



User Guide | PUBLIC

Document Version: 1.3 – 2023-03-13

# Dairy Cross Functions

## Release 4.5 SP01

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# 1 Dairy Cross Functions

## Use

The *Master Data* folder under *Dairy Cross Functions* contains transactions with which you manage master data across modules. This master data is processed by at least two different modules of the *SAP Dairy Management by msg (IS-DRY)* application component.

The *Tools* folder under *Dairy Cross Functions* contains transactions that are usually performed by a user.

### i Note

The menu for the *Dairy Cross Functions* is defined in *SAP Dairy Management by msg: Role with All Authorizations for Basics*. In this menu, you can find the folders *Master Data* and *Tools* and also the *Customizing - Execute Project* transaction under *System Control*.

## 1.1 Master Data

### Structure

The following transactions are available in the *Master Data* under *Dairy Cross Functions*:

- [Assign Department to Group Category \[page 4\]](#)
- [Work Stations \[page 5\]](#)
- [Job Titles \[page 5\]](#)
- [Plant Groups \[page 6\]](#)
- [Vehicles \[page 7\]](#)
- [Routes \[page 8\]](#)
- [Route Groups \[page 9\]](#)
- [Processes \[page 9\]](#)
- [Manufacturing Processes \[page 11\]](#)
- [Enhancement Material Master \[page 12\]](#)
- [Ripening \[page 12\]](#)
- [Facility Grouping \[page 13\]](#)
- [Material Grouping \[page 14\]](#)
- [Assign Supplier to Supplier Group \[page 15\]](#)
- [Assign Customer to Customer Group \[page 16\]](#)
- [Assign Account Assignment Object to Plant/Sales Organization \[page 17\]](#)
- [Material Controlling \[page 17\]](#)

- [Control Production Version \[page 18\]](#)

## 1.1.1 Assign Department to Group Category

### Use

You can use the *Assign Department to Group Category* transaction to assign a department to a group category that is used by an application. You can assign multiple departments to a group category. You can assign a department to multiple group categories. You can use this transaction to control, and, if necessary, restrict authorizations and access rights for individual departments to use cases.

You can, for example, use the *Raw Material Controlling* transaction under [► Dairy Operations ► Raw Material Controlling](#) to determine a balance difference for each material based on departments.

In the further course of the cost accounting planning, the restriction to a department within a sales organization is used for the detailed planning of consumption factors in the *Distribution Processes* transaction under [► Dairy Costing ► Master Data](#) and for specific effectiveness measurements in the *Work Stations - Distribution* transaction under [► Dairy Costing ► Master Data](#).

### Prerequisites

You have already created cross-module group categories in Customizing for SAP Dairy Management by msg under [► Dairy Cross Functions ► General Settings ► Maintain Group Categories](#) and assigned them under [► Dairy Cross Functions ► General Settings ► Assign Group Categories to Use Cases](#). You must assign a group category as standard to each use case to ensure the group category's access to the respective use case.

If required, you can grant all departments access to the use case "Distribution Cost Accounting" via the group category.

You can restrict access rights, for example, by creating the group categories "Distribution Controlling" and "Production Controlling" and assigning them to the use cases "Distribution Cost Accounting" and "Production Cost Accounting" in Customizing. In the *Assign Department to Group Category for Distribution* transaction, you assign the group category "Distribution Controlling" to the department "Assistance Distribution Management" and the group category "Production Controlling" to the department "Assistance Production Management".

### Activities

Call the *Assign Department to Group Category* transaction under [► Dairy Cross Functions ► Master Data](#).

## 1.1.2 Work Stations

### Use

You use the *Work Stations* transaction to create new work stations within the selected plant and to manage the master data of the existing work stations. Each work station always has at least one validity period. You must specify a value in the *Work Station* field. To flexibly map all of the assignments of master data to this work station by different validity periods for the subsequent function, enter the same value into the *Work Station* column for each required validity period. As a work station can have several validity periods, you can assign different validity periods for different departments, for example. This also applies to the cost center and the auxiliary cost center labor. You can map the organizational and structural changes in a plant using more than one validity period of a work station.

### Integration

Work stations are the unit on which you perform performance controlling. You use the work stations in the transactions and *Performance Controlling* and *Working Time Management* under ► *Dairy Operations* ► *Performance Controlling* ►.

SAP Dairy Management by msg also uses the work stations you defined for processes that, together with the manufacturing processes, form the basis for the production cost accounting. You can find the *Production Cost Accounting* under ► *Dairy Costing* ► *Production Cost Accounting* ►.

### Activities

Call the *Work Stations* transaction under ► *Dairy Cross Functions* ► *Master Data* ►.

## 1.1.3 Job Titles

### Use

You use the *Job Titles* transaction to manage the *name* and the *description* of a job title. A job title must be unique for the selected *plant*. You must assign a *Cost Element* to a *Job Title* and define the period in which the job title is valid.

#### i Note

To restrict the job titles displayed in the *Selection Criteria* screen area, you can choose a *period* by entering a valid calendar date in the *Valid From* and *Valid To* fields. The validity of the job title must intersect with the validity of the period in the selection criteria for the system to display this job title in the overview table.

You can translate an existing job title into other languages by choosing [Translation](#). The system switches to change mode for the translation, adds the [Language](#) column to the overview table and displays two language-dependent lines for each job title.

#### **i** Note

If you switch to change mode by choosing the [Edit](#) pushbutton, you manage the data always in the logon language.

## Integration

SAP Dairy Management by msg uses the job titles to specify labor values in the processes. If you want to specify a labor value for a process, you must choose a job title that you have created beforehand with the [Job Title](#) transaction.

## Activities

Call the [Job Titles](#) transaction under [Dairy Cross Functions](#) [Master Data](#).

## 1.1.4 Plant Groups

### Use

You use the [Plant Groups](#) transaction to logically group together different plants. Assign a plant to a plant group by choosing a valid plant in the [Plant - Plant Group Assignment](#) detail table. The plant must be unique in a plant group. However, you can assign a plant to multiple plant groups.

You can translate an existing plant group into other languages by choosing the [Translation](#) pushbutton. The system switches to change mode for the translation, adds the [Language](#) column to the overview table and displays two language-dependent lines for each plant group.

#### **i** Note

If you switch to change mode by choosing the [Edit](#) pushbutton, you manage the data always in the logon language.

#### **i** Note

For example, you must choose a plant group in the [Raw Material Plan Balance Sheet](#) transaction under [Dairy Planning](#) [Raw Material Planning](#) to obtain a raw material plan balance sheet. You can restrict the raw material plan balance sheet to a single plant. However, the plant must belong to the plant group. If you do not restrict selection to a single plant, you obtain a raw material plan balance sheet for the entire

plant group. In this case, the system creates the results, like the *Stock Difference ACTUAL - PLANNED* and the *Excess Stock/Shortage* across all plants.

## Activities

Call the *Plant Groups* transaction under ► *Dairy Cross Functions* ► *Master Data* ►.

## 1.1.5 Vehicles

### Use

You use the *Vehicles* transaction to enter tankers for regular routes. The *vehicle ID* must be unique in SAP Dairy Management by msg. You can enter a *vehicle name* for a tanker. You can also enter the license plate number in the *LicensePlateNo.* field.

You can translate an existing vehicle into other languages by choosing *Translation*. The system switches to change mode for the translation, adds the *Language* column to the overview table and displays two language-dependent lines for each vehicle.

#### i Note

If you switch to change mode by choosing the *Edit* pushbutton, you manage the data always in the logon language.

## Integration

In the *Routes* transaction under ► *Dairy Cross Functions* ► *Master Data* ►, you can specify a vehicle, which you choose from the entered vehicles, for a route.

A raw material document for a record type of the category *own milk* contains data on the delivering route, such as the specified vehicle from the route master data. You find the raw material documents in the *Raw Material Documents* detail table in the *Raw Material Controlling* transaction under ► *Dairy Operations* ► *Raw Material Controlling* ►.

## Activities

Call the *Vehicles* transaction under ► *Dairy Cross Functions* ► *Master Data* ►.

## 1.1.6 Routes

### Use

You use the *Routes* transaction to create routes for the selected plant and manage the master data associated with the routes. The *Route Number* must be unique in the selected plant. You must assign a *Home Plant* to the route and specify the validity period. You must also specify the *Interval in Days*. Here, for example, an interval of **2** means that the route is executed every second day. The system starts the interval with the date that you entered in the *Valid From* field.

If you set the indicator in the field *Redirection Not Possible*, you cannot post a route in route planning to a different receiving plant.

You can translate an existing route into other languages by choosing the *Translation* pushbutton. The system switches to change mode for the translation, adds the *Language* column to the overview table and displays two language-dependent lines for each route.

#### i Note

If you switch to change mode by choosing the *Edit* pushbutton, you manage the data always in the logon language.

In the *Plant Assignment* detail table, you define a plant as the default plant. You plan deliveries to make deliveries to this plant by default. If a tour is to be directed to another plant at regular intervals for a longer period, you can choose a different home plant as default plant. You specify further optional plants for a route, which you can use for redirection purposes. If you do not enter a redirection in the system, the default plant is the plant in which the raw material receipt is planned from a route. A redirection means that a route exceptionally supplies a different plant and that the raw material receipt is planned in this plant. This plant must have been created in the *Plant Assignment* and should not be flagged as the *Default Plant*. You can also define whether these plants can be selected when planning future redirections or whether these have been added only as an exception due to a raw material posting.

You can enter a planned *Delivery Time* in the detail table *Plant Assignment*. By default, you plan that the route regularly arrives in the plant at this time. In the field *Time Zone*, you see the time zone that has been determined for the location of this plant. You can change the time zone.

In the *Material Assignment* detail table, you define the materials (raw materials) that can be delivered by the selected route.

### Activities

Call the *Routes* transaction under  *Dairy Cross Functions* > *Master Data* > .

## 1.1.7 Route Groups

### Use

You use the *Route Groups* transaction to logically group together routes. Note that in the *Route Groups* transaction you can only create the unique route groups in SAP Dairy Management by msg. You assign the individual routes to an existing route group in the *Routes* transaction under **► Dairy Cross Functions ► Master Data ►**. You can only assign a route to one route group.

You can translate an existing route group into other languages by choosing the *Translation* pushbutton. The system switches to change mode for the translation, adds the *Language* column to the overview table and displays two language-dependent lines for each route group.

#### **i** Note

If you switch to change mode by choosing the *Edit* pushbutton, you manage the data always in the logon language.

### Integration

You can choose a route group in the selection criteria of the *Routes* transaction under **► Dairy Cross Functions ► Master Data ►**. When you choose a route group, the system displays only the routes that are assigned to the route group in the overview table.

You can specify a route group in the *Route* screen area in the selection parameters of the *Milk Receipt Control* report under **► Dairy Operations ► Information System ►**. The system only selects the data that belongs to the route group for the report.

### Activities

Call the *Route Groups* transaction under **► Dairy Cross Functions ► Master Data ►**.

## 1.1.8 Processes

### Use

You use the *Processes* transaction to map individual process in the production operation of the plant you selected. A process is always assigned to a department and a work station of the plant. You can make a time-dependent assignment to the processes to departments. Multiple processes can be assigned to a work station. However, only a single work station is assigned to the individual process. The assignment of a process using the work station is therefore unique with regard to time-dependence.

Processes constitute the link between the cost centers and the cost objects for the allocation of costs to cost objects according to cause. The consumption factors can be divided into primary process costs (facilities, labor values, cost element, materials) and secondary process costs (cost center, internal order, processes).

Processes are needed in performance controlling, for example, to calculate target values based on process quantities.

The system takes into account changes in the time-dependent assignment of work stations. In the calculation run, the cost center and the auxiliary cost center (labor) assigned to the work station are determined for each period to be settled.

Each process has at least one item that is used as the calculation factor for exactly this process. All calculations in this process for facility, labor values, cost centers, processes, cost elements, materials and internal orders.

## Integration

The *base quantity* with the associated *unit* serves as the calculation factor of a process in a manufacturing process and provides the factor consumptions in the detail tables for consumption factors.

You can map the factor consumptions in the following detail tables for consumption factors:

- Facilities
- Labor Values
- Cost Center
- Processes
- Cost Element
- Materials
- Internal Order

### i Note

In the *Processes* detail table, you enter the processes that the process you selected in the overview table consumes itself.

You enter the degree of utilization or the consumption ratio respectively by means of the *Factor*. A factor is the base quantity for variable costs or the quantity-related weighting factor for fixed costs. If multiple process are charged to the same cost center, the factor affects the distribution of the costs among the cost objects.

## Activities

Call the *Processes* transaction under [Dairy Cross Functions > Master Data](#).

## 1.1.9 Manufacturing Processes

### Use

You use the *Manufacturing Processes* transaction to define a manufacturing process for a material. In comparison to the distribution methods, manufacturing processes are more focused on processes due to their direct reference to production. The manufacturing processes are required for the functions in Performance Controlling, in Raw Material Controlling and also in Cost Accounting.

### Features

You define a *base quantity* for a material for the manufacturing process. This is the benchmark for the factor consumptions in the detail tables for consumption factors. The units of measure for the reference quantity from *SAP Materials Management (MM)* are available for selection. The system always converts to the material's base unit of measure in the production cost accounting.

The following consumption factors are available for the specification of consumptions of cost factors in relation to a base quantity:

- Processes
- Cost centers
- Cost elements
- Materials
- Internal orders

The consumption factors comprise cost object direct costs (cost elements, materials) and cost object overhead costs (processes, cost centers, internal orders).

You enter the degree of utilization of the cost factors or the consumption ratio by means of the *Factor* parameter in the detail tables for consumption factors. A factor is the base quantity for variable costs or the quantity-related weighting factor for fixed costs. For each cost factor, you define a calculation formula that determines the allocation base on the cost object.

### Activities

Call the *Manufacturing Processes* transaction under [► Dairy Cross Functions ► Master Data ►](#).

## 1.1.10 Enhancement Material Master

### Use

You use the *Enhancement Material Master* transaction to make further settings or define properties, which apply specifically to SAP Dairy Management by msg, for existing materials. These specifications apply only for the plant you select.

### Integration

SAP Dairy Management by msg takes into account and/or uses the settings and properties from the enhanced material master in the *Dairy Planning*, *Dairy Operations* and *Dairy Costing* modules. For greater clarity, the table areas group the enhanced material master in fields that logically belong together.

### Activities

Call the *Enhancement Material Master* transaction under ► *Dairy Cross Functions* ► *Master Data* ►.

## 1.1.11 Ripening

### Use

You use the *Ripening* transaction to specify auxiliary conditions (ripening periods, ripening losses, target materials) in the ripening process of a material. For this purpose, you must specify the *Ripening Age in Weeks* and the *Production Version* along with the validity period that must be within the validity period of the selected ripening material.

Additionally, in the *Ripening Losses* detail table, you can enter the ripening age for which the system must take into account a ripening loss for the target of the material. Specify the *Ripening Age in Weeks* and the *Ripening Loss %* together with the validity period that must be within the validity period of the selected ripening material.

In the detail tables *Age Structure* and *Finished Materials*, you can enter after which time the ripening material develops into a follow-up material and/or after which time the ripening material can be processed as finished materials. In the *Supplier* details table, you can enter suppliers for the ripening material, which may not have been fully ripened.

#### i Note

If you selected a *Plant* and a *Ripening Storage Location* in the *Selection Criteria*, the system displays all of the materials, for which the corresponding storage location is defined in the material master, in the overview table. In the *Selection Criteria*, you can restrict selection to a single material.


If you select a period in the *Selection Criteria* by entering a calendar date in the *Valid From* and *Valid To* fields, the system displays the valid information on the ripening losses, age structure and finished materials entered for the corresponding material. Only if the validity of the ripening material overlaps with the period in the selection criteria, the system displays the information in the details tables *Ripening Losses*, *Age Structure* and *Finished Materials*.

## Activities

Call the *Ripening* transaction under [Dairy Cross Functions](#) > [Master Data](#) .

## 1.1.12 Facility Grouping

### Use

You use the *Facility Grouping* transaction to define a plant-specific hierarchy that SAP Dairy Management by msg uses, for example, for the selection criteria in the *Facilities* screen area in the *Production Capacities* transaction under [Dairy Planning](#) > [Production Planning](#) .

You create the hierarchy by assigning facility groups to a facility category and, in turn, facilities to a facility group.

You can translate existing facility categories and facility groups into other languages by choosing the *Translation* pushbutton. The system switches to change mode for the translation, adds the *Language* column to the overview table and the detail table and displays two language-dependent lines for each facility category and facility group.

#### i Note

If you switch to change mode by choosing the *Edit* pushbutton, you manage the data always in the logon language.

## Features

In the *Facility Categories* overview table, you add a new *facility category* by specifying a value for the *Facility Category* field and the *name* in a new line. Note that the facility category must be unique in the plant you selected.

In the *Facility Groups* detail table, you add a new *facility group* to the selected facility category by specifying a value for the *Facility Group* field and the *name* in a new line.

You can set the number of calendar weeks displayed for different transactions in the *Dairy Planning* module dependent on the facility group under *Production Planning*:

- Define the number of calendar weeks displayed for the following transactions under ► *Dairy Planning* ► *Production Planning* ►:
  - *Maintenance Planning* in the *CW Maintenance* field.
  - *Production Capacities* in the field *No. CW Capacity*

In the *Facilities for Groups* detail table, you add a facility to the selected facility group by choosing a valid value for the *Work Center* field in a new line. Only if the selected work center has been created as a work center outside SAP Dairy Management by msg, can the work center be used as facility in SAP Dairy Management by msg.

#### **i Note**

You manage the work centers outside of SAP Dairy Management by msg with the *SAP Production Planning and Control (PP)* application component.

## **Activities**

Call the *Facility Grouping* transaction under ► *Dairy Cross Functions* ► *Master Data* ►.

## **1.1.13 Material Grouping**

### **Use**

You use the *Material Grouping* transaction to define a plant-specific hierarchy that SAP Dairy Management by msg uses, for example, for the selection criteria in the *Material* screen area. You create the hierarchy by assigning the required material areas to a group category and, in turn, the material groups to a material area.

### **Features**

In the *Material Areas* detail table, you add material areas to the selected group category by choosing a valid *area* in a new line. The area is only valid if the selected area has already been created as a product group outside of SAP Dairy Management by msg.

In the *Material Groups* detail table, you add material groups to the selected material area by choosing a valid *group* in a new line. The group is only valid if the selected group has already been created as a product group outside of SAP Dairy Management by msg.

#### **i Note**

You manage the product groups outside of SAP Dairy Management by msg with the *SAP Materials Management (MM)* application component.

You can set the number of calendar weeks displayed for different transactions in the *Dairy Planning* module dependent on the material group under *Sales Planning*, *Production Planning* and *Raw Material Planning*:

- Define the number of calendar weeks displayed for the following transaction under ► *Dairy Planning* ► *Sales Planning* ▾:
  - *Sales Planning* in the *Sales Planning* table area in the fields *No.CW Hist.SalesPlan* and *No. CW LT SalesPlan*
- Define the number of calendar weeks displayed for the following transactions under ► *Dairy Planning* ► *Production Planning* ▾:
  - *Sales Order Planning* in the *Production Planning* table area in the *No. CW Cust.* field.
  - *Sales Promotion Planning* in the *Production Planning* table area in the *No. CWs Promo.* field.
  - *Dependent Requirements Planning* in the *Production Planning* table area in the *No. Weeks SemFinProd* field.
  - *Weekly Planning* in the *Production Planning* table area in the *No. CW Weekly Plan.* field.
  - *Daily Planning* in the *Production Planning* table area in the *No. CW Daily Plan* field.
- Define the number of calendar weeks displayed for the following transactions under ► *Dairy Planning* ► *Raw Material Planning* ▾:
  - *Raw Material Plan Balance Sheet* in the *Raw Material Planning* table area in the *No. CWs Raw Matl* field.
  - *Opening Stock Planning* in the *Raw Material Planning* table area in the *No. CWs Open. Stock* field.

In the *Material Group to Facility Group Assignments* detail table, you add facility groups to the selected material group by choosing a valid *facility group ID* in a new line. The facility group is only valid if the selected facility group has already been created as a facility group in SAP Dairy Management by msg.

#### **i** Note

You manage the facility groups in SAP Dairy Management by msg with the *Facility Grouping* transaction under ► *Dairy Cross Functions* ► *Master Data* ▾.

## Activities

Call the *Material Grouping* transaction under ► *Dairy Cross Functions* ► *Master Data* ▾.

## 1.1.14 Assign Supplier to Supplier Group

### Use

You use the *Assign Supplier to Supplier Group* transaction to define the assignments of suppliers to a supplier group. Note that the supplier and the supplier group must already exist in the system.

You use supplier groups to create a restricted set of suppliers in SAP Dairy Management by msg, which you can use for raw material planning, for example. This gives you improved clarity when selecting suppliers here,

since the system does not display all the suppliers that exist in the *SAP Sales and Distribution (SD)* application component for you to select from.

#### i Note

For example, the *Detailed Planning Purchase/Sale/Stock Transfer* transaction under ► *Dairy Planning* ► *Raw Material Planning* ► uses the supplier groups for purchases. When planning a purchase, you can choose only a supplier that belongs to a supplier group for which the *Purch/Sale* indicator has been set.

## Activities

Call the *Assign Supplier to Supplier Group* transaction under ► *Dairy Cross Functions* ► *Master Data* ►.

## 1.1.15 Assign Customer to Customer Group

### Use

You use the *Assign Customer to Customer Group* transaction to define the assignments of customers to a customer group. Note that the customer and the customer group must already exist in the system.

You use customer groups to create a restricted set of customers in SAP Dairy Management by msg, which you can use for raw material planning, for example. This gives you improved clarity when selecting customers here, since the system does not display all the customers that exist in the *SAP Sales and Distribution (SD)* application component for you to select from.

#### i Note

For example, the *Detailed Planning Purchase/Sale/Stock Transfer* transaction under ► *Dairy Planning* ► *Raw Material Planning* ► uses the customer groups for sales. When planning a sale, you can choose only a customer that belongs to a customer group for which the *Purch/Sale* indicator has been set.

## Activities

Call the *Assign Customer to Customer Group* transaction under ► *Dairy Cross Functions* ► *Master Data* ►.

## 1.1.16 Assign Account Assignment Object to Plant/Sales Organization

### Use

You use the *Assign Account Assignment Object to Plant/Sales Organization* transaction to define the assignments of cost center groups to plants and of cost center groups to sales organizations. In this way, you define which cost centers can be used in SAP Dairy Management by msg.

You can assign different cost center groups to a plant. If you use cost center groups multiple times, the validity periods must be defined without overlaps. There should be no gaps in the validity periods in the assignments for a plant. This also applies for the sales organizations. You can choose an internal order group for each assignment.

#### i Note

You manage the cost center groups with the *SAP Controlling (CO)* application component.

### Activities

Call the *Assign Account Assignment Object to Plant/Sales Organization* transaction under ► *Dairy Cross Functions* ► *Master Data* ►.

## 1.1.17 Material Controlling

### Use

You use the *Material Controlling* transaction to define the *standard concentration* of an *ingredient type* for the specified *material* in the selected *plant*. For this purpose, you must specify a unique validity period.

### Activities

Call the *Material Controlling* transaction under ► *Dairy Cross Functions* ► *Master Data* ►.

## 1.1.18 Control Production Version

### Use

You can use the *Control Production Version* transaction to make cross-module settings, control and assignments. You choose a production version for a material (depending on a validity period) for calculation, production planning or raw material planning.

On the basis of a production plan, you can control the production versions for use in production planning.

### Activities

Call the *Control Production Version* transaction under [Dairy Cross Functions](#) > [Master Data](#) > .

## 1.2 Tools

### Structure

You can use the following transactions in the *Tools* folder under *Dairy Cross Functions*:



- *Export Manufacturing Processes to CSV File*
- *Export Processes to CSV File*
- *Import Processes from CSV File*
- *Import Manufacturing Processes from CSV File*

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