\_SELECTION):

- the program in which the customer-specific selection tab page is called
- the corresponding screen
- a language-dependent description

In the standard system, SAP delivers the two following selection enhancements:

- **QLOT** Inspection lots
- **BROB** Batch-related objects (objects with a reference to batches)  
You make further settings for this selection enhancement in the steps Display Selection Tables for Batch-Related Objects and Define User-Group-Specific Batch-Related Objects and Fields.



## 16.6.13.4.2 Selection Enhancements: Assign User Groups

### Use

In this step, you assign a selection enhancement to each user group.

### Requirements

In order for the selection tab page is visible for the user group, you assign the selection tab page *BAdI* (230) to the user group using the step Define User-Group-Specific Selection.

## 16.6.13.4.3 Business Add-In: Selection Enhancement

### Use

You can use this Business-Add-In to define a customer-specific selection tab page for the *Batch Information Cockpit*, and to add display fields in the *Selection Results: Batches* area.

### Standard settings

This BAdI is active in the standard implementation.

### Activities

After calling up the IMG activity, a dialog box appears, in which you can enter a name for the implementation.

If you have already made other implementations for this BAdI, another dialog box appears, in which the existing implementations are displayed. In this case, choose *Create*, and proceed as follows:

1. In the dialog box, enter a name for the BAdI implementation in the *Implementation* field, and choose *Create*.  
The screen for creating BAdI implementations is now displayed.
2. Enter a short text for the implementation in the *Short text for implementation* field.
3. From the tab index, choose *Interface*.  
The *Name of implemented class* field is already filled on the tab page, as a class name was automatically assigned to the implementation when you named it.
4. Save your entries, and assign the implementation to a development class.
5. Place the cursor on the method, and double-click to enter method processing.
6. Enter the code for the implementation between the statements `method <Interface name> ~`  
`<Name of method> and endmethod.`

---

## SAP System

7. Save and implement your code. Return to the *Edit Implementation* screen.
8. Save the entries on the *Edit Implementation* screen.  
Note: You can also create an implementation, and then activate it at a later time. In such a case, end the processing stage at this point.
9. Choose *Activate*  
The code you stored in the method will be run when the application program is executed.

### Example

For example, you can perform a selection by batch in inspection lots, and then call these inspection lots from the *Batch Information Cockpit*.

To display example coding, choose *Goto -> Example Coding -> Display*.

### See also:

DEFINE\_SUBSCREEN  
CHECK\_SUBSCREEN\_FOR\_INPUT  
RESET\_SUBSCREEN  
PRESELECT\_BATCHES  
REFINE\_SELECTION\_RESULT  
ENRICH\_MASTER\_RESULT  
ACTION\_WITH\_INFO\_OBJECT  
GET\_SELID\_FOR\_ENHANCEMENT

## 16.6.13.4.4 Batch-Related Objects

### 16.6.13.4.4.1 Display Selection Tables for Batch-Related Objects

#### Use

Here the system shows you an overview of the tables in which you can selection by batch with the aid of the selection enhancement for *batch-related objects*.

The objects for the tables appear on the selection tab page *BAdI* as checkboxes.

### 16.6.13.4.4.2 Define User-Group-Specific Batch-Related Objects and Fields

#### Use

In this step you assign the required tables to the user groups.

Also, for each user group and the relevant assigned table, you can specify which fields from the table are displayed as additional information in their own separate columns in the *Selection Results: Batches*.

### Title

#### **BAdI: Batch Information Cockpit - Additional Data/Columns**

### Use

You can use this Business Add-In (BAdI) to add customer-specific columns to the *Selection Result: Batches* and the *Selection Result: Stock* in the *Batch Information Cockpit*.

You can fill these columns with additional information about batches; for example with WM data (such as warehouse number or storage bin) or stock values.

The BAdI is called in the component *Batch Information Cockpit* (LO-BM-BIC).

The BAdI comprises the following methods:

- MASTER\_COLUMNS\_ADD - Add Columns for Additional Data to the Selection Result: Batches
- STOCK\_COLUMNS\_ADD - Add Columns for Additional Data to the Selection Result: Stock
- MASTER\_ADD\_DATA\_FILL\_IN - Add Additional Data to the Selection Result: Batches
- STOCK\_ADD\_DATA\_FILL\_IN - Add Additional Data to the Selection Result: Stock
- MASTER\_ADD\_DATA\_SELECT - Select Additional Data for the Selection Result: Batches
- STOCK\_ADD\_DATA\_SELECT - Select Additional Data for the Selection Result: Stock

The methods MASTER\* apply to the *Selection Result: Batches*, the methods STOCK\* apply to the *Selection Result: Stock*.

You can use the methods \*COLUMNS\_ADD to define additional data or columns.

The methods \*ADD\_DATA\_SELECT are used to select additional data from the database in as way that does not negatively affect performance. These methods are called together with all the selected batches or stocks (in contrast to the methods \*ADD\_DATA\_FILL\_IN which are called up per line.

The methods \*ADD\_DATA\_FILL\_IN are used to fill the additional columns with the additional data. These methods are called up per line, in other words, per batch or stock.

### Note

The methods \*COLUMNS\_ADD and \*ADD\_DATA\_FILL\_IN must be implemented.

It is not absolutely necessary to implement the corresponding method \*ADD\_DATA\_SELECT, however, it is strongly recommended that you do so for performance reasons.

### Standard settings

As a default, this BAdI is not active.

### Activities

After calling up the IMG activity, a dialog box appears, in which you can enter a name for the implementation.

---

## SAP System

If you have already made other implementations for this BAdI, another dialog box appears, in which the existing implementations are displayed. In this case, choose *Create*, and proceed as follows:

1. In the dialog box, enter a name for the BAdI implementation in the *Implementation* field, and choose *Create*.  
The screen for creating BAdI implementations is now displayed.
2. Enter a short text for the implementation in the *Short text for implementation* field.
3. From the tab index, choose *Interface*.  
The *Name of implemented class* field is already filled on the tab page, as a class name was automatically assigned to the implementation when you named it.
4. Save your entries, and assign the implementation to a development class.
5. Place the cursor on the method, and double-click to enter method processing.
6. Enter the code for the implementation between the statements `method <Interface name> ~`  
`<Name of method>` and `endmethod`.
7. Save and implement your code. Return to the *Edit Implementation* screen.
8. Save the entries on the *Edit Implementation* screen.  
Note: You can also create an implementation, and then activate it at a later time. In such a case, end the processing stage at this point.
9. Choose *Activate*  
The code you stored in the method will be run when the application program is executed.

### Example

To display example coding, choose *Goto -> Example Coding -> Display*.

### See also

#### Methods

Add Columns for Additional Data for Selection Result: Batches (MASTER\_COLUMNS\_ADD)  
Add Columns for Additional Data for Selection Result: Stock (STOCK\_COLUMNS\_ADD)  
Add Additional Data to Selection Result: Batches (MASTER\_ADD\_DATA\_FILL\_IN)  
Add Additional Data to Selection Result: Stock (STOCK\_ADD\_DATA\_FILL\_IN)  
Select Additional Data for Selection Result: Batches (MASTER\_ADD\_DATA\_SELECT)  
Select Additional Data for Selection Result: Stock (STOCK\_ADD\_DATA\_SELECT)

## 16.6.14 Derivation of Batch Data

### 16.6.14.1 Activate Batch Derivation

You use this indicator to activate or deactivate batch derivation.

## 16.6.14.2 Define Derivation Events

In this step, you assign search procedures to the derivation time points.

The system does not start derivation at this time point until a procedure has been assigned for searching for attributes for the receiving batch and the sending batches.

## 16.6.14.3 Maintain Number Range for Derivation Number

For number range object DRVNO, define the number range 01 with interval 0000000001 to 9999999999 using automatic number assignment.

## 16.6.14.4 Business Add-In: Derivation

### Use

This Business Add-In (BAI) is used in the component *Batch Derivation* (LO-BM-DRV).

### Activities

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

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

1. In the dialog box, enter a name for the implementation of the Add-In and choose *Create*. The system displays the initial screen for creating Business Add-In implementations.
2. On this screen, enter a short description for your implementation in the *Implementation Short Text* field.
3. If you choose the *Interface* tab, you will notice that the system has filled in the *Name of the Implementing Class* field automatically, by assigning a class name based on the name of your implementation.
4. Save your entries and assign the Add-In to a package.
5. To edit a method, double-click its name.
6. Enter your implementation code between the method `<Interface Name>~<Name of Method> . and endmethod . statements`.
7. Save and activate your code. Navigate back to the *Change Implementation* screen.  
Note: You can also create an implementation for an Add-In and not activate it until later. If you want to do this, do not carry out the following step:
8. Choose *Activate*.

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

## 16.6.14.5 Set Up Condition Technique for Derivation

### 16.6.14.5.1 Maintain Number Range for Condition Record Number

For number range object KONR, define the number range 01 with interval 0000000001 to 9999999999 using automatic number assignment.

### 16.6.14.5.2 Define Condition Tables to Determine Receiving Batches

In this step, you define condition tables to search for attributes for receiving batches.

#### Example

The plant and the material number determine whether a batch receives attributes. In this case, you create a condition table with these two fields.

#### Standard settings

The following condition tables for determining receiving batches are already defined in the standard SAP System:

- 001 material number of receiving batch
- 002 material type of receiving batch

#### Recommendation

You must not change the condition tables provided with the standard system.

#### Activities

To create a new condition table, proceed as follows:

1. Check first that the fields contained in the field catalog are sufficient for your requirements. To determine receiving batches, you can choose only fields with the data of the receiving batch, as the data of the sending batch(es) has not yet been filled out at this point.

If you want to use a field that is not contained in the standard system, you have to include it in the field catalog. You can only include fields that are contained in the structure KOMGR.

To include fields, proceed as follows:

- In the dialog box, choose **Choose action -> Conditions: Allowed fields(Receiver search)**. The screen **Change Field Catalog View (Derivation Receiver): Overview** appears.
  - Choose **New entries**. The screen **New Entries : Overview of Added Entries** appears.
  - Via F4 help, choose the field catalog entry you want.
  - Conclude by choosing **Save**.
2. Enter the name of the table you want to create. Note that you can only use numbers between 501 and 999.

---

## SAP System

3. If required, enter the name of the table that you want to use as a reference.
4. Enter a description for the new condition table.

### Further notes

In order that the condition tables are considered when the system determines receiving batches, you have to assign the relevant access sequences.

## 16.6.14.5.3 Define Condition Tables to Determine Sending Batches

In this step, you define condition tables to search for attributes for sending batches.

### Example

The material type of the receiving batch and the material number of the sending batch determine whether a batch sends attributes. In this case, you create a condition table with these two fields.

### Standard settings

The following condition tables for determining sending batches are already defined in the standard SAP system:

- 010 material number of sending batch
- 011 material type of sending batch
- 012 material number of sending batch + material number of receiving batch
- 013 material type of sending batch + material type of receiving batch

### Recommendation

You must not change the condition tables provided with the standard system.

### Activities

To create a new condition table, proceed as follows:

1. Check first that the fields contained in the field catalog are sufficient for your requirements. To determine sending batches, you can choose both fields with data for the sending batch and fields with data for the receiving batch, as all data is known when the sending batches are determined.

If you want to use a field that is not contained in the standard system, you have to include it in the field catalog. You can only include fields that are contained in the structure KOMGR.

To include fields, proceed as follows:

- In the dialog box, choose **Choose action -> Conditions: Allowed fields(Receiver search)**. The screen **Change Field Catalog View (Derivation Receiver): Overview** appears.
  - Choose **New entries**. The screen **New Entries : Overview of Added Entries** appears.
  - Via F4 help, choose the field catalog entry you want.
  - Conclude by choosing **Save**.
2. Enter the name of the table you want to create. Note that you can only use numbers between 501 and 999.

---

## SAP System

3. If required, enter the name of the table that you want to use as a reference.
4. Enter a description for the new condition table.

### Further notes

In order that the condition tables are considered when the system determines sending batches, you have to assign the relevant access sequences.

## 16.6.14.5.4 Define Access Sequences to Determine Receiving Batches

In this step, you define access sequences to search for attributes for receiving batches.

### Example

You want to work with the following condition tables:

- 001: receiving material
- 527: plant/receiving material

You can define an access sequence, which the system uses to try to find receiving attributes with the help of the condition table 527. If the system does not find attributes with this strategy, it should use the general strategy to search for attributes via the receiving material and the condition table 001.

### Requirements

To be able to define access sequences, you must have defined the required condition tables first.

### Standard settings

The access sequence BDR1 has already been defined in the standard SAP system.

### Recommendation

You should not change the access sequences contained in the standard version.

### Activities

To define new access sequences, proceed as follows:

1. Select *New entries* and enter a four-character key beginning with "Z" as well as a name for the access sequence.
2. Select *Accesses* and then *New entries*, enter the condition tables in the desired sequence. The sequence of the entries determines the access sequence.
3. You can display the fields of each condition table using function *Fields*.

### Further notes

Do **not** enter values in fields *Direct value* and *Initial value*.



### 16.6.14.5.5 Define Access Sequences to Determine Sending Batches

In this step, you define access sequences to search for attributes for sending batches.

#### Example

You want to work with the following condition tables:

- 010: sending material
- 502: plant/receiving material/sending material

You can define an access sequence, which the system uses to try to find sender attributes with the help of the condition table 502. If the system does not find attributes with this strategy, it should use the general strategy to search for attributes via the sending material and the condition table 010.

#### Requirements

To be able to define access sequences, you must have defined the required condition tables first.

#### Standard settings

The access sequence BDS1 has already been defined in the standard SAP system.

#### Recommendation

You should not change the access sequences contained in the standard version.

#### Activities

To define new access sequences, proceed as follows:

1. Select *New entries* and enter a four-character key beginning with "Z" as well as a name for the access sequence.
2. Select *Accesses* and then *New entries*, enter the condition tables in the desired sequence. The sequence of the entries determines the access sequence.
3. You can display the fields of each condition table using function *Fields*.

#### Further notes

Do **not** enter values in fields *Direct value* and *Initial value*.

### 16.6.14.5.6 Define Strategy Types to Determine Receiving Batches

In this step, you define strategy types to search for attributes for receiving batches.

#### Example

You want to use different search strategies for the different derivation events. To do this, you create the following strategy types:

- A strategy type with an access sequence that uses recipient-plant and recipient-material and then recipient-material

---

## SAP System

- A strategy type with an access sequence that uses recipient-material

### Requirements

To be able to define strategy types, you must have defined the required access sequences first.

### Standard settings

The strategy type BDR1 has already been defined in the standard SAP System.

### Recommendation

You must not change the strategy types that are contained in the standard system.

### Activities

To define a strategy type, choose **New entries**.

## 16.6.14.5.7 Define Strategy Types to Determine Sending Batches

In this step, you define strategy types to search for attributes for sending batches.

### Example

You want to use different search strategies for the different derivation events. To do this, you create the following strategy types:

- A strategy type with an access sequence that uses sender-material and recipient-material and then sender-material
- A strategy type with an access sequence that uses recipient-material type and sender-material

### Requirements

To be able to define strategy types, you must have defined the required access sequences first.

### Standard settings

The strategy type BDS1 has already been defined in the standard SAP System.

### Recommendation

You must not change the strategy types that are contained in the standard system.

### Activities

To define a strategy type, choose **New entries**.

## 16.6.14.5.8 Define Search Procedures to Determine Receiving Batches

In this step, you define search procedures to search for attributes for receiving batches.

---

## SAP System

A search procedure includes all strategy types that can be used for a particular derivation event.

### Example

For a shipping approval, you use different strategy types from the usage decision. For this reason, you use two search procedures with the respective strategy types.

### Requirements

To enable you to define search procedures, you must have defined the required strategy types first.

### Standard settings

The procedure BDR001 has already been defined in the standard SAP System.

### Activities

To create a search procedure, proceed as follows:

1. Select *New entries*, and enter a six digit key beginning with "Z" as well as a name for the search procedure.
2. Select *Control* and then *New entries*, and enter the strategy types in the desired sequence.

## 16.6.14.5.9 Define Search Procedures to Determine Sending Batches

In this step, you define search procedures to search for attributes for sending batches.

A search procedure includes all strategy types that can be used at a particular derivation time point.

### Example

For the overall release, you use different strategy types from those in the usage decision. You therefore define two search procedures with the different strategy types.

### Requirements

To enable you to define search procedures, you have to define the strategy types you require beforehand.

### Standard settings

In the standard SAP System, the procedure BDS001 has already been defined.

### Activities

To create a search procedure, proceed as follows:

1. Select *New entries*, and enter a six digit key beginning with "Z" as well as a name for the search procedure.
2. Select *Control* and then *New entries*, and enter the strategy types in the desired sequence.

## 16.6.15 Business Add-Ins for Batch Management

### 16.6.15.1 Business Add-In: Customer Enhancements for Quantity Conversion

#### Use

You can use this Business Add-In (BAI) /SAPMP/CA\_UNIT\_CONV to make quantity conversion more customer-specific by adding product units in Sales and Distribution.

#### Standard settings

- The Business Add-In is active in standard
- The Business Add-In is filter-independent
- The Business Add-In can only have one implementation.

#### Activities

After calling up the IMG activity, a dialog box appears, in which you can enter a name for the implementation.

If you have already made other implementations for this BAdI, another dialog box appears, in which the existing implementations are displayed. In this case, choose *Create*, and proceed as follows:

1. In the dialog box, enter a name for the BAdI implementation in the *Implementation* field, and choose *Create*.  
The screen for creating BAdI implementations is now displayed.
2. Enter a short text for the implementation in the *Short text for implementation* field.
3. From the tab index, choose *Interface*.  
The *Name of implemented class* field is already filled on the tab page, as a class name  
  
was automatically assigned to the implementation when you named it.
4. Save your entries, and assign the implementation to a development class.
5. Place the cursor on the method, and double-click to enter method processing.
6. Enter the code for the implementation between the statements `method <Interface name> ~`  
`<Name of method>` and `endmethod`.
7. Save and implement your code. Return to the *Edit Implementation* screen.
8. Save the entries on the *Edit Implementation* screen.  
Note: You can also create an implementation, and then activate it at a later time. In such a case, end the processing stage at this point.
9. Choose *Activate*  
The code you stored in the method will be run when the application program is executed.

**Example**

A default implementation is delivered for this Business Add-In. You can find this under *Goto -> Default Coding*.

**Further notes**

Documentation on BAdI Interface

Documentation on BAdI Method LEADING\_UOM\_GET

Documentation on BAdI Method QTY\_ROUND

Documentation on BAdI Method ERFME\_MODIFY

## 16.6.15.2 Business Add-In: Original Batch At Goods Receipt

**Use**

You can use the business add-in (BAdI) `MILL_BEFORE_BATCH_CL` to automate the creation of an original batch at goods receipt and pass on the classification of the original batch to a stock batch.

The BAdI is called when goods are received for a batch. The BAdI is called directly before the characteristics from the original and process batch are merged with the batch characteristics that already existed.

**Requirements**

You have activated enhancement batch classification in Customizing for *Batch Management* under *Batch Valuation -> Valuation for Goods Movements in Inventory Management -> Activate Batch Classification for Goods Movements in IM*.

**Standard settings**

- The business add-in is not active in the standard system.
- The business add-in is filter-independent.
- Multiple use of the business add-in is possible.

**Activities**

After calling up the IMG activity, a dialog box appears, in which you can enter a name for the implementation.

If you have already made other implementations for this BAdI, another dialog box appears, in which the existing implementations are displayed. In this case, choose *Create*, and proceed as follows:

1. In the dialog box, enter a name for the BAdI implementation in the *Implementation* field, and choose *Create*.  
The screen for creating BAdI implementations is now displayed.
2. Enter a short text for the implementation in the *Short text for implementation* field.
3. From the tab index, choose *Interface*.  
The *Name of implemented class* field is already filled on the tab page, as a class name was automatically assigned to the implementation when you named it.
4. Save your entries, and assign the implementation to a development class.

---

## SAP System

5. Place the cursor on the method, and double-click to enter method processing.
6. Enter the code for the implementation between the statements `method <Interface name> ~`  
`<Name of method>` and `endmethod`.
7. Save and implement your code. Return to the *Edit Implementation* screen.
8. Save the entries on the *Edit Implementation* screen.  
Note: You can also create an implementation, and then activate it at a later time. In such a case, end the processing stage at this point.
9. Choose *Activate*  
The code you stored in the method will be run when the application program is executed.

## Example

Note 521505 contains a sample implementation for AdI MILL\_BEFORE\_BATCH\_CL.

## 16.6.16 Original Batch

### 16.6.16.1 Permit Original Batches for Combined Orders

#### Use

In this IMG activity, you can define if original batches can be created for combined orders.

If you create an original batch for a combined order, the original batch is used for all items in the assigned Original Orders. Instead of creating an original batch for each item in the original order, you can simply create an original batch for the combined order.

#### Note

You can only create original batches for combined or original orders.

## 16.6.17 Documentary Batches

### 16.6.17.1 Activate Documentary Batch

#### Use

In this activity, you set whether you want to use documentary batches.

**See also**

For more information, see the SAP Library, under *Documentary Batch* in the component *Batch Management* (LO-BM).

### **16.6.17.2 Define Entry per Material Type**

**Use**

In this activity you define for each material type, whether and to what extent, you want to use documentary batches.

**See also**

For more information, see the SAP Library, under *Documentary Batch* in the component *Batch Management* (LO-BM).

### **16.6.17.3 Define Entry for Manual Process Steps**

**Use**

In this activity, you make the following settings:

- How documentary batches are handled in certain process steps (for example, goods receipt with the transaction MIGO). (Only certain functions are supported.) - In which functions documentary batches must be entered.
- How many documentary batches are expected (system proposal)
- Whether a quantity check is carried out when documentary batches are entered and whether a system message of type *warning* or *error* should be issued.

**See also**

For more information, see the SAP Library, under *Documentary Batch* in the component *Batch Management* (LO-BM).

## 16.6.17.4 BAdI: Documentary Batch

### Title

**BAdI: Documentary Batches**

### Use

You can use this Business Add-In (BAdI) to influence the use of documentary batches. This Business Add-In (BAdI) is used in the component *Batch Management* (LO-BM).

You can use the following methods:

- You can use the method `PRODUCT_CHANGE` to override the settings for the material type and, for example, permit the entry of documentary batches for certain materials or plants.
- You can use the method `PROCESS_CHANGE` to override the settings for process steps. This method is called when the system checks for the first time whether documentary batches are used for document items.
- You can use the method `DOCUBATCHES_PRELOAD` to allow the system to enter documentary batches. This method is called only once for each document item, for example, before you enter the documentary batches on the detail screen or before you post a document.
- You can use the method `BATCH_MASTER_CREATE` to override the Customizing setting for the material type for the automatic creation of a material master in the background. In other words, you can decide whether a batch master record is created, depending on the process step and additional information (order number and so on).
- You can use the method `BATCH_NUMBER_CHECK` to check the admissibility of the documentary batch numbers that have been entered.

### Standard settings

This BAdI is not active in the standard system.

This BAdI is not filter-dependent in the standard and cannot be reused.

### Activities

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

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

1. In the dialog box, enter a name for the implementation of the Add-In and choose *Create*. The system displays the initial screen for creating Business Add-In implementations.
2. On this screen, enter a short description for your implementation in the *Implementation Short Text* field.
3. If you choose the *Interface* tab, you will notice that the system has filled in the *Name of the Implementing Class* field automatically, by assigning a class name based on the name of your implementation.
4. Save your entries and assign the Add-In to a package.



---

## SAP System

5. To edit a method, double-click its name.
6. Enter your implementation code between the method <Interface Name>~<Name of Method>. and endmethod. statements.
7. Save and activate your code. Navigate back to the **Change Implementation** screen.  
Note: You can also create an implementation for an Add-In and not activate it until later. If you want to do this, do not carry out the following step:
8. Choose **Activate**.  
When the application program is executed, the system carries out the code in the method you wrote.

### See also

#### Methods

Change Material Settings (PRODUCT\_CHANGE)  
Change Process Step Settings (SETTINGS\_CHANGE)  
Preload Documentary Batches (DOCUBATCHES\_PRELOAD)  
Change Setting 'Create Batch Master' (BATCH\_MASTER\_CREATE)  
Check Documentary Batch Number (BATCH\_NUMBER\_CHECK)

## 16.6.18 WIP Batches

### 16.6.18.1 Activate WIP Batch

#### Use

In this step, you can activate the use of WIP batches.

#### Note

Once you have set this indicator, it cannot subsequently be unset.

### 16.6.18.2 BAdI: Tolerance Valuation for Target/Actual Comparison

#### Classification

#### Use

This Business Add-In (BAdI) is used in the application components LO-BM and PP for WIP batch management.

You can use the BAdI CO\_WIPB\_TA\_COMP to define criteria such as the tolerance for the target/actual comparison and influence the content of the overview tree.

#### Standard settings

- In the standard system, the BAdI is not active.

---

## SAP System

- The BAdI cannot be used multiple times.
- The BAdI is filter-independent.

### Activities

After calling up the IMG activity, a dialog box appears, in which you can enter a name for the implementation.

If you have already made other implementations for this BAdI, another dialog box appears, in which the existing implementations are displayed. In this case, choose *Create*, and proceed as follows:

1. In the dialog box, enter a name for the BAdI implementation in the *Implementation* field, and choose *Create*.  
The screen for creating BAdI implementations is now displayed.
2. Enter a short text for the implementation in the *Short text for implementation* field.
3. From the tab index, choose *Interface*.  
The *Name of implemented class* field is already filled on the tab page, as a class name was automatically assigned to the implementation when you named it.
4. Save your entries, and assign the implementation to a development class.
5. Place the cursor on the method, and double-click to enter method processing.
6. Enter the code for the implementation between the statements `method <Interface name> ~`  
`<Name of method>` and `endmethod`.
7. Save and implement your code. Return to the *Edit Implementation* screen.
8. Save the entries on the *Edit Implementation* screen.  
Note: You can also create an implementation, and then activate it at a later time. In such a case, end the processing stage at this point.
9. Choose *Activate*  
The code you stored in the method will be run when the application program is executed.

### 16.6.18.3 BAdI: Change/Calculate on Basis of Characteristics Classification

#### Use

You can use the Business Add-In (BAdI) CO\_WIPB\_CHG\_CLSF to propose or change valuations for individual characteristics in the transactions Enter Time Ticket for Production Order or Enter Time Ticket for Process Order (CO11N and COR6N respectively, in brief: the confirmation transactions). In addition, you have the opportunity to influence system behavior in dependence on the characteristic values of WIP or goods receipt batches.

Typical applications for this BAdI include the following:

- Generation of default values for batch characteristics (e.g. depending on material, material group etc.)

---

## SAP System

- Postprocessing of existing characteristic valuations
- Various calculations and evaluations on the basis of characteristic values upon each PAI of the confirmation transaction

The BAdI is invoked by the function module CO\_WIPB\_SET\_CLSF\_CUST in the case of the following functions:

- Creation of WIP or goods receipt batch
- Changing of classification of a WIP or goods receipt batch (in the confirmation transaction)
- Classification of the goods receipt batch in the Goods Movements transaction (MIGO)

### Requirements

Knowledge of ABAP-OO is advantageous for the implementation of this BAdI

### Standard settings

- In the standard system, the BAdI is not active.
- The BAdI can be used multiple times.
- The BAdI is filter-independent.

### Activities

After calling up the IMG activity, a dialog box appears, in which you can enter a name for the implementation.

If you have already made other implementations for this BAdI, another dialog box appears, in which the existing implementations are displayed. In this case, choose *Create*, and proceed as follows:

1. In the dialog box, enter a name for the BAdI implementation in the *Implementation* field, and choose *Create*.  
The screen for creating BAdI implementations is now displayed.
2. Enter a short text for the implementation in the *Short text for implementation* field.
3. From the tab index, choose *Interface*.  
The *Name of implemented class* field is already filled on the tab page, as a class name was automatically assigned to the implementation when you named it.
4. Save your entries, and assign the implementation to a development class.
5. Place the cursor on the method, and double-click to enter method processing.
6. Enter the code for the implementation between the statements `method <Interface name> ~`  
`<Name of method>` and `endmethod`.
7. Save and implement your code. Return to the *Edit Implementation* screen.
8. Save the entries on the *Edit Implementation* screen.  
Note: You can also create an implementation, and then activate it at a later time. In such a case, end the processing stage at this point.
9. Choose *Activate*  
The code you stored in the method will be run when the application program is executed.

**Use**

You can use this Business Add-In to manipulate the goods movements that are determined automatically during creation of a confirmation (backflush or automatic goods receipt). The BAdI only runs, however, for direct posting of the goods movement in dialog mode or in an update task. This Business Add-In does not run for posting flagged goods movements (using transaction COIP or report CORUPROC).

You can also use the BAdI to manipulate the default data when creating a manual goods receipt for an order in Inventory Management.

- *BACKFLUSH method*: By implementing this method, you can change the determined goods movement for backflush components.
- Parameter I\_ORDER\_HEADER: Structure with order header data
- Parameter IT\_CONFIRMATIONS: Table with confirmations
- Parameter CT\_COMPONENTS: Table with goods movements that have already been determined for backflush components
- Parameter CT\_FAILED\_COMPONENTS: Table with error information on the goods movements that have already been determined. This table contains information on errors that were determined before calling Inventory Management (preliminary errors).
- Parameter CT\_CONF\_IND: Table with indicators to confirmation
- Method *GOODS\_RECEIPT*: By implementing this method, you can change an automatically determined goods receipt.
- Parameter I\_ORDER\_HEADER: Structure with order header data
- Parameter IT\_CONFIRMATIONS: Table with confirmations
- Parameter CT\_GOODS\_RECEIPT: Table with determined automatic goods receipts
- Method *MANUAL\_GOODS\_RECEIPT*: By implementing this method, you can change the default data for a goods receipt for an order that has been created manually in Inventory Management (for example transaction MB31 or MIGO).
- Parameter I\_ORDER\_HEADER: Structure with order header data
- Parameter IT\_ORDER\_POSITION: Table with order items
- Parameter CT\_TRANSFER: Transfer table to Inventory Management
- Method *IM\_CALLED*: These methods run after calling Inventory Management. Here you can, for example, react to errors from Inventory Management. - Parameter I\_IMSEG: Automatic goods movements
- Parameter I\_EMSEG: Error information from Inventory Management
- *PICKLIST* method: This method is called before calling the goods movement overview in the pick list. This allows you to change goods movements beforehand.
- Parameter CT\_COMPONENTS: Table with goods issues
- *GM\_SCREEN\_LINE\_CHECK* method: This method is called line-by-line directly after an entry is made on the goods movement overview of the confirmation, picking, or postprocessing.

---

## SAP System

- Parameter I\_COWB\_COMP: Goods movement for checking
- *GM\_SCREEN\_OKCODE\_CHECK* method: This method is called directly after executing a function on the goods movement overview of the confirmation, picking, or postprocessing. It can be used for checking authorizations or entries.
- Parameter CT\_COMP: Table with goods movement for checking
- Parameter I\_OKCODE: Executed function code
- Parameter C\_ERROR\_FLG: Error indicator for canceling the function
- *COGI\_AUTHORITY\_CHECK* method: This method is executed directly after executing a function on the list screen of the postprocessing of erroneous goods movements (transaction COGI). It should be used directly for checking authorizations.
- Parameter IT\_AFFWB: Table with goods movements for checking
- Parameter I\_UCOMM: Executed function code
- Parameter C\_ERROR\_FLG: Error indicator for canceling the function
- *COGI\_POST* method: This method is used in the postprocessing of erroneous goods movements (transaction COGI) after saving, and before calling inventory management. This makes it possible to check or change goods movements (goods movements or confirmations).
- Parameter IT\_IMSEG: Table with goods movements from cancellations
- Parameter IT\_AFFWB: Table with goods movements from cancellations
- Parameter CT\_IMSEG: Table with goods movements from confirmations
- Parameter CT\_AFFWB: Table with goods movements from confirmations

### Warning

Determining and posting automatic goods movements for a confirmation is a sensitive area. Incorrect manipulation of the determined goods movements can, in some circumstances, cause irreparable data inconsistencies.

### Standard settings

The Business Add-In is not active in the standard. The Business Add-In can be used multiple times.

### Activities

To activate the Business Add-In, you must create an active implementation. Note that the BAdI can be used multiple times so all active implementations are called and run.

### Further notes

Do not run any 'COMMIT\_WORK' statements within the method since this would inevitably lead to data inconsistencies in the database.

### Use

You can use this Business Add-In (BAdI) to carry out the goods receipt valuation of a WIP batch.

The BAdI has two methods relevant to goods receipt valuation:

- **SET\_PRICE** method:  
This method enables you to stipulate the price for a WIP batch. No further calculation of the goods receipt value then takes place.
- **SET\_PRICE\_AFTER\_CALCULATION** method:  
This method enables you to change the price of a WIP batch.

In determining the goods receipt value, the system proceeds as follows:

1. The **SET\_PRICE** method is invoked to determine the price.
2. If a price was stipulated, the price determination process ends at this point.
3. If no price was stipulated, the price is calculated according to the target costs up to and including the current operation.
4. You can also change the price using the **SET\_PRICE\_AFTER\_CALCULATION** method.

### Requirements

This BAdI is run through only if the material for the WIP batch is subject to individual batch valuation.

### Activities

After calling up the IMG activity, a dialog box appears, in which you can enter a name for the implementation.

If you have already made other implementations for this BAdI, another dialog box appears, in which the existing implementations are displayed. In this case, choose **Create**, and proceed as follows:

1. In the dialog box, enter a name for the BAdI implementation in the *Implementation* field, and choose **Create**.  
The screen for creating BAdI implementations is now displayed.
2. Enter a short text for the implementation in the *Short text for implementation* field.
3. From the tab index, choose *Interface*.  
The *Name of implemented class* field is already filled on the tab page, as a class name was automatically assigned to the implementation when you named it.
4. Save your entries, and assign the implementation to a development class.
5. Place the cursor on the method, and double-click to enter method processing.
6. Enter the code for the implementation between the statements `method <Interface name> ~`  
`<Name of method>` and `endmethod`.
7. Save and implement your code. Return to the *Edit Implementation* screen.

---

**SAP System**

8. Save the entries on the *Edit Implementation* screen.  
Note: You can also create an implementation, and then activate it at a later time. In such a case, end the processing stage at this point.
9. Choose *Activate*  
The code you stored in the method will be run when the application program is executed.





