

FI Financial Accounting: Data Transfer Workbench



HELP.CAGTFADM-FI

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FI Financial Accounting: Data Transfer Workbench

Use

The following methods are available for the offline transfer of large quantities of Financial Accounting data from external systems to an SAP System:

- [Batch Input \[Ext.\]](#)
- **Call transaction**
- [Direct Input \[Ext.\]](#)

In Financial Accounting, you can transfer data to the SAP System either when implementing the system or at a later point in time. In the first case you are transferring legacy data, in the second, current data.

You can carry out both transfers using the data transfer workbench.

For more information, see [Special Features of Current Data Transfer \[Page 7\]](#)

Prerequisites

Before transferring legacy data using batch input, you must set up screens for entering master and transaction data. For more information, see [Screen Layout \[Page 8\]](#)

To create master records, or to post documents, you have to use specific keys. For more information, see [Using Keys \[Page 10\]](#)

Features

Batch input is the standard method for transferring large amounts of data into an SAP System. Batch input sessions are generated from the input file data, and these sessions are then processed in the background. During processing, the system runs through all the screens of the appropriate transactions, and therefore transfers the data into the system in the same way as for standard postings. This process is invisible to the user.



You do not use the SAP invoicing system and you want to transfer billing data into the SAP Financial Accounting system. To avoid having to enter all this data manually, you can transfer it into the SAP System automatically using batch input.

If you need to upload files containing more than 10,000 transactions into the SAP System, certain faster methods are available, such as call transaction or direct input.

If you use **call transaction**, data is imported into the system when you execute the transactions and process the screens. Note that it does not create any batch input sessions, although it offers the same processing functions.

Using **direct input**, you import data directly into the SAP System without creating a batch input session and without running through the individual screens. The documents are posted immediately using function modules. This is therefore the fastest data transfer method.



FI Financial Accounting: Data Transfer Workbench

Direct input does not support postings with special G/L transactions or postings with clearing.

For more information, see the program documentation for RBMVSHOW.

The following table provides an overview of the data transfer objects in Financial Accounting and the programs and methods used to transfer them.

Data transfer object	Program	Batch input	Call transaction	Direct input
Accounting documents	RFBIBL00	X	X	X
Special G/L transactions	RFBIBL00	X	X	
G/L account master data	RFBISA00	X		
Customer master data	RFBIDE00	X		
Vendor master data	RFBIKR00	X		
Bank master data	RFBIDE00, RFBIKR00	X		

Special Features of Current Data Transfer

Transferring Current Data from an External System

If you use an external system for Sales and Distribution or Materials Management, you can transfer the following data into the SAP System:

- Postings from the external system, for example, billing data, in order to create an invoice from them or post the open items to Financial Accounting
- Customer master data, if you process customers in the invoicing system
- Vendor master data, if you process vendors in the external system for Materials Management

You then access the same master data in both systems.

However, when transferring current data, you only need to transfer those master records from the external system that have been added since the initial transfer.

For the master data that has already been transferred, you need only transfer the changes from the external system into the SAP System. These changes can be transferred using batch input, in the same way as legacy data transfer.

Transferring Current Data from Other R/3 Components

Data from other R/3 application components is transferred into Financial Accounting in the following different ways:

- **Interfaces**

The data is transferred from another application and used to create documents for Financial Accounting. All the relevant checks are carried out in Financial Accounting. If an error occurs, adjustments must be made in the application from which the data has been drawn. Billing data, for example, is transferred directly from Sales and Distribution (SD).

- **Direct posting**

A document is created in another application and has the same structures as a document in Financial Accounting. The document is only transferred so that it can be posted in Financial Accounting; all checks have already been carried out. Documents from invoice verification, for example, are transferred into Financial Accounting in this way.

- **Batch input**

Certain programs in Financial Accounting use batch input to update data. These include for example, the programs for valuating foreign currency and for bill of exchange planning. These programs do not update their data in the database immediately but use batch input to carry out checks in the same way as for a manual posting.

Screen Layout

Screen Layout

You can customize the screens for entering master data and transaction data such that they are specific to the account or to the transaction.

For master data, you select the required fields using the account groups.

When you enter a document, the relevant field status definitions are those in the G/L account master records and those for the posting keys.



In certain circumstances, special screens that differ from the standard screen sequence are called up. This is the case, for example, if the bank master data for a set of bank details has not been created. The system then branches to the screen for creating the bank master data. If you post to a one-time account or to an account with an alternative payee, the system displays a screen on which you can enter the address data. These particular screens are also called up during batch input. The prerequisite for this is that the data for these screens is transferred.



The following figures show a screen for entering payment differences: The first screen is unchanged, the second has been adapted.

Unchanged screen

Customer	<input type="text" value="12300"/>	Bush Electrics Ltd	G/L	<input type="text" value="140000"/>
Co. code	<input type="text" value="0001"/>	Garden Street 111		
SAP AG		London		
Item 1 / Invoice / 01	-----			
Amount	<input type="text"/>	USD		
Tax indicator	<input type="text" value="**"/>			

Business area	<input type="text"/>			
Payt terms	<input type="text" value="ZB03"/>	Days/Perct.	<input type="text" value="14"/> <input type="text" value="3,000"/> / <input type="text" value="30"/> <input type="text" value="1000"/> / <input type="text" value="60"/>	
Base date	<input type="text" value="10.04.1992"/>	Disc. amount	<input type="text"/>	
Cash disc.base	<input type="text"/>	Inv. reference	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/>	
Payt block	<input type="checkbox"/>	Payt method	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Assignment	<input type="text"/>	Collect. no.	<input type="text"/>	
Text	<input type="text"/>			

Next item	-----			
Pst.key	<input type="checkbox"/>	Acct	<input type="text"/>	Sp.G/L <input type="checkbox"/> Trans. type <input type="text"/> New co.code <input type="checkbox"/>

Screen for payment differences

Customer	<input type="text" value="12300"/>	Bush Electrics Ltd	G/L	<input type="text" value="140000"/>
Co.Code	<input type="text" value="0001"/>	Garden Street 111		
		London		
SAP AG				
Item 1/ Payment difference / 16-----				
Amount	<input type="text"/>	DM		
Tax indicator	<input type="text" value="**"/>			

Business area	<input type="text"/>			
Payt terms	<input type="text"/>	Days/Perct	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Base date	<input type="text" value="22.02.1994"/>	Disc. amount	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Cash disc.base	<input type="text"/>	Inv. reference	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Payt block	<input type="checkbox"/>	Payt method	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Assignment	<input type="text"/>			
<input type="text" value="Text ?"/>				

Next item	<input type="text"/>			
Pst.key	<input type="checkbox"/>	Acct	<input type="text"/>	Sp. G/L
				<input type="checkbox"/>
			Trans.type	<input type="checkbox"/>
			New co.code	<input type="checkbox"/>

A question mark has been added to the *Text* field on the second screen. This means that it must be filled (required field) since you must enter an explanation in the line item when you enter a payment difference. All other fields are optional; you can fill them, but do not have to. The *Collective.no.* field has been suppressed.

In the example, fields for posting documents are shown with different statuses. This is also possible for master data. In particular, address data fields are suppressed when you enter one-time account master data, since this data is entered in the line item.



You must make sure that all the fields for which you transfer data are ready for input. In addition, you must make an entry in all fields that require an entry (required fields). If you do not do this and then transfer your legacy data using, for example, batch input, the incorrect records are not updated when processing the session with the missing data.

For more information about account groups and field status definitions, see [Screen Layout for Posting: Field Status \[Ext.\]](#)

Using Keys

Using Keys

Keys are used in the SAP System to group together a number of specifications.

To create a customer master record, you must, for example, specify the client. To create the company code-specific area of a master record, you must specify a company code key.

If you want to use the standard SAP keys, you must convert the keys that you have used in your old system.

If you want to continue using your old keys, you must define them beforehand in the SAP System.



These keys are mandatory and you should therefore define the organizational entities of your company before you transfer your data.

Before you create master records or post documents, you should also decide on the keys that you require, and any additional keys you may want to use. The system checks whether the required keys have been specified and whether the keys used have been defined. If they have not been defined, errors occur and your data is not updated.

The following table lists some keys as an example:

Keys for Master Records and Documents

Key	Use
Client	For working with the system in general
Company code	When creating company code-specific master data and when posting documents
Account group	For creating master data
Country key	For creating master data
Language key	For creating master data
Terms of payment key	For creating master data
Payment methods	For creating master data
Employee	For creating master data
Document type	For posting documents
Posting key	For posting documents
Currency key	For posting documents

Accounting Documents: Data Transfer Workbench

Definition

Transferring FI accounting documents from an external system into the SAP System using program RFBIBL00.

Use

You use program RFBIBL00 to enter accounting documents and to clear open items.

Method

Program RFBIBL00 primarily transfers accounting documents using the batch input method. However, you can also generate documents immediately using call transaction or direct input by means of the "Data transfer type" parameter. Both of these procedures lead to improvements in system performance when transferring large quantities of data (more than 10,000 transactions).

Object-Specific Settings

With call transaction or direct input, documents are posted immediately to the SAP System. As a result, you need to ensure that if for any reason the program is terminated, it can be restarted without inconsistencies occurring in the data.

For more information, see [Restart Mechanism for Transferring Document Data \[Page 29\]](#)

Constraints

Data transfer using direct input is not possible for the following postings:

- FB05 Post with clearing
- FBS1 Enter accrual/deferral documents
- FBV1 Park documents
- Post special G/L transactions

For more information about data transfer, see the program documentation for RFBIBL00. The program documentation for RBMVSHOW includes information on the use of direct input and call transaction.

Information for Transferring Accounting Documents

A. Object Profile

Object Name and Identification

Name of application object	Accounting documents
Name of business object	BKPF
DX workbench object number and subobject number	0100 0000
Data category	Transaction data
Number assignment	Internal or external
Number field in legacy system	BBKPF-XBLNR

Transactions

Create	FB01, FB05, FBB1, FBS1, FBV1
Change	FB02
Display	FB03

Reports/Programs

Reports for evaluating transferred data	RFBELS00
Deletion program for mass data	SAPF048

Tables/Databases

Relevant tables	BKPF, BSEG, COBL, BSEC, BSED, WITH-ITEM, BSET, BSIS, VBKPF, VBSEG
Logical databases	None

Customizing

Customizing activities that influence data transfer	None
---	------

Time and Sequence

Time of transfer	Accounting documents can be transferred to the SAP System at any time.
------------------	--

Information for Transferring Accounting Documents

Dependencies on other data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Company code • Posting key • Account master data • Document type • Currency • Account type
----------------------------	---

SAPNet - R/3 Frontend Notes

15788	Batch input and taxes
17481	RFBIBL00 and special G/L transactions
50891	RFBIBL00: Incomplete data transfer
52529	Editing options for batch input
71227	BMV0: Periodic jobs direct input

B. Batch Input (BI) / Direct Input (DI)

Transfer program (BI, DI, call transaction)	RFBIBL00
Constraints and special notes	Direct input is not possible for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post with clearing • FBS1 Enter accrual/deferral documents • FBV1 Park documents • Post special G/L transactions
User-Exits	None
Program for generating test data	None
Append structures	None
Z structures	ZBSEG, ZSELP
NODATA character	/
RESET character	SPACE

C. EDI Information

Message type	INVOIC
IDOC type	INVOIC01, INVOIC02
X12 transaction set	810
Edifact message type	INVOIC
Workflow in case of error	TS 0000 8056
Executable program	IDOC_INPUT_INVOIC_FI

Information for Transferring Accounting Documents

See also:

Documentation for program RFBIBL00.

[FI Accounting Documents: Data Transfer Workbench \[Page 11\]](#)

[Process Flow for Data Transfer of Accounting Documents \[Page 15\]](#)

[Structuring Rules for the Accounting Document Transfer File \[Page 17\]](#)

[Transferring Accounting Documents \[Page 22\]](#)

Process Flow for Data Transfer of Accounting Documents

Purpose

You can use the following process flow for transferring accounting documents automatically from a legacy system into the SAP System.

Prerequisites

You have decided to transfer accounting documents automatically into the SAP System.

Process Flow

When transferring accounting documents, the data from the legacy system is converted into a sequential data transfer file and then transferred to the SAP System using the RFBIBL00 transfer program. The data transfer file contains data in a particular SAP-compatible format and is a prerequisite for successful data transfer.

Accounting documents are transferred as follows:

1. [Identifying Relevant Fields \[Ext.\]](#)

To create a file in the correct format, we recommend that you create an empty data transfer file for test purposes. For more information, see [Creating the Data Transfer File \[Ext.\]](#)

Check the layout of the screens. If they do not correspond to your requirements, you can change them. Above all, you should find out which fields must be filled and transfer data for these fields.

Check whether all the keys you require are defined in the system, and define any missing keys. Check whether any keys need to be converted.

2. [Analyzing the Transfer Structure \[Ext.\]](#)

3. [Structuring a Sample Data Transfer File \[Ext.\]](#)

4. [Testing the Data Transfer Program \[Ext.\]](#)

5. [Analyzing the Legacy Data \[Ext.\]](#)

6. [Assigning Fields \[Ext.\]](#)

You can have the transfer program derive certain data that you require in the SAP System. If, for example, you have not specified terms of payment, the one defined in the master record is automatically used.

7. [Writing a Conversion Program \[Ext.\]](#)

8. [Preparing the Legacy System \[Ext.\]](#)

9. [Testing the Data Transfer \[Ext.\]](#)

As long as your company code is not productive, you can reset your test data at any time.

10. [Executing the Data Transfer \[Ext.\]](#)

Process Flow for Data Transfer of Accounting Documents

Result

The accounting documents are transferred to the SAP System.

Structuring Rules for the Accounting Document Transfer File

General Structuring Rules

The data to be transferred to the SAP system is prepared in a sequential file. A file may only contain data that can be processed with the same transfer program. The program creates batch input sessions from this file.

For every file, there are three types of structures:

- **Session header record**

This structure contains data that applies to a session that is to be created. Here you enter information such as a batch input session name, the client key, and a user name. By entering a lock date, you can set a latest date for the session to be processed by. A file can only contain data that is processed using the same program.

- **Header data**

These structures contain data that applies to one transaction only. Here you specify the data that you must enter on the initial screen when manually selecting the transaction. Among other items, this includes the transaction code and key fields, for example, *Account group, Company code key, Document type, Account number, or Document number.*

- **Subsequent data**

These structures contain data from the master records and the line items. This includes, for example, the line item amounts.

The different structures are indicated by record types. For subsequent data, you have to specify the structure name in addition to the record type.

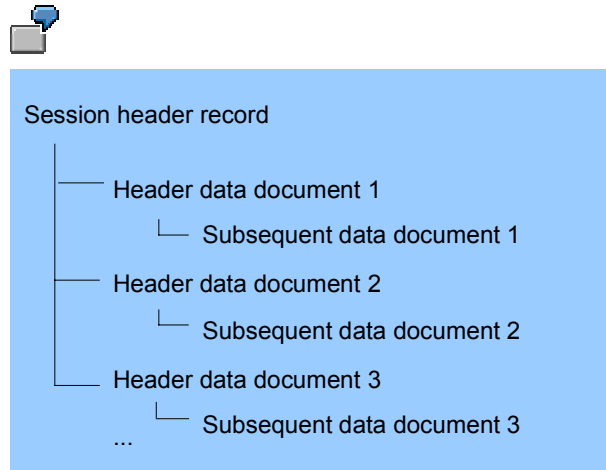
The structures used for batch input are defined in the Data Dictionary. You can view the individual structures using the Data Dictionary information system.

The following table provides an overview of the structures and record types available for accounting documents.

Structure name	Record type	Explanation
BGR00	0	Session header record
BBKPF	1	Header data
BBSEG	2	Document segment data (including one-time account data, COBL data)
BBTAX	2	Document taxes
BWITH	2	Document withholding tax data
BSELK	2	Selection header data (FB05 only)
BSELP	2	Selection items (FB05 only)

When transferring data you should always proceed as follows: First transfer a session header record, then the header data and subsequent data.

Structuring Rules for the Accounting Document Transfer File



In certain circumstances, special screens that differ from the standard screen sequence are called up. If you post to a one-time account or to an account with an alternative payee, the system displays a screen on which you can enter the address data. These particular screens are also called up during batch input. The prerequisite for this is that the data for these screens is transferred.

Field Contents and Formats

Data that you transfer to the SAP System from an external system must be compatible with the fields in the SAP System:

- The data must be in the formats required for the batch input programs, that is, character format or date format.
- External field contents must not be longer than the corresponding SAP System fields.

You should always transfer your data as you would enter it online. For example, decimal amounts are entered in Germany with a comma, but with a period in the USA.

The format for entering the date is also different in different countries. In Germany, for example, you would transfer a date in the format DDMMYYYY.

Check that the entries for the fields are correct online, since these formats can contain user-specific settings.

New fields

SAP can extend the structure data. This information is contained in the release information. If you do not enter data in the new fields using the program for retrieving data, they are automatically marked as empty fields.

The batch input log records the fact that the structure contains new fields. If you have data to transfer for the new fields, you should modify the program for retrieving your data.

Special Character NODATA

You must mark those fields for which you do not want to transfer a field value (for example because you do not use the field) with a special character. The system interprets this special character such that the current value of the field in the SAP System remains. The current value can be the initial value, a value entered specifically, or a default value determined by the system.



Structuring Rules for the Accounting Document Transfer File

When you post a document, the system defaults a terms of payment key and the corresponding terms of payment from the entry you made in the customer/vendor master record. If you transfer data for these fields in the batch input structure, the default values are overwritten. However, if you want to transfer the default values from the master record, you must enter the special character for these fields in the batch input structure.

The special character "/" is used in batch input programs. If you want to use a different special character, specify this character in the BGR00-NODATA field of the session prefix.

If you provide your internal structures with this special character when initializing, all you must do later is enter the field values that you want to transfer.

End of record indicator

A batch input structure always ends with the end of record indicator, the single character field *SENDE*. This field must be filled with the special character NODATA (/). Using this end of record indicator, the transfer program determines whether a shorter structure (fewer fields) from a previous R/3 Release is used in the sequential file.

Accounting Documents Legacy Data Transfer Date

You can carry out the postings:

- At the end of the month after you have reconciled the data in your legacy system
- After the balance sheet key date.

You use the last day of the posting period from your legacy system as the posting date for data transfer. After the transfer, you block this posting period in the SAP System.

Detailed Information per Structure

The following transactions are processed using the same batch input program RFBIBL00, and you can therefore transfer them together in one file under a session header record.

- FB01 Post document
- FB05 Post with clearing
- FBB1 Post foreign currency valuation
- FBS1 Enter accrual/deferral document
- FBV1 Park documents

With transaction FB01 (post document), a document header (BBKPF), and a BBSEG structure for each line item must be transferred for each document.

The BBSEG structure also contains the fields for the additional screens. The additional screens are only displayed when processing the session if batch input data was transferred for it.

The BBSEG structure also contains the fields for one-time account data and the data for the coding block. The screen for one-time account data is displayed if you want to post to a one-time account or if you want to specify an alternative payee in the document. The data for the coding block tends to be displayed on a separate screen in batch input.

You can enter the profitability analysis characteristics in the BBSEG structure. The RFBIBL00 program then automatically generates batch input for FB01 with account assignment to a profitability segment.

Structuring Rules for the Accounting Document Transfer File

For transaction FB05 (post with clearing), the selection header data (BSELK) and the selection items (BSELP) must be transferred in addition to the header record (BBKPF) and any line items (BBSEG).

Up to eighteen selection items can be transferred in a BSELP structure. You can transfer several sequential BSELP structures.

With the BSELP structure, you can also select a particular line item in the form

<Document No.><Fiscal year><Item No.>

You must enter ten characters for the document number and three for the line item, both with leading zeros.



You select the third item from document 0000222222 from fiscal year 1997 as follows:

BSELP-FELDN_1 = BELNR

BSELP-SLVON_1 = 00002222221997003

Extended withholding tax functions

The system only supports transactions FB01 (post document) and FBV1 (park document) for the extended withholding tax functions. Data transfer using direct input is not supported.

You have to transfer the withholding tax data for BWITH for each customer/vendor item. The withholding tax data must follow the BBSEG data. You must transfer a BWITH structure for each withholding tax type.

User-defined batch input structures

If you do not need certain fields in the standard batch input structures and do not want to have to enter the NODATA special character every time, you can define your own structures which only contain those fields that you actually use.

The following structures are possible:

- ZBSEG Record type 2 Document segment data
- ZSELP Record type 2 Selection items (FB05 only)

The customer-specific structures beginning with "Z" may only vary from the standard structures beginning with "B" in that some of the fields are not contained in them. However, you may not leave out the record type (STYPE) or table name (TBNAM) fields. The customer-specific structures must exist in the Repository and be active.



If you include fields in your customer-specific structure that do not exist in the standard structure, then the transfer program for batch input terminates when you run it.

You generate your own batch input structure by creating a new structure under the specified name and copying the fields you need from the reference structure. You then activate the structure.



Structuring Rules for the Accounting Document Transfer File

After creating or changing a batch input structure, you must run the RFBIBLG0 generation program and then check the RFBIBL00 main program for syntax errors.

To edit structures, choose *Tools* → *ABAP Workbench* → *Development* → *Dictionary*.

Transferring Accounting Documents

Transferring Accounting Documents

Use

You use this function to transfer accounting documents from an external system into Financial Accounting. There are two types of data transfer:

- Transfer of legacy data
- Transfer of current data

Prerequisites

Before transferring document data, you should check whether the accounts are managed on an open item basis.

Accounts not managed on an open item basis

For accounts that you have previously not managed on an open item basis, and which you intend to continue managing in the SAP System in this way, you should transfer the accumulated balances with one posting. Such accounts include **general ledger accounts**, and particularly **tax accounts**.



Tax accounts are posted to automatically. To ensure that this is so, mark the *Post automatically only* field in the master record of each account. This makes it impossible to post to these accounts manually. However, so that you can post to these accounts directly when transferring data, you should select this option only after you have transferred your data.

Accounts managed on an open item basis

For accounts that have been, or are managed in the SAP System on an open item basis, you must post the open items individually either manually or using batch input. This applies to:

- Customer and vendor accounts
- Reconciliation accounts, clearing accounts, and bank sub-accounts

Customer and vendor accounts in the SAP System are always managed on an open item basis. For these accounts, you must post each open item into the SAP System either using batch input or manually, since you need the documents for these incomplete business transactions in order to make the clearing entry.

Certain special G/L accounts are used in the SAP System. These include reconciliation accounts, clearing accounts, and bank sub-accounts.

Reconciliation accounts are used to post the business transactions that the system posts to sub-ledger accounts (customer and vendor accounts) directly in the general ledger. To enable the system to post to the correct reconciliation account, you enter the number of the reconciliation account in the customer or vendor master record. The reconciliation accounts are posted to automatically when you transfer the customer and vendor open items. You must therefore not transfer the balances from the reconciliation accounts if you have used these accounts in your previous system.

Transferring Accounting Documents

Clearing accounts and bank subaccounts should be managed on an open item basis. It is useful to be able to access the open items individually in such accounts. At the time of transfer, the balance of these accounts is generally zero. It is therefore not necessary to make any transfer postings for these accounts.

Activities

[Posting Documents \(Legacy Data Transfer\) \[Page 24\]](#)

[Posting and Clearing Documents \(Current Data Transfer\) \[Page 27\]](#)

Posting Documents (Legacy Data Transfer)

Posting Documents (Legacy Data Transfer)

Prerequisites

Before transferring legacy data from accounting documents, you should differentiate between accounts that are managed on an open item basis and those that are not.

Procedure

Select one of the following options for transferring document data:

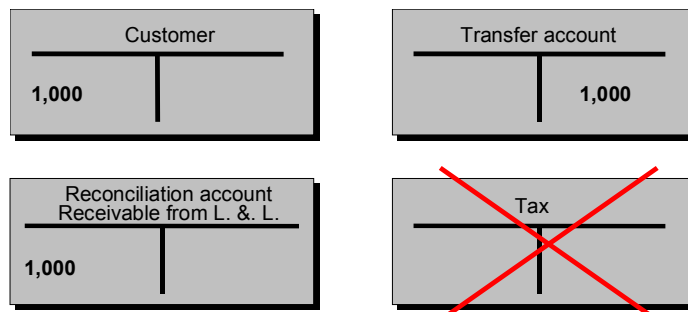
- You post the balances of the accounts that you do not manage on an open item basis to the corresponding accounts in the SAP System.
- For accounts managed on an open item basis, you must post the open items individually.

Create a transfer account for the offsetting entry. This account should not be tax-relevant, that is, the *Tax category* field must not be filled in the master record.

Tax is calculated automatically during posting and is posted to the tax accounts. This occurs with postings to G/L accounts where the *Tax category* field is filled in the master record. Since you transfer the tax postings with the balance of the tax accounts, no new tax posting may be made when posting the documents or when transferring the account balances.



Example of the transfer of a customer open item



When transferring a customer open item, you post to the customer account, and make the offsetting entry to the transfer account. The system posts to the reconciliation account for goods and services automatically. You will already have transferred the tax posting along with the balances of the tax accounts.

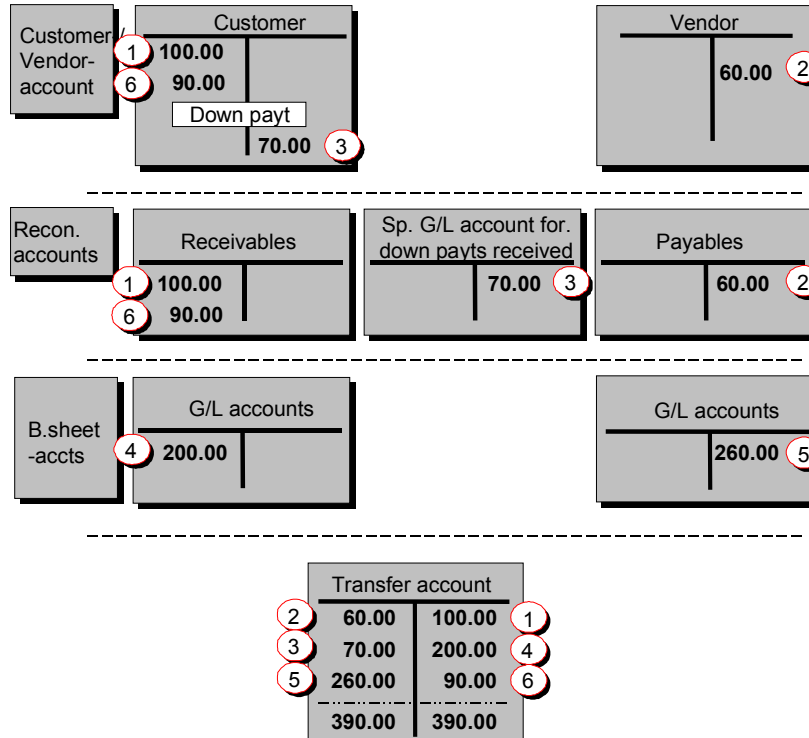
When you make a payment with cash discount, the system automatically makes a tax adjustment during the payment clearing. To do this, it determines the required tax code from the G/L account items or the customer or vendor item if only one tax code was used in the document.

The offsetting entry for the documents is made to the transfer account when transferring legacy data. This account is not tax-relevant; the line item does not contain a tax code. Therefore, you must enter the tax code in the customer or vendor item when you transfer the open items. When all the postings have been made (including the special G/L transactions), the transfer account must have a zero balance. After this, you should block this account for posting.




Posting Documents (Legacy Data Transfer)

Example of the transfer of customer and vendor open items using batch input



- ① Cust. invoice : Customer 100 DEM to transfer account 100 DEM
- ② Vend. invoice : Transfer account 60 DEM to vendor 60 DEM
- ③ Cust. down payt : Customer 70 DEM to transfer account 70 DEM
- ④ G/L acct bal. : G/L acct 200 DEM to transfer account 200 DEM
- ⑤ G/L acct bal. : Transfer acct 260 DEM to G/L acct 260 DEM
- ⑥ Cust. invoice : Customer 90 DEM to transfer acct 90 DEM

 You transfer the open items from the customer and vendor accounts using batch input. The system automatically posts to the reconciliation accounts for receivables and payables. You post your special G/L transactions (such as down payments) manually. You also post the balances from the G/L accounts manually. You make offsetting entries to the transfer account for all the postings. After transferring the data, the transfer account has a zero balance.

You must carry out the advance return for tax on sales/purchases for the period you have just closed in your legacy system. If you have used the tax posting method described above, the G/L account items from the documents that have been transferred do not contain any tax information. It is therefore not possible to carry out the advance return for tax on sales/purchases for the closed period in the SAP System.

The customer and vendor items contain terms of payment and a baseline date for payment (for purposes of calculating the due date). You can transfer the terms of payment from the customer or vendor master record either using batch input or manually. To do this, you must enter a terms of payment key in the customer's or vendor's master record.

Posting Documents (Legacy Data Transfer)



However, if you post your documents using batch input, you should always manually enter the baseline date for payment, that is specifically for each individual posting.

Posting and Clearing Documents (Current Data Transfer)

When current data is transferred, the documents are posted in the same way as they would be online. For the offsetting entry, you use the normal G/L accounts rather than the transfer account.

You normally store documents you have transferred using data transfer (such as documents from the invoicing system) separately from your other documents. It is therefore advisable to use an individual document type with a separate number range to transfer these documents. To do this, you specify a number range for the document type from which the document numbers are then selected. You can also transfer the document numbers from the legacy system into the reference field. The document numbers determine how the documents are filed. The document type also tells you whether a document originates from a non-SAP System.

For more information, see [Document Types \[Ext.\]](#)

Clearing entries that must be made as a result of incoming or outgoing payments can be carried out using batch input, provided the data was transferred with the same structure as used in the SAP System.

For the settings required for clearing open items, see [Clearing Open Items \[Ext.\]](#)

Using the Internal Posting Interface

Using the Internal Posting Interface

This topic is only for application programmers and consultants who have written their own reports or programs in the SAP System and have previously always used batch input to update data in the database.

Use

You can use the internal posting interface in Financial Accounting to generate postings using either batch input or call transaction.

Features

You no longer have to enter a program name or screen number when using this interface. Both of these are determined by the interface on the basis of the data that is being posted. This has the advantage that, if the data structures are changed, you do not need to modify your programs.

The posting interface is intended to be an aid in simplifying the batch input process. This is only required in exceptional cases where the standard functions are not sufficient.

You can use this interface via the function modules listed below:

Function module	Transaction
POSTING_INTERFACE_START	
POSTING_INTERFACE_DOCUMENT	FB01, FBS1, FB41, ABF1, FBB1, FBVB, FBV1, FBD5
POSTING_INTERFACE_CLEARING	FB05
POSTING_INTERFACE_END	
POSTING_INTERFACE_RESET_CLEAR	FBRA
POSTING_INTERFACE_REVERSE_DOC	FB08

The individual function modules are documented online in the SAP System.

Restart Mechanism for Transferring Document Data

With call transaction and direct input, documents are posted immediately to the SAP System. As a result, you need to ensure that if for any reason the program is terminated, it can be restarted without inconsistencies occurring in the data. This restart mechanism prevents documents from being posted twice if you have to restart a program.

If you choose call transaction or direct input, you should make sure that you use the restart mechanism. To do this, the following prerequisites must be met:

- The program must be started in the background, using the correct transaction.
- The input file must not contain any formal errors.

An example of a formal error is if the file to be imported contains transactions to be posted with clearing (FB05). To check whether your file has a formal error, select *Check file*.



You cannot use the restart procedure when there is a termination due to a formal error. In this case you must find out which documents had been posted at the time of termination and then reduce the size of the file accordingly.

To schedule and start a job that can be restarted, proceed as follows:

1. In Customizing for *Financial Accounting*, carry out the activity *Data Transfer Workbench* under *General Ledger Accounting* or *Financial Accounting Global Settings*.

The *Data Transfer Workbench* screen appears.

2. In the data transfer project tree, select the run definition for your project.
3. To create a job for background processing, select *Schedule run*.

For more information, see: [Scheduling Background Jobs \[Ext.\]](#)

4. Choose *Start run*. Confirm the *Start run* dialog box with *Continue*.

The *Manage Data Transfers (Direct Input)* screen appears.

5. Select *Program* → *Execute*.

The *Direct Input Management* screen appears.

6. Select a job and choose *Start new job*.

To see whether the job has been completed without errors, choose *Job log*. The system assigns status “C” for “Complete, executed with no logical errors” if the job was completed successfully. If logical errors occurred, for example because no data was entered for a required entry field, the status assigned will be “E” for “Complete, but logical errors have occurred”.

In the case of a defective transfer, the corresponding documents are not posted but written in a batch input session. The session name of the first BGR00 record is used here. After the error has been corrected, you can process the batch input session and thus complete the data transfer.

If a termination occurs as the documents are being imported, the system issues the message “Batch: Job terminated”. When you have corrected the problem, you can restart the job by choosing *Restart job*. The program then continues processing from the point at which it terminated.

For more information, see the program documentation for RBMVSHOW.

Restart Mechanism for Transferring Document Data

You can also use the direct input or call transaction functions without the restart mechanism for testing purposes. In this case, the input file cannot contain more than 20 transactions. A restart in case of program termination is then not possible.

For more information, see [Testing the Data Transfer \[Ext.\]](#)

Special Features of Special G/L Transactions

Definition

Down payments and bills of exchange are the most important special G/L transactions. When you post a special G/L transaction, the system does not post to the normal reconciliation accounts but instead automatically to alternative accounts, that is, special G/L accounts. Consequently, you do not transfer the balances of these accounts either. Instead, the system posts to the appropriate accounts automatically when the open items are transferred.

Down Payments

Down payments can be displayed gross (including tax) or net (without tax) in the customer or vendor accounts. When posting with gross display, you must note certain special features of data transfer.

With gross display, the down payment amount is posted including tax to the customer or vendor account. Tax on sales/purchases is posted to the tax account and also to a tax clearing account (see figures **Posting A Down Payment (Gross Display)** and **Posting A Down Payment Using Batch Input (Gross Display)**).

When you transfer down payments, you enter the tax code in the customer or vendor item. For the automatic tax postings, you enter the transfer account number (instead of the output tax account number) together with the clearing account number in the system.

For more information on posting taxes and defining tax accounts for automatic postings, see: [Taxes \[Ext.\]](#)

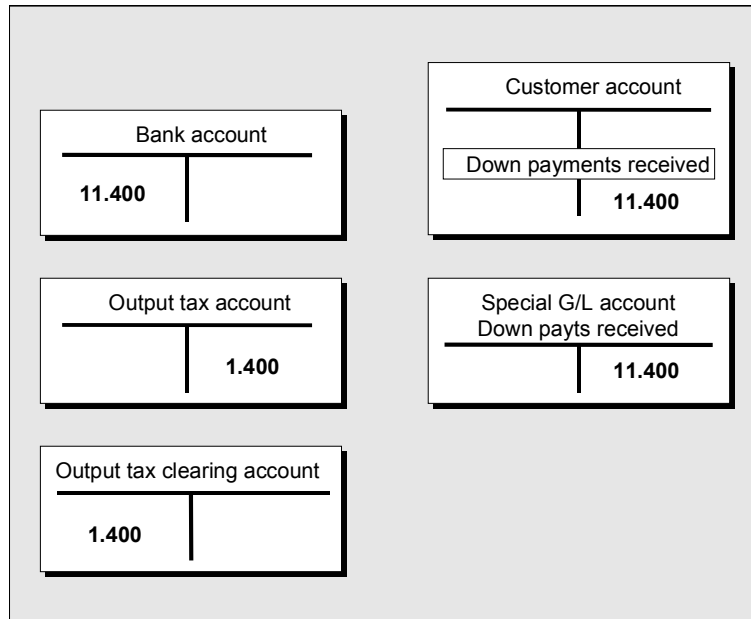
Bills of Exchange

When transferring bills of exchange, you should remember not to post discount charges, bill of exchange tax, and tax on sales/purchases again, because you are transferring the balances of these accounts.

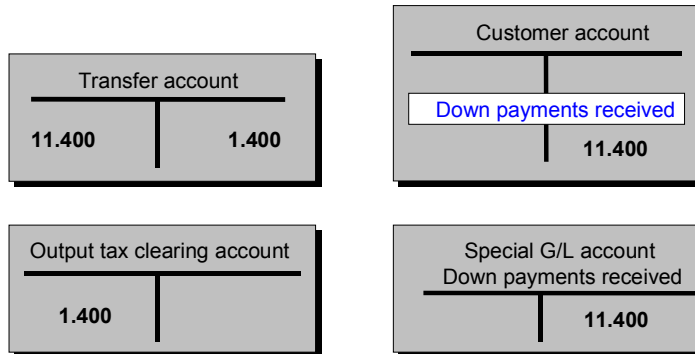


Posting A Down Payment (Gross Display)

Special Features of Special G/L Transactions



Posting A Down Payment Using Batch Input (Gross Display)



Information for Transferring G/L Account Master Data

A. Object Profile

Object Name and Identification

Name of application object	G/L account master record
Name of business object	BUS3006
DX workbench object number and subobject number	10 / 2
Change document object	SACH
Long text object	None
Data category	Master data
Number assignment	External
Number field in legacy system	SKB1-ALTKT

Transactions

Create	FS01
Change	FS02
Block/unblock	FS05
Set/reset deletion flag	FS06

Reports/Programs

Reports for evaluating transferred data	None
Deletion program for master data	SAPF019

Tables/Databases

Relevant tables	SKA1, SKB1, SKAT
Table space	PSAPSTABD (data) PSAPSTABI (index)
Logical databases	SDF

Information for Transferring G/L Account Master Data

Customizing

<p>Customizing activities that influence data transfer</p>	<p><i>General Ledger Accounting → G/L Accounts → Master Data → Preparations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise Chart of Accounts (OB13) • Assign Company Code to Chart of Accounts (OB62) • Define Account Group (OBD4) • Define Retained Earnings Account (OB53)
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Time and Sequence

<p>Time of transfer</p>	<p>G/L account master data can be transferred to the SAP System at any time.</p>
<p>Dependencies on other data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Company code • Chart of accounts • Account group

B. Batch Input (BI)

<p>BI transfer program</p>	<p>RFBISA00</p>
<p>Constraints and special notes</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>User-Exits</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>Program for generating test data</p>	<p>RFBISA50</p>
<p>Append structures</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>Z structures</p>	<p>ZSKX</p>
<p>NODATA character</p>	<p>/</p>
<p>RESET character</p>	<p>SPACE</p>

See also:

Documentation for program RFBISA00.

[Transferring G/L account master data \[Page 35\]](#)

Transferring G/L Account Master Data

Use

You can transfer G/L account data by processing the data using a normal spreadsheet and then reloading it into the system.

There are also other ways of changing the G/L account master data to the required SAP format. The following procedure is however recommended to simplify the conversion of data in the SAP System.



If you want to work with your own batch input structure, create a new structure under the predefined name ZSKX. From the SAP Easy Access screen, select *Tools* → *ABAP Workbench* → *Development* → *ABAP Dictionary*. Copy the fields you require in your structure from the reference structure BSKX. Your structure should contain the fields *STYPE* and *TBNAM* in first and second place. You also require the *Transaction code* (TCODE), *G/L account number* (SAKNR), and *Company code* (BUKRS) fields. You can decide the position of these fields in the structure yourself. All other fields from the standard structures beginning with “B” can be used at any position in the user-defined structures or can also be omitted.

Prerequisites

You have created a target company code in the SAP System into which you are reloading data. To do this, select the following activity in Customizing for the Enterprise Structure: *Definition* → *Financial Accounting* → [Define, Copy, Delete, Check Company Code \[Ext.\]](#)

Assign the following to this company code:

- A chart of accounts that does not contain any G/L accounts
- The field status variant of the reference company code

To do this, choose the following activities in Customizing for *Financial Accounting: General Ledger Accounting* → *G/L Accounts* → *Master Records* → *Preparations* → [Edit Chart of Accounts List \[Ext.\]](#) and [Assign Company Code to Chart of Accounts \[Ext.\]](#); *Financial Accounting Global Settings* → *Document* → *Line Item* → *Controls* → [Assign Company Code to Field Status Variants \[Ext.\]](#)

Copy the account groups from your reference chart of accounts into the empty chart of accounts that does not contain any G/L accounts. To do this, select the following activity in Customizing for *Financial Accounting: General Ledger Accounting* → *G/L Accounts* → *Master Data* → *Preparations* → [Define Account Group \[Ext.\]](#) Select the relevant entries and choose *Copy as*. You then only have to enter the name of the empty chart of accounts.

Define a retained earnings account for the new chart of accounts. The P&L statement account type must be the same as for the reference chart of accounts. To do this, select the following activity in Customizing for *Financial Accounting: General Ledger Accounting* → *G/L Accounts* → *Master Records* → *Preparations* → [Define Retained Earnings Account \[Ext.\]](#)

Transferring G/L Account Master Data

Procedure

1. In Customizing for *Financial Accounting*, carry out the activity *Data Transfer Workbench* under *General Ledger Accounting*.

Extracting G/L Account Data from the SAP System

2. On the initial screen of the data transfer workbench, choose *Goto* → *Analyze files and data structures*.

3. Enter data as required.

Object type: BUS3006 G/L account

Program type: BINP

Program/method: RFBISA00

File type: P

File name: As required

4. Select *Create file with data*.

The *Extract G/L account master data in file* screen appears.

5. Enter the following data on the selection screen:

- General ledger account

Enter several selected G/L accounts in a company code (for example, one balance sheet account, one tax account).

If you want to select all G/L accounts for a company code, enter only the corresponding company code and leave the *General ledger account* field blank.

- Company code

Enter the company code from which you want to take the data.

- Target company code

The target company code into which data is entered when you reload the data into the SAP System.

- File name

Enter the previously selected file names.

6. Select *Program* → *Execute*. The program writes the data into the application server's file system.

Creating a spreadsheet file

7. To copy the file from the application server to the presentation server, go back to the *Data Transfer - Tools* screen and select *Copy file*.

The *Copy file* dialog box appears.

8. Under *Source*, select *Application server*, and under *Target*, select *Presentation server* and enter the name of the target file. The name of the target file must have the extension "txt". Under *Copy with/without conversion*, select *Conversion of fixed length -> delimited tab*.

Processing a file with spreadsheets

Transferring G/L Account Master Data

9. Import the file using a spreadsheet program and set the columns to the data format *Text*.
10. Edit the file using the spreadsheet. You can enter your data manually or copy it from another spreadsheet file.
11. When you have finished editing the file, save it with the extension "txt".

Creating a File in SAP Format

12. To copy the file from the presentation server to the application server, select *Copy file*.
13. In the dialog box, under *Source*, select *Presentation server* and enter the name of the file to be copied. Under *Target*, select *Application server*, and under *Copy with/without conversion*, select *Conversion of Delimited tab → fixed length*.

Reloading the File into the SAP-System

14. To reload the file into the SAP System, go back to the initial *Data Transfer Workbench* screen.
15. Create a data transfer project with a subproject, run definition, and tasks for the batch input program for G/L account master data.
16. Choose *Start run*.
The program creates a batch input session.
17. Choose *System → Services → Batch-Input → Sessions → Process*.

Result

The G/L account master data is transferred to the SAP System.

Information for Transferring Business Partner Master Data

Information for Transferring Business Partner Master Data

A. Object Profile

Object Name and Identification

Name of application object	Business partner master record
Name of business object	KNA1 (customer master record) LFA1 (vendor master record)
DX workbench object number and subobject number	0050 0000, 0040 0000
Change document object	DEBI, KRED
Long text object	None
Data category	Master data
Number assignment	Internal or external
Number field in legacy system	KNB1-ALTKN, LFB1-ALTKN

Transactions

Create	XD01 (customer), XK01 (vendor)
Change	XD02 (customer), XK02 (vendor)
Block/unblock	XD05 (customer), XK05 (vendor)
Set/reset deletion flag	XD06 (customer), XK06 (vendor)
Define credit limit	FD32 (customer only)

Reports/Programs

Reports for evaluating transferred data	None
Deletion program for master data	SAPF019

Tables/Databases

Relevant tables	Customer: KNA1, KNBK, KNVA, WRF12, WRF4, KNEX, KNVK, KNB1, KNB5, KNKA, KNKK, KNVV, KNVD, KNVI, KNVL, KNVP, KNZA, KNBW, KNAT Vendor: LFA1, LFB1, LFB1, LFB5, LFBK, LFBW, LFEI, LFLR, LFM1, LFM2, LFZA, WYT1, WYT3, LFAT
Table space	PSAPSTABD (data) PSAPSTABI (index)

Information for Transferring Business Partner Master Data

Customizing

<p>Customizing activities that influence data transfer</p>	<p><i>Financial Accounting</i> → <i>Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable</i> → <i>Customer/Vendor Accounts</i> → <i>Master Records</i></p> <p>Preparations for Creating Customer/Vendor Master Records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define Account Group with Screen Layout (Customers: OBD2/Vendors: OBD3) • Define Screen Layout Per Company Code (Customers: OB21/Vendors: OB24) • Define Screen Layout per Activity (Customers: OB26/Vendors: OB23) <p>Preparations for Changing Customer/Vendor Master Records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define Field Groups for Customer/Vendor Master Records (Customers: OB30/Vendors: OBAU) <p><i>Logistics - General</i> → <i>Business Partner</i> → <i>Customer/Vendor</i> → <i>Control</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define Account Groups and Field Selection (Customers: OVT0/Vendors: OMSG) • Define Transaction-Dependent Screen Layout (Customers: OB20/Vendors: OMSX) • Define Screen Layout Specific to Purchasing Organization (Vendors: OMFK) • Define and Assign Field Authorization Groups (Customers: Link to FI Customizing)
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Time and Sequence

<p>Time of transfer</p>	<p>Business partner master records can be transferred to the SAP System at any time.</p>
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Information for Transferring Business Partner Master Data

Dependencies on other data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Company code <p>Customer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sales organization • Distribution channel • Division <p>Vendor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchasing organization • Plant
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SAPNet - R/3 Frontend Notes

131862	Performance improvement
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B. Batch Input (BI)

BI transfer program	RFBIDE00 (customer) RFBIKR00 (vendor)
Constraints and special notes	None
User-Exits	None
Program for generating test data	None
Append structures	None
Z structures	None
NODATA character	/
RESET character	SPACE

See also:

Documentation for programs RFBIDE00 for customers, and RFBIKR00 for vendors.

[Process Flow for Data Transfer of Business Partner Master Data \[Page 41\]](#)

[Structuring Rules for the Business Partner Master Data Transfer File \[Page 43\]](#)

[Examples for Transferring a Vendor Master Record \[Page 52\]](#)

Logistics: [Business Partner Master Data \[Ext.\]](#)

Process Flow for Data Transfer of Business Partner Master Data

Purpose

You can use the following process flow for transferring business partner master data automatically from a legacy system into the SAP System.

Process Flow

When transferring business partner master data, the data from the legacy system is converted into a sequential data transfer file and then transferred to the SAP System using the RFBIDE00 or RFBIKR00 transfer programs. The data transfer file contains data in a particular SAP-compatible format and is a prerequisite for successful data transfer.

Business partner master data is transferred as follows:

1. [Identifying Relevant Fields \[Ext.\]](#)

To create a file in the correct format, we recommend that you create an empty data transfer file for test purposes. For more information, see [Creating the Data Transfer File \[Ext.\]](#)

To enter the data you require for your company when business partner master records are created, you can define fields as required fields. This is done using the account group, which you must specify when you create a master record.

The following fields are required fields for the standard account groups:

- Name and city of the customer or vendor
- Search term
 - This is used when searching for a master record via matchcodes.
- Country
 - The system determines the check rules for entering the postal code depending on the country you enter here. You should therefore ensure that all the country keys that you require are defined in the system.
- Reconciliation account

You should create your reconciliation accounts before creating the master records.

You can enter as many banks as you require in a business partner master record. Bank master data, such as the bank address, is stored separately. If you create or change a business partner master record that contains bank details, the system checks whether master data exists for this bank. During the batch input, you can transfer bank master data along with the business partner master data. The bank master data is created automatically when you process the session.

Check the field status settings. If they do not correspond to your requirements, you can change them. Above all, you should find out which fields must be filled and transfer data for these fields.

Check whether all the keys you require are defined in the system, and define any missing keys. Check whether any keys need to be converted.

Process Flow for Data Transfer of Business Partner Master Data

2. [Analyzing the Transfer Structure \[Ext.\]](#)
3. [Structuring a Sample Data Transfer File \[Ext.\]](#)
4. [Testing the Data Transfer Program \[Ext.\]](#)
5. [Analyzing the Legacy Data \[Ext.\]](#)
6. [Assigning Fields \[Ext.\]](#)

You can have the transfer program derive certain data that you require in the SAP System.

7. [Writing a Conversion Program \[Ext.\]](#)
8. [Preparing the Legacy System \[Ext.\]](#)
9. [Testing the Data Transfer \[Ext.\]](#)

As long as your company code is not productive, you can reset your test data at any time.

10. [Executing the Data Transfer \[Ext.\]](#)

Result

The business partner master data is transferred to the SAP System.



See also: [Examples for Transferring a Vendor Master Record \[Page 52\]](#)

Structuring Rules for the Business Partner Master Data Transfer File

General Structuring Rules

The data to be transferred to the SAP system is prepared in a sequential file. A file may only contain data that can be processed with the same transfer program. This means that a file may not contain data for different master records, for example, customers and vendors, since there are separate transfer programs for these records. The program creates batch input sessions from this file.

For every file, there are three types of structures:

- **Session header record**

This structure contains data that applies to a session that is to be created. Here you enter information such as a batch input session name, the client key, and a user name. By entering a lock date, you can set a latest date for the session to be processed by.

- **Header data**

These structures contain data that applies to one transaction only. Here you specify the data that you must enter on the initial screen when manually selecting the transaction. Among other items, this includes the transaction code and key fields, for example, *Account group, Company code key, Account number, Purchasing organization, or Division.*

- **Subsequent data**

These structures contain data from the master records. This includes, for example, the address data for your customers/vendors, the company code data, or the sales area data.

The different structures are indicated by record types. For subsequent data, you have to specify the structure name in addition to the record type.

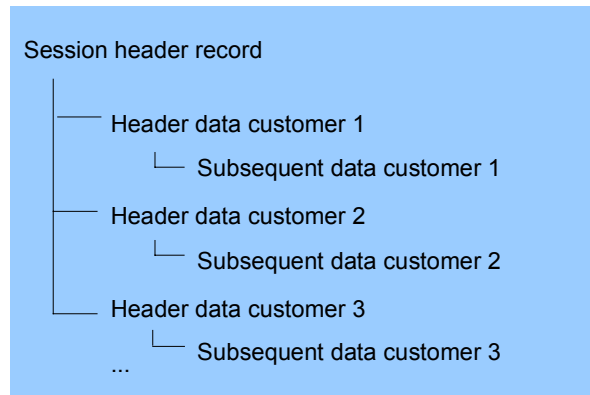
The structures used for batch input are defined in the Data Dictionary. You can view the individual structures using the Data Dictionary information system.

When transferring master records, you should always proceed as follows: First transfer a session header record, then the header data and subsequent data.

For additional master records, you can add additional header data and subsequent data to the file.



Structuring Rules for the Business Partner Master Data Transfer File



In certain circumstances, special screens that differ from the standard screen sequence are called up. This is the case, for example, if the bank master data for a set of bank details has not been created. The system then branches to the screen for creating the bank master data. These particular screens are also called up during batch input. A prerequisite for correct processing of batch input sessions is that data is also transferred for these screens.

Field Contents and Formats

Data that you transfer to the SAP System from an external system must be compatible with the fields in the SAP System:

- The data must be in the formats required for the batch input programs, that is, character format or date format.
- External field contents must not be longer than the corresponding SAP System fields.

You should always transfer your data as you would enter it online. For example, decimal amounts are entered in Germany with a comma, but with a period in the USA.

The format for entering the date is also different in different countries. In Germany, for example, you would transfer a date in the format DDMMYYYY.

Check that the entries for the fields are correct online, since these formats can contain user-specific settings.

New fields

SAP can extend the structure data. This information is contained in the release information. If you do not enter data in the new fields using the program for retrieving data, they are automatically marked as empty fields.

The batch input log records the fact that the structure contains new fields. If you have data to transfer for the new fields, you should modify the program for retrieving your data.

Special Character NODATA

You must mark those fields for which you do not want to transfer a field value (for example because you do not use the field) with a special character. The system interprets this special character such that the current value of the field in the SAP System remains. The current value can be the initial value, a value entered specifically, or a default value determined by the system.

The special character "/" is used in batch input programs. If you want to use a different special character, specify this character in the BGR00-NODATA field of the session prefix.



Structuring Rules for the Business Partner Master Data Transfer File

If possible, define your program such that when you start the structures to be transferred, all fields are filled with this special character. In a structure that is prepared in this way, you subsequently only have to enter a value in the field that is to be transferred to the SAP System.

End of record indicator

A batch input structure (for example KNA1) always ends with the end of record indicator, a single character field, SENDE, that must contain the NODATA special character (/). Using this end of record indicator, the transfer program determines whether a shorter structure (fewer fields) from a previous R/3 Release is used in the sequential file.

Number assignment

In the R/3 System, you can retain the old numbers of your customers and vendors or you can create master records under new numbers assigned by the system.

If you create a master record under a new number in the system, you should store the assignment of the old numbers to the new numbers in a directory.

If you want to retain the old numbers, you must enter these numbers when you transfer the master records. Choose an account group with external number assignment. The accompanying number range must have an appropriate number interval. After the data has been transferred, you can change the number assignment and select internal assignment. To do this, you assign a new number range to the account group.

However, it is only advisable to transfer old numbers if your legacy data is complete and up-to-date.

Additional address fields

There are additional address fields available due to linking the customer and vendor master and the respective contact persons to central address management. This additional address information is stored in central address management's own tables rather than being kept in the actual master tables (KNA1 for the customer master, LFA1 for the vendor master, KNVK for the contact persons).

A separate transfer run via the ALE interface is needed to transfer this additional address information. This run should be carried out before the transfer run for master data.

If you use number ranges with internal number assignment when creating new customer and vendor masters, the number which is used to identify the master object in the system must be determined beforehand due to address information and master data being transferred separately.

You can determine the numbers using the following BAPIs:

- BAPI_VENDOR_GETINTNUMBER (for the vendor master)
- BAPI_CUSTOMER_GETINTNUMBER (for the customer master)
- BAPI_PARTNEREMPLOYEE_GETINTNUM (for the contact persons)

Master data fields for which there is a counterpart in central address management (such as name, street, or telephone number) continue to be filled in the actual master tables. The formatting for these fields within central address management is different from the original formatting of the fields without the link to central address management. We therefore recommend that you only transfer the data for such fields when transferring central address management address information.

Structuring Rules for the Business Partner Master Data Transfer File**Detailed Information per Structure**

The system always supports the central transactions for master data. This means you can maintain the general data area, the company-code-dependent area, and the sales area dependent area of the master records using batch input. If you wish to create a certain area only, you only need to transfer the data belonging to this area. In vendor master records, you can also create and change the Materials Management data area by batch input.



Structures in which only the control fields, such as record type or structure, are filled, should not be transferred since in some cases, problems may occur with the transfer.

[Customer Master Data Structures \[Page 47\]](#)

[Vendor Master Data Structures \[Page 50\]](#)

Customer Master Data Structures

The following transactions are processed using the same batch input program, RFBIDE00, and you therefore transfer them together in one file under a session header record:

- XD01 Create customer master data
- XD02 Change customer master data
- XD05 Block/unblock customer master data
- XD06 Set/reset deletion flag in customer master record
- FD32 Define credit limit

With the create and change transactions, transferred block fields or deletion flags are also processed. The system then goes to the additional screens provided for this.

The following table provides an overview of the structures and record types for customer master data.

Structure name	Record type	Explanation
BGR00	0	Session header record
BKN00	1	Header data for customers
BKNA1	2	General data for customers
BKNB1	2	Company code data
BKNB5	2	Dunning data
BKNBK	2	Bank details, including new bank master data
BKNBW	2	Withholding tax
BKNEX	2	Foreign trade
BKNKA	2	Central credit limit
BKNKK	2	Control area credit limit
BKNVA	2	Unloading points
BWRF12	2	Receiving points
BWRF4	2	Departments
BKNVD	2	Messages
BKNVI	2	Taxes
BKNVK	2	Contact persons
BKNVL	2	Licenses
BKNVP	2	Partner functions
BKNVV	2	Sales area data
BKNZA	2	Alternative payers
BKNBW	2	Withholding tax

Customer Master Data Structures

BIADDR2	2	Consumer's address
BKNAT	2	Tax categories (South America)

The structure BKNBK must be transferred for each set of bank details to be processed.

If you want to delete existing bank details, you must select the field *BKNBK-XDELE*.

If the bank master data for a set of bank details is new, then you can also transfer the data for this bank into the BKNBK structure. The new bank master data is then created when you process the session.

In the bank detail tables KNBK, you can only change the *BANKS* (bank country key), *BANKL* (bank key), and *BANKN* (bank account number) key fields by creating the new bank details and deleting the old ones.

To process unloading points, receiving points, departments, contact persons, taxes, licenses, messages, partner functions, and sales area data, the corresponding BKNVA, BWRF12, BWRF4, BKNVI, BKNVL, BKNVD, BKNVP, and BKNVV structures must be transferred. If you want to delete a record, you must select the XDELE field in the appropriate structure.

With **unloading points**, you should note that either a goods receiving hours ID (BKNVA-WANID) or goods receiving hours (BKNVA-MOAB1, BKNVA-MOAB2, and so on) can be transferred.

For **contact persons**, you do not have to enter a partner number (internal number assignment).



If however you do enter a number, this number may not have already been assigned to a different customer otherwise the program will terminate.

You can transfer the **alternative payers** to structure BKNZA as either company code-specific or cross-company code. If you enter either SPACE or the NODATA character in the field *BKNZA-BUKRS*, an alternative payer is defined as cross-company code. If you select the field *BKNZA-XDELE*, the alternative payer is deleted.

With **taxes**, only permitted records may be transferred, that is BKNVI-ALAND must be the country of the sales organization or of one of the plants belonging to it, and BKNVI-TATYP must be assigned to this country via table TSTL. Both of these fields must be transferred. You should also make sure that the BKNVI-TAXKD tax indicator is permitted for the tax category (table TSKD).

When transferring tax data using batch input, you should ensure that the data is always transferred on step loop screen 1350 of the SAPMF02D module pool. This is also the case if there is only one relevant tax rate (country/tax category/tax indicator). In dialog mode, screen 1350 would not apply and you would enter the tax indicator on screen 0320 (billing documents).



If you use batch input however, tax data may never be transferred on screen 0320 as otherwise this would lead to a program termination.

Screen 1350 must be directly after screen 0320 in the process flow and must transfer the complete data records (KNVI-ALAND, KNVI-TATYP, and KNVI-TAXKD). You should consider the tax determination and especially the contents of table KNVI before structuring the batch input process flow in dialog mode.

With **licenses** as with taxes, you should check that country and tax category are permitted (BKNVL-ALAND, BKNVL-TATYP).

Customer Master Data Structures

To process **withholding tax**, you must transfer structure BKNBW for each withholding tax category to be processed. To delete an existing withholding tax category, select the field *BKNBW-XDELE*.

Consumer's Address Fields

Since the consumer, as a private individual, has a private address rather than a company address, the address fields cannot be filled using the customer master table (KNA1). Instead, structure BIADDR2 provides the information required for the consumer's address fields. An address is automatically created in central address management when you run the batch input session. The customer's personal data (sex, date of birth, marital status) do not belong to the address structure and can be entered in structure BKNVK as follows:

- Sex: Field *BKNVK-PARGE*
- Date of birth: Field *BKNVK-GBDAT*
- Marital status: Field *BKNVK-FAMST*

Enter the NODATA special character in the rest of the fields for structure BKNVK.

Vendor Master Data Structures

Vendor Master Data Structures

The following transactions are processed using the same batch input program, RFBIDE00, and you therefore transfer them together in one file under a session header record:

- XK01 Create vendor master data
- XK02 Change vendor master data
- XK05 Block/unblock vendor master data
- XK06 Set/reset deletion flag in the vendor master record

With the create and change transactions, transferred block fields or deletion flags are also processed. The system then goes to the additional screens provided for this.

The following table provides an overview of the structures and record types available for vendor master data.

Structure name	Record type	Explanation
BGR00	0	Session header record
BLF00	1	Header data for vendors
BLFA1	2	General data for vendors
BLFB1	2	Company code data
BLFB5	2	Dunning data
BLFBK	2	Bank details, including bank master data
BLFB1	2	Withholding tax data (classic withholding tax)
BLFBW	2	Withholding tax data (extended withholding tax)
BLFEI	2	Customs tariff preferences
BLFLR	2	Supply regions
BLFM1	2	Purchasing data (purchasing organization)
BLFM2	2	Purchasing data (alternative data retention level)
BLFZA	2	Alternative payees
BWYT1	2	Vendor sub-range
BWYT3	2	Partner functions
BLFAT	2	Tax categories (South America)

The structure BLFBK must be transferred for each set of bank details to be processed.

If you want to delete existing bank details, you must select the field *BLFBK-XDELE*.

If the bank master data for a set of bank details is new, then you can also transfer the data for this bank into the BLFBK structure. The new bank master data is then created when you process the session.

Vendor Master Data Structures

In the bank detail tables LFBK, you can only change the *BANKS* (bank country key), *BANKL* (bank key), and *BANKN* (bank account number) key fields by creating the new bank details and deleting the old ones.

To process vendor sub-ranges, partner functions, supply regions, purchasing data, or customs tariff preferences, the corresponding BWYT1, BWYT3, BLFR, BLFM1 or BLFM2, and BLFEI structures must be transferred. If you want to delete a record, you must select the *XDELE* field in the appropriate structure. If you select the *BWYT3-XDEKO* field, you delete all the **partner functions** for a data retention level.

For vendor master data, you have two options for processing **withholding tax**. Transfer:

- Structure BLFB1 for classic withholding tax
- Structure BLFBW for extended withholding tax

If you want to delete an existing **withholding tax type**, select either field *BLFB1-XDELE* or *BLFBW-XDELE*, depending on the category of withholding tax.

You can transfer the **alternative payees** to structure BLFZA as either company code-specific or cross-company code. If you enter either SPACE or the NODATA character in the field *BLFZA-BUKRS*, an alternative payee is defined as cross-company code. If you select the field *BLFZA-XDELE*, the alternative payee is deleted.

For Retail Users:

For **contact persons**, you do not have to enter a partner number (internal number assignment). If however you do enter a number, this number may not have already been assigned to a different contact partner otherwise the program will terminate. If you select the field *BKNVK-XDELE*, the contact person is deleted.



See also: [Examples for Transferring a Vendor Master Record \[Page 52\]](#)

Examples for Transferring a Vendor Master Record

Examples for Transferring a Vendor Master Record

Initialization and Marking of Empty Fields when Transferring a Vendor Master Record

Structure for header data

Rec. type	Transaction code	Acct asst	Company code	Purch. org.	Account group
-----------	------------------	-----------	--------------	-------------	---------------

Ext. system

1 Initialize internal transfer structure

/	/	/	/	/	/
---	---	---	---	---	---

Enter explicit field values

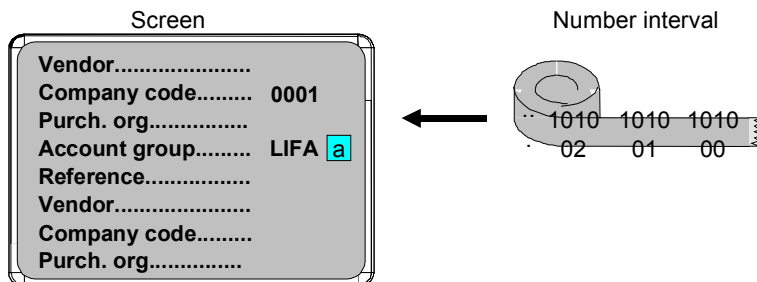
1	XK01	/	0001	/	LIFA
---	------	---	------	---	------

SAP System

2 Batch input program: Create a session

Program name	Screen	Start	Field name	Value
SAPMF02K	0100	X	RF02K-LIFNR	
			RF02K-BUKRS	0001
			RF02K-EKORG	
			RF02K-KTOKK	LIFA

3 Process session: Create master record



(1): Initialize your internal transfer structure with the special character. To do so, you can enter the special character at the beginning of the field, or fill the entire field with special characters. Then fill your internal structure with the specific field values, for example record type 1 and transaction code XK01.

Examples for Transferring a Vendor Master Record

(2): When creating the session, the batch input program determines the program, the initial screen, and the field names using the transaction code. The field values you entered manually are transferred.

(3): When the session is processed, the values you entered manually are inserted into the screens. Those fields in which you made no entry either remain blank, are filled with default values, or values are entered automatically by the system.

Using the account group LIFA (see the above figure, (a)), the system can automatically determine the number of the master record when it is saved.

Transferring a Vendor Master Record Using Batch Input:

Session header record (structure name : BGR00)

Rec.type	Hold indic.	User-ID	Block date	Sp. character	Client	Session name
0		BATCH			001	Session-1

1

Header data (structure name : BLF00)

Rec.type	Transaction code	Acct no.	Company code	Purch. org.	Account group
1	XK01	/	0001	/	LIFA

2

General data (structure name : BLFA1)

Rec.type	Table name	Title	Name 1	Name 2	Name 3	Name 4	Sort field	Str. & house no	...
2	BLFA1	Co.	Dr.Miles & Son	/	/	/	Miles	Beech Ave.99	...

3

Company code data (Structure name : BLFB1)

Rec.type	Table name	Rec. account	Sort key	Head office account no.	...
2	BLFB1	160000	003	/	...

Dunning data (structure name : BLFB5)

Rec.type	Table name	Dunning proced.	Dunn. block	...
2	BLFB5	AAAA	/	...

(1) Session header record

In the session header record, transfer the user ID **BATCH** , record type 0, the batch input session name **session-1**, and the client key 001.

(2) Header data

For the header data, transfer record type 1, and the transaction code **XK01** for creating a vendor master record. In the next field for the account number leave the special character for NODATA since the SAP System should assign the number automatically.

However, you must specify an account group (in this example **LIFA**). The system uses this to determine the number range for the number assignment and the specifications for the screens. Since you also want to create company code-dependent data, specify the key for the company code (in this example 0001).

Examples for Transferring a Vendor Master Record**(3) Subsequent data**

Next, transfer the data for your business partner by specifying the record type 2 and the corresponding structure. When you are creating a master record, you must transfer the structures for which you have field values. You can omit all other structures for the data transfer.

Fields for which you are not transferring a value must contain the special character for NODATA.

Enter the form of address for the vendor and the name of the company in the appropriate fields. You do not need the extra fields for the name of the company (and therefore leave the fields *Name 2*, *Name 3*, and *Name 4* blank). You also transfer an entry for the sort field, street, house number, and so on. You do not transfer the bank details since you want to enter these manually later in Financial Accounting. Then transfer the company code data and dunning data. Do not transfer purchasing data since the purchasing department will want to enter data for this area manually.

Transferring Bank Master Data

Use

You can transfer bank master data from an external system into the SAP System.

Features

The SAP System offers the following options for transferring bank master data:

- You can create bank master data at the same time as you create customer or vendor master records. To do this, you transfer the bank details and the bank master data when the data is transferred.

For more information, see [Structuring Rules for the Business Partner Master Data Transfer File \[Page 43\]](#)

- You can create bank master data in the system beforehand. You then transfer the bank details when you create customer or vendor master data.

For more information, see [Creating Customer Master Records \[Ext.\]](#) and [Creating Vendor Master Records: Overview \[Ext.\]](#)

- You do not transfer the bank details with the customer or vendor master data; you have to enter this manually. This is necessary, for example, if you transfer your master data from an invoicing system where the bank details have not been kept up-to-date.
- You can also transfer bank master data into your system using the country-specific SAP data transfer programs specially designed for this. A prerequisite for this is that you have the master data in a certain format on a tape or diskette.

This is not a workbench data transfer.

For more information, see [Transferring Bank Directories \[Page 56\]](#) and [Bank Directory \[Ext.\]](#) in the Implementation Guide for Cross-Application Components.

Transferring Bank Directories

Transferring Bank Directories

A. Object Profile

Object Name and Identification

Name of application object	Bank directory
Name of business object	BUS1011 BANK
Data category	Master data
Number assignment	Internal or external

Transactions

Create	F101
Change	F102
Display	F103
Set deletion flag	F106
Archive	SARA; Object: FI_BANKS

Reports/Programs

Reports for evaluating transferred data	RFBVALL_0 (Transaction BAUP), RFBVBIC_0 (Transaction BIC)
Deletion program for mass data	SAPF023 (only possible in productive company code)

Tables/Databases

Relevant tables	BNKA
Logical databases	BANK

Customizing

<p>Customizing activities that influence data transfer</p>	<p><i>Cross-Application Components → Bank Directory</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer Bank Directory Data - International (Program RFBVBLIC_0; Transaction BIC) • Transfer Bank Directory Data - Country-Specific (Program RFBVALL_0; Transaction BAUP) • Define File Formats for Country-Specific Bank Directories (Customizing settings for program RFBVALL_0; Transaction BA01) • Develop Enhancements for Bank Directory (User Exit for RFBVALL_0 for Austria, format '1') • Delete Bank Master Data (SAPF023 for non-productive company code) • Change Message Control for Bank Directory (message class BF00/AR)
--	--

SAPNet - R/3 Frontend Notes

General:	
109431	Contact addresses for ordering files
132012	Contact addresses for ordering files
Switzerland	
160963	Importing the bank directory 2000
174995	Bank directory Switzerland with all branches

B. Batch Input (BI) / Direct Input (DI)

BI transfer program	RFBVALL_0, RFBVBIC_0
Constraints and special notes	<p>Both programs can be run with BI and DI You should note the following however:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the data is imported from the PC, they can only be transferred directly. • If the data is imported from the application server, they can also be transferred in the background.
User-Exits	RFBVEXIT
Program for generating test data	None
Append structures	None

Transferring Bank Directories

Z structures	None
NODATA character	/
RESET character	SPACE

FI-AA - Asset Accounting: Data Transfer Workbench

Definition

Automatic transfer of asset data from a legacy system to the R/3 System.

Use

Technical

There are two methods for automatic transfer of legacy asset data:

- Transfer of legacy data using a batch input procedure (program RAALTD01)

When you use the batch input procedure, the system creates a batch input session containing the legacy asset data and automatically processes this session. The batch input session provides values to the transaction for asset data transfer in the FI-AA component. The system writes any transfer records, which have errors, to another batch input session. You have to process this second session manually. You enter a name for this error batch input session when you create the batch input session for the legacy data transfer.
- Transfer of legacy data using direct data import (program RAALTD11)

The direct data input writes legacy data directly to the respective FI-AA tables. The system writes any errors that occur to an error file. You enter the name of the error file when you start the transfer. Direct data input offers the advantage of better performance compared to the batch input procedure. However, it does have limitations as regards the input data and protection against errors. For more information, see the R/3 library FI-AA "Data Transfer -> Direct Data Import."



When you have fewer than 10,000 assets, you should use the batch input procedure, since it can better ensure that data records with errors are not transferred into the R/3 System. Depending on your hardware, the batch input interface can normally transfer between 10 and 40 asset records (including their transactions) per minute into the FI-AA component.

For larger numbers of assets, we recommend the direct data input procedure. As compared to batch input, it offers a ten-fold increase in performance.

Object-Specific Settings and Options

By setting the activity category, you determine whether the legacy data transfer is carried out using batch input or direct data input.

Constraints

- The Data Transfer Workbench limits the transfer structure to a maximum of 5000 characters. Therefore, you can only use the Data Transfer Workbench when you have fewer than ten depreciation areas. If you have more than ten depreciation areas, the transfer structure BALTD (asset master data and values) might be longer than 5000 characters. In that case, you have to carry out the transfer using report RAALTD01 (batch input) or report RAALTD11 (direct data import) using transaction SE38.

FI-AA - Asset Accounting: Data Transfer Workbench

You can find out how long your BALTD transaction structure is using transaction SE11 (*Dictionary object* → *Display*). The header data and fields of the transfer structure are displayed on a screen you reach by choosing *Extras* → *Runtime object* → *Display*. Under the header data in column "Len" you see the length of your structure in number of characters.

- You cannot transfer net book values. You have to transfer the gross values for APC and accumulated depreciation.



Make sure that the R/3 maintenance level of the system you used to create the FI-AA data structure is the same as the R/3 maintenance level to which you want to transfer the data.

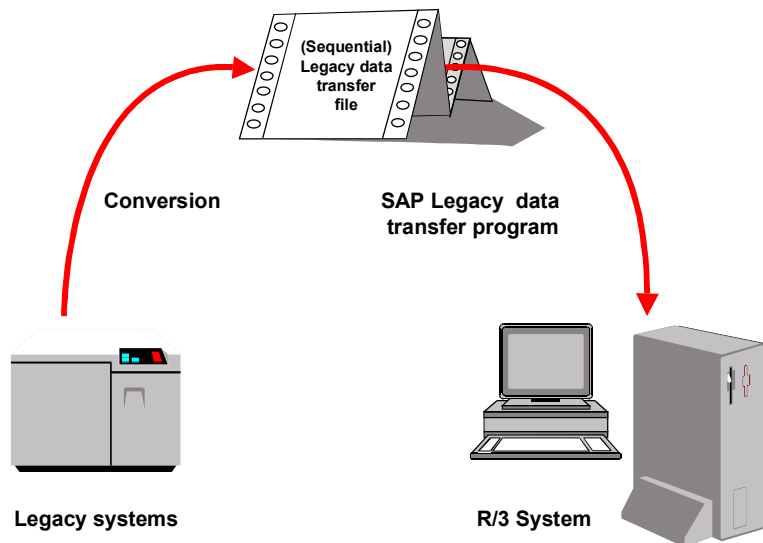
Process for Automatic Asset Data Transfer

Purpose

The following process flow can be used for transferring fixed assets from a legacy system to the R/3 System.

Process Flow

To transfer legacy assets (master data and values or transactions), you convert the legacy data into a sequential transfer file, and then transfer it to the R/3 System, either using report RAALTD01 (batch input) or RAALTD11 (direct data import). The transfer file contains the data in the format that is required by SAP for a successful data transfer.



Preparations

The following settings have to be made in Customizing for *Asset Accounting* in preparation for the legacy data transfer (choose *Asset Data Transfer*):

- Decide on the transfer date and the transfer options for each company code and/or depreciation area.
- Specify the sequence in which the depreciation areas are to be supplied with values. It makes sense to arrange the depreciation areas so that those areas with values that are not, or only partially, calculated by the system, appear first on the screen in dialog transactions.
- If you are using a year-dependent fiscal year version, you also have to carry out the following steps. For all historical fiscal years, from the capitalization year of your oldest asset minus 1, up to the current fiscal year, you have to
 - Maintain the calendar date assignments for the fiscal year variant (in Customizing for *Financial Accounting*).
 - Generate the depreciation period controls for Asset Accounting (in Customizing for *Asset Accounting*, choose *Periodic processing*).

Execution

FI-AA - Asset Accounting: Data Transfer Workbench1. [Identify relevant fields \[Ext.\]](#)

You can display the asset master record using transaction AS91 (create legacy asset). Use an asset class with a screen layout that displays all fields.

2. [Analyze transfer structure \[Ext.\]](#)

Modify the transfer structures BALTD (master data and values) and BALTB (transactions) that are supplied by SAP, if modification is necessary. You need to make modifications if you want to transfer more than eight depreciation areas, since the BALTD structure provided only allows for eight depreciation areas. The same applies to transactions and their posting amounts in the depreciation area.

3. [Example- Create sample data transfer file \[Ext.\]](#)4. [Test transfer program \[Ext.\]](#)5. [Analyze legacy data \[Ext.\]](#)6. [Assign fields \[Ext.\]](#)7. [Write conversion program \[Ext.\]](#)

You might want to generate a record structure from the R/3 transfer structures in a particular programming language. To do so, you have to make the following entries:

- Enter the transaction.
- Enter **BALTD** (master data and values) or **BALTB** (transactions) in the *Table name* field.
- Enter **AM_ANLA** in the *Identifier in TSRCG* field.
- Enter the full name of the file to which the system should transfer the data structure.

8. [Prepare legacy system \[Ext.\]](#)9. [Test transfer \[Ext.\]](#)

Before an update run or test run of the transfer program, you **must** carry out a preliminary sort of the transfer records in the transfer file according to their keys.

After a test transfer of fixed assets, you can reset the company code (in Customizing for Asset Accounting, choose *Preparing for Production Startup* → *Production Startup* → *Reset Company Code*).

10. [Carry out transfer \[Ext.\]](#)**Postprocessing**

- Complete the transfer by comparing the values of your legacy system with the values in SAP R/3 Asset Accounting (reconciliation of balances).
- Then block the legacy asset data transfer transactions. You block them at the company code level, since you might be transferring asset data for different company codes at different points in time.

The following status settings are possible in the Customizing definition of the company code:

- The company code is in test operation (transfer of legacy asset data is allowed at any time, also parallel to transactions).

FI-AA - Asset Accounting: Data Transfer Workbench

- Transfer of legacy asset data is not yet finished (asset transactions are not possible).
- Transfer of legacy asset data is finished (asset transactions are possible).

Structuring Rules for Transfer Data**Structuring Rules for Transfer Data**

Master data that is to be transferred automatically must be available in a sequential input file and be structured according to the following Data Dictionary tables:

- Master data/values: Table BALTD
- Transactions: Table BALTW

Description of Transfer Format BALTD (Master Data and Values)

The master data to be transferred has to be in a sequential input file and be structured according to Dictionary structure **BALTD**:

EOR | Key | Master data | Area-01 | ... | Area-08 | *EOR*
(*EOR* = end of record)

You can see the exact structure of the transfer record by choosing *Goto* → *Analyze Files and Data Structures* → *Structure* → *Display* in the Data Transfer Workbench. You can create a record layout for this structure with the programming languages COBOL, C, ASSEMBLER and PL1 in the Data Transfer Workbench.



Make sure that the R/3 release with which you create the data structure is the same as the release to which the data is transferred.

The individual record parts have the following meanings:

- **Key**

The key consists of these fields:

- MANDT (client)
- BUKRS (company code)
- ANLKL (asset class)
- OLDN1 (legacy asset main number)
- OLDN2 (legacy asset sub-number)
- TCODE (accessed transaction)
- RCTYP (record type)

For master data you should always enter record type **A** in the **TCODE** field, you have to specify the transaction for which batch input should be created:

- AS91 (create legacy asset)
- AS92 (change legacy asset)
- AS94 (create sub-number for legacy asset)
- AS81 (create legacy group asset)
- AS82 (change legacy group asset)
- AS84 (create sub-number for legacy group asset)

- **Master data**

The fields of the asset master record which are independent of the depreciation areas are in the general asset master data. In particular you should specify the main number and the sub-number of the new asset master record here, if you provided for external number assignment in the number range or in the asset class.

Structuring Rules for Transfer Data

Enter the number of transactions that should be transferred with the asset in the field BWCNT (refer to [Description of the Transfer Format BALTB \(Transactions\) \[Page 69\]](#)).

Transfer investment keys into the fields INVSL01, INVSL02,... and so on.

The cost center of an asset cannot be transferred with time dependence. It is only possible to transfer the cost center that is currently valid. You can enter a cost center history after the transfer, using the legacy data transaction (AS92).

- **Area-01 to area-08**

The fields of the block for area-*nn* can be recognized by the suffix *nn* in the field name. They contain the entries to be transferred for the depreciation area into the field AFABEnn, that is

- Depreciation terms and
- Transferred values

The sequence of the fields is identical in every area-*nn*.

Depreciation Terms

AFABG01 ordinary depreciation start date

ZINBG01 start date for interest calculation

SAFBG01 special depreciation start date

AFASL01 depreciation key

NDJAR01 useful life (years)

NDPER01 useful life (periods)

WBIND01 index series

ALIND01 index series (age-dependent)

APROP01 variable depreciation portion

UMJAR01 changeover year

NDURJ01 original useful life (years)

NDURP01 original useful life (periods)

SCHRW01 scrap value

NDABJ01 expired useful life (years)

NDABP01 expired useful life (periods)

ANDSJ01 expired useful life of special depreciation (years)

ANDSJ01 expired useful life of special depreciation (periods)

ANLGR01 group asset (main number)

ANLGR201 group asset (sub-number)

INBDA01 date ready for start-up

VYEAR01 acquisition year

VMNTH01 acquisition month

Structuring Rules for Transfer Data

RSTCK01 remaining units depreciated

Values

KANSW01 cumulative acquisition value

KAUFW01 cumulative revaluation of replacement value

KINVZ01 cumulative investment support

KNAFA01 cumulative ordinary depreciation

KSAFA01 cumulative special depreciation

KAFA01 cumulative unplanned depreciation

KMAFA01 cumulative transfer of reserves

KAUFN01 cumulative revaluation of ordinary depreciation

KZINW01 cumulative interest

AUFWB01 posted revaluation of replacement value

NAFAG01 posted ordinary depreciation

SAFAG01 posted special depreciation

AAFAG01 posted unplanned depreciation

MAFAG01 posted transferred reserves

ZINSG01 posted interest

AUFNG01 posted revaluation of cumulative ordinary depreciation

Structuring Rules for Transfer Data

Modification of Transfer Format BALTD

Transfer format **BALTD** is provided as a proposal which can be modified.

- **Modification of Master Data Block**

Here you can delete unnecessary fields or add additional fields. When adding fields, however, make sure that a corresponding screen field exists in the transfer transaction for the field being added. (If necessary, modify a screen.)

The only exceptions are fields INVSL01 and INVSL02. You are **not** allowed to remove them from the transfer structure.

- **Additional INVSLnn Fields**

In the standard system, two fields, INVSL01 and INVSL02, are intended for the transfer of investment keys. However, up to 99 fields are possible. If you need more fields, you simply need to add them to the Dictionary table **BALTD**. Add these fields after the INVSL02 field, and name them INVSL03, INVSL04,... and so on.

- **Increase/Reduction of the Area-*nn* Blocks**

The number of the 8 blocks, area-01 to area-08, is a default. You can use fewer than 8 blocks, or add a maximum of up to 99 such blocks. When increasing the number of these blocks, you should bear in mind two rules.

- The setup of the blocks (fields and their sequence) must always be the same.
- The number sequence of the blocks, starting with 01, has to be continuous and unbroken (contiguous), and the fields of area *nn* all have to have the suffix *nn*.



You do **not** need to adapt transfer program **RAALTD01**.

Description of Transfer Format BALTB (Transactions)

The transactions to be transferred have to be structured according to Dictionary structure

BALTB:

EOR | Key | Transaction data | Amount 01 | ... | Amount 08 | *EOR*

(*EOR* = end of record)

All transaction records for a fixed asset have to be structured in the same way as the transfer record for the master data of the asset (Dictionary structure **BALTD**). The transaction records are separate data records. In the input file, make sure they are separated from the previous record by an end of record indicator.

The structure **BALTD** for the transfer of master data and values (refer to [Description of the Transfer Format BALTD \(Master Data and Values \[Page 65\]\)](#)) contains the number of transaction records that belong to a master data transfer record. This information is contained in field **BWCNT**:

EOR Master data record *EOR* Transaction record1 *EOR* Transaction record2 *EOR* ... *EOR*

You can also use the Data Transfer Workbench to create a record structure in various programming languages for table **BALTB**.



Make sure that the R/3 release with which you create the data structure is the same as the release to which the data is transferred.

The individual record parts have the following meanings:

- **Key**

The key consists of these fields:

- MANDT (client)
- BUKRS (company code)
- ANLKL (asset class)
- OLDN1 (legacy asset main number)
- OLDN2 (legacy asset sub-number)
- TCODE (accessed transaction)
- RCTYP (record type)

For transactions always enter record type **B**.

- **Transaction data**

The general transaction data consists only of two fields:

- BWASL (transaction type)
- BZDAT (asset value date)

- **Amount 01 to amount 08**

Amounts belonging to the depreciation areas **AFABEnn** are transferred to the fields **ANBTRnn**. You can set up certain depreciation areas in *Customizing for Asset Accounting* so that they adopt their posting values from a reference depreciation area. You do not have to

Structuring Rules for Transfer Data

enter values for such depreciation areas, unless they differ from the amounts in the reference depreciation area.



Depreciation area **01** is managed in the block for area **01**, and area **20** is managed in the block for area **03**, (this means. in the BALTD structure, AFABE01 = **01** and AFABE03 = **20**). If area **20** adopts its posting values from area **01**, then you only need to transfer values for the ANBTR03 field if you want the values in area **20** to be different from the values in area **01**.

Modification of Transfer Format BALTB

You only need to modify transfer format **BALTB** if you changed the number of blocks for area-*nn* in transfer format **BALTD**. If this is the case, you have to increase or decrease the fields ANBTR*nn* accordingly (refer to [Modification of Transfer Format BALTD \[Page 68\]](#)).

Structuring Rules for Transfer Data

Field Types of the Transfer Format

The fields of the transfer record are all of the type CHAR or DATS.

- **CHAR (Character)**

These fields are filled with the same contents as in online entry. All value fields of CHAR type have 16 places, so that you can transfer 10000 as 10000 or 10,000 or 10,000.00. In the same way, a useful life of 3 years can be transferred as 3,03 or 003.

When you use direct data import, the fields that use alpha conversion (such as cost center) have to be provided with leading zeros, if the strings being transferred are numerical only (refer to [Direct Data Import \[Page 82\]](#)).

- **DATS (Date)**

All date fields are type DATS. They must be completed according to the format `yyyymmdd`, that is, **not** according to the format for online entries. The system rejects entries that are in the normal online format.



If you process the input file using the editor in the Data Transfer Workbench, then dates appear in the normal online format (MM/DD/YYYY for USA). Enter changes in the same way.

Rules for Setting Up the Input File

Use

There are certain rules for creating the input file that *must* be observed. These rules are explained below.

Features

Identification of Fields Not To Be Transferred

There may be fields that should not be transferred (for example, because they are to be supplied with a default value from the sample master record, or because they should remain empty). You must mark any such fields with the slash character "/" in the first position. If, for example, the depreciation key in area 01 is not to be transferred exactly, enter / in AFASL01.



Do not use the symbol "#" in the input file (not even in text fields). This symbol is interpreted as a control indicator by the system during processing of the batch input file.

Initial Record Layout

If the program for setting up the input file is an ABAP program, you can use an include to help initialize the fields for batch input. The include RAALTDI0 contains the form routine BALTD_INIT. This form routine creates a record in BALTD format that contains a "/" in the first position of BALTD fields, in other words, a sort of "initial record layout" for batch input. For performance reasons, the form routine should not be called up for every record to be transferred using the transfer program. Instead, you should create this "initial record layout" once, and then keep it available in a help structure (in the example, it is the structure I-BALTD). Below is an example of how this could look:

Transfer program

...

TABLES: BALTD.

```
DATA: BEGIN OF I-BALTD.  
      INCLUDE STRUCTURE BALTD.  
DATA: END OF I-BALTD.
```

...

```
PERFORM BALTD_INIT USING I-BALTD.
```

...

```
INCLUDE RAALTDI0.
```

...

Rules for Setting Up the Input File

You do *not* have to adapt the include RAALTDI0 if changes are made to table BALTD in the Dictionary.

Handling of the Key

Enter the transaction, for which the batch input should be created, in the transaction code TCODE: AS91 (create old asset), AS92 (change old asset) or AS94 (create sub-number for old asset).

Always enter the desired asset class in the field ANLKL, *even* when working with the transactions AS92 and AS94.

When working with the transaction AS92, enter the asset class for the asset to be changed in ANLKL. If you are adding a sub-number using AS94, enter the asset class for the asset main number.

If the asset class is numeric, transfer it using leading zeros:

- asset class 1250 ==> BALTD-ANLKL = "00001250" but
- asset class AIB ==> BALTD-ANLKL = "AIB ".

In the fields OLDN1 and OLDN2, specify the main number and sub-number of the asset in your legacy system. As long as you are not transferring any transactions, these fields are not actually necessary for the creation of the new asset master record. However, it makes sense to specify them for two reasons:

- In the case of errors, the asset can be identified using the numbers from the old system. This is the only way to clearly identify the assets listed in the error log. The numbers from your legacy system are particularly important in case of a termination of the transfer run. The numbers enable you to determine the record with which the run should be restarted (refer to [The Transfer Run \(Test Possibilities\) \[Page 80\]](#)).
- If the new asset numbers are to be assigned internally, this takes place in the sequence determined by the old numbers, since the input file must be sorted according to the key before the running of the transfer program.

Specify the record type in the field RCTYP:

- RCTYP = **A** for master data (transfer structure BALTD),
- RCTYP = **B** for transactions (transfer structure BALTB).

Special Concerns Regarding Transfer of Transactions

If the transfer date set in Customizing does not fall at the end of a fiscal year, you can also transfer acquisition transactions that have taken place since the beginning of the fiscal year. In this case you would transfer not only master data in the format BALTD, but also transaction data in the format BALTB.

It is possible to transfer transactions that were entered after the close of the last fiscal year and before the transfer date. However, you can only transfer acquisition transactions automatically. You have to enter retirements and transfer postings manually after the automatic transfer. You have to keep this in mind when entering the transaction type. You can recognize acquisition transaction types by the transaction type category 1 in the transaction type group. The following rules apply for the transfer of transactions:

- Record type: Always set the record type BALTD-RCTYP = **A** and BALTB-RCTYP = **B**.

Rules for Setting Up the Input File

- Old asset numbers: In order to ensure the correct assignment of transactions to their assets, you *must* make sure that the fields BALTD-OLDN1, BALTD-OLDN2 are completed.
- Counter field for transactions: The field BALTD-BWCNT *must* always be completed and contain the exact (!) number of transferred transaction records for a legacy asset. For example, if two BALTB records were transferred for a particular asset, the field must be completed BALTD-BWCNT = 0002. If there are no transactions at all transferred for a given asset, complete the field with 0000.
- Transaction type: Since only acquisition transactions can be transferred, the field BALTB-BWASL can only be completed using acquisition transaction types.
- Asset value date: The asset value date BALTB-BZDAT must lie in the time period between the start of the fiscal year and the legacy data transfer date (as specified in FI-AA Customizing).
- When you transfer line items for assets under construction, do **not** enter value dates. The system automatically sets the value date to January 1 of the current fiscal year. You use the normal transaction types for acquisitions (such as 100) for line items that were acquired in the current fiscal year. For line items from previous fiscal years, use the special transaction types for acquisitions from previous years (900, 910). This method ensures that these line items are identified as acquisitions from previous years, despite the asset value date January 1 of the current year.
- No transactions can be transferred for transaction AS92.

Sequence of Depreciation Areas For Asset Data Transfer

The following is only relevant if more than 4 depreciation areas are being transferred.

You can set up a special sequence, which applies only for the legacy asset data transfer, for the order of the depreciation areas in the cumulative value screen and transaction screens of the transactions AS91, AS92 and AS94. You set up the sequences per company code in FI-AA Customizing. A maximum of 4 depreciation areas can be entered in each of these screens in these transactions. Therefore, for performance reasons, you should arrange the sequence so that depreciation areas that do *not* take over (copy) values from other areas come first. Setting up the sequence in this way means that less scrolling is required in the data transfer transaction, since value takeover areas copy their values (either wholly or in part) directly from other areas.

Transfer of Net Book Value

For technical reasons, it is **not** possible to transfer net book values using batch input transfer. If you nevertheless wish to transfer net book values from your legacy system, you have to set up the interface program in your legacy system with this in mind. Set up the interface program so that it already calculates accumulated depreciation as the difference between the acquisition value and the net book value. You can then transfer accumulated depreciation and acquisition costs to the SAP R/3 System.

Handling of the Fields INVSLnn in the Transfer Structure BALTD for Master Data

If you use investment support measures, you can transfer any that exist into the fields INVSL01, INVSL02,... and so forth. The investment keys can be entered in these fields in any order. However, you must begin with the field INVSL01, and follow in an unbroken sequence.

Completing the Blocks for Area-nn in the Transfer Structure BALTD for

Rules for Setting Up the Input File

Master Data

It is particularly important to make sure that you only transfer fields in the transfer record that are available for input during the running of the transfer program. For example: the depreciation area specified in AFABE02 copies its acquisition values from the depreciation area specified in AFABE01 (the option "Identical acquisition values" is set in the definition of the depreciation area). Then the corresponding field for the cumulative acquisition value is not available for input using the transaction AS91. That is, the field KANSW02 cannot be transferred (the symbol '/' is in the first position of the field KANSW02, see above). Therefore, we recommend that you look at one transfer transaction online for each company code, asset class and transaction. You can then see the fields that are ready for input in each case.

When structuring the transfer record, on the other hand, you can ignore the sequence of the depreciation areas on the depreciation area screen and value screen of the transfer transaction. For example, area 20 can stand in AFABE01, even if area 20 is the 4th area to be supplied with values in the value screen of transaction AS91.



The content of the field AFABE nn may not differ from one company code or asset class to another! This is especially important in the following cases:

Within an asset class you can have assets both with and without investment support keys. If the investment area is specified in AFABE nn , then AFABE nn must remain the same, even for assets that do not have investment support keys, although nothing will be transferred into the other fields in the area- nn . If, for example, the investment area 51 is transferred in BALTD-AFABE04, then the field AFABE04 = 51 must also be set for assets without investment subsidies. However, all other fields in the block for area- nn should contain '/' in the first position.

The content of AFABE nn also has to remain constant if you wish to change fields using AS92, even if there are no fields from area- nn to be changed in the corresponding record.

In addition, you should observe the following rules when completing the blocks for area-01 to area-08:

If the field AFABE nn = / is set, then the transfer program expects that no further fields are to be transferred for all following blocks for area- mm (where $mm \geq nn$).

In other words: The depreciation areas to be transferred must be transferred in a *consecutive*, unbroken sequence of blocks, starting with area-01. The contents of the fields AFABE nn must also remain constant in this instance (per company code and asset class), even if certain depreciation areas are not transferred for certain assets.

Batch Input and Direct Input

For the legacy data transfer of fixed assets, you have the Standard Functions of the Data Transfer Workbench at your disposal. The following contains information on the batch input and direct input procedures for legacy data transfer that are **specific to Asset Accounting**.

Legacy Data Transfer Using Batch Input Procedure (Program RAALTD01)

When you use the batch input procedure, the system creates a batch input session containing the legacy data, and automatically processes this session. This method supplies the legacy data transaction of the *Asset Accounting (FI-AA)* component with data. The system writes any transfer records that have errors to an error session for later manual processing.

Legacy Data Transfer Using Direct Data Input Procedure (Program RAALTD11)

When you use the direct data input procedure, the system writes the legacy transfer data directly to the appropriate tables in the *Asset Accounting* component. The system writes any assets that have errors to an error file. This procedure normally offers improved performance, as compared to the batch input procedure. However, there are certain limitations as regards the input data and errors. For more information, see [Direct Data Import \[Page 82\]](#).



When the number of legacy assets is fewer than 50 000 to 100 000, you should carry out legacy data transfer using batch input, since this procedure is better able to ensure that incorrect data is not transferred to the R/3 System. Depending on your hardware, the batch input interface is normally able to import approximately 150 asset master records per minute (including transactions) to the R/3 System.

For large numbers of legacy assets, SAP recommends the direct input procedure, since it can increase performance by about 10 times in comparison to transferring using batch input.

Object-Specific Settings and Options

You use the activity category to choose either batch input transfer or direct data import.

Constraints

- The Data Transfer Workbench limits the transfer structure to a maximum of 5 000 characters. Therefore, using the Data Transfer Workbench is possible only if you have fewer than 10 depreciation areas. When you have 10 or more depreciation areas, transfer structure BALTD (asset master data and values) can become longer than 5 000 characters. In that case, you have to carry out the transfer directly, either using report RAALTD01 (batch input) or RAALTD11 (direct data import) in transaction SE38.

You can use the Dictionary (transaction SE11) to find out the length of your BALTD transfer structure (choose *Dictionary object* → *Display*). To see a screen listing the header data and fields of the transfer structure, choose *Utilities* → *Runtime object* → *Display*. You see the character length of your transfer structure in the *Len* column in the header data.

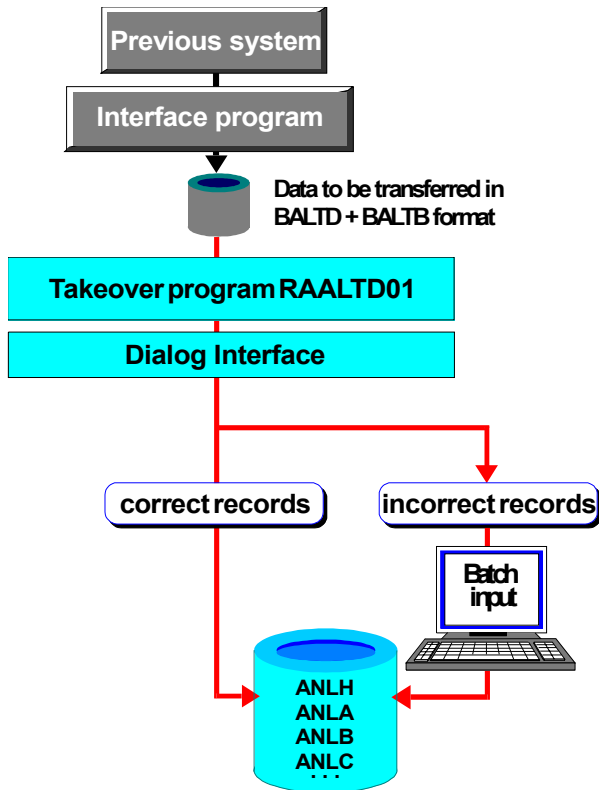
- Net book values cannot be transferred. You have to transfer gross asset values (APC and accumulated depreciation). The system then calculates the net book values.

Batch Input and Direct Input

Legacy Data Transfer Using Batch Input

Use

You can transfer asset master data and asset transactions into the FI-AA System using batch input (FI-AA Customizing: *Asset Data Transfer* → *Automatic Data Transfer*). The transfer program provides the transaction for asset data transfer (dialog interface) with the data from your legacy system. Incorrect data records are written to a separate batch input session. From there they can be manually corrected.



Batch Input Legacy Data Transfer



If you expect performance problems due to large amounts of data, refer to Direct Data Import.

Legacy Data Transfer Using Batch Input

Error Correction for Batch Input

When you transfer legacy data using batch input, the transactions that are triggered are carried out in the background. If there are no errors found, posting takes place. If errors are found, the transactions with errors are placed in the batch input session under the name you entered in the *Name of the error session* field. By processing this batch input session, you can later correct the transactions with errors.

Statistics are created for every transfer run. In the case of errors, the first error that appears (for each asset) is logged. By selecting the logged error, you can display the long text for the error message.

Causes of Errors

Serious comprehensive errors that cause a program termination are:

- Company code is not in the input record
- Asset class is not in the input record
- Asset class requested is not defined in Customizing for *Asset Accounting*
- Number range is missing
- Transaction code is missing
- Unexpected record type (not A or B)
- *Number of transactions* field (BALTD-BWCNT) is not numerical
- Transactions with transaction code AS92 (change legacy data)

Errors that Cause Termination

If no database updates were made before the error occurred, the error causes a simple termination. Once the error is corrected, the transfer run can be restarted from the beginning.

If, however, assets were already processed and database updates carried out when the termination occurred, the system generates a log about the data records already processed, as well as the cause of the termination. You must now be aware of two things:

- **Error session**

It is possible that errors already occurred in records before the termination. These are now recorded in the error session and must be reprocessed.

- **Repeat run**

The key of the first data record that was not processed is displayed in the termination log. The cause of the termination has to be removed. You have to create an input file that contains the corrected data records, starting with (and including) the record at which termination occurred. After this, the program can process the newly created input file that contains only those records that were not yet processed.


As an alternate solution, you can reset the company code for Asset Accounting. If you reset the company code, you could then use the original input file with all of its data records.

In the test run, as well as in the update run, you can process the transactions in the foreground using the *Transaction flow in the foreground* option. In a test run, however, this only allows you to

Legacy Data Transfer Using Batch Input

observe **one** transaction. This occurs because no actual posting takes place, and the system therefore always stops on the last transaction screen.



To be able to see more transactions during a test run, you have to leave each transaction by choosing  *Cancel* when the transaction is finished (OK code field is blank). Choose *No* in the resulting dialog box.

Legacy Data Transfer Using Batch Input

Direct Input

For large numbers of legacy assets (refer to [Legacy Data Transfer \[Ext.\]](#)), you can choose the direct input procedure (direct data import) as an alternative to the batch input procedure. In contrast to batch input, direct data import writes legacy data directly to the respective tables. In comparison to the transfer using batch input, this increases performance by at least 10 times.

Constraints

Both procedures for legacy data transfer accept the same input structure. However, there are certain restrictions that apply to direct data import:

- The transfer date has to be the end of the previous fiscal year or come after the end of the previous fiscal year. In addition, a fiscal year change cannot have been carried out in the current fiscal year. This means that only the current fiscal year is open for posting in the R/3 System, but no previous or future fiscal years can be open.

Example: The current fiscal year is 1999. The transfer date has to be December 31, 1998 or a date in the year 1999. As long as you are still transferring legacy data, you cannot carry out a fiscal year change to the year 2000.

- All value fields are allowed to contain only one decimal point, and all blank spaces must be filled with zeros. This makes it possible to avoid time-consuming data checks and conversions.
- The depreciation start date must be entered.
- It is imperative to carry out a preliminary sort of the transfer records according to the key for input structure BALTD before a test run or an update run.

Consistency Checks

The following important consistency checks are carried out during direct data import:

- Valid capitalization date: The capitalization date has to be before the transfer date.
- The system checks for the existence of the asset class and the master data specifications related to account assignment (such as, cost center, business area).
- If the *Cost center* and *Business area* fields are defined as required fields in the screen layout, but no values are transferred for these fields, the program does not transfer these assets. Instead the program writes them to an error file (see below).

The screen layout control is taken into account dependent on the maintenance level. If there are fields that are suppressed according to the screen layout, but should nonetheless be supplied with contents from the input structure, this does not lead to an error. However, the system ignores these values. The asset is also transferred if there are conflicts with the default values from the asset class. Records from the input file are only rejected if records would be duplicated in the data base, or if there are obvious errors in the key in the structure of the record.



The direct data import also ensures that the essential checks for Asset Accounting are carried out. In comparison to the batch input procedure, the checks that are omitted in direct data import for performance reasons are relatively unimportant (for example, the existence of evaluation groups). It is particularly important to note that no loss of data can occur when you use direct data import.

Legacy Data Transfer Using Batch Input

Therefore, it is recommended that you carry out sample checks of the input file using the batch input transfer procedure, to check for the correct record structure and logic. After this check, you can use direct data import.

You can program your own user-defined checks (such as for the validity of evaluation groups) using customer enhancement ALTD0001.

Field Formats

When you use the direct data import, no conversion takes place; that is, the system accepts all input data without any further checks. The R/3 System normally converts entries for certain fields at the time of the online entry. During the direct data import, the system does **not** convert these entries as it does when you transfer using batch input. Therefore it is important that you supply the data in the correct format.

You can generate a list of all fields for which conversion takes place during online entry. Follow the procedure below:

1. Call the Data Browser (transaction SE16) and enter table DD03P.
2. Choose *Settings* → *Fields for selection*. Choose *CONVEXIT* in addition to the fields already selected.
3. Enter ANLA, ANLB, ANLC, ANLH, ANLZ as table names. For *CONVEXIT* select *not equal to* (in the dialog box that appears when you press selection options).
4. Choose *Execute*. You receive a list of all fields for which conversion is normally carried out.
5. Choose *Settings* → *List format* → *Choose fields*. Select the field descriptions *Table name*, *Field name*, *Language* and *Conv.routine*.

The list shows the fields that are converted when online input is used, and also shows the conversion routine. For the data import, you have to supply the fields in the target format of the conversion routine being used.

Important: The R/3 fields that use alpha conversion (such as cost center) have to be provided with leading zeros, if the strings being transferred are numerical only. For example, cost center 4711 has to be transferred as 000004711.

Format Restrictions

- The following restrictions apply to amount fields:
 - Amount fields can contain only the numbers 0 to 9, comma separator (for thousands), decimal point, and negative sign.
 - Always enter the decimal places.
 - Do not enter positive signs. Enter negative signs at the end of the number (on the far right).

You can generate a list of the amount fields by using the procedure above and making some changes. Use the selection option DATATYP = CURR. Remove the *CONVEXIT is not equal to blank* selection.

- The following restrictions apply to quantity units:

When entering quantity units, you have to use the internal format (for example, ST for unit). Do not use a language-specific name. You can generate a list of the internal quantity units using the Data Browser for table T006.

Legacy Data Transfer Using Batch Input

Refer to:

For general information on the direct input procedure, see *Cross Application Components → The Data Transfer Workbench → Data Transfer Techniques*.

Error Correction for Direct Input

Along with assets that fail the consistency checks of legacy data transfer program, assets with the following general errors are rejected:

- Errors in the control tables, such as currencies that are not maintained
- Errors that occur during the calculation of depreciation
- Conflicts in number assignment
- General errors, such as incorrect record types, or if the company code or transaction code is blank or 0 in the input record.

The system lists all of these assets with errors in an error file. You enter the name of the file when you start the program. You have to manually work through the assets in the log. The system does not create a batch input session for assets with errors.

After all errors are corrected, you can run the RAALTD11 program again, using the error file as the input file. If it is not possible to find the cause of an error, then you can use the RAALTD01 to analyze the error file. Run the program in the foreground (choose *Transaction flow in the foreground*).