

**QUESTION: 1**

Which of the following statements are correct?

- A. More than one chart of accounts can be created for each client
- B. The chart of accounts contains all the G/L accounts, vendor accounts and customer accounts
- C. More than one company code can be allocated to the same chart of accounts
- D. The chart of accounts controls all the customising settings in the R/3 system
- E. All accounts within a chart of accounts must have the same tax code

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION: 2**

What status reports does Cash Management and forecasting include?

- A. Cash management position
- B. Liquidity forecast
- C. Credit limit report
- D. G/L account balances
- E. Bill holdings

**Answer:** A,B,D

**QUESTION: 3**

Which of the following are clearing procedures in accounts receivable?

- A. Incoming payment
- B. Down payment request
- C. Credit memo
- D. Transfer posting

**Answer:** A,C,D

**QUESTION: 4**

When creating an Overhead Cost Order, the first order information which must be entered is:

- A. Order status
- B. Order type
- C. Settlement type
- D. Currency
- E. Classification code

**Answer:** C

**QUESTION: 5**

When creating an Overhead Cost Order, the settlement rule must be entered in the control data. Which settlement receivers are available for internal orders?

- A. Cost center
- B. Orders
- C. General ledger accounts
- D. Asset
- E. Vendor

**Answer:** A,B,C,D

**QUESTION: 6**

In Controlling, a distinction is made between master data, planning, actual data and the information system. Which of the following master data belongs to Controlling?

- A. G/L account
- B. Work center
- C. Cost center
- D. Activity type
- E. Supplier

**Answer:** C,D

**QUESTION: 7**

Withing Overhead Cost Controlling activities are calculated. A Sender/Receiver relationship exists. However, not all Sender/Receiver combinations are allowed. Which of the following combinations make business sense?

- A. Sender. Cost Center, Order, Project Receiver. Cost Center, Order, Project
- B. Sender. Order Receiver. Cost Center, Project
- C. Sender. Cost Center Receiver. Cost Center, Order, Project, Cost Object

**Answer:** C

**QUESTION: 8**

Period closing activities are also performed in Controlling. This is dependent on certain prerequisites. Which of the following are MINIMUM criteria before it makes sense to carry out period closing?

- A. The posting period has been closed.
- B. Materials have been withdrawn.
- C. Personnel costs have been incurred.
- D. Overhead has been incurred.
- E. An order was closed.

**Answer:** C

**QUESTION: 9**

A chart of accounts

- A. can be allocated to multiple company code
- B. can be defined as the group chart of accounts
- C. only contains definitions for G/L accounts
- D. can only allocated to one company code.

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION: 10**

A client. ( Single Choice)

- A. may only contain a single chart of accounts
- B. may contain multiple charts of accounts
- C. may only use one currency type
- D. may only have one controlling area

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION: 11**

Identify the correct statement(s) relating to how the main business processes are integrated in the SAP R/3 System. ( Multi Choice)

- A. A purchase requisition is a documented request to purchase goods or services. In SAP it can be created manually or automatically.
- B. A goods receipt is the recording of the movement of materials into the warehouse. In SAP, a financial document which updates the inventory account and an accrued liability account is created
- C. The Invoice receipt and verification process compares the vendor invoice with the purchase order and goods receipt. However, the corresponding financial transaction must be entered through the financial module of R/3.
- D. In SAP, payment processing reduces the liability to a vendor and a company's cash balance, records discounts taken and disburses payment.
- E. A customer delivery is the transfer of the ownership of goods. A customer delivery includes, creation of a delivery document, picking the goods for shipment; physically transferring the goods to the customer and financially recording the goods issue.

**Answer:** A, B, D

**QUESTION: 12**

Identify the correct statement(s) regarding organizational elements within the R/3 System. ( Multi Choice)

- A. The Sales area combines the sales organization, distribution channel, and division.
- B. The Purchasing Organization is responsible for the purchasing for the only one plant.
- C. A plant is a location in which inventory quantities and values are stored or manufactured.
- D. A Controlling area can comprise several company codes using different chart of accounts but must operate in the same currency.
- E. A profit center is used to generate income statements and operating profit statements.

**Answer:** A, C, D, E

**QUESTION: 13**

Identify the correct statements. ( Multi Choice)

- A. All areas of an organization that are to be integrated into the R/3 Production system should be included under one client.
- B. The term 'client dependent' refers to tables or data that relate only to the client which was accessed during the log on process.
- C. Due to the integrated nature of SAP, there are certain core organization element that cut across the modules. Client and company code are two of these core elements.
- D. To determine the number of clients required, the focus is placed on data access and sharing strategies.

**Answer:** A, B

**QUESTION: 14**

Which of the following statements is true ? ( Single Choice)

- A. A Company code can belong to more than one controlling area.
- B. A plant must be allocated to a company code
- C. A controlling area and a company code must have the same local currency.
- D. A business area and a company code are assigned to each other in the corporate structure IMG

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION: 15**

Identify the correct statements relating to the Implementation Guide( Multi Choice)

- A. When creating a project in the IMG, the application areas and countries are selected from the Enterprise IMG
- B. The number of implementation activities can be reduced by creating Project IMG views, such as a view for 'mandatory activities'
- C. The Project IMG must include all customizing activities for all R/3 applications.

- D. The SAP Reference IMG is generated for the application modules to be implemented in a company and for the different countries
- E. Customizing transactions can be accessed from the SAP Reference IMG, Project IMG and the Project views.

**Answer:** Pending. Please put your suggestions to [terry@troytec.com](mailto:terry@troytec.com)

**QUESTION: 16**

What characteristics do roles have in the Workplace? ( Multi Choice)

- A. Roles describe business processes in a company
- B. Roles contain a collection of activities that a user who is assigned to this role can execute
- C. Roles represent a range of executable functions in a company that users can assign themselves to
- D. The authorizations required to execute the assigned functions are automatically linked to roles
- E. Roles contain MiniApps

**Answer:** Pending. Please put your suggestions to [terry@troytec.com](mailto:terry@troytec.com)

**QUESTION: 17**

What content elements of the mySAP.com Workplace are provided? (Multy)

- A. The Workplace contains role-based navigation options for R/3 transactions, reports, and other links to various systems.
- B. The Workplace is a completely personalizable working environment.
- C. The Workplace contains role-specific information and role- based access to the Marketplace.
- D. The Workplace is used exclusively as a LaunchPad for Employee Self Service with information for employees.
- E. The Workplace contains personal Favorites.

**Answer:** Pending. Please put your suggestions to [terry@troytec.com](mailto:terry@troytec.com)

**QUESTION: 18**

What are MiniApps?(Multy)

- A. MiniApps are small applications that are started automatically when the Workplace is called.
- B. Miniapps are small applications that can be called from the Workplace.
- C. MiniApps are small applications that communicate continuously with the implemented SAP products
- D. MiniApps are Java Applets that are loaded from the Workplace to the user client.
- E. MiniApps are role-specific applications that can contain more activity options.

**Answer:** Pending. Please put your suggestions to [terry@troytec.com](mailto:terry@troytec.com)

**QUESTION: 19**

About evolution in the world of business, we can affirmate that (Please choose the correct sentence):

- A. The internet revolution could turn available to companies the use of ERP functionality.
- B. The next generation of “new dimension” products appeared taking functionality out of the company, to bring value through extending the Internet Revolution.
- C. The internet has driven to a collaborative environment where value is created through collaboration within business communities.
- D. In the first the companies were looking at Cost reduction and efficiency through integration of business communities.

**Answer: C**

**QUESTION: 20**

About the definition of ERP and e-business functionalities, we can say that (Note: we can have more than one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct):

- A. ERP offers enterprise centric functionality (general ledger, payroll, order entry) to integrate core, internal processes.
- B. ERP is mySAP Financials and mySAP HR.
- C. ERP is SAP R/3, while e-business is mySAP.com.
- D. About Business Model, ERP can be considered as enterprise centric and e-business, as extended and collaborative.
- E. About Architecture, ERP can be considered as an integrated system and e-business, as an integrated system and an open integration platform.

F. About Processes, ERP can have them integrated, core within enterprises and collaborative, beyond company boundaries.

**Answers:** A, C, D, E.

**QUESTION: 21**

What is a SAP Business Object (Please choose the correct sentence)?

- A. It is all the transaction data generated via transactions.
- B. It is the instanced class of the Class Builder.
- C. It is composed of tables that are related in a business context, including the related application programs and it is maintained in the Class Repository.
- D. It is the representation of a central business object in the real world, such as an employee, sales order, purchase requisition, invoice and so on.
- E. It is a sequence of dialog steps that are consistent in a business context and that belong together logically.

**Answers:** D

**QUESTION: 22**

About BAPI (Business Application Programming Interface), what is true (Note: we can have more than one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct)?

- A. It is a well-defined interface providing access to processes and data of business application systems.
- B. BAPIs offer a stable, standardized interface for integrating third-party applications and components in the Business Framework.
- C. A BAPI is assigned to one and only one business object.
- D. In the R/3 Enterprise version (4.7) we can use BAPI to create an internal order inside a customized ABAP program.
- E. A business object in the Business Object Repository (BOR) can have many methods from which one or several are implemented as BAPIs.

**Answers:** A, B, C, D, E

**QUESTION: 23**

What can we say about ALE (Application Link Enabling, Note: we can have more than one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct)?

- A. Business processes cannot be distributed using ALE.
- B. The ALE concept is related to an enterprise structure with areas that have central tasks and areas with tasks that are decentralized.
- C. The applications are integrated via a central database.
- D. The applications are integrated via the message exchange.
- E. The ALE concept supports the implementation and operation of distributed SAP applications.

**Answers:** B, D, E

**QUESTION:** 24

A company code is:

- A. an independent accounting entity (the smallest organization element for which a complete self-contained set of accounts can be drawn up).
- B. an organizational unit in an enterprise that represents a closed system used for cost accounting purposes.
- C. an organizational unit that provides an additional evaluation level for the purpose of segment reporting, for example.
- D. a dependent accounting entity, according to Fiscal Year.
- E. the highest level in the R/3 system hierarchy.

**Answers:** A

**QUESTION:** 25

Consider the following sentences:

- A. 7.1. The variant principle is a three-step method used in R/3 to assign special properties to one or more R/3 objects.
- B. 7.2. One of the disadvantages to use variants is that it can't deal with the maintenance of properties, which are common among several business objects.
- C. 7.3. For using the variant principle, you must define the variant, populate it with values and assign it to the R/3 objects.
- D. 7.4. This principle is used for Fiscal Years, Posting Periods and so on.

Which of them is false?

- A. 7.1 and 7.2.
- B. 7.1 and 7.3.
- C. 7.1.
- D. 7.2.
- E. 7.3.

**Answers:** D

In fact, the main advantage of using variants is that it is easier to maintain properties, which are common among several business objects.

**QUESTION:** 26

Consider the following sentences:

- A. 8.1. A fiscal year has to be defined by means of separating business transactions into different periods.
  - B. 8.2. Special periods are used for postings, which are related to the process of the year-end closing. In total, 16 special periods can be used.
  - C. 8.3. The Fiscal Year variant only defines the amount of periods and their start and finish dates.
  - D. 8.4. The Fiscal Year is defined as a variant, which is assigned to the chart of accounts.
- Which of them are true?
- A. 8.1 and 8.2.
  - B. 8.1 and 8.3.
  - C. 8.2 and 8.3.
  - D. 8.2 and 8.4.
  - E. 8.3 and 8.4.

**Answers:** B

**QUESTION:** 27

What is an independent fiscal year variant (Please choose the correct sentence)?

- A. It is a variant which the postings periods are only equal to the months of the year.
- B. It is a variant which you can define different number of periods, according to the year.
- C. It is a variant which each own fiscal year uses the same number of periods, and the postings periods always start and end at the same day of the year.
- D. It is a variant which allows the use of different number of posting periods.
- E. It is a variant not normally used because of its particularity.

**Answers:** C

**QUESTION: 28**

Consider the following statements about currencies concepts:

- A. 10.1. The currency code identifies each currency that will be used into R/3 system.
- B. 10.2. You have to define all the world's currency into R/3 system
- C. 10.3. Exchange rate types distinguishes the exchange rates to be considered for various purposes, such as valuation, translation, conversion, planning, etc.

Which of them is true (Note: we can have more than one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct)?

- A. 10.1.
- B. 10.2.
- C. 10.3.
- D. none of them.
- E. all of them.

**Answers:** A, C

**QUESTION: 29**

11. Consider the following sentences:

- A. 11.1. A base currency can be assigned to an exchange rate type.
- B. 11.2. To deal with exchange rate spreads, two very efficient combinations of the exchange rate tools are using a base currency for the average rate (M) and using the exchange rate spreads to calculate the buying and selling rates (B and G).
- C. 11.3. A base currency can be used for an average, a buying or a selling rate. D.
- D. 11.4. The relations between currencies have to be maintained per exchange rate type and currency pair in the translation factors.
- E. 11.1, 11.2, 11.3 and 11.4.

**Answers:** B

Be careful: A base currency can only be used for an average rate, not for a selling or a buying rate.

**QUESTION: 30**

Which of these combinations is true?

- A. 11.1, 11.3 and 11.4.
- B. 11.1, 11.2 and 11.4.
- C. 11.2, 11.3 and 11.4
- D. 11.1, 11.2 and 11.3.

**Answer:** Pending. Please put your suggestions to [terry@troytec.com](mailto:terry@troytec.com)

**QUESTION: 31**

12. Consider the following sentences about the direct quotation:

- A. 12.1. It is also known as price notation.
  - B. 12.2. The currency value is expressed in units of the foreign currency per unit of local currency.
  - C. 12.3. For direct quotation, the prefix to indicate the rate is  $\hat{A}/\hat{A}$ .
- What is the correct option?
- A. 12.1.
  - B. 12.2.
  - C. 12.3.
  - D. none of them.
  - E. all of them.

**Answers:** A

**QUESTION: 32**

Consider the following sentences about the indirect quotation:

- A. 13.1. It is also known as volume notation.
  - B. 13.2. The currency value is expressed in the local currency per unit of foreign currency.
  - C. 13.3. For indirect quotation, there is no prefix to difference between direct quotation.
- What is the correct option?
- A. all of them.
  - B. none of them.
  - C. 12.3.
  - D. 12.2.
  - E. 12.1.

**Answers:** E

**QUESTION: 33**

What of these alternatives are considered master data (Note: we can have more than one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct)?

- A. Chart of Accounts.
- B. G/L Accounts.
- C. Vendor.
- D. Customer.
- E. Asset.

**Answers:** B, C, D, E.

A chart of accounts is a variant, which contains the structure and the basic information about general ledger accounts.

**QUESTION:** 34

What can we define into the chart of accounts customizing transaction (OB13 transaction, Note: we can have more than one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct)?

- A. Description.
- B. Maintenance language.
- C. Length of the company code.
- D. Length of the G/L account number.
- E. Blocking / unblocking chart of accounts.

**Answers:** A, B, D, E

**QUESTION:** 35

Consider the following sentences about the chart of accounts segment:

- A. 16.1. It contains the Company Code, Account number and the field status group.
- B. 16.2. Whenever you need to enter information for a company code for an account number, you have to type again the information related to chart of accounts segment.
- C. 16.3. Texts can be displayed using the program "Account assignment manual"(RFSKTH00).
- D. 16.4. Key words facilitate the search for account numbers.

Which of these combinations are false (Note: we can have more than one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct)?

- A. 16.1.
- B. 16.2.
- C. 16.3.
- D. 16.4.
- E. none of them.

**Answers:** A, B

**QUESTION:** 36

Consider the following sentences about field status:

18.1. Fields which are \_\_\_\_\_ can be \_\_\_\_\_.

18.2. Fields which have an entry that \_\_\_\_\_ can be set to \_\_\_\_\_ only (even in change mode).

Which of the options below matches the blank spaces of those sentences?

- A. used/supressed for 18.1; must be changed/display for 18.2.
- B. not used/supressed for 18.1; must be changed/display for 18.2.
- C. not used/optional for 18.1; should not be changed/supressed for 18.2.
- D. not used/supressed for 18.1; should not be changed /display for 18.2.
- E. used/optional for 18.1; must be changed/display for 18.2.

**Answers:** D

**QUESTION:** 37

Consider the following sentences about field status:

19.1. Fields which \_\_\_\_\_ can be made \_\_\_\_\_.

19.2. Fields that can be entered, but are not required, can be set to \_\_\_\_\_ entry.

Which of the options below matches the blank spaces of those sentences?

- A. must not have an entry/optional for 19.1; supressed for 19.2.
- B. must have an entry/supressed for 19.1; supressed for 19.2.
- C. must have an entry/optional for 19.1; optional for 19.2.
- D. must have an entry/required for 19.1; optional for 19.2.
- E. must not have an entry/required for 19.1; optional for 19.2.

**Answers:** D

**QUESTION:** 38

Consider the following sentences:

20.1. Reconciliation accounts are general ledger accounts assigned to the business partner master records to record all transactions in the sub-ledger.

20.2. For accounts without line item display, the most important data from the posted line items is stored in a special index table.

20.3. The account currency must be in the local currency.

20.4. Items in accounts with open item management means the G/L accounts should have a offsetting posting for a given business transaction.

Which of these are true (Please choose the correct sentence)?

- A. 20.1 and 20.3.
- B. 20.2 and 20.4.
- C. 20.1 and 20.2.
- D. 20.2 and 20.3.
- E. 20.1 and 20.4.

**Answers:** E

**QUESTION:** 39

The length of G/L account number should be mentioned in

- A. G/L account groups
- B. G/L account
- C. Chart of accounts
- D. None of the above

**Answer:** C

**QUESTION:** 40

The G/L account becomes a complete G/L account

- A. if we have added the company code segment to chart of account segment
- B. if we have created both company code segment and chart of account segment centrally
- C. if we have created chart of account
- D. if we have copied the chart of account segment from other company code

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION:** 41

If we are using the same chart of account in more than one company code

- A. the company code segments are same in all company codes
- B. the account name and account number is the same in all company codes
- C. the currency in company code segment in all company codes is the same
- D. the group account number is different in all company codes

**Answer: B**

**QUESTION: 42**

The appearance of the company code segment of a G/L account is based on

- A. account group entered in the chart of account segment
- B. group account number entered in chart of account segment
- C. assignment of group chart of account in chart of account
- D. none of the above

**Answer: A**

**QUESTION: 43**

The appearance of an account master data is based on

- A. account number
- B. field status
- C. chart of account
- D. none of the above

**Answer: D**

(ACCOUNT GROUP)

**QUESTION: 44**

Creation of duplicate accounts in A/P can be prevented by using

- A. the match code before creating the new account
- B. sensitive dual control
- C. switching on automatic duplication check

D. none of the above

**Answer:** A, C

**QUESTION:** 45

Which of the following statements are true, when you are considering the major controls of document types

- A. the account types allowed for postings
- B. the field status of head text and reference number
- C. posting keys
- D. none of the above

**Answer:** A, B

**QUESTION:** 46

Which of the following statements are true

- A. posting keys are defined at client level
- B. account types allow line item postings based on the posting key
- C. field status definition 'suppressed' and 'required' cannot be combined
- D. field status groups are examples of variant principle

**Answer:** A, C, D

**QUESTION:** 47

Which of the following are true if we are using the same posting period variant for several company codes

- A. opening and closing of periods to be done for each company code
- B. we cannot use the same posting period variant for several company codes
- C. we can maintain different special periods for each company code
- D. None of the above

**Answer:** D

**QUESTION: 48**

Which of the following statements are true

- A. we can open two period ranges during the time of closing process
- B. based on the document date entry, system will determine the posting period and fiscal year
- C. if you display the balances of an account, the transaction figures for the posting periods are displayed
- D. none of above

**Answer:** A, C

**QUESTION: 49**

By mentioning the base line date, cash discount periods, and cash discount percentage rate in payment terms, system will calculate

- A. due date of the invoice and cash discount
- B. due date only
- C. cash discount only
- D. none of the above

**Answer:** D

**QUESTION: 50**

R/3 system contains

- A. data base server only
- B. application server only
- C. presentation server only
- D. all of the above

**Answer:** D

**QUESTION:** 51

All data and programs are contained in

- A. application server
- B. database server
- C. none of the above

**Answer:** A,B

**QUESTION:** 52

SAP business object consists of

- A. attributes
- B. methods
- C. attributes and methods
- D. none of the above

**Answer:** C

**QUESTION:** 53

Maximum number of sessions a user can open when he logs on to SAP

- A. one
- B. three
- C. five
- D. six

**Answer:** D

**QUESTION:** 54

Fiscal year can be

- A. year dependent
- B. year independent
- C. both year dependent and year independent

**Answer:** C

**QUESTION:** 55

Fiscal year which is a calendar year can have

- A. 12 normal periods
- B. less than 12 normal periods
- C. more than 12 normal periods

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION:** 56

Shortened fiscal year can have

- A. 12 periods
- B. more than 12 periods
- C. less than 12 periods
- D. should have less than 12 periods

**Answer:** D

**QUESTION:** 57

Company code can have

- A. one local currency only
- B. two local currencies
- C. any no. of local currencies
- D. none of the above

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION: 58**

Postings in a company code are done in G/L account of

- A. consolidation chart of accounts
- B. operative chart of accounts
- C. country chart of accounts
- D. all of the above

**Answer: B**

**QUESTION: 59**

Retained earnings account is

- A. specific to company code
- B. specific to client
- C. specific to chart of accounts
- D. none of the above

**Answer: C**

**QUESTION: 60**

Which of the following statements is true

- A. company can use indirect exchange rate only
- B. company use direct exchange rate only
- C. company can use both direct and indirect exchange rates

**Answer: C**

**QUESTION: 61**

State which of the following is true in relation to SAP features

- A. business areas are company code specific
- B. business areas are assigned to company codes
- C. business areas are used for reporting across company codes

D. none of the above

**Answer:** C

**QUESTION:** 62

Posting in a G/L account is controlled by

- A. account group of the G/L account
- B. field status group in the chart of accounts segment
- C. field status group in the company code segment
- D. all of the above

**Answer:** C

**QUESTION:** 63

Account groups are used to control the following properties

- A. field status of transaction fields
- B. field status of master fields
- C. field status of master fields and number range
- D. field status of master fields, number range and whether accounts are p&L or B/S

**Answer:** C

**QUESTION:** 64

You can post transactions to an account in any currency only if

- A. account currency is not maintained
- B. account currency is same as local currency of the company code
- C. account currency is different from company code currency
- D. under all circumstances

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION: 65**

You can carry forward P&L account balances to

- A. Multiple retained earnings accounts, automatically
- B. Single retained earnings account, automatically
- C. Multiple retained earnings accounts, through period end processing
- D. Single retained earnings accounts, through period end processing

**Answer: C**

**QUESTION: 66**

Default exchange rate picked up during FI document is

- A. exchange rate maintained for type 'B'
- B. exchange rate maintained for type 'M'
- C. exchange rate maintained for type 'G'
- D. there is no default exchange rate type

**Answer: B**

**QUESTION: 67**

You can clear open items only when they have same

- A. business area, amount, opposite dr/cr indicator and same entry in fields that are configured for automatic clearing
- B. amount, opposite dr/cr indicator
- C. business area, amount and opposite dr/cr indicator
- D. amount, opposite dr/cr indicator and same entry in fields that are configured for automatic clearing

**Answer: A**

**QUESTION: 68**

Foreign currency valuations on G/L accounts are performed on the following accounts

- A. all accounts
- B. all accounts managed on open item basis
- C. all accounts managed on open item basis and all accounts with account currency different from local currency
- D. accounts managed on open item basis having foreign currency transactions and all accounts with account currency different from local currency

**Answer:** D

**QUESTION:** 69

You can display account balances of several related accounts through a. account groups

- A. sort key
- B. worklists
- C. totals variant

**Answer:** C

**QUESTION:** 70

You run BA/PC adjustments for

- A. balancing BA level balance sheet for inter business area transactions
- B. balancing company code level balance sheet for inter company transactions
- C. posting adjustment entries for changed reconciliation accounts
- D. posting vendor/customer reclassification at business area level

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION:** 71

Fast entry screens in FI are used to enter

- A. customer and vendor line items
- B. G/L line items
- C. G/L, customer and vendor line items
- D. Invoice receipt against GR

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION:** 72

Easily entered document entry templates are called

- A. sample document
- B. account assignment models
- C. . worklists
- D. recurring documents

**Answer:** Pending. Please put your suggestions to [terry@troytec.com](mailto:terry@troytec.com)

**QUESTION:** 73

Posting keys are used to decide

- A. dr/cr indicator, field status of transaction screen, account types
- B. dr/cr indicator, account types
- C. dr/cr indicator, field status of transaction screen, account types, special G/L applicability
- D. dr/cr indicator, field status of transaction screen

**Answer:** C

**QUESTION:** 74

How many parallel currencies are possible and at what level they are assigned?

- A. 2 local currencies, chart of account
- B. 3 local currencies, chart of account
- C. 2 local currencies, company code
- D. 3 local currencies, company code

**Answer:** D

**QUESTION:** 75

Cross company code transactions are carried out between company codes 0001 and 0002 in the year 1999. The accounting document created for 0001 is 9800005210 and that for 0002 is 9800004236. This is created from company code 0001. The cross company code number generated is

- A. 000198000052100001
- B. 980000423600020001
- C. 9800005210000199
- D. 9800004236000299

**Answer:** C

**QUESTION:** 76

When you reverse a posted document, the document number must be

- A. internal
- B. external
- C. internal or externalD.  
manually assigned

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION:** 77

Financial statements can be generated in

- A. local currency
- B. document currency
- C. controlling area currency
- D. any currency for which customization is maintained

**Answer:** D

**QUESTION:** 78

The views maintained for vendor master data are

- A. general data, company code data
- B. general data, company code data, purchasing data
- C. general data, company code data, business area data
- D. general data, company code data, business area data, plant data

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION:** 79

Group key assigned to vendor master records control the following

- A. it is a combination of up to three fields based on which open invoices are selected for automatic payment
- B. basis for grouping several vendors for balance display
- C. basis for classifying vendors for standard reporting
- D. it is a combination of up to three fields based on which open invoices are selected for manual payment

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION:** 80

Posting through a special ledger indicator affects

- A. the main reconciliation account of the vendor or customer
- B. the alternative reconciliation account mapped to the main reconciliation account of the vendor/customer
- C. the alternative reconciliation account and the main reconciliation account of the vendor/customer
- D. offsetting entry to the main reconciliation account of the vendor/customer

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION:** 81

Check management with relation to outgoing payments is possible for open items for

- A. vendors
- B. vendors and customers

- C. vendors, customers and G/L accounts
- D. vendors and G/L accounts

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION:** 82

If you do not want to enter a document with provision for updating the ledger on approval from authorized officials, you use the following functionality

- A. parked document
- B. sample document
- C. account assignment model
- D. recurring document

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION:** 83

Accounting for down payment request involves

- A. statistical items
- B. parked items
- C. noted items
- D. regular items

**Answer:** C

**QUESTION:** 84

Business area is determined for accounting documents generated automatically from logistics modules are on the basis of

- A. plant-division combination
- B. plant-division-distribution channel combination
- C. plant-sales area combination
- D. plant-division combination and sales area

**Answer:** D

**QUESTION:** 85

When you carry out regrouping through AR or AP, the following activities are performed

- A. reclassify where debtors have credit balance and vice versa
- B. reclassify open items by remaining life
- C. reclassify by changed reconciliation accounts
- D. all of the above

**Answer:** D

**QUESTION:** 86

When you carry out automatic payment, bank through which payment is effected is based on

- A. ranking order of house banks
- B. house banks maintained for specific business areas
- C. house banks entered in the parameters of the run
- D. ranking order and available balance in the accounts

**Answer:** D

**QUESTION:** 87

Payment needs to be made against invoices with payment blocks created during invoice verification. Payment block can be removed by

- A. release block in MM
- B. changing the field entry from the invoice document
- C. by reallocating in the payment proposal
- D. cannot be removed

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION:** 88

In SAP, a bill of exchange receivable items is cleared during

- A. discounting the bill
- B. transfer posting with clearing
- C. reversal of contingent liability
- D. clearing against outstanding advances from the customers

**Answer:** C

**QUESTION:** 89

In which of the following processes do the original invoices remain as open items

- A. residual payment
- B. partial payment
- C. charge off difference
- D. distribute difference

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION:** 90

How do you assign credit terms while drawing a bill of exchange on your customer?

- A. by assigning payment terms to bill of exchange item
- B. by assigning due date to the bill of exchange item
- C. by assigning payment term to invoice item
- D. by assigning due date to invoice item

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION:** 91

GR/IR account is managed on open item basis, and the indicator balance in LC only is ticked. During a GR, it is credited with \$100 (exchange rate USD:INR = 1:40). At the time of invoice receipt, exchange rate is Rs.41 = \$1, If clearing for \$100 is done for the GR/IR account, what is the foreign currency exchange rate posting?

- A. cr Rs.100
- B. dr Rs.100
- C. cr \$100
- D. no exchange rate posting

**Answer:** D

**QUESTION:** 92

What are the different account types in SAP?

- A. customer, vendor, GL
- B. customer, vendor, GL, asset, material
- C. customer, vendor
- D. customer, vendor, asset

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION:** 93

When several organizational units carry out dunning within a single company code, the SAP entity used to distinguish and control the process is called

- A. dunning procedure
- B. dunning key
- C. dunning clerk
- D. dunning area

**Answer:** D

**QUESTION:** 94

If you do not want to dun a vendor beyond a particular level

- A. use dunning key to limit the maximum level
- B. use dunning block on the vendor master
- C. use dunning clerk to block dunning
- D. use dunning block on the dunning procedure

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION:** 95

If you want to chose a different set of fields in a vendor account line item display, you choose a different

- A. sort variant
- B. totals variant
- C. line layout
- D. additional fields

**Answer:** C

**QUESTION:** 96

About evolution in the world of business, we can affirmate that (Please choose the correct sentence):

- A. The internet revolution could turn available to companies the use of ERP functionality.
- B. The next generation of “new dimension” products appeared taking functionality out of the company, to bring value through extending the Internet Revolution.
- C. The internet has driven to a collaborative environment where value is created through collaboration within business communities.
- D. In the first the companies were looking at Cost reduction and efficiency through integration of business communities.

**Answer:** C

**QUESTION:** 97

About the definition of ERP and e-business functionalities, we can say that (Note: we can have more than one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct):

- A. ERP offers enterprise centric functionality (general ledger, payroll, order entry) to integrate core, internal processes.
- B. ERP is mySAP Financials and mySAP HR.

- C. ERP is SAP R/3, while e-business is mySAP.com.
- D. About Business Model, ERP can be considered as enterprise centric and e-business, as extended and collaborative.
- E. About Architecture, ERP can be considered as an integrated system and e-business, as an integrated system and an open integration platform.
- F. About Processes, ERP can have them integrated, core within enterprises and collaborative, beyond company boundaries.

**Answer:** A, C, D, E.

**QUESTION: 98**

What is a SAP Business Object (Please choose the correct sentence)?

- A. It is all the transaction data generated via transactions.
- B. It is the instanced class of the Class Builder.
- C. It is composed of tables that are related in a business context, including the related application programs and it is maintained in the Class Repository.
- D. It is the representation of a central business object in the real world, such as an employee, sales order, purchase requisition, invoice and so on.
- E. It is a sequence of dialog steps that are consistent in a business context and that belong together logically.

**Answer:** D

**QUESTION: 99**

About BAPI (Business Application Programming Interface), what is true (Note: we can have more than one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct)?

- A. It is a well-defined interface providing access to processes and data of business application systems.
- B. BAPIs offer a stable, standardized interface for integrating third-party applications and components in the Business Framework.
- C. A BAPI is assigned to one and only one business object.
- D. In the R/3 Enterprise version (4.7) we can use BAPI to create an internal order inside a customized ABAP program.
- E. A business object in the Business Object Repository (BOR) can have many methods from which one or several are implemented as BAPIs.

**Answer:** A, B, C, D, E.

**QUESTION:** 100

What can we say about ALE (Application Link Enabling, Note: we can have more than one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct)?

- A. Business processes cannot be distributed using ALE.
- B. The ALE concept is related to an enterprise structure with areas that have central tasks and areas with tasks that are decentralized.
- C. The applications are integrated via a central database.
- D. The applications are integrated via the message exchange.
- E. The ALE concept supports the implementation and operation of distributed SAP applications the highest level in the R/3 system hierarchy.

**Answer:** B, D, E.

**QUESTION:** 101

A company code is:

- A. an independent accounting entity (the smallest organization element for which a complete self-contained set of accounts can be drawn up).
- B. an organizational unit in an enterprise that represents a closed system used for cost accounting purposes.
- C. an organizational unit that provides an additional evaluation level for the purpose of segment reporting, for example.
- D. a dependent accounting entity, according to Fiscal Year.

**Answer:** A

Item "BA" is the definition of controlling area.

Item "CA" is the definition of business area.

Item "DA" is not any definition.

Item "EA" is the definition of client.

**QUESTION:** 102

Consider the following sentences:

- A. 7.1. The variant principle is a three-step method used in R/3 to assign special properties to one or more R/3 objects.
  - B. 7.2. One of the disadvantages to use variants is that it can't deal with the maintenance of properties, which are common among several business objects.
  - C. 7.3. For using the variant principle, you must define the variant, populate it with values and assign it to the R/3 objects.
  - D. 7.4. This principle is used for Fiscal Years, Posting Periods and so on.
- Which of them is false?

- A. 7.1 and 7.2.
- B. 7.1 and 7.3.
- C. 7.1.
- D. 7.2.
- E. 7.3.

**Answer:** D

In fact, the main advantage of using variants is that it is easier to maintain properties, which are common among several business objects.

**QUESTION:** 103

Consider the following sentences:

- A. 8.1. A fiscal year has to be defined by means of separating business transactions into different periods.
  - B. 8.2. Special periods are used for postings, which are related to the process of the year-end closing. In total, 16 special periods can be used.
  - C. 8.3. The Fiscal Year variant only defines the amount of periods and their start and finish dates.
  - D. 8.4. The Fiscal Year is defined as a variant, which is assigned to the chart of accounts.
- Which of them are true?

- A. 8.1 and 8.2.
- B. 8.1 and 8.3.
- C. 8.2 and 8.3.
- D. 8.2 and 8.4.
- E. 8.3 and 8.4.

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION:** 104

What is an independent fiscal year variant (Please choose the correct sentence)?

- A. It is a variant which the postings periods are only equal to the months of the year.
- B. It is a variant which you can define different number of periods, according to the year.
- C. It is a variant which each own fiscal year uses the same number of periods, and the postings periods always start and end at the same day of the year.
- D. It is a variant which allows the use of different number of posting periods.
- E. It is a variant not normally used because of its particularity.

**Answer:** C

**QUESTION:** 105

Consider the following statements about currencies concepts:

- A. 10.1. The currency code identifies each currency that will be used into R/3 system.
- B. 10.2. You have to define all the world's currency into R/3 system
- C.10.3 Exchange rate types distinguishes the exchange rates to be considered for various purposes, such as valuation, translation, conversion, planning, etc.

Which of them is true (Note: we can have more than one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct)?

- A. 10.1.
- B. 10.2.
- C. 10.3.
- D. all of them.

**Answer:** A,C

**QUESTION:** 106

Consider the following sentences:

- A. 11.1. A base currency can be assigned to an exchange rate type.
- B. 11.2. To deal with exchange rate spreads, two very efficient combinations of the exchange rate tools are using a base currency for the average rate (M) and using the exchange rate spreads to calculate the buying and selling rates (B and G).
- C. 11.3. A base currency can be used for an average, a buying or a selling rate.
- D. 11.4. The relations between currencies have to be maintained per exchange rate type and currency pair in the translation factors.

Which of these combinations is true?

- A. 11.1, 11.3 and 11.4.
- B. 11.1, 11.2 and 11.4.
- C. 11.2, 11.3 and 11.4.
- D. 11.1, 11.2 and 11.3.
- E. 11.1, 11.2, 11.3 and 11.4.

**Answer:** B

Be careful: A base currency can only be used for an average rate, not for a selling or a buying rate

**QUESTION:** 107

Consider the following sentences about the direct quotation:

- A. 12.1. It is also known as price notation.
  - B. 12.2. The currency value is expressed in units of the foreign currency per unit of local currency.
  - C. 12.3. For direct quotation, the prefix to indicate the rate is  $\hat{\text{A}}/\hat{\text{A}}$ .
- Most of the world's currencies are already defined into R/3 system.  
What is the correct option?

- A. 12.1.
- B. 12.2.
- C. 12.3.
- D. none of them.
- E. all of them.

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION:** 108

Consider the following sentences about the indirect quotation:

- A. 13.1. It is also known as volume notation.
  - B. 13.2. The currency value is expressed in the local currency per unit of foreign currency.
  - C. 13.3. For indirect quotation, there is no prefix to difference between direct quotation.
- What is the correct option?

- A. all of them.
- B. none of them.
- C. 12.3.
- D. 12.2
- E. 12.1.

**Answer:** E

**QUESTION:** 109

What of these alternatives are considered master data (Note: we can have more than one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct)?

- A. Chart of Accounts.
- B. G/L Accounts.
- C. Vendor.
- D. Customer.
- E. Asset.

**Answer:** B, C, D, E.

A chart of accounts is a variant, which contains the structure and the basic information about general ledger accounts.

**QUESTION:** 110

What can we define into the chart of accounts customizing transaction (OB13 transaction, Note: we can have more than one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct)?

- A. Description.
- B. Maintenance language.
- C. Length of the company code.
- D. Length of the G/L account number.
- E. Blocking / unblocking chart of accounts.

**Answer:** A, B, D, E.

**QUESTION:** 111

Consider the following sentences about the chart of accounts segment:

- A. 16.1. It contains the Company Code, Account number and the field status group.
- B. 16.2. Whenever you need to enter information for a company code for an account number, you have to type again the information related to chart of accounts segment.
- C. 16.3. Texts can be displayed using the program "Account assignment manual"(RFSKTH00).
- D. 16.4. Key words facilitate the search for account numbers.

Which of these combinations are false (Note: we can have more than one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct)?

- A. 16.1.
- B. 16.2.
- C. 16.3.
- D. 16.4.
- E. none of them.

**Answer:** A, B.

**QUESTION:** 112

Consider the following sentences about field status:

- A. 18.1. Fields which are \_\_\_\_\_ can be \_\_\_\_\_.
- B. 18.2. Fields which have an entry that \_\_\_\_\_ can be set to \_\_\_\_\_ only (even in change mode).

Which of the options below matches the blank spaces of those sentences?

- A. used/supressed for 18.1; must be changed/display for 18.2.
- B. not used/supressed for 18.1; must be changed/display for 18.2.
- C. not used/optional for 18.1; should not be changed/supressed for 18.2.
- D. not used/supressed for 18.1; should not be changed /display for 18.2.
- E. used/optional for 18.1; must be changed/display for 18.2.

**Answer:** D

**QUESTION:** 113

Consider the following sentences about field status:

- 19.1. Fields which \_\_\_\_\_ can be made \_\_\_\_\_.
- 19.2. Fields that can be entered, but are not required, can be set to \_\_\_\_\_ entry.

Which of the options below matches the blank spaces of those sentences?

- A. must not have an entry/optional for 19.1; supressed for 19.2.
- B. must have an entry/supressed for 19.1; supressed for 19.2.
- C. must have an entry/optional for 19.1; optional for 19.2.
- D. must have an entry/required for 19.1; optional for 19.2.
- E. must not have an entry/required for 19.1; optional for 19.2.

**Answer:** D

**QUESTION:** 114

Consider the following sentences:

20.1. Reconciliation accounts are general ledger accounts assigned to the business partner master records to record all transactions in the sub-ledger.

20.2. For accounts without line item display, the most important data from the posted line items is stored in a special index table.

20.3. The account currency must be in the local currency.

20.4. Items in accounts with open item management means the G/L accounts should have a offsetting posting for a given business transaction.

Which of these are true (Please choose the correct sentence)?

- A. 20.1 and 20.3.
- B. 20.2 and 20.4.
- C. 20.1 and 20.2.
- D. 20.2 and 20.3.
- E. 20.1 and 20.4.

**Answer:** E

**QUESTION:** 115

Since the line item display takes up additional system resources, you should only use it if there is no other way of looking at the line items. So, you should not activate the line item display for the following accounts (Note: we can have more than one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct):

- A. P+L Statement.
- B. Reconciliation.
- C. Revenue.
- D. Material Stock.
- E. Tax.

**Answer:** A,C,E,D

**QUESTION:** 116

Consider the following statements:

- A. 2.1. Accounts with open item management must have line item display activated.
- B. 2.2. You can activate or deactivate open item management everytime, even if the account hasn't a zero balance.
- C. 2.3. You can select both local and foreign currencies as account currency.
- D. 2.5. When using the "Only Balances in Local Currency" indicator in the master data record, transaction figures are only managed for amounts translated into local currency.

Which of the above statements are true (Note: we can have more than one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct)?

- A.  2.1.
- B.  2.2.
- C.  2.3.
- D.  2.4.
- E.  2.5.

**Answer:** A,C,E

**QUESTION:** 117

Since the line item display takes up additional system resources, you should only use it if there is no other way of looking at the line items. So, you should not activate the line item display for the following accounts (Note: we can have more than one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct):

- A. P+L Statement.
- B. Reconciliation.
- C. Revenue.
- D. Material Stock.
- E. Tax.

**Answer:** B, C, D, E.

**QUESTION:** 118

Consider the following statements:

- A. 2.1. Accounts with open item management must have line item display activated.
- B. 2.2. You can activate or deactivate open item management everytime, even if the account hasn't a zero balance.

- C. 2.3. You can select both local and foreign currencies as account currency.
- D. 2.5. When using the “Only Balances in Local Currency” indicator in the master data record, transaction figures are only managed for amounts translated into local currency.
- A. 2.1.
- B. 2.2.
- C. 2.3.
- D. 2.4.
- E. 2.5.

**Answer:** A, C, E.

**QUESTION:** 119

What is the disadvantage of using the group chart of accounts (Please choose the correct sentence)?

- A. Because changes to existing G/L Accounts are effective as soon as they have been saved and could have extensive consequences.
- B. Because accounts with the account currency as local currency can only be posted to this local currency.
- C. Because the company codes use different operational chart of accounts, you cannot carry out cross-company code controlling.
- D. Because the group chart of accounts must be assigned to each operational chart of accounts.
- E. Because you must enter the group account number in the chart of accounts segment of the operational account.

**Answer:** C.

Item “a” is related to Collective Processing for G/L Accounts Master Data.

Item “b” is not true for the R/3 system concept. If the account currency is the local currency, the account can be posted to in any currency

Item “d” and “e” are some actions to be done for using group chart of accounts, so, they are not the disadvantage

**QUESTION:** 120

Consider the following statements:

- A. 5.1. You cannot use the country chart of accounts if you desire to use the cross-company code controlling.

B. 5.2. The disadvantage of using country chart of accounts is the accounting clerks who may be familiar with the country chart of accounts first have to get used to using the operational chart of accounts.

C. 5.3. Reconciliation accounts are updated on a daily basis.

Which of them are false (Please choose the correct sentence)?

A. 5.1 and 5.2.

B. 5.1 and 5.3.

C. 5.2 and 5.3.

D. all of them.

E. none of them.

**Answer:** B.

In fact, since all company codes use the same operational chart of accounts for postings, you can carry out cross-company code controlling. About Reconciliation accounts, they are updated realtime.

**QUESTION:** 121

Which are the segments of the SD view of the customer account master data (Note: we can have more than one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct)?

A. Client.

B. Company Code.

C. Controlling Area.

D. Sales Area.

E. Purchasing Organization.

**Answer:** A, D.

**QUESTION:** 122

Which are the segments of the MM view of the customer account master data (Note: we can have more than one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct)?

A. Client.

B. Company Code.

C. Controlling Area.

- D. Sales Area.
- E. Purchasing Organization

**Answer:** A, E.

**QUESTION:** 123

What is the segment that makes complete both customer and vendor accounts (Please choose the correct sentence)?

- A. Client.
- B. Company Code.
- C. Controlling Area.
- D. Sales Area.
- E. Purchasing Organization.

**Answer:** B.

**QUESTION:** 124

What characteristics are configured as standard for every customer/vendor account (Note: we can have more than one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct)?

- A. Line Item Display.
- B. Company Code.
- C. Currency
- D. Open Item Management.
- E. Purchasing Organization.

**Answer:** A, D.

**QUESTION:** 125

Consider the following statements:

- A. 10.1. Number ranges for customer/vendor accounts can overlap.
- B. 10.2. An one-time account is a special customer/vendor master record which a company rarely do business.
- C. 10.3. The account group is used to control the fields displayed in the master record.

D. 10.4. If you enter an alternative payer, the amount to clear the open items due in the account is paid by the alternative payer.

E. 10.5. One number range can only be assigned to one account group.

Which of the above statements are true (Note: we can have more than one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct)?

A.  10.1.

B.  10.2.

C.  10.3.

D.  10.4

E.  10.5

**Answer:** B, C, D.

NOTE: A number range can be assigned to several account groups.

**QUESTION:** 126

Consider the following statements:

A. 12.1. The system can assign the document numbers or the user can assign the number during document entry.

B. 12.1. A business transaction creates only one document.

C. 12.3. Document types are defined at company code level.

D. 12.4. Number ranges for document numbers and account types defined for postings are defined by the document types.

E. 12.5. Document types also define whether invoices are posted with the net procedure. Choose the correct option:

A. 12.1, 12.4 and 12.5 are correct.

B. 12.2, 12.4 and 12.5 are correct.

C. 12.3, 12.4 and 12.5 are correct.

D. 12.1, 12.3 and 12.4 are correct.

E. 12.1, 12.2 and 12.5 are correct.

**Answer:** A.

**QUESTION:** 127

What do the posting keys specify (Note: we can have more than one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct)?

- A. Whether the line item is connected to a payment transaction or not.
- B. Whether the posting is sales-relevant and the sales figure of the account is to be updated by the transaction, for example, by the posting of a customer invoice.
- C. Whether the line items contain “credit” or “debit” values.
- D. Whether the line items are valid for a business transaction.
- E. Whether the accounts are allowed for posting.

**Answer:** A, B, C, E.

**QUESTION:** 128

Consider the following statements:

- A. 14.1. A company code must be assigned to a posting period variant to have the control for posting periods.
- B. 14.2. ‘+’ symbol represents all account types in the posting period customizing screen.
- C. 14.3. The account interval in the posting period customizing screen can be both G/L and subledger accounts.
- D. 14.4. The maximum amounts are defined per company code in “tolerance groups”.
- E. 14.5. It is not possible to assign tolerance groups to user logon ID’s.

Choose the correct option:

- A. 14.1, 14.4 and 14.5 are correct.
- B. 14.2, 14.4 and 14.5 are correct.
- C. 14.3, 14.4 and 14.5 are correct.
- D. 14.1, 14.2 and 14.4 are correct.
- E. 14.1, 14.2 and 14.5 are correct.

**Answer:** D

**QUESTION:** 129

What fields of a FI Document Header section can be changed after a document has already been posted (Note: we can have more than one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct)?

- A. Fiscal Year.
- B. Reference Number.
- C. Text fields.
- D. Header text.
- E. Posting date.

**Answer:** B, C

**QUESTION:** 130

About the change control, what conditions below are applicable (Note: we can have more than one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct)?

- 16.1. The posting period is already closed.
- 16.2. The line item is not yet cleared.
- 16.3. The document is a credit memo for an invoice.
- 16.4. The document is not a credit memo from a down payment.
- 16.5. The line item is either a debit in a customer account or a credit in a vendor account.

- A.  16.1.
- B.  16.2.
- C.  16.3.
- D.  16.4.
- E.  16.5.

**Answer:** B, D, E.

**QUESTION:**131

What are the prerequisites to enable negative postings (Note: we can have more than one correct sentence. Please select the sentences you think they are correct)?

- A. You have to define reversal reasons for negative reversal.
- B. You have to ensure company code permits negative postings.
- C. You have to define the document type that explicitly allows negative postings.
- D. You have to use cleared items.
- E. You have to reset cleared items.

**Answer:** A, B, C.

**QUESTION:** 132

What is the purpose of the terms of payment (Please choose the correct sentence)?

- A. Calculate a cash discount and invoice due date.
- B. Calculate the tax amounts.
- C. Enable the cross-company code transactions.

- D. Define the baseline date.
- E. Calculate only the required conditions for SD invoices.

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION:** 133

Consider the following statements:

- A. 19.1. Terms of payments are copied from invoice to credit memos when they are linked to.
  - B. 19.2. Inserting a "V" in the invoice reference field during document entry means the terms of payment are activated in the non-invoice-related credit memos.
  - C. 19.3. The account type field in terms of payment basic data screen should be defined separately, to prevent any done change in the term of payment.
  - D. 19.4. The system cannot define the splitment of an installment payment, at least you define it in the terms of payment.
  - E. 19.5. The day limits define the dates of the cash discount periods.
- Which of the statements above is false (Please choose the correct sentence)?

- A. 19.1.
- B. 19.2.
- C. 19.3.
- D. 19.4.
- E. 19.5.

**Answer:** E

**SHORT QUESTIONS**

**QUESTION:** 134

How many chart of accounts can be attached to a company code?

**Answer:**

One or more Operative Chart of Accounts can be assigned to a company code. A COA must be assigned to a company code. This COA is the operative COA and is used in both FI and CO. One Chart of Account can be assigned to many Company codes i.e., Multiple company codes can either share the same or have separate COA. But a company code (Country specific Company code or International Company code) can have a country specific COA also along with Operative COA. The link between the regular COA and the country COA appears in the alternate number field of the G/L master record.

Eg: If a company's subsidiaries are located in both US & Mexico. We need to configure 2 Company codes - one for US and another for Mexico, for eg U100 and M100. The same way we create 2 COA's one for US & one for Mexico, USCA and MXCA. Mexico has

different govt reporting requirements than the US so we will need to define a company code specific to Country Mexico and also create a country specific COA to be used, in addition to normal COA. In tcode OBY6(Comp Code Global Parameters) of CC M100 we define normal COA i.e.,USCA in Chart of Accounts field and MXCA in Country Chart/Accts field.

**QUESTION: 135**

Whether any FI document will be created during PO(Purchase order)?If pl mention the entry also?

**Answer:**

There is no document that is created in FI side during PO. But in controlling there can be a commitment posting to a Cost Center. The offsetting entry is posted at the time of GR.

**QUESTION: 136**

What factors differentiates from one dunning level and other dunning level

**Answer:**

The most important thing that differentiates the dunning levels are the dunning texts. The dunning text defines the urgency of the dunning notice. The other things can be the dunning charges, minimum & maximum amounts etc.

**QUESTION: 137**

APP There will be many banks in a house bank. If the payment should be maid from particular bank GL account. Where it is configured.

**Answer:**

There can be several accounts in the same house bank. We should assign the GL accounts exclusively at the time of creating the Bank master data and the bank accounts. Accordingly we can do the bank determination in FBZP for the individual banks and the corresponding sub accounts. Tr code for Defining bank : FI12.

**QUESTION: 138**

What are various types of servers in SAP R/3?

**Answer:**

The Typical SAP landscape looks something like figure 1.4 below:

**QUESTION: 139**

can anybody explain me FI-MM integration.pl explain in detail

**Answer:**

i. Movement types:

Classification key indicating the type of material movement (for example, goods receipt, goods issue, physical stock transfer).The movement type enables the system to find predefined posting rules determining how the accounts of the financial accounting system (stock and consumption accounts) are to be posted and how the stock fields in the material master record are to be updated.

ii. Valuation class

Assignment of a material to a group of G/L accounts Along with other factors, the valuation class determines the G/L accounts that are updated as a result of a valuation-relevant transaction or event, such as a goods movement. The valuation class makes it possible to: Post the stock values of materials of the same material type to different G/L accounts Post the stock values of materials of different material types to the same G/L account

III.Transaction/Event Key:

Key allowing the user to differentiate between the various transactions and events (such as physical inventory transactions and goods movements) that occur within the field of inventory management. The transaction/event type controls the filing/storage of documents and the assignment of document numbers.

iv. Material Type:

Groups together materials with the same basic attributes, for example, raw materials, semifinished products, or finished products. When creating a material master record, you must assign the material to a material type. The material type you choose determines: Whether the material is intended for a specific purpose, for example, as a configurable material or process material

-Whether the material number can be assigned internally or externally

-The number range from which the material number is drawn

-Which screens appear and in what sequence

-Which user department data you may enter

-What procurement type the material has; that is, whether it is manufactured in-house or procured externally, or both Together with the plant, the material type determines the material's inventory management requirement, that is:

-Whether changes in quantity are updated in the material master record

-Whether changes in value are also updated in the stock accounts in financial accounting

**QUESTION: 140**

Maximum no. of dunning levels are created?

**Answer:**

9 levels maximum.

**QUESTION:** 141

In how many ways APP is configured?

**Answer:**

Tr Code: FBZP

**QUESTION:** 142

What is diff between AAM,Recurring entries,Sample document?

**Answer:**

Account Assignment Model:

A reference for document entry that provides default values for posting business transactions. An account assignment model can contain any number of G/L account items and can be changed or supplemented at any time. In contrast to sample documents, the G/L account items for account assignment models may be incomplete.

Recurring Entries: A periodically recurring posting made by the recurring entry program on the basis of recurring entry original documents. The procedure is comparable with a standing order by which banks are authorized to debit rent payments, payment contributions or loan repayments. Sample Documents:

Special type of reference document. Data from this document is used to create default entries on the accounting document entry screen. Unlike an accounting document, a sample document does not update transaction figures but merely serves as a data source for an accounting document.

**QUESTION:** 143

Where to assign activity type in cost centers? OR how to link cost centers & activity types?

**Answer:**

>> There is no direct assignment. You plan the output for a cost center first in kp26. Then you've to plan the value of that cost center which you budget for a period in kp06. Planned Activity expenditure / Planned Actvty qty gives you a planned act rate which you can use to value your activity confirmations in mfg ordrs. You can also define your own prices, but you have to run the price revaluation if you want to revalue your actual activity prices.

**QUESTION: 144**

For stat. key figure what is the significance of sender & receiver cost elements & cost centers?

**Answer:**

>> Stat key fig are not real account assignments. In simple traditional terms it is the base to allocate or define proportions with which the cost is allocated. SKFs are used to calculate the debit on a receiver object. These values can be used for assessing common costs which are used by all the other cost centers.

**QUESTION: 145**

How SKF works .. Kindly give me T Codes Also.

**Answer:**

>> You create & plan SKF. Create using KK01 & PLAN the parameters of SKF in KP46

**QUESTION: 146**

Does any one know what is Software life cycle, it was a question asked in an interview.

**Answer:**

it is nothing but Road Map - five phases like, Project Preparation, Blue print, Realisation, Final preparation and Go-live support.

**QUESTION: 147**

In GL master we have a option "Balance in local currency" and "Account currency".What does it mean?

**Answer:**

Account currency is that the GL account in which currency do you want to maintain. if you decided that you want maintain in company code currency, you can post any currency in that account. If not, you want to maintain separate currency for that GL then exchange rate difference will come because the conversion rate. Balance in local currency - some GL account can't be maintain on open item basis and can't in foreign currency like clearing account and discount account etc., in such case you can assign this indicator to show the balance in local currency.

**QUESTION: 148**

In movement type(MM), what is value & quantity string I know it updates values and quantities in GL with mix of valuation class, transaction key modifier and GL A/c. But how does it work when doing a mvt type?

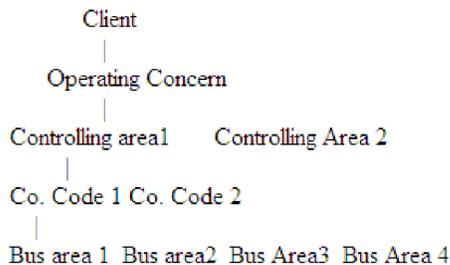
**Answer:**

Basically, the system does not know which GL has to be updated with what. here, we are giving a direction to the system to update the data. What you said is correct, the system will update the value and qty in the material master. You would have seen some more fields also, like Movement indicator, consumption, value string and transaction event key etc. While creating a PO, the system will take the Movement type as a base, with MT, it will identify the MI(movement indicator - used to define whether it is goods movement for production order, purchase order, delivery note etc), and it will identify the consumption,( like it is assets, or consumption or sales order) and it will identify the value string ( it is must to assigned to movement type, through allocation of value string to movement type, system will automatically identify the GL ) and it will post the entry (dr/cr)in the GL based on the transaction and event key figure which is used to determine the debit and credit entry of a GL

**QUESTION: 149**

Tell me about FI Organizational structure?

**Answer:**



**QUESTION: 150**

How many Normal and Special periods will be there in fiscal year, why do u use special periods?

**Answer:**

12 Normal posting period and 4 special periods are in the fiscal year which can be used for posting tax and audit adjustments to a closed fiscal year.

**QUESTION: 151**

Where do you open and close periods?

**Answer:**

PPV is used to open and close the periods based on a/c types considering GL Accounts.  
Tr. Code. OB52.

**QUESTION:152**

What do you enter in Company code Global settings?

**Answer:**

4 digit Alphanumeric key.  
Name of the company  
City  
Country  
Currency  
Language  
Address

**QUESTION: 153**

What is document type, and what does it control? Examples.

**Answer:**

Document type is nothing vouchers containing line items. Several business transactions can be identified within a particular document type.  
It controls the document number ranges.  
It controls the Header part of document  
IT controls the line item level of the document  
Helps filing of physical document

**QUESTION: 154**

What is posting key and what does it control?

**Answer:**

These are special classification keys. Two character numerical key it controls the entry of line items. Posting key determines Account type, Debit/credit posting, Field status of transaction.

**QUESTION: 155**

What is field status group, what does it control?

**Answer:**

FSG is mandatory field in ! GL Creation. You use this field to define which fields are displayed when you post business transactions to a G/L account. A field may have one of the following statuses.

- Suppressed
- Display
- Optional
- Required

**QUESTION: 156**

What is chart of account and how many charts of accounts can be assigned to a company?

**Answer:**

Chart of account is a list of all G/L accounts used by one or several company codes. For each G/L account, the chart of accounts contains the account number, account name, and the information that controls how an account functions and how a G/L account is created in a Company code. You have to assign a chart of accounts to each company code. This chart of accounts is the Operating chart of accounts and is used for the daily postings in this company code:

You have the following options when using multiple company codes. You can use the same chart of accounts for all company codes

If the company codes all have the same requirements for the chart of accounts set up, assign all of the individual company codes to the same chart of accounts. This could be the case if all company codes are in the same country.

In addition to the operating chart of accounts, you can use two additional charts of accounts If the individual company codes need different charts of accounts, you can assign up to two charts of accounts in addition to the operating chart of accounts. This could be the case if company codes lie in multiple countries.

The use of different charts of accounts has no effect on the balance sheet and profit and loss statement. When creating the balance sheet or the profit and loss statement, you can choose whether to balance the co! mpany codes which use different charts of accounts together or separately.

**QUESTION: 157**

What does definition of a chart of account contains?

**Answer:**

chart of account key  
Name  
Maintenance language  
Length of the GL Account Number  
Controlling Integration  
Group chart of accounts (Consolidation)  
Block Indicator

**QUESTION: 158**

Can one COA be assigned to several companies?

**Answer:**

yes. One COA can be assigned to several companies.

**QUESTION: 159**

What is account group and what does it control?

**Answer:**

Account group determines which fields you can configure on the G/L master record. It is necessary to have at least two one for B/S and another one for P&L a/c  
It controls the Number ranges of GL A/C.  
The status of fields of the master record of GL belongs to company code area.

**QUESTION: 160**

What is reconciliation account; can you directly enter documents in that a/c?

**Answer:**

When you post items to a subsidiary ledger, the system automatically posts the same data to the general ledger. Each subsidiary ledger has one or more reconciliation accounts in the general ledger. We can't use reconciliation account for direct postings.

**QUESTION: 161**

How do you control field status of GL master records and from where do you control!

**Answer:**

Field status variant is maintained all FSGs.

**QUESTION: 162**

What are the segments of GL master record?

**Answer:**

- COA Segment
- A/C group
- Nature of account
- Short text
- GL a/c long text
- Trading partner
- Group Account Number
- Company code segment
- Account currency
- Tax
- Reconciliation a/c for a/c type
- OIM,LID,FSG.

**QUESTION: 163**

What does Field status group assigned to a GL master record controls?

**Answer:**

It controls the account assignments that are made to the account. Specifically the field status group controls whether postings to cost centers, internal orders, profitability segments and so on are required, not allowed (suppressed), or optional.

**QUESTION: 164**

What is Country and operational chart of account? Why do you use group chart of account?

**Answer:**

Operational chart of account – Day to day activities It is mandatory. Country COA – It's used for legal specific requirement of each country. It's additional and optional.  
Group COA used for consolidation of Company codes. This is for group consolidation purpose.

**QUESTION: 165**

What are all the segments in a Customer/Vendor master record?

**Answer:**

Segments in Customer Segments in Vendor  
General Data segment General data segment  
Company code segment Company code segment  
Sales area segment Purchasing organization Segment

**QUESTION: 166**

What is open line item management? What do you mean by clearing open line items?

**Answer:**

Open item management is further reconciliation function. OIM allows you to display the open and cleared items and amounts in an account. OIM should be used if an offsetting entry is made for every line item posted in the account. The a/c is reconciled and cleared against another account. Ex. Salary clearing account and GR/IR Clearing account.

**QUESTION: 167**

What is residual payment and part payment?

**Answer:**

Residual payment it clears original invoice with incoming amount and create new line item for remaining outstanding amount. Partial payment it leaves the original invoice amount and creates new line item for incoming amount.

**QUESTION: 168**

What is internal and external number ranges?

**Answer:**

Internal Number Ranges: Doc. No will be provided by the system automatically in serial order allotting the next available progressive number. The number must be in numerical. External Number ranges: Doc. No will be given manually by the end user. System will not lock no automatically in this case. User can pick the number randomly.

**QUESTION: 169**

How can be or in what way baseline date is important in Automatic Payment Program run?

**Answer:**

The Baseline date is used to calculate the due date by taking into account the payment terms. On the APP, the baseline date helps to pick the relevant invoices for payment. During the APP run when invoices are pulled into the run, the system checks the 'Next Payment Date' before picking the invoices to be paid.

**QUESTION: 170**

Please tell me the procurement cycle how it works?

**Answer:**

Procurement cycle – a sales order is placed on a requirement made by a customer, after which it is passed on to create a purchase order (this could either happen based on the requirements on the SO, or a planned SO). the value flow gets passed on to FI at the time of goods movement. In the case of SD, the impact on FI happens only at the time of billing.

**QUESTION: 171**

Difference between Depreciation ,Accumulated Depreciation and APC? What is APC?

**Answer:**

Depreciation – a decrease in the value of an asset due to wear and tear

Accumulated Depreciation – the total amount of depreciation calculated on a particular asset.

Accumulated Depreciation – the total amount of depreciation calculated on a particular asset.

**QUESTION: 172**

What is GR/IR?What journal entries we should pass for this?

**Answer:**

The GR/IR – the goods receipt/Invoice Receipt account is used to post to whenever goods that are not yet invoiced have been received or when invoices arrive b4 the the delivery of goods. During the time between the invoice being created and delivery of goods, there can be a timing difference, in order to accommodate this timing difference, a GR/IR account is maintained temporarily to record the flow .

**QUESTION: 173**

What are the accounting entries take place in MM and SD?

**Answer:**

Value from MM to FI is defined in OBYC.... on the material master the flow of values are assigned on the Costing, acctg, etc tabs where the system helps to post the necessary stock values into the appropriate GL accounts. helps to determine, the GL accounts updated when there is a movement of goods. SD-FI - VKOA

**QUESTION: 174**

Can we assign one Controlling area to two different Company Codes (but the company codes having different fiscal years/different currencies

**Answer:**

Company code should have same financial year, may have different currencies. You can assign 2 or more company codes to one controlling area as long as the chart of accounts are same. Furthermore, if you have different fiscal year variant in the company code, then make sure that the number of period remain the same.

**QUESTION: 175**

While posting transaction, can we give cost centre / production order at time.

**Answer:**

Yes it is possible, but in such situation cost centre will be real and production order is statistical. If you assign both cost center and Prd Order then since Prod. Order are real co object, Cost center entry would be statistical.

**QUESTION: 176**

Which Master data uploads will be done?

**Answer:**

The question is not very clear. If you are talking about CO Master data. Then Cost center need to be uploaded. You can use Data Transfer Workbench or write abap for it.

**QUESTION:177**

Can we run Payment Programme giving ( Hdfc vendor details ) City bank in Payment run programme?

**Answer:**

Yes can be possible , this can resolved through ranking order and bank optimization in FBZP. You use use further selection in proposal parameter, if you would like to filter the open item based on the city

**QUESTION: 178**

What does document header control?

**Answer:**

Field status.

**QUESTION: 179**

After entering a document can you delete the entry? Can you change the document? Which fields' can/not is changed?

**Answer:**

Document header cannot be changed, after posting the document you cannot change. only if you want to change the document the reversal entry.

**QUESTION: 180**

What is a special GL transaction?

**Answer:**

The transaction other than A/P and A/R is called the special g/l transaction for ex: Bills of exchange, Interest payable , acquisition

**QUESTION: 181**

How do you reverse cleared documents?

**Answer:**

By doing reversal posting.

**QUESTION: 182**

What is base line date? Why is that used? Can this be changed?

**Answer:**

For payment terms it is used. base line date is the due date.

**QUESTION: 183**

What is an ABAP data dictionary?

**Answer:**

ABAP 4 data dictionary describes the logical structures of the objects used in application development and show how they are mapped to the underlying relational database in tables/views.

**QUESTION: 184**

What are domains and data element?

**Answer:**

Domains: Domain is the central object for describing the technical characteristics of an attribute of a business object. It describes the value range of the field Data

Element:

It is used to describe the semantic definition of the table fields like description the field Data element describes how a field can be displayed to end-user.

**QUESTION: 185**

What is foreign key relationship?

**Answer:**

A relationship which can be defined between tables and must be explicitly defined at field level. Foreign keys are used to ensure the consistency of data entered should be checked against existing data to ensure that there are no contradictions. While defining foreign key relationship cardinality has to be specified. Cardinality mentions how many dependent records or how referenced records are possible.

**QUESTION: 186**

Describe data classes.

**Answer:**

Master data: It is the data which is seldom change  
 Transaction data: It is the data which is often change  
 Organization data: It is a customizing data which is entered in the system when the system is configured and is then rarely change  
 System data: It is the data which R/3 system needs for itself.

**QUESTION: 187**

What are indexes?

**Answer:**

Indexes are described as a copy of a database table reduced to specific fields. This data exists in sorted form. This sorting form ease fast access to the field of the tables. In order that other fields are also read, a pointer to the associated record of the actual table are included in the index. The indexes are activated along with the table and are created automatically with it in the database.

**QUESTION: 188**

Difference between transparent tables and pooled tables.

**Answer:**

Transparent tables: Transparent tables in the dictionary has a one-to-one relation with the table in database. Its structure corresponds to single database field. Table in the database has the same name as in the dictionary. Transparent table holds application data.  
 Pooled tables: Pooled tables in the dictionary has a many-to-one relation with the table in database. Table in the database has the different name as in the dictionary. Pooled tables are stored in table pool at the database level.

**QUESTION: 189**

What is an ABAP/4 Query?

**Answer:**

ABAP/4 Query is a powerful tool to generate simple reports without any coding. ABAP/4 Query can generate the following 3 simple reports: Basic List: It is the simple reports. Statistics: Reports with statistical functions like Average, Percentages. Ranked Lists: For analytical reports.- For creating a ABAP/4 Query, programmer has to create user group and a functional group. Functional group can be created using with or without logical database table. Finally, assign user group to functional group. Finally, create a query on the functional group generate

**QUESTION: 190**

What is BDC programming?

**Answer:**

Transferring of large/external/legacy data into SAP system using Batch Input programming. Batch input is automatic procedure referred to as BDC (Batch Data Communications). The central component of the transfer is a queue file which receives the data via a batch input program and groups associated data into "sessions".

**QUESTION: 191**

What are the functional modules used in sequence in BDC?

**Answer:**

These are the 3 functional modules which are used in a sequence to perform a data transfer successfully using BDC programming: BDC\_OPEN\_GROUP- Parameters like Name of the client, sessions and user name are specified in this functional module. BDC\_INSERT- It is used to insert the data for one transaction into a session. BDC\_CLOSE\_GROUP- This is used to close the batch input session.

**QUESTION: 192**

What are internal tables?

**Answer:**

Internal tables are a standard data type object which exists only during the runtime of the program. They are used to perform table calculations on subsets of database tables and for re-organizing the contents of database tables according to user's need.

**QUESTION: 193**

What is ITS? What are the merits of ITS?

**Answer:**

ITS is an Internet Transaction Server. ITS forms an interface between HTTP server and R/3 system, which converts screen provided data by the R/3 system into HTML documents and vice-versa. Merits of ITS: A complete web transaction can be developed and tested in R/3 system. All transaction components, including those used by the ITS outside the R/3 system at runtime, can be stored in the R/3 system. The advantage of automatic

language processing in the R/3 system can be utilized to language-dependent HTML documents at runtime.

**QUESTION:** 194

What is DynPro?

**Answer:**

DynPro is a Dynamic Programming which is a combination of screen and the associated flow logic. Screen is also called as DynPro.

**QUESTION:** 195

What are screen painter and menu painter?

**Answer:**

Screen painter: Screen painter is a tool to design and maintain screen and its elements. It allows user to create GUI screens for the transactions. Attributes, layout, field attributes and flow logic are the elements of Screen painter. Menu painter: Menu painter is a tool to design the interface components. Status, menu bars, menu lists, F-key settings, functions and titles are the components of Menu painter. Screen painter and menu painter both are the graphical interface of an ABAP/4 applications.

**QUESTION:** 196

What are the components of SAP scripts?

**Answer:**

SAP scripts is a word processing tool of SAP which has the following components: Standard text. It is like a standard normal document. Layout sets.- Layout set consists of the following components: Windows and pages, Paragraph formats, Character formats. Creating forms in the R/3 system. Every layout set consists of Header, paragraph, and character string. ABAP/4 program.

**QUESTION:** 197

What is ALV programming in ABAP? When is this grid used in ABAP?

**Answer:**

ALV is Application List viewer. SAP provides a set of ALV (ABAP LIST VIEWER) function modules which can be put into use to embellish the output of a report. This set of

ALV functions is used to enhance the readability and functionality of any report output. Cases arise in sap when the output of a report contains columns extending more than 255 characters in length. In such cases, this set of ALV functions can help choose selected columns and arrange the different columns from a report output and also save different variants for report display. This is a very efficient tool for dynamically sorting and arranging the columns from a report output. The report output can contain up to 90 columns in the display with the wide array of display options.

**QUESTION: 198**

What are the events in ABAP/4 language?

**Answer:**

Initialization, At selection-screen, Start-of-selection, end-of-selection, top-of-page, end-of-page, At line-selection, At user-command, At PF, Get, At New, At LAST, AT END, AT FIRST.

**QUESTION: 199**

What is CTS and what do you know about it?

**Answer:**

The Change and Transport System (CTS) is a tool that helps you to organize development projects in the ABAP Workbench and in Customizing, and then transport the changes between the SAP Systems and clients in your system landscape. This documentation provides you with an overview of how to manage changes with the CTS and essential information on setting up your system and client landscape and deciding on a transport strategy. Read and follow this documentation when planning your development project.

**QUESTION: 200**

What are logical databases? What are the advantages/ disadvantages of logical databases?

**Answer:**

To read data from a database tables we use logical database. A logical database provides read-only access to a group of related tables to an ABAP/4 program. Advantages: i) check functions which check that user input is complete, correct, and plausible. ii) Meaningful data selection. iii) central authorization checks for database accesses. iv) good read access performance while retaining the hierarchical data view determined by the application logic. Disadvantages: i) If you do not specify a logical database in the program attributes, the GET events never occur. ii) There is no ENDGET command, so the code block associated

with an event ends with the next event statement (such as another GET or an END-OF-SELECTION).

**QUESTION: 201**

What is a batch input session?

**Answer:**

BATCH INPUT SESSION is an intermediate step between internal table and database table. Data along with the action is stored in session i.e. data for screen fields, to which screen it is passed, program name behind it, and how next screen is processed.

**QUESTION: 202**

How to upload data using CATT?

**Answer:**

These are the steps to be followed to Upload data through CATT: Creation of the CATT test case & recording the sample data input. Download of the source file template. Modification of the source file. Upload of the data from the source file.

**QUESTION: 203**

What is Smart Forms?

**Answer:**

Smart Forms allows you to create forms using a graphical design tool with robust functionality, color, and more. Additionally, all new forms developed at SAP will be created with the new Smart Form solution.

**QUESTION: 204**

How can I make a differentiation between dependent and independent data?

**Answer:**

Client dependent or independent transfer requirements include client specific or cross client objects in the change requests. Workbench objects like SAPscripts are client specific, some entries in customizing are client independent. If you display the object list for one change request, and then for each object the object attributes, you will find the flag client specific. If one object in the task list has this flag on, then that transport will be client dependent.

**QUESTION: 205**

What is the difference between macro and subroutine?

**Answer:**

Macros can only be used in the program they are defined in and only after the definition are expanded at compilation / generation. Subroutines (FORM) can be called from both the program they are defined in and other programs. A MACRO is more or less an abbreviation for some lines of code that are used more than once or twice. A FORM is a local subroutine (which can be called external). A FUNCTION is (more or less) a subroutine that is called external. Since debugging a MACRO is not really possible, prevent the use of them (I've never used them, but seen them in action). If the subroutine is used only local (called internal) use a FORM. If the subroutine is called external (used by more than one program) use a FUNCTION.

**QUESTION: 206**

What is the difference between SAP memory and ABAP memory?

**Answer:**

Data sending between main sessions using get parameter and set parameter is sap memory. Data sending between internal sessions using import or export parameters is abap memory.

**QUESTION: 207**

What is the difference between Type and Like?

**Answer:**

Type is a keyword used to refer to a data type whereas Like is a keyword used to copy the existing properties of an already existing data object.

**QUESTION: 208**

What are different ABAP/4 editors? What are the differences?

**Answer:**

The 2 editors are se38 and se80 both have the ABAP editor in place. In se38 you can go create programs and view online reports and basically do all the development of objects in this editor. In se80 (object navigator) there are additional features such as creating

packages, module pool, function group, classes, programs (where you can create your programs) and BSP applications.

**QUESTION: 209**

What transactions do you use for data analysis?

**Answer:**

se16

**QUESTION: 210**

What is the meaning of ABAP/4 editor integrated with ABAP/4 data dictionary?

**Answer:**

ABAP is programming language in business, data dictionary is kind of an interface for editor to retrieve from database level to presentation and it is a meta data.

**QUESTION: 211**

What is the difference between field group, extract dataset, and internal table?

**Answer:**

Field group is the group of fields under a common name. When we create a field group we can use it anywhere in any program. In internal table we can treat a runtime table for fetching the field from database and destroy when program is ended.

**QUESTION: 212**

How do you create your own development class for storing the programs?

**Answer:**

You can create development package by using SE80 or SE21. THIS IS ONLY FOR 4. Enter package name and enter SAP prompts message to create new one. Then enter short description and give the software component as home and create own request.

**QUESTION: 213**

What is the difference between dialog program and a report?

**Answer:**

Reports: they can be used only for data extraction (simply we can say output). It consists of 2 screens: Selectionscreen (optional) and list output  
Where as dialog program can be used for data extraction and manipulation (can perform DML operations). It consists of n number of screens.

**QUESTION:** 214

How do you connect to the remote server if you are working from the office for the client in remote place?

**Answer:**

Through virtual private network

**QUESTION:** 215

Which one is not an exit command? (Exit, cancel, stop, back)

**Answer:**

exit and cancel are exit function codes/commands. back is not

**Explanations:**

TOP :The statement STOP is only to be used in executable programs  
EXIT :If the EXIT statement is executed outside of a loop, it will immediately terminate the current processing block.  
BACK : This statement positions the list cursor on the first position of the first line in a logical unit.  
"Cancel" is not an exit command

**QUESTION:** 216

What is Field Symbols?

**Answer:**

You can use field symbols to make the program more dynamic. Field symbol has the same concept as pointer inc. Field symbols are nothing but Place holders, like pointers. These are mainly used to find the value of particular field using the address.

**QUESTION:** 217

What is a lock Object?

**Answer:**

Lock Object is a relationship defined in the Data Dictionary between a main table and possible secondary tables

**QUESTION: 218**

Who take cares of data while passing to application server?

**Answer:**

Database interpreter

**QUESTION: 219**

How do you get output on same page?

**Answer:**

InSAP SCRIPTS, you can do it easily by using  
Protect  
Endprotect

**QUESTION: 220**

What is the final entry in BDC Table?

**Answer:**

The final entry in bdc table is the value in the internal table . Since bdcdata is the system-inbuilt bdc table the lastfield in the table is fval. The value for fval is nothing but the value in the internal table, so the final entry is thevalue of the internal table.

**QUESTION: 221**

What is the Difference between value table and view table?

**Answer:**

value table is primary key table  
view table isforeign key table

**QUESTION: 222**

What is difference between value table and check table?

**Answer:**

Check table means fieldlevel checking where Value table means domain level checking

**QUESTION: 223**

How do you get output from IDOC?

**Answer:**

Direct processing or through Message control

**QUESTION: 224**

How do you create client independent tables?

**Answer:**

Do not use the MANDT field of type MANDT in your table

**QUESTION: 225**

What type of user exits have you written?

**Answer:**

1. Function exit
2. Menuexit
3. Screen exit.
4. Field exit.

**QUESTION: 226**

What is the difference between Search Helps and Match Codes?

**Answer:**

In 4.6b name is call it as match code where in higher versions it is search helps.

**QUESTION: 227**

How can you debug a script form?

**Answer:**

SE71-> give the form name-> utilities-> activate debugger

**QUESTION: 228**

When top of the page event is triggered?

**Answer:**

Initially when start-of-selection statements executes then top-of-page executes.

**QUESTION: 229**

Have you created Maintenance dialog or Table Maintenance? How?

**Answer:**

At the time of creating table through, there is a check box for table maintenance allowed. If you want to activate the table maintenance, just mark this box. Once table gets activated, you can change its contents through SM30 or Through Table Maintenance.

**QUESTION: 230**

How do you debug sapsript?

**Answer:**

Activate the abap debug from the form layout from menu system-- > utilities--> debug abap , Then go into the print program and execute the print program in the execute the program from and the script opens in the debug mode.

**QUESTION: 231**

What are client dependant objects in abap/sap?

**Answer:**

Client Dependent objects are the objects whose functionality is restricted to a particular client. For example in a table, records entered in one client for a client dependent table the same record is not visible for in any other client .

**QUESTION: 232**

What is the typical structure of an ABAP/4 program?

**Answer:**

Structure of ABAP/4 program is:

1. Declaration
2. Dialog Module
3. Event Block
4. Procedure

**QUESTION: 233**

Which transaction code can I used to analyzethe performance of ABAP program?

**Answer:**

SE30 for runtime analysis  
ST05 forperformance trace

**QUESTION: 234**

What are the advantages of structures? How do you use them in the ABAP programs?

**Answer:**

Using a structure, user can add fields to the existing SAP database tables. Using .INCLUDE and .APPENDstatements structures can be added to the database tables. Creating structures with in a structure is alsopossible. User can add maximum 9 structures to a database table. Structures are used to hold data from tablesduring runtime of a transaction or a program. It can be applied in programs by the FIELD STRINGS.

**QUESTION: 235**

What should be the approach for writing a BDC program?

**Answer:**

BDC methods approach can be classified in to three steps.1.Uploading: In this step, data from Non-SAP system is transferred to Internal Table in Application Server of SAPsystem.2.Mapping: In this step, data from Internal Table is mapped to the corresponding application screens usingTransaction Codes.3.Updating: In this step, data can be updated from application to database server.

**QUESTION: 236**

What is the alternative to batch input session?

**Answer:**

Call Transaction and Direct Input Method are alternatives to Batch Input session

**QUESTION: 237**

What is the step by step process to create a table in data dictionary?

**Answer:**

1. go to se11
2. give name the database table
3. give short description for the table
4. Give delivery class name as A and data browser / table view maint as Display/maintenance allowed
5. select fields tab
6. give field name data type(user defined element type/built-in-type),short text
7. select technical settings tab ,give data class as appl0 and size category as 0
8. save it
9. goutilities menu click table contents select create and enter the field values then select display in tablecontents and u can view the table values with fieldlabels

**QUESTION: 238**

Can you create a table with fields not referring to data elements?

**Answer:**

YES. For Example ITAB LIKE SPFLI. Here we are referring to a data object(SPFLI) not data element.

**QUESTION: 239**

What does an extract statement do in the ABAP program?

**Answer:**

Once you have declared the possible record types as field groups and defined their structure, you can fill the extract dataset using the following statements: EXTRACT . When the first EXTRACT statement occurs in a program, the system creates the extract dataset and adds the first extract record to it. In each subsequent EXTRACT statement, the new extract record is added to the dataset EXTRACT HEADER. When you extract the data, the record is filled with the current values of the corresponding fields. As soon as the system has processed the first EXTRACT statement for a field group , the structure of the corresponding extract record in the extract dataset is fixed. You can no longer insert new fields into the field groups and HEADER. If you try to modify one of the field groups afterwards and use it in another EXTRACT statement, a runtime error occurs. By processing EXTRACT statements several times using different field groups, you fill the extract dataset with records of different length and structure. Since you can modify field

groups dynamically up to their first usage in anEXTRACT statement, extract datasets provide the advantage that you need not determine the structure at thebeginning of the program.

**QUESTION: 240**

What is a collect statement? How is it different from append?

**Answer:**

If an entry with the same key already exists, the COLLECT statement does not append a new line, but adds thecontents of the numeric fields in the work area to the contents of the numeric fields in the existing entry.

**QUESTION: 241**

On ABAP: Did you set up a workflow? Are you familiar with all steps for setting up a workflow?

**Answer:**

Yes. Execute the Transaction SWDD (Create a new Workflow).In the header of the Workflow, define the Business Object and Event you refer to for triggering the Wf.Create the Steps required for your workflow (Activity).Inside the Activity, Create the task and assign the Business Object and the related method for that businessobject.Activate the Workflow.

**QUESTION: 242**

How can I copy a standard table to make my own z\_table?

**Answer:**

Go to transaction SE11. Then there is an option to copy table. Select that Option. Enter the name of the standardtable and in the Target table enter Z table name and press enter

**QUESTION: 243**

Kindly check this:

spro - financial accounting - f.a global setting - with holding setting - extended with holding setting -- calculation -- with holding tax type .

What is the difference between company and company code?

**Answer:**

A company is the organizational unit used in the legal consolidation module to roll up financial statements of several company codes.

The Company Code is the smallest organizational ! unit for which a complete self-contained set of accounts can be drawn up for purposes of external reporting.A. What are substitutions and validations? What is the precedent? Validations are used to check settings and return a message if the prerequisite check condition is met. Substitutions are similar to validations; they actually replace and fill in field values behind the scenes without the user's knowledge unlike validations that create on-screen msgs to the user.

**QUESTION: 244**

What is a controlling area?

**Answer:**

The Controlling Area is the central organizational unit within CO module. It is representative of a contained Cost Accounting envt where costs and revenues can be managed.

**QUESTION: 245**

Define relationship between controlling area and company code?

**Answer:**

A controlling area may include one or more company codes which must use the same operative chart of accounts as the controlling area. A Controlling Area can contain multiple company code assignments but a single company code can be assigned to only one controlling area.

**QUESTION: 246**

What is a fiscal year variant?

**Answer:**

Fiscal Year is a period of 12 months and SAP provides 4 special periods to posting adjustment Entries. Fiscal year determines posting periods. Posting periods are used to assign business transactions. Fiscal year may be year dependent or year independent.

**QUESTION: 247**

What are special periods used for?

**Answer:**

The Special periods in a fiscal year variant can be used for things like posting audit or tax adjustments to a closed fiscal year.

**QUESTION:** 248

What do you mean by year dependent in fiscal year variants?

**Answer:**

Year Dependent: the financial year is same as calendar year. Starting from 1st Jan to 31st Dec (where posting periods and the calendar months are equal) Year Independent: the financial year is different from calendar year Starting from 1st April to 31st March (where the posting period months are not equal to calendar year months)

**QUESTION:** 249

What are shortened fiscal year? When are they used?

**Answer:**

Shortened Fiscal Year: a financial year, which has less than 12 periods.

**QUESTION:** 250

What are posting periods?

**Answer:**

The Posting period variant controls which posting periods, both normal and special, are open for each company code. It is possible to have a different posting period variant for each company code in the organization. The posting period is independent of the fiscal year variant.

**QUESTION:** 251

What are document types and what are they used for?

**Answer:**

Document type is the identifier of different account transactions like SA for G/L, AA for Asset Accounting etc. The doc. Types controls things like type of the account that can be posted to, the number range assigned to it, and required doc header fields.

**QUESTION:** 252

How are tolerance group for employees used? Tolerance group stores Posting amount defaults.

**Answer:**

Tolerance groups are assigned to User ID's that ensures only authorized persons can make postings.

**QUESTION: 253**

What are posting keys? State the purpose of defining posting keys? Posting keys determine whether a line item entry is a debit or a credit as well as the possible field status for the transaction. Posting keys are SAP delivered. If u want changes like making additional fields optional on payment type posting keys then the best possible action is to copy the posting key that needs to be modified and then modify it.

**Answer:** Pending. Please put your suggestions to [terry@troytec.com](mailto:terry@troytec.com)

**QUESTION: 254**

What are field status groups?

**Answer:**

Field status groups control the additional account assignments and other fields that can be posted at the line item level for a G/L account.

**TRUE AND FALSE**

**QUESTION: 255**

Using the account clearing function, choose and match those existing open items from an account that balance to zero. The system marks them as cleared and creates a clearing document. The clearing document number and the clearing date is entered in the cleared open items. The clearing date can be the current date or a date that the user determines. State whether this statement is true or false

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION: 256**

The specifications for permitted payment differences can be found in both types of tolerance groups. They control the automatic posting of cash discount adjustments and unauthorized deductions. State whether this statement is true or false

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer: A**

**QUESTION: 257**

All reconciliation accounts and all general ledger accounts with open item transactions in foreign currency must be assigned to the revenue/expense accounts for realized losses and gains. State whether this statement is true or false

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer: A**

**QUESTION: 258**

While parking a document, a temporary document number is created

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer: B**

**QUESTION: 259**

When we cancel/delete the parked document, another number is created

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION:** 260

Number range in FI are at company code level strictly and year dependant

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION:** 261

Which of the following are correct: a) resetting of cleared items creates more entries in the system;resetting of cleared items reinstates the original entries and clears the clearing entry;b)resetting of cleared entries will not do anything;for reversal of check payment document with clearing, resetting is a must

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION:** 262

We cannot create G/L account only for chart of accounts, implying there is no company code data.

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION:** 263

GR/IR clearing has to be done only manually

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION:** 264  
SAP can pay only to vendors

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION:** 265  
Payment advice is a note of approval and cannot be used in payment of vendors

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION:** 266  
Credit management in SAP always refers to one customer, and has got no separate master data of amount limits

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION:** 267  
Creating of bank master is always at a country level

- A. True

B. False

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION:** 268

If the address of a company code needs to be changed, then, a) one needs to go to enterprise structure and at definitions, change the address;b) one needs to go to financial accounting – company code – global parameters, and change the address

A. True  
B. False

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION:** 269

Is it possible to book a vendor invoice – 30% due in 30 days, 50% due in 15 days and 20% after a year?

A. True  
B. False

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION:** 270

Customer wants some standard texts to be maintained and noted which will be selected by the users while entering G/L line items. Is it possible to give this option in SAP?

A. True  
B. False

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION:** 271

Customer wants a warning message to be given to all users, when they post to previous year at the year-end. Is it possible?

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION:** 272

In India, a Gujarat surcharge is passed at central level and is customized. But the condition was that it is valid only up to 31-3-2002. Is it possible to customize this?

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION:** 273

As per customer requirements, different document types were created. Now he wants to get it automated while doing transactions like invoice and credit memo for vendor and customer. Is it possible?

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION:** 274

Bank has debited the cash credit account interest and mentioned same in the bank statement. Can it be posted through bank reconciliation statement entry or does it need a separate journal entry to be passed?

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION: 275**

SAP first posts to G/L, and then to sub ledgers

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer: B**

**QUESTION: 276**

Every company code that needs to use an account from the assigned chart of accounts has to create its own company code segment.

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer: A**

**QUESTION: 277**

For P+L statement accounts, the balance is carried forward to the same account.

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer: B**

For P+L statement accounts the balance is carried forward to a retained earnings account and the P+L statement account is set to zero.

**QUESTION: 278**

In the chart of accounts segment, it is necessary to indicate whether the account will be a balance sheet or a profit+loss statement account.

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION:** 279

Number intervals for G/L account master records can overlap.

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION:** 280

It is not possible to influence the appearance of an account's master data.

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer:** B

It is possible to influence the appearance of an account's master data using the field status.

**QUESTION:** 281

The "Only Balances in Local Currency" indicator must not be set in reconciliation accounts for customers or vendors.

- A. True.
- B. False.

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION:** 282

The "Only Balances in Local Currency" indicator is usually set in balance sheet accounts that are not managed in foreign currencies and not managed on an open item basis.

- A. True.
- B. False.

**Answer:** Pending. Please put your suggestions to [terry@troytec.com](mailto:terry@troytec.com)

**QUESTION:** 283

Accounts with a foreign currency as an account currency can be posted to any currency.

- A. True.
- B. False.

**Answer:** B

Accounts with a foreign currency as an account currency can only be posted to in this foreign currency.

**QUESTION:** 284

You can use a group chart of accounts for internal purposes.

- A. True.
- B. False.

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION:** 285

The usage of a financial statement version for the group chart of accounts is optional.

- A. True.
- B. False.

**Answer:** B

You must use a financial statement version for the group chart of accounts.

**QUESTION:** 286

For every bank that is used in the system (for example, as a house bank or as a customer/vendor bank) you have to create a bank master record.

- A. True.
- B. False.

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION:** 287

Banks that are used by your company are defined as house banks

- A. True.
- B. False.

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION:** 288

You cannot create bank master data when entering bank information in the customer or vendor master record.

- A. True.
- B. False.

**Answer:** B

In fact, we can create bank master data when entering bank information in the customer or vendor master record.

**QUESTION:** 289

Bank Account and G/L Account are the same master data object.

- A. True.
- B. False.

**Answer:** B

Each bank account is reflected in the SAP System by a combination of house bank ID and account ID. This combination is entered in a G/L account that represents the bank accounting the general ledger.

**QUESTION: 290**

Customers that use the lockbox function can create a batch input session that automatically updates customer banking information in the master record.

- A. True.
- B. False.

**Answer: A**

**QUESTION: 291**

SAP supports tax on sales and purchases, US sales tax, additional taxes and withholding tax as tax systems for different countries.

- A. True.
- B. False.

**Answer: A**

**QUESTION: 292**

Only national level of taxation is allowed in the R/3 system.

- A. True.
- B. False.

**Answer: B**

Two types of taxation can be represented in the R/3 system: taxation at national level and taxation at regional/jurisdiction level.

**QUESTION: 293**

A tax calculation procedure is assigned to every company code for carrying out tax calculations.

- A. True.

B. False.

**Answer: B**

A tax calculation procedure is assigned to every country for carrying out tax calculations.

**QUESTION: 294**

A jurisdiction code is a combination of the codes of tax authorities that tax movements of goods and use their own tax rates.

- A. True.
- B. False.

**Answer: A**

**QUESTION: 295**

If you desire to post manual tax postings, you have to flag the “Post Automatically Only” field of the account master record.

- A. True.
- B. False.

**Answer: B**

If you have selected this field, no manual tax postings are allowed.

**QUESTION: 296**

Every company code that needs to use an account from the assigned chart of accounts has to create its own company code segment.

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION:** 297

For P+L statement accounts, the balance is carried forward to the same account.

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer:** B

For P+L statement accounts the balance is carried forward to a retained earnings account and the P+L statement account is set to zero.

**QUESTION:** 298

In the chart of accounts segment, it is necessary to indicate whether the account will be a balance sheet or a profit+loss statement account.

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION:** 299

Number intervals for G/L account master records can overlap.

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION:** 300

It is not possible to influence the appearance of an account's master data.

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer:** B

It is possible to influence the appearance of an account's master data using the field status.

**QUESTION:** 301

Which of the following statements are true

- A. we cannot have separate cash journal for each currency
- B. special general ledger indicators use the subsidiary ledger master records but are connected to the general ledger via alternative reconciliation accounts
- C. a down payment request is a noted item. It does not change any account balances. You can dun and pay automatically on the basis of down payment requests

**Answer:** C

**QUESTION:302**

I have configured FBZP, Fi12 for house bank. But when I am doing payment run in F110 I am getting following error:

Company codes X1YZ/X1YZ do not appear in proposal 05/03/2006 REMI2.

Diagnosis: No data exists for the specified paying company code X1YZ and the specified sending company code X1YZ in payment proposal 05/03/2006 REMI2.

System response:

The payment proposal cannot be edited. Procedure Check the flow trace and payment proposal list in order to determine why the specified company codes are not contained in the proposal

**Answer:**

\* That's generic error for payment run, check whether there are any due items as on date (tcode fbl1n). You can also change the baseline date there and rerun it. if you still get same error.. Check the proposal log, you will find the reason.

\* Try to see first whether any open items exist. By using FBL1N.

**QUESTION: 303**

How to make the payment through automatic payment program, through F-110 .What are the prerequisites?

**Answer:**

For Down payments to be paid using APP we have create a Down Payment request F-47.

**QUESTION: 304**

While doing APP, after, " the payment proposal has been created message " if edit proposal is selected, I am getting the error as "Company code ABC/ABC do no appear in the proposal "

**Answer:**

This type of error comes when your Payment proposal doesn't have any items to process. Check the parameters and ensure invoices are due as on run date.

**QUESTION: 305**

While posting customer invoice (FB70) why system asks for G/L account? As per accounting rules customer is debited and Customer reconciliation a/c is credited that ends

double entry book keeping rule. Why one more G/L account on top of Recon a/c, which is posted automatically?

**Answer:**

\* Entry gets posted to Customer a/c through reconciliation account. You have to give a GL a/c for revenue.

Your entry would be Customer (Reconciliation a/c) Dr  
To Revenue Cr

\* Reconciliation is a fictitious entry so you cannot consider as an entry to be entered by the user. This rule is derived from the fact that 'we cannot enter/post directly to RECON account'. That is why system needs a GL account to make the account balance as zero.

Manual entry could be:

Customer a/c Dr

To Domestic Sales a/c (Sales invoiced posted)

Recon entry is automatically made once you post this entry since you have configured your RECON in the IMG.

**QUESTION: 306**

I am unable to figure out how to attach my GL Accounts to my company code [copied chart of accounts, have my own company code, assigned my company code to the chart of accounts].

**Answer:**

You can attach the GL Accounts by just filling the details in the company code segment of the GL A/c. Hence you can use that gl a/c for your co code. But that would be individually creating the accounts. Right?? How about creating all accounts at one shot. Create in FS00

**QUESTION: 307**

Difference between Standard Hierarchy and Alternate Hierarchy.

**Answer:**

Standard Hierarchy is basic structure of company but alternative hierarchy is just for reporting or temporary usage.

**QUESTION: 308**

I have created depreciation keys (diminishing balance) and assigned to asset classes respectively. But at the time of asset master creation the system ask for Useful Life of the

asset while my understanding is that in diminishing balance method there is useful life, just percentage is defined.

**Answer:**

Useful life is required for depreciation change. Normally a company with WDV depreciation may want to write off its assets which have crossed their useful life in 2 or 3 installments. This is achieved by depreciation change, where after useful life, a new method takes over.

**QUESTION: 309**

I have some conceptual problem in Internal Order.

**Answer:**

Internal order can only take a statistical posting & cost centre shall take a true posting when the relevant internal order is defined as statistical I/O IN T. code KO01(CONTROL DATA ) tab. So while making a posting in FB50 and assigning both I/O & COST CENTRE as relevant cost object in the transaction you shall get the stated status of these 2 cost object.

**QUESTION: 310**

In fb50, in the details tab, only if I tick 'calculate tax' will the tax get calculated. Our user wants this to happen always (by default), i.e. he does not want to tick this for each transaction. Is there any setup to be done for the tax to get calculated always?

**Answer:**

Even now you are not clear. T\_Code FB50 is used for posting GL account only. I fail to understand how you can calculate tax which is generally from purchase / vendor or Sales / Customer oriented through FB50. In case of local distribution, if we forget to pay taxes on certain items and we need to pass tax entries, then such a case is needed. This can be achieved thru default parameter id for that particular user through transaction code SU3. In SU3, in Parameters Tab put "XTX" in Parameter ID column and in Parameter Value column put "X".

**QUESTION: 311**

We have an issue here where by the system is calculating the tax for an invoice with a wrong tax base amount. How do i change the tax base amount?

**Answer:**

I get the tax rates from VERTEX and they are showing right. Where does the system pull this tax base amount for an Invoice and how can I change it.