Customization of Reporting System Using My'ptp' Manager

Satya Nadupalli

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Customization of Reporting System Using My’ptp’ Manager

by

Satya Nadupalli

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Starred Paper Committee:
Ben Baliga, Chairperson
Hiral Shah
Balasubramanian Kasi
Abstract

This report was mainly intended about how the custom reporting tool was developed as per the client requirements without deletion of the core SAP functionality but enhancing it. The main moto of this report was to showcase the developed customizations in SAP Purchasing and Materials Management and match them with the latest trends and lean management procedures adopted in current manufacturing trends. Which involved Methodology involved using ABAP programming language and converting current Sap SQVI report with ABAP list viewer grid. The major outcome from this project was to deliver a more user friendly report and easier access to users when compared to normal standard SAP report.
Acknowledgment

I’m really thankful to my advisor Dr. Ben Baliga for his guidance. He is always been a source of knowledge for me, guided me in every step, and shared his knowledge. He has been most generous and understanding and took his valuable time to read this paper. Dr. Baliga’s insightful suggestions and recommendations were very helpful to present this project effectively.

I would also like to thank Dr. Hiral Shah and Dr. Balasubramanian Kasi for their guidance and encouragement throughout the entire study. I’m thankful to the Department of Engineering Management and St. Cloud state university for providing the resources. I’m thankful to my friends and family for their support and encouragement throughout my Master’s program.

I would like to extend my thanks to C.E.O and founder of the Mygo Consulting Inc. Seshu Reddy Marram Reddy for allowing me and helping to work on the latest products. I also thank my lead Sheshank Vyas for helping me to understand the concepts behind all the products and for knowledge sharing.
# Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of Tables</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>List of Figures</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chapter

I. Introduction .................................................................................................................. 9
   Introduction ..................................................................................................................... 9
   Problem Statement .......................................................................................................... 10
   Nature and Significance .................................................................................................. 10
   Objective of the Project .................................................................................................. 11
   Project Questions ............................................................................................................ 11
   Limitations of the Project ............................................................................................... 12
   Definition of Terms ........................................................................................................ 12
   Summary .......................................................................................................................... 13

II. Background and Literature Review ............................................................................... 15
   Introduction ..................................................................................................................... 15
   Background Related to the Problem ................................................................................ 15
   Literature Related to the Problem .................................................................................. 16
   Literature Related to the Methodology .......................................................................... 35
   Summary .......................................................................................................................... 39

III. Methodology ................................................................................................................ 40
   Introduction ..................................................................................................................... 40
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Design of Study</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Collection</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Analysis</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Data Presentation and Analysis</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Presentation</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Analysis</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Results, Conclusion, and Recommendations</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conclusion</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommendations</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## List of Tables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. SAP Purchase Order Material Management Table with Technical</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. SAP Technical Table Name Along with Technical Field Names where</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data is Being Pulled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Purchasing Document Header Level Data</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Purchasing Document Item Level Table</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# List of Figures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. SAR R/3 Server Supply Chain Management and Other Core Modules</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Purchase Requisition Manager Screenshot</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Purchase Order Management Screenshot for MyPTP Manager</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Vendor Performance Screenshot for MyPTP Manager</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Easy Procure Screenshot from MyPTP Manager</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Vendor Reminder Screenshots from MyPTP Manager Product</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Overview Screenshot for MYGO Products Developed</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. SAP Standard Procurement to Pay Process Cycle</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. SAP Standard ASAP Methodology Process Map</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. SAP Screenshot that Displays Table and Field Names</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. SAP Logon 730</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Sample Form of ABAP ALV List Viewer</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. ABAP Editor Workbench</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Major Inner Joins that Links Various Fields from Where the Data is Interlinked</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Output Display Screen</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Output Screen Purchase Order History Display</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Display of the Purchase Order History in Popup Window</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Validation of Purchase Order</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>BADI Technique Implementation in Current Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>SAP SQL Query Report Initial Login</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Old Report Selection Screen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Old SQVI Output Screen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>New ABAP ALV Grid Report Selection Screen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>New ABAP ALV Output Screen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 1: Introduction

Introduction

This project mainly concerned about generating and developing the custom reports for the end user i.e. as per the Businesses requirements using various custom enhancements to the current standard SAP system in various areas of supply chain management modules like such as Sales and Distribution, Materials Management and Warehouse Management, FICO and other modules. This project is currently limited to Materials Management Module which was successfully developed and implemented at client’s location. This project named ‘Customization of Reporting tool using MyProducts’ and is it is involved and associated with MygoConsulting Inc. and other ABC company (Confidential data).

Enterprise Resource Planning is key factor for every manufacturing sector that plays a key role in Supply Chain Process Management. Which ranges from Procurement, Sales, Distribution, Finance, Planning, Maintaining, Controlling and so on. Five gentlemen former IBM Engineers in 1975 developed an effective tool that managing complete supply chain process... Called SAP (System Applications and Products in Data Processing) to manager business operations and customer relations. As of today the company has over 291,000 customers across in 190 countries with an annual revenue of 17.56 Billion Euros. Sap offers various application for Enterprise Resource Planning which is a Business Process Management which gives freedom to organizations to use integrated application that manage each and every department in an organization which including Production...
Planning, Finance, Cost, Manufacturing or Service Delivery, Marketing, Sales, Inventory Management, etc. (SAP ERP - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, n.d.).

**Problem Statement**

Manufacturing companies generate an overall report on the purchases that were made throughout the month and year to track down the records about the materials purchased, delivery dates, On-time delivery status, vendors performances, material availability checks like how many to get procured or how many to be produced, financial related information, shipping related details, vendor contacts and their information forecast planning and materials required for productions soon so forth. So current SAP standard reports those are designed are not customized as per current latest manufacturing techniques which were not user friendly for which user has to use multiple transactions and multiple platforms which further leading to waste of time and effecting quality and also more users needed in order to get quality outcome without any errors and without any gaps while generating the report.

**Nature and Significance**

Mygo Consulting, Inc.'s main motive was to provide new enhancements and develop them to provide its customers as per current lean manufacturing standards. The current SAP System has a lot of limitations that generate many issues and companies need to invest more money in order to get the job done. Also with this sap limitations the reports that get generated are not user friendly as part of it multiple transactions with multiple windows need to be performed in order execute the report which also give lot of inconsistencies and leads to mistakes. So the major intention of
significance of the project customization of Delivery reports using MyPTP manager product. So this product gives lot of flexibility to users which overcomes the about stated issues.

**Objective of the Project**

The major objective of this report was to drill down multiple transactions into a single window to make user more comfortable and easier in accessing the information which reduces using multiple usage of multiple transaction code...

Basically major intention is to provide user friendly report and achieving good customer satisfaction with 99% quality this project also intended to emphasize on multi functionality for Materials Management in Procure to Pay cycle process. Project was developed using lean 5S methodology which would eliminate Muda. It will also time saving performance of the report is reduced to great extent when compared to standard report.

**Project Questions**

1. Is this user friendly project implemented at any client system?
2. Approximately how many transactional steps or process steps were minimized?
3. What 5S lean techniques were used in this report?
4. How much performance time got reduced while running the report in a widespread?
Limitations of the Project

This report is limited to only implementing the developed application in businesses. Limited in not revealing the Companies name that are using this product as part of confidentiality issue, also showing the results from this project statistically which may need the data of the companies. Also Sales, Revenues and profitability those were generated by this report will not discussed.

Definition of Terms

- SAP: System Applications and products in Data processing
- MM: Materials Management–Materials managing, procuring and producing
- PTP: Procurement to Pay process cycle–material procurement to invoicing vendor
- PR: Purchase Requisition–blue print copy of things to get purchased it’s an internal document
- PO: Purchase Order–legal document involving vendor details and contract agreement.
- ABAP: Advanced Business Application Programming–programming language that is used in SAP to develop the fields, tables and entire functionality.
- Plant: It is an organizational unit serving the entire enterprise according to production, procurement, maintenance, and material planning. So basically plant is an operating area or branch within the company every plant has address location material valuation, etc.
• Company: A company is an organization unit in accounting which representing the business organization each and every basic data is stored in this can also be called as client.

• Purchase Organization: It is an organization unit in Logistics which procures materials and services negotiates conditions of purchase with vendors. And multiple purchasing organizations can be assigned to multiple companies and plants.

• Goods Receipt: It is a term from Inventory Management denoting a physical inward movement of goods or materials.

• Goods Issue: It is reduction in warehouse stock due to withdrawal of stock or delivery of goods to customer.

Summary

This chapter covered a brief introduction about SAP, its various Business Suites that was seen in current market, it also describes its history about R/3 structure, and transformation to newer system called ERP Central Component ECC which is current in practice. This chapter also provides a brief history about Mygo Consulting. Inc. where project was executed and it showcase what all products it developed in the area of SAP ERP. It also describes about the significance and nature of these products and why these products need to be used by various manufacturing sectors. Complete Chapter 1 was mainly about giving a gist or introduction about the software, company where project executed, why these developments were needed and what are limitations of the project were briefed in this
chapter. Next chapter, was all about more theoretical part of the problem stated above, its history, its necessity in detailed will be explained, and in depth knowledge sharing and information will be drafted in the next chapter.
Chapter II: Background and Literature Review

Introduction

This chapter will give a clear idea about the background problem in detail also provides the literature to the problem so that reader can refer to this literature for further analysis and to get knowledge on the problem and in depth related literature review related to the problem and also literature regarding the methodology will also be stated in the Chapter II. A large amount of information was obtained from various articles published on the issue that is presented in the chapter. Additionally, a brief explanation of literature related to methodology is also presented in this chapter.

Background Related to the Problem

Current SAP has set lot of limitations to User who are currently using SAP every manufacturing companies used to generate SQVI based reports. The purpose of the report was to change the current Purchase Order report process that was designed from SAP Query ‘SQ01’ which tracked the Purchase Order history with different movement types and not all information was readily available and complex. Businesses requested Mygo Consulting Inc. to make user friendly, By adding new fields to the SAP Query ‘SQ01’ allowing users to see the complete information on one screen that would generate a popout with the following information:

1. Purchase order history which is supposed to be tracked what all materials were purchased in how much quantities those were purchased and all.
2. Report to be pulled based on SAP standard movement types.
3. Material Master information based on Material Number.
4. Vendor Master i.e. information related to vendors need to be pulled from vendor master data and its related technical tables.

**Literature Related to the Problem**

As a company, MygoConsulting has enormous depth when it comes to supply chain management. Our consultants have extensive experience leveraging SAP in order to make the PTP (procure-to-pay) process more efficient. MyPTP Manager plugs several gaps that are inherent in standard SAP as it comes out of the box.

Sap software is most successful today because of the following:

- It is most secured data base because of Governance, Risk and compliance module which limits access control to users, restricts and monitor each and every step that a user does.
- It is Multi- Lingual, in Non-Unicode System 41 languages are available and in Unicode system approximately 474 native and historical languages exists.
- It has Multi- Currency
- Best Business practices
- Real time processing with integrated suite of client to server applications.

This Sap R/3 architecture contains layers such as:

- **Presentation layer**: Layer where user work with SAP Graphical User Interface which interacts with Database layer via Application layer.
- **Application layer**: Interaction layer between Presentation layer and Database layer which is to perform/ process business-logic and this work
load is split among multiple servers applications so that user can get output more quickly.

- **Database layer**: This layer stores and retrieves data as per SQL queries which are generated by ABAP and Java applications and this database layer may exist on similar or various physical locations. It consists of two components one of which is Database Management System (DBMS) and other one is the database itself. Now SAP has created and developed its own database called as HANA (High Performance Analytic Appliance) which uses in-memory database technology which allows processing of huge amounts of real time data in a short time. Database layer in sap also has applications those consist of program code, screen definitions, functional modules and other various components and these are stored in special section of database called R/3 Repository (R/3 Architecture - Network Integration Guide (BC-NET) - SAP Library, n.d.).
**SAP Business Suites**: Sap offers multiple applications along with ERP in order to meet customer requirements the most crucial and key applications are:

1. **SAP SCM module**: Sap Supply Chain Management module which focus Production Planning, Business forecasting, Sales and Distribution, Materials Management etc. SCM enables the forecasting the business, analyze and plan of supply demand and order bases capacity this supply chain enables the majority customer satisfaction with less investment.

2. **SAP CRM module**: Sap Customer Relationship Management is one of the best tool that handles supporting of user End–End main intention is to manage and maintain relation between firms and customers. It is effective
tool which can bridge the gap between both the customer and firms major goal or major outcome from this module is providing best centric customer service, discover new customer and perpetuating the relationship.

3. **SAP PLM module**: Sap Product Lifecycle Management one best application that provides 360° support for all product related processes from initiation of idea to outcome of the manufactured product. It gives unique ability to organizations to perform various key business processes both with sap and non-sap systems.

4. **SAP SRM module**: Sap Supplier Relation Management, application that evaluate, enable and engage firms with suppliers more effectively which may in turn reduces the costs, improve customer satisfaction, increase in profits etc. Basically this application is a comprehensive approach that manage enterprise interactions with organizations which supply goods and its services. This SRM is also a part of supply chain management.

5. **SAP APO module**: Sap Advanced Planning and Optimization it is also one of the important key application in supply chain management so this Sap APO is a real time application that is integrated with other modules like Production planning, Sales and Distribution, Finance and controlling, etc. It is an effective suit that including several supply chain planner applications which focus on supply chain while forecasting, planning and optimization was done (About SAP Modules | SAP Modules List Overview, n.d.).
New Sap System ECC: SAP ERP is an Enterprise Resource Planning software developed by German Company SAP SE which incorporated key functions in the organization latest version SAP ERP 6.0 EHP 7 package. Sap set of middleware systems which helps data migration from existing legacy systems to SAP system, i.e., in simple language from Non SAP to SAP system. As a result new marketing trends and changes newer versions were released previous SAP Web Application Server now transformed in to NetWeaver and later, complete architecture changes were took place with the introduction of MySAP ERP edition where R/3 structured layer component got transformed in to Sap ECC ERP Central Component which enable Graphics User Interface.

So MygoConsulting High quality consulting and extent support services for Enterprise Resource Planning, firm started in the year 2011 and since then many customized solutions were provided it to clients at Chicago and were successful, as a result of this experiences in the end of the year 2014 an idea that was put forward in developing the customized, enhance and user friendly concept oriented to provide best customer experience called ‘MyProducts’ creating custom solutions those weren’t in standard Sap system. These products were exhibited in the SAP program called SAP SAPPHIRE which has held at Florida in the month of May 2015 (currently documentation is taking place to get official approval from SAP headquarters situated as Mountain View, California.) Current project paper is related to Materials Management Module where few techniques involving and developed as per current
procurement market trends, it also has other products those were developed in various other modules too and the other products are:

3. GateEntry–Logistics Handling Management related.
5. MyWIP–Work in Progress in Inventory Management

New Sap System ECC: SAP ERP is an Enterprise Resource Planning software developed by German Company SAP SE which incorporated key functions in the organization latest version SAP ERP 6.0 EHP 7 package. Sap set of middleware systems which helps data migration from existing legacy systems to SAP system i.e. in simple language from Non SAP to SAP system. As a result new marketing trends and changes newer versions were released previous SAP Web Application Server now transformed in to NetWeaver and later, complete architecture changes were took place with the introduction of MySAP ERP edition where R/3 structured layer component got transformed in to Sap ECC ERP Central Component which enable Graphics User Interface.

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8. MySD monitor–Sales and distribution module.
10. MyITS Mobile–Warehouse Management
11. MyWIP–Work in Progress in Inventory Management

MyPTP Manager is a product suite with multiple modules that will drive supply chain management, end to end:

- **Purchase Requisition Manager**
- **Purchase Order Manager**
- **Vendor Performance**
Easy Procure

Reminder

Figure 2, Purchase Requisition Manager (above) is a reporting tool that will provide you and end-end detailed information that is related to Purchase Requisition. Purchase requisition is a request that is made to purchasing organization to procure certain list of material. Purchase requisition is an internal document; specifically it remains within the organization. If purchase requisition is approved then changes are possible only to limited extent it is selection criteria where data can tracked either using a range of Requisition number or document types which SAP has given, or can be tracked using the vendor information or plant or profit center etc. There are various types of Purchase Requisitions that exists and they are:

- [Image: PR Requisition.png]
- **Standard Purchase Requisition:** Procuring Raw material or Semi-finished material in order to make a complete and finished product.

- **Subcontracting:** It is giving the raw material to a vendor and completing the manufacturing process part and getting finished material.

- **Consignment:** Means that the goods procured and paid to vendors however they are still in vendor’s ownership, whereas the company is keeping the material on stock and is able to sell it directly. Goods becomes only the property of the company only in the case of consuming. In both cases, the base of the process is a goods receipt for vendor consignment goods. After that, will have consignment goods in our warehouse to sell the goods from Consignment stock, we can do a stock transfer from warehouse to store consignment stock and sell directly from consignment stock.

- **Stock Transport Order:** In this type goods are supplied within the company from one plant to the other plant the delivery process can be done either in Inventory Management or in the shipping component of logistics execution. Stock transport order can also be done using the delivery process an outbound delivery can be created based on purchase orders and then good issues can be posted.

- **Subcontracting:** In this process the goods are given to a vendor in order for assembling all the raw materials to make it as a finished good and in turn product is ordered by the company as a Purchase Order. The components required by the vendor to manufacture the ordered product are imported in
the purchase order through the BoM (Bill of Materials), and they are provided to the vendor. After the contractor has produced the finished product a good receipt can be posted as part of confirming the receiving of goods

- Third Party processing is if components to be provided to a vendor are not supplied or produced by company but if it is a third-party, components can be ordered from the third-party and specify the subcontractor in the purchase order as the delivery address. At goods receipt the components are posted directly to the stock of the material provided to vendor in order to procure components for a sub contract order from a vendor and have them to get delivered direct subcontractor purchase order with different delivery address to be created.

- Returnable Transport Packaging few hazardous and liquefied materials like Oxygen cylinder, Liquefied petroleum gas, water cans, are very difficult to send without packing materials so transport should transport or pack with container. But these materials are very expensive. So vendor will ask return these material once you utilize the material. These process generally called as a Returnable Transport Packaging.

- Pipeline handling the company needs not to order or store the material involved. It is obtainable as and when required via a pipeline (for example, oil or water), or another style of cable (such as electricity). The material that is consumed is settled with the vendor (seller) on a regular basis.
Purchase Order Manager:

Figure 3: Purchase Order Manager Screenshot from MyPTP Manager (Mygo Consulting Inc, n.d.)

Figure 3, Purchase Order Manager, was also a similar reporting tool that will provide each and every detail related to Purchase Order History. When SAP ERP was introduced procurement is done efficiently with respect to time and cost. Procurement can be done for various types of goods and services and it starts with creating purchase order that is a formal document given to vendors and it include list of goods and materials that are to be procured. Purchase Order is nothing but a legal document that involves vendor contract and other financial information here in Figure 3 report can be selected based in Material, Delivery date, and Open quantity, i.e., when only partial delivery was done or either based on Invoice of the document etc. So, accordingly purchase order can be created for different types of procurement. Here also there are different types of Purchase Orders exists and they are:
- Consignment Purchase Order: In consignment material is available at organization store premises, however it still belongs to the vendor (seller)/Owner of the material so when utilized it has be paid to vendor.

- Stock Transfer Purchase Order: In stock transfer goods are procured and supplied within a company. One plant order the goods internally from another plant (receiving plant/issuing plant). The goods are procured with a special type of purchase order—the stock transport order.

- Service Purchase Order: Here third party provides the serviced to the companies that include maintenance like electricity, oiling to machines.

**Vendor Performance:**

![Vendor Performance](image)

Figure 4: Vendor Performance Screenshot from MyPTP Manager (Mygo Consulting Inc., n.d.)

Vendor Performance is a reporting tool that will help you easily rate all of your existing vendors based on common critical parameters:
Fulfillment rate

- On time delivery

By utilizing this information, it will be easy to divert more of your business to vendors who have the highest performance rating. You can easily run the report and filter by suppliers for a particular raw material, and then pick the best vendor based on the report data. Figure 4 is also a selection screen where certain parameters can be given in order to track the vendor’s performance. Such parameters include the purchasing group (i.e., the person responsible for buying the products), the plant (physical location where the materials are processed), storage location (the place where materials procured are stored), the ABC indicator (used in the case of Kanban and JIT techniques, etc.).

**Easy Procure:**

![Easy Procure Screenshot](image)

*Figure 5: Easy Procure Screenshot from MyPTP Manager (Mygo Consulting Inc., n.d.)*
Figure 5 illustrates the easy procurement process which is how things can be procured in simpler way, it is also a selection screen where parameter like excess Period indicator which tells whether procurement can be done monthly basis or weekly basis or yearly. Imagine vendors have minimum order quantities, and/or give discounts if purchased more than a certain dollar amount of goods. Then, add the complexity of having a multi-location environment, and quickly the process of optimizing procurement cost becomes nearly unmanageable. Hence this too was designed specifically to make everyday procurement processes more efficient, without negatively affecting existing functionality. Easy Procure will allow you to take into consideration all the various vendor requirements, and set limits for those vendors. Based on those limits, you will be able to combine multiple purchase requisitions into one purchase order that optimizes procurement cost, and transportation cost. Easy Procure will take into consideration any forecast models and ranges of coverage for materials.
Figure 6: Vendor Reminder Screenshots from MyPTP Manager Product (Mygo Consulting Inc., n.d.)

Figure 6 is Vendor reminder concept, it was designed to send the reminders to vendors in order to deliver the material on time. Figure 6 is the screen criteria screen with various parameters like Po type like standard or stock transfer or pipeline or subcontracting etc. This module will allow you to utilize customized inbound and outbound reminders that will be triggered a pre-defined number of days prior to a shipment. The vendor will get a PO reminder, which can in turn be updated if any changes need to be made, and can be returned back to purchasing in order to update the PO in the system. By using Purchase Requisition (Procurement Process Cycle I Procure to Pay Process, n.d.). Number that was created or Inbound where communication was sent from vendor to company and where as in outbound communication is vice versa. From Figure 6 which was said to be the selection screen where inputs are given based on the selected criteria the functionality would
run and open outputs in a widespread sheet. It has reminder levels as well which would set as alarm and send it to vendor which will help in sending the goods on time.

**Overview screen of all Mygo products developed:**

![Mygo Products Overview](image)

Figure 7: Overview Screenshot for MYGO Products Developed (Mygo Consulting Inc., n.d.)

Figure 7 is the overview screen of various supply chain management modules, SD monitor which is related to Sales and Distribution MyWIP my work in progress, MyReports ABAP ALV grid display, MyECM documentation if changes are done in this document, which can be tracked. Figure 7 shows the complete overview of the products those were developed which begins from SD monitor which is related to sale and distribution module to My Tracking warehouse management.

So this project is related to MyPTP Manager which mainly deals with Purchasing, Vendors, Materials Procurement and Payment to the vendors.
Literature overview of SAP materials management module. This project MyPTP manager is based on the SAP module called Materials Management module where all the Materials Procurement, Material movements, Purchasing, Vendors related etc. are seen and all this functionality is done in the major process cycle in Materials Management called Procure to Pay cycle which is said to be the core and backbone for Materials Management process.

![Diagram of SAP Procure to Pay Cycle](image)

**Figure 8:** SAP Standard Procurement to Pay Process Cycle (Mygo Consulting Inc., n.d.)

From Figure 8, Procurement to Pay cycle consist of the following:

1. Material Requirement Planning
2. Vendor Selection
3. Request for quotation
4. Purchase Requistion
5. Purchase Order
6. Goods Receipt
7. Goods Receipt Invoice
8. Invoice verification
9. Payment to Vendors

**Material requirement planning:** Refers to procedure used to forecast and manufacture production schedule to identify and list which materials are needed for supplying or for producing. This also controls the pricing, MRP procedure and Material valuation. MRP controller in every manufactoring sector was assigned to carry out this Material requirement planning.

**Vendor selection:** It is the most crucial step in the procurement process where materials are procured from, and this can be from procurement by fixed vendors or on time. Fixed vendors are the one who has made a long time contracts with the company to supply the material where as onetimes are just ship the material only once and no contract exists and all this vendor related information is stored in standard sap table/ section called Vendor Master where all the legal entities like Tax ,Address related are maintained.

**Request for quotation:** Once the vendor selection is finished, a tender notification will be released to all the vendors in order to provide the best quote available for purchasing the material what company needs it is in general like
requesting potential vendors to submit a quotation for materials or services and this quotation may contain vendor’s terms and condition.

**Purchase requisition**: Once the potential vendor along with the best quotation is selected now an internal request for purchasing the goods is made which is said to be the Purchase Requisition in SAP terminology for which a rough estimation date is given to vendor and asking the exact date when materials can be delivered. This creation of Purchase Requistion can automatically made by Materials Requirement Planning or Manually this is not the legal document.

**Purchase order**: A purchase order is a formal request or an instruction from a purchasing organization to a vendor or a plant to supply or provide a certain quantity of goods or services at or by a certain point in time. It is a legal document. Delivery of the total quantity of material (or performance of the total volume of services) specified in a purchase order item can be spread over a certain period in a delivery schedule, consisting of lines indicating the individual quantities with their corresponding planned delivery dates. This PO usually specifies payments, Delivery date, Statistical Delivery date, Material Group, Material type, Material Quantity, Price, etc.

**Goods receipt**: Goods Receipt is nothing but in general it is a document that entities that goods are received to the plant, post goods receipts referencing a preceding document. This document tells what and how many goods got delivered, which vendor sent whether it was sent in correct quantity perfect quality materials and exact material that a plant is looking for its production.
**Goods receipt invoice**: It is matching the goods that company receives and check the correct quantity was received as ordered in Purchase Order, It verifies price, quantity, and payment terms. Goods movement are entered in to the system with reference of Purchase order and Goods receipt material documents are posted this document automatically update general ledgers and stock accounts

**Invoice verification and payment to vendors**: Vendor Invoice is created with reference to Purchase Order, Goods Receipt and Invoice is verified in terms of prices and quantity once all the data related to this verified financial department pay vendors by check payment net banking (Procurement Process Cycle I Procure to Pay Process, n.d.).

**Literature Related to the Methodology**

The methodology used to create and generating customizing reports using Procure to Pay cycle is followed as per the standard ASAP Accelerated SAP method. The main purpose is to help SAP implementation in the most efficient manner as possible its goal is to optimize time, people resources and other related quality. It mainly focuses on tools

And training and it wrapped up in main five phases process oriented road map for guiding implementation and as follows:
Figure 9: SAP Standard ASAP Methodology Process Map (Mygo Consulting Inc., n.d.)

- Project Preparation this is Phase 1 initiates with a retrieval of information and resources. It is an important time to assemble the necessary components for the implementation. Some important milestones that need to be accomplished for phase 1 includes:
  1. Support from Senior level authority and stakeholder
  2. Identification of clear cut project objective
  3. Solution architect for efficient decision making process.
  4. Re-engineering and user friendly support
  5. Building a qualified and capable project team

- Business Blueprint SAP has defined a business blueprint phase to help extract pertinent information about your company that is necessary for
implementation. These blueprints are in the form of questionnaires that are designed to probe for information that uncovers how your company does business. As such, they also serve to document the implementation. Each business blueprint document essentially outlines your future business processes and business requirements.

- Realization this is phase 3 various configurations can be done in this stage as per company requirements, implementation project team fine-tunes that system to meet all process requirements. Testing is carried out in this phase both the unit testing and integration testing is done in this phase in order to make mistake proof and also Testing is also done in the quality control server Unit testing, integration testing and day in the life testing happens at this stage

1. **Unit testing**: Core team members along with end-users will test whether the postings done in SAP is resulting as per the requirements of the organization test whether the output documents such as purchase order, invoice document are printed in the required format and showing the correct data it also has various testing process like Technical Unit testing where developments those are developed particularly like user exit, custom program, interface enhancements made are tested in this session. A successful test only proves the developed code works and that it performed the process as designed. And the next one is functional unit testing it is usually testing the
configuration that was done, usually use actual data or data that is masked but essentially the same as a real data set. A successful test shows that the development or configuration works as designed and the data is accurate as a result.

2. **Integrating testing** it is development or configuration of any function that was developed within the process that integrated into standard SAP system. The test conducted with a primarily purpose to examine all data involved across all modules. A successful test indicates that the processes work as designed and integrate with other functions without causing any problems in any integrated areas.

3. **Regression testing** it is kind of testing that verifies the new configuration made which may or may not impact the existing functionality and this is done on each phase of testing. So testing existing functionality to make sure that it still works as expected with the newly updated configuration. So whatever testing that is done in quality environment.

4. **SAP End to End Testing** similar to scenario testing in that a specific business case is tested from start to finish and includes running of interfaces, reports, manual inputs, workflow, etc. major purpose of this is to simulating a real world business process and in order to make it to real world scenario. It is testing based on all the master data from starting step to the last step in the flow process cycle of Procure to Pay
which in this scenario of Material Management. (Learn SAP Testing: Create your First SAP Test Case, n.d.).

- **Final Preparation** Workload testing (including peak volume, daily load, and other forms of stress testing), and integration or functional testing are conducted to ensure the accuracy of your data and the stability of your SAP system. Now is an important time to perform preventative maintenance checks to ensure optimal performance at your SAP system. At the conclusion of phase 4, take time to plan and document a Go-live strategy. Preparation for Go-live means preparing for your end-users questions as they start actively working on the new SAP system.

- **Go-live and support** In this stage user training on the product developed and making user to understand exact functionality what development was developed and helping user to navigate through system and also any issues related to development made is addressed in this section.

**Summary**

In this chapter all the detailed literature was background related why this project needed and what is the purpose of initiating this project and also this chapter also explain in detail about the literature of the problem and what all tools does MygoConsulting has in order to overcome this issues and how it will be solved, also it explains in detail about the literature of the methodology, how and what methods are used to resolve this issues how standard technicality used in solving this.
Chapter III: Methodology

Introduction

This chapter gives description about the framework of the project and the design of the project. The way how the development was made and implemented in current Business SAP system is discussed in this chapter.

Design of Study

There are main two designs exists in way of approach the study and they are:

1. Waterfall Approach.
2. Agile Methodology

*Waterfall Approach*: The common one used here is the waterfall approach is the earliest approach used for software development. Initially, most projects followed the waterfall approach because more alteration or major changes are required in requirements.

The waterfall approach assumes that requirements are stable and frozen across the project plan. However, this is usually not true in case of large projects where requirements may evolve across the development process.

The Waterfall Model illustrates the software development process in a linear sequential flow, which means that any phase in the development process begins only if the previous phase is complete. The waterfall approach does not define the process to go back to the previous phase to handle changes in requirement. Therefore, different projects may follow different approaches to handle such situations (Melonfire, 2006).
**Agile Methodology**: It has sequential design process instead of incremental approach unlike waterfall method. Here things get started up with simple project plan and then work on small modules so at every end of each step project priorities are evaluated and tests are run and bugs will be identified and tested and fixed. There are many advantages related to this methodology and they are:

1. Change can be made even after the initial planning.
2. Program in this methodology can be re–written and adjusted as per the requirements.
3. It allows to make every changes necessary and add new features that matches and updates to latest developments in the industry.
4. The testing at the end of each step will ensure that bugs are identified and taken care of development cycle.
5. Product can be launched at any stage or any end of cycle.

This agile methodology can be used when:

1. Rapid production is more important along with quality.
2. Visibility for clients to monitor the scope of the project.
3. When initial picture isn’t a clear picture how final product should look like.
4. When skilled labor who are adaptable and able to think differently.
5. When the product is intended for an industry with rapidly changing standards *(Agile vs Waterfall – Comparing project management methods. (n.d.).)*
Approach followed: The methodology used in the project is SAP ASAP or Hybrid approach because of its advantages over other project implementation methodologies.

ASAP Methodology for Implementation is the SAP roadmap for the implementation of SAP solutions and supports cost effective and speedy implementation of the SAP solutions. It provides a proven, comprehensive, repeatable and rich implementation methodology to streamline projects and achieve lower total cost of implementation.

This implementation was done in the company following the below steps.

- Project Planning
- Business blue print
- Realization
- Final preparation
- Go live and support

Project planning: In this phase, requirements from client in generating the report which is user friendly concept, various brain storming sessions and workshops were conducted in the company between the technical teams and the functional teams to define an objective for this project. The objective of the project was to implement a user friendly and robust design. The project goals were defined as below:
Should generate a user friendly report

User should use single transaction code in order to view all the required master data fields related to the report

This report is related to one of the SAP core supply chain management module Material Management which involve purchasing of materials and goods so a detailed purchase order history based on the goods movement type need to generate in single transaction and in single window.

Business blueprint: In this phase various workshops were conducted with users belonging to different business units to gather the requirements to convert the existing sap SQVI, SQL query reports to ABAP ALV grid report. Based on the requirements and the reporting need, technical team along with the architects designed the landscape that will be utilized for this project. SAP doesn’t have any standard transaction to display PO history along with material documents. So SAP Query was developed to production to achieve all PO history details excluding material documents data.

Realization: A new ABAP custom program name Z***_PURCHASE_D******Y was developed in which has to collect all the Purchase Order details along with material document details.

A structure Z**_PO_H**T created for ALV merge.

And finally transaction Z**_D******Y created to run report and in technical steps drafted in order to generate this report.
1. Selection screen which is called the primary screen for user to give inputs, initializes the inputs for Purchase Order History details.

2. Inputs Validations for selection screen of Purchase order.

3. Data from various SAP Material Management tables like EKKO, EKPO, and EKET based on the selection criteria.

4. Report generated on based of SAP key movement type typically indicating the movement of goods like when inbound material which was ordered from vendor and those material received in the plant is said to have movement type number 101, it is the standard SAP numbers those were given by standard SAP system like wise other movement types used in this report are 102 is said to reversal for 101 type, 103 is goods those received when in need to check for quality is moved in to blocked stock for quality checks, 122 termed as returns to vendor.

5. ALV GRID DISPLAY to display output of PO details.

6. PF STATUS STANDARD_FULLSCREEN and add button POHISTORY on ALV GRID.

7. Capture at line selection on purchase order and when selected call transaction ME23N which display purchase order that was created.

8. Dialog screen 300 to display PO history for each line item selected.

9. Use function module ME_READ_HISTORY to get PO history details for each line item when user select line in initial grid and click in button POHISTORY.
10. Hot spot on Document and write event **on_hotspot_click** direct to particular transactions based on document type just like ME23n item history.

**Go live and support:** After finalizing the reporting requirements in Value realization phase, Project team from Company has started development/conversion the reports, the actual process of converting the reports will be covered in the next chapters. Once the development/conversion got completed, the reports were moved to Quality and production systems.

After the movement was done, a technical team in the company provided continuous support and fixing the bugs. (ASAP Methodology – Solution Manager – SCN Wiki, n.d.).

**Data Collection**

All the purchase order data related to client ‘******x’ and also simulation data that was created in the Mygo development system was collected in order to create a test data for the product to test. And with respect to technical current standard available SAP program that contains a report details related to purchase order history was considered to initiate the program and then further coding was developed as per business requirements.

Below is the table that showcase various standard SAP technical field names from where the data was pulled.
Table 1: SAP Purchase Order Material Management Table with Technical Field Name

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>S or P</th>
<th>Obligatory</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>S_EBELN</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Purchasing Document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>S_EINDT</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Delivery Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>S_MATNR</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>S_WERKS</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>S_MATKL</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Material Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>S_MATNR</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>S_IHREZ</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Delivery Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>S_ELIKZ</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Delivery Completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>S_EKGRP</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Purchasing Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>P_VARI</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Layout</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All the data that is executed in the front end was stored in the data tables in the backend, Table 1 describes each and every technical field related to current project from where the data can be pulled, accumulate and form the report as required by client. Since this report is related to Purchase Order History which involved Purchasing, delivery and material so the core table and their technical fields were displayed above.
Table 2: SAP Technical Table Name Along with Technical Field Names where Data is Being Pulled

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Field name</th>
<th>Key Field</th>
<th>Field Type</th>
<th>Field Length</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EBELN</td>
<td>EKKO-EBELN</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Po Header</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EBELP</td>
<td>EKPO-EBELP</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Po Item</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EINDT</td>
<td>EKET-EINDT</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Delivery Date</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MENGE</td>
<td>EKET-MENGE</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Schedule Qty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WEMNG</td>
<td>EKET-WEMNG</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Delivery Qty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LOEKZ</td>
<td>EKPO-LOEKZ</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Deletion Indicator in Purchasing Document</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MEINS</td>
<td>MEINS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Purchase Order Unit of Measure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TXZ01</td>
<td>EKPO-TXZ01</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Short Text</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MATKL</td>
<td>EKPO-MATKL</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Material Group</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ELIKZ</td>
<td>EKPO-ELIKZ</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Delivery Completed Indicator</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IHREZ</td>
<td>EKKO-IHREZ</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Delivery Time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EKGRP</td>
<td>EKKO-EKGRP</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Purchasing Group</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NAME</td>
<td>LFA1-NAME1</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Vendor Name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LIFNR</td>
<td>LFA1-LIFNR</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Vendor Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BUDAT</td>
<td>EKBE-BUDAT</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Posting Date in the Document</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BLDAT</td>
<td>EKBE-BLDAT</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Document Date in Document</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CPUTM</td>
<td>EKBE-CPUTM</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Time of Entry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BWART</td>
<td>EKBE-BWART</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Movement Type (Inventory Management)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CHECK</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Check Box</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As explained above Table 2 is also similar to that of table 1 here it is not only limited to Material management but also extended to Warehouse and Inventory Management where the inbound deliveries and outbound deliveries can be tracked to be precise it tell at what time, what date does the goods have entered the place what is movement type where it is blocked for quality checks or shifted to unrestricted use what is unit of measure ,what is document posted data, i.e., the date where goods were received , and what is posting date the date where the goods are used and payed to vendor, etc.

![Table and Field Names](https://example.com/figure10.png)

*Figure 10: SAP Screenshot that Displays Table and Field Names (Mygo Consulting Inc., n.d.)*
All information related to goods / material along with the purchasing along with financial information, who is the vendor what is the price of the material in how much quantity what is the freight charges, what is the document currency what is the number range of the material etc. data was pulled from this technical table which was shown in Figure 10.

**Data Analysis**

To analyze the gathered data, data analysis techniques were performed below tools were required while generating the report.

1. Sap logon.
2. ABAP ALV grid
3. SE38 Transaction page where program is entered ,
4. BADI

**SAP Logon:** The SAP logon is a windows program used to login from Windows PC which mediates between SAP system and SAP Graphics User Interface GUI user interface this logon displays a list of available sap systems and automatically selects servers with best response times the storage of other SAP Logon configuration files like sapmsg.ini, With SAP GUI 7.20, the saplogon.ini and sapshortcut.ini files are stored in the roaming user application directory. The default of this path is the SAP\Common directory:%APPDATA%\SAP\Common.
Figure 11 is the main SAP logon page where client details along with their server access and connection can be connected through VPN's is show in Figure 11.

**ABAP ALV grid:**

![Sample Form of ABAP ALV List Viewer](image)

**Figure 12: Sample Form of ABAP ALV List Viewer (Mygo Consulting Inc., n.d.)**
The other tool that is was used in displaying the Output of the report to the user, where user can enjoy playing the transaction is ABAP ALV grid.

- **ABAP**—Advanced Business Application Programming. It is a programming language for developing application and it first got initiated when SAP R/3 layered structure got introduced and even now in current Enterprise Central Component (ECC) server it runs on using objects like inheritance, encapsulation, polymorphism and persistence similar to Object Oriented Programming Structure called OOPS Java.

- **ALV grid** ABAP list viewer grid which gives a standard List format and user interface to all ABAP reports. ALV is created by a set of standard function modules provided by SAP.

- ALV provides a lot of inbuilt functions to our reports and some of the functions are listed below.
  1. Sorting of records
  2. Filtering of records
  3. Totals and Sub-totals
  4. Download the report output to Excel/HTML
  5. Changing the order of the columns in the report
  6. Hide the unwanted columns from the report (ALV Grid Control - SAP Library, n.d.).
ABAP Editor SE38 Transaction code:

Figure 13: ABAP Editor Workbench (Mygo Consulting Inc., n.d.)

The workbench where the program is initiated, executed and tested. SE38 (ABAP Editor) is a standard SAP transaction code available within R/3 SAP systems and even with ECC systems there are thousands of transactions exits in with standard SAP systems and finding the information related to it is very tough so this page offers a place holder for information related to so that anyone having access can comment and it is very easy and search it technical ABAP workbench development ABAP editor.

Summary

This chapter covered the analysis of how data was collected methodology involved in it, what type of Design of study was used and how it was approached,
also it contains many technicality how data collected been used and it gave the completed literature overview of the procedures followed and data analyzed. The next chapter will more discussed on the data presentation and its analysis.
Chapter IV: Data Presentation and Analysis

Introduction

This chapter gives information about the actual recognition of the data on which the calculations have to be done and also give an idea about analyzing the data and preparing the data to perform the calculations on it. Questions like how the objectives of the project have been achieved will be explained in this chapter.

Data Presentation

As a part of implementation, the reports which need to be converted and developed are identified in the previous chapter. In this chapter, the data collected will be explained in detailed after the necessary data was collected using various business resources and taking various techniques for data collection into consideration. Data required for analysis in the project was also collected from excel and access. The data displayed with graphical user interface using different charts convenient for analysis.

The major functionality of the coding for making the report is showed below where major joins are made to pull the data form.
OPEN CURSOR WITH HOLD gv_cur FOR

SELECT a_ihrez "Delivery time"
   , a_ekgrp "Purchasing group"
   , a_ebeln "Purchasing document"
   , a_lifnr "Vendor number"
   , b_loekz "Deletion indicator"
   , b_meins "Order unit"
   , b_matnr "Material number"
   , b_werks "Plant"
   , b_txx01 "Short text"
   , b_makta "Material group"
   , b_elitz "Delivery completion indicator"
   , b_ebeln "Purchasing document"
   , b_ehelp "Purchasing item"
   , c_ebeln
   , c_ehelp
   , c_eindt "Delivery date"
   , c_menge "Scheduled quantity"
   , c_wemng "Delivered quantity"
FROM ckko AS a INNER JOIN ckpo AS b
ON a_ebeln = b_ebeln
INNER JOIN eket AS c
ON c_ebeln = b_ebeln
AND c_ehelp = b_ehelp
WHERE a_ebeln IN s_ebeln
   AND a_ihrez IN s_ihrez
   AND a_ekgrp IN s_ekgrp
   AND b_matnr IN s_matnr
   AND b_werks IN s_werks
   AND b_makta IN s_makta

Figure 14: Major Inner Joins that Links Various Fields from Where the Data is Interlinked

Figure 14 was the code that will make all the important data fields that need to be pulled from the internal tables of standard SAP to display the required output as the businesses requirement. Once data is selected pass to final internal table and loop to have conversion exit. ALV GRID DISPLAY to display output of PO details. Below is the output display after the programming is done and it takes only 30 seconds to display the screen.
Detailed explanation of the output screen is shown in Figure 15.

**PO number**: Purchase Order number, i.e., it takes the predefined number range that is internally assigned by the system and its technical term is ‘EBELN’.

**Delivery date**: The date where exactly when the vendor needs to deliver the product as the agreement made during the Quotation level. And its technical term is ‘EINDT’

**Scheduled quantity**: The number of items that need to be scheduled for delivery and its technical term is ‘MENGE’ and data pulled from EKET Scheduled agreements scheduled lines table.
**Delivered Quantity**: The number of items that are delivered and is compared to the actual quantity ordered and its technical term is ‘WEMNG’ and the table is EKET from where the data was pulled.

**UOM**: Unit of measure nothing but the how the unit is measure like it could be in pounds Kilograms, Grams, Each piece etc. Table name T0006 and technical term MSEHT.

**Material number**: Number uniquely identifying a material master record for a material and it technical name is ‘MBLN’ and its table name is ‘MKPF’.

**Delivery completion indicator**: "Delivery completed" indicator specifies whether a purchase order item is considered closed which means that no more goods receipts for this item. If the delivery completed indicator is set, the open purchase order quantity becomes zero, even if the full quantity has not been delivered. It is still possible to post goods receipts of remaining quantities, but these no longer change the open purchase order quantity and its technical name is ELIKZ and it is pulled from table EKPO which has every detail regarding the Purchasing Document Item level and it is denoted by letter ‘X’

**Vendor name and vendor number**: Person who delivers the product to the company its technical name is LIFNR from LFA1 table.

**Posting data of the document**: Date on which the actual goods are received in the plant when goods receipt is done its technical field name is ‘BUDAT’ and it is pulled from data ‘EKBE’.
Document date: Date on which the Purchase Order document is first created its technical name is ‘BLDAT’ and from table ‘EKBE’.

Important tables in table form:

**EKKO Table Purchasing Document Header**

Table 3: Purchasing Document Header Level Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EBELN</td>
<td>Purchasing Document Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BURKS</td>
<td>Company code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSART</td>
<td>Purchasing Document type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EKORG</td>
<td>Purchasing Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EKGRP</td>
<td>Purchasing Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUNNR</td>
<td>Customer Number</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3 is header level data where legal information related to purchasing will be stored in standard sap tables like company which company was purchasing, who is responsible for purchasing via, purchasing organization, what is legal purchasing document type used, etc.
Table 4: Purchasing Document Item Level Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ELIKZ</td>
<td>Delivery Completion Indicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEPOS</td>
<td>Goods Receipt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REPOS</td>
<td>Invoice Receipt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TXZ01</td>
<td>Short Text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATKL</td>
<td>Material Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTART</td>
<td>Material Type</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4 is related to item level which means what material need to be procured and of what material type or material group companies does classify for example IPhone in electronics, Lenovo Yoga in Laptops session, etc.

Features of the product:

1. Can navigate to multiple transactions in single window.

Figure 16: Output Screen Purchase Order History Display (Mygo Consulting Inc., n.d.)
In the Figure 16 purchase order number 17710 was ticked to see the purchase order history where another SAP standard transaction ME23n needs to be called to view the purchase order history but the POP up window in the program created will display the purchase order history in the same window.

Figure 17: Display of the Purchase Order History in Popup Window (Mygo Consulting Inc., n.d.)

Figure 17 illustrates the testing screens those were seen during the testing phases of the product developed. When Purchase Order number 17710 was clicked
it will display the complete information related to it and in depth Purchase order history will display without going to that transaction code given by Sap it displays in that single window so one can compare and cross check the data without using another transaction.

Validation of values with Standard SAP code: Here the values those were displaying was validated with the respect to the standard SAP purchase order transaction ME23N.

![Validation of Purchase Order](image-url)

Figure 18: Validation of Purchase Order (Mygo Consulting Inc., n.d.)
Figure 18 is validating screen that is verifying whether the data pulled is correctly pulled and matched according the existing sap data.

**Data Analysis**

The major technique that was used here in taking the purchase order history data to generate the report is BADI a standard SAP oriented enhancement technique.

**BADI – Business Add Ins.**

![BAdi Builder: Initial Screen for Definitions](image)

Figure 19: Business Add IN Builder Standard SAP (Mygo Consulting Inc., n.d.)

BADI is a new technique in SAP programming language as it was built and follows Object Oriented technique so that is can be reusable .A BADI that is implemented can be used any number of times where as normal standard technique can be used only once. BADI can be used to any custom reports or custom projects. Transaction code SE18 is used to create BADI, here a class interface will be automatically created and once it get activated used SE19 transaction code implementation of methods can be done. An interface with 'IF_EX_' inserted between
the first and second characters of the BADI name. An adapter class with 'CL_EX_' inserted between the first and second characters of the BADI name these two functions are generated when BADI is created.

Program Technique followed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The BADI name to add the custom screen to ME23n is <strong>ME_GUI_PO****T</strong>.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Go to T-code SE19 and create an implementation <strong>Z</strong> <strong>GUI</strong> <strong>PO</strong> <strong>T</strong> and then click on create button</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Give the Definition name <strong>ME_GUI_PO****T</strong> and continue, give short text, save</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Click on Interface Tab, you can find the implementation class name as <strong>Z</strong> <strong>IM</strong> <strong>ME_GUI_PO****2</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Click on <strong>Z</strong> <strong>IM</strong> <strong>ME_GUI_PO_CUST2</strong>, which will take you to SE24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Add &quot;M**D&quot; in the Type Group Section of properties tab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Go to Attributes section and declare the following attribute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. <strong>SUBSCREEN1</strong> Constant Public Type <strong>MEPO_NAME</strong> Name of a View <strong>ITEMSCREEN1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Go to Methods section, you can find the BADI interface methods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Double click on the method <strong>&quot;IF_EX_ME_GUI_PO****T~SUBSCRIBE&quot;</strong>, this method is having 3 parameters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 20: BADI Technique Implementation in Current Program

Figure 20 illustrates the flow and step by step algorithm code that was used in order to develop the custom report. The one which start with Z are custom developed codes and these code are concatenated to the standard sap with the use of enhancements point in the standard sap program via User exits or Customer Exits or Business Ad-Ins called BAPI.
Summary

In this chapter it describes about the technics used to generate the report and how the data was handled. Also, describes about the coding and latest techniques used in that to implement the latest technology in the programming language (here Object Oriented concepts used). It shows showcase the output report in the form of figures with detailed explanation of each and every SAP terminology explaining. It also explain different table names and technical names those are involved to pull the data and loop them and link together to get the desired output.

Project timeline.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.NO</th>
<th>Project Details</th>
<th>Completion Date</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Identification of the loopholes in the standard SAP system</td>
<td>March 2015</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Data collection of High frequency and repeated requirements of the companies from previous tickets</td>
<td>March-April 2015</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Coding work Technical documentations</td>
<td>April 2015</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Testing of the code work</td>
<td>May-June 2015</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Complete designing the ALV</td>
<td>June 2015</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Testing the custom Product Functionality</td>
<td>August 2015</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Transportation from Dev system to Quality</td>
<td>August 2015</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Project Defense</td>
<td>October 2015</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter V: Results, Conclusion, and Recommendations

Introduction

This chapter explains the ability to utilize data, and react quickly to what the data tells us, is necessary to compete. This is done by making use of numerous techniques of exploration which is already discussed in the preceding chapters. To complete the development of analysis successfully, the necessary information was gathered from dashboards, scoreboards, annual status reports. With this analysis of the data, this development would come out with a conclusion.

Results

The project questions which were posed at the start of the project study are discussed below.

1. Is this user friendly project implemented at any client system?

   After the project was implemented, at two major clients around Midwest region the product developed was successfully tested at client system and now it was moved to production system for solving the purpose in real time scenario.

2. Approximately how many transactional steps or process steps were minimized?

   Previously 7-8 transactional steps were needed in order to match the developed report with real time scenarios now it been reduced to 1 transactional step which provides popup boxes along with the necessary information.
3. What 5S lean techniques were used in this report?

   Sorting, i.e., replacing the current legacy code with the newly
devolved code and Strengthening i.e. making necessary correction and
enhancing the code that was developed so these are the two lean 5S
techniques were used.

4. How much performance time got reduced while running the report in a
   widespread?

   Finally, performance time for executing the report was reduced from 2-3
   minutes to 30 seconds for section criteria of 10 purchase orders chosen.

Conclusion

   Change was seen all around us currently each and every company adopting
lean techniques and agile methods in order to cut more on investment and in turn get
more profitability everyone needs to get updated in order run successful in this
current competitive world. As more and more technologies come in, one need to get
switched and adopted to the latest trend to sustain. All the MyGo Products are
currently developed with lean techniques, and user friendly. Also the performance of
wide run opening of the report has drastically reduced from few minutes to 30
seconds. The centralized reporting solution also reduces the overhead on each
individual department to create reports on demand.

   Here in this case, Standard SQVI select query reports were now generated in
to Object Oriented user friendly report. The new report generated are mostly
enterprise wide reporting, which provides an Adobe PDF (If installed printer friendly
and pixel perfect reporting. Now user can use only one transaction code ‘Z**D’ in order to look or the Purchase Order history and plan the procurement accordingly so with the use MYPTP manager a custom user friendly report was generated and it is currently implemented successfully at one of the client place where Mygo Consulting its current support partner.

Pictorial way of demonstrating the Results those were achieved using various screenshots.

Differences between the old SAP standard report and current development.

Figure 2: SAP SQL Query Report Initial Login (Mygo Consulting Inc., n.d.)

It is the Selection query SQL based report to run the order version to track the purchase order history Figure 21 displays that.
Figure 22 was the selection screen to generate the report in the wide run using various parameters like Material Group, Material Number, Plant, Delivery Completion Indicator - an indicator that was checked to see whether complete delivery has been made.
When executed, Old report wide run shows as in Figure 23 where in order to open actual Purchase Order user has to use Me23n transaction to verify this data and on order to see complete info regarding Material user has to use MM03 transaction similarly with the case of vendor, purchasing group, etc.

![PO Delivery Report](image)

Figure 24: New ABAP ALV Grid Report Selection Screen (Mygo Consulting Inc., n.d.)

In Figure 24 it is the New ABAP ALV grid selection screen when report can be run using various selection parameters.
Figure 25: New ABAP ALV Output Screen (Mygo Consulting Inc., n.d.)

Figure 25 is the output screen here user can see every information with single transaction code, a popup window was generated in the red colored circle where user can track the purchase order history along with purchase order number, quantity, unit of measure etc. in same screen.

Where it is possible to navigate and all necessary information can be seen in same window.
Recommendations

1. This customized reports are not only restricted to Materials Management module but also extends to other modules as well.

2. This product MyPTP manager, not only used for generating the reports but also extends to provide functionality like Easy procure which allows to create a bunch of Purchase Requisitions of same material and same plant and convert in to single Purchase Order (which is not currently enabled in standard SAP system) which reduces cost and time for user. This Easy Procure will allow you to take into consideration all the various vendor requirements, and set limits for those vendors. Based on those limits, you will be able to combine multiple purchase requisitions into one purchase order that optimizes procurement cost, and transportation cost.

3. Another key important functionality is Reminder concept which allows to utilize customized inbound and outbound reminders which will alert for certain pre-defined number of days prior to shipping, then the vendor gets a reminder and can be updated if any changes needed to be made and can be returned back to Purchasing in order to update the Purchase Order in the system.
References


