

<http://www.sap-topjobs.com/SpecialPP/933.html> use link to get the full book on asset accounting from the above site.

What is the difference between updated project and end to end project. explain

Answer1:

Some organisations select to implement SAP module by module, thus gets updated as per their convenience / schedule. This is called as updated project.

Some organisations simply plan all integrated functional modules and decide to go-live with all functional modules and take their entire operations on SAP. This is called as End to End SAP implementation project.

Answer2:

Upgrade Project is a project where in SAP is already in place and it is the version upgrade from a lower end to a higher version.

End to End project is a project where SAP is implemented for the first time.

What is Ranking order in automatic payment program ?

Its the priority assigned to each house bank which helps Automatic Payment program choose the house bank for payment in case there are more than one bank satisfying the payment program.

If a payment program ends up selecting more than one(say 4) bank for payment, the ranking of the banks helps it select one bank from the list of (say 4) selected banks.

What is SAP APO?

Answer1:

SAP APO stands for Advanced Planner and Optimizer, which is one area of SCM and application component of MySAP product. Its is designed to provide solutions for companies in Demand planning, network design, supply network planning, production planning and global available to promise, transportation and scheduling.

Answer2:

Prior to SCM4.0 (-APO3.1) APO was a system, now from SCM4.0 APO is a function of SCM not a system as SCM now includes ECH and CM

What are the support tickets given in SAP fico module? please give some examples.

Support tickets are basically the problems that arise in day to day usage of SAP.

So any sap fico consultant who is resolving the day to day production issues is actually supporting the tickets.

How is bank reconciliation handled in SAP?

The following are the steps for BRS:

1. Create Bank Master Data - This can be created through T.Code FI01 or you can also create the house bank through IMG/FA/Bank accounting/Bank account

2. Define House Bank
3. Set up Bank selection payment programe- IMG/FA/ARAP/BT/AUTOIP/PM/Bank selection for payment prg.
 - a. setup all co codes for payment transaction - Customer and vendors
 - b.setup paying co codes for payment transactions
 - c.setup payment method per country
 - d.setup payment method per co code for payment transaction
 - e.setup bank determination for payment transaction

Please go for Cheque mangement using T code FCHI (IMG/FA/ARAP/BT/OP/AutoOp/PaymentMedia/CheckManagement) and for void reasons FCHV. You can create Bank Reconcillation statement by TC FF67 (SAP/AC/Treasury/CashManagement/Incomings/ManualBankStatement) . Don't forget to keep the opening Balance as zero. Use FBEA for post process.

All the steps together will lead to (FF67) Bank reconciliation statement.

How do you configure electronic bank statement?

Answer1:

Following is the sequence of configuration to be done for Electronis Bank Statment(EBS):

1. create Tranaction types(which helps you group all the house baks with same External transaction code).
 2. assign them to house banks.
 - 3 create and define posting rule keys .
 - 4 assign them to external transaction codes.
- external transaction codes are bank specific codes for buisness tranactions(which it issues in each EBS) each one for each type of payment. eg. transfer order, foreign transfer,bill of exchange etc.
- 5 define posting specification for G/L posting as well as subledger posting
 6. define account symbols(which determines the G/L account to be posted to) and assign them to posting keys.

Answer2:

1. Create account symbols
2. Create gl accounts ans assign t account symbols
3. Create posting keys:
4. Posting rules
5. Assing external transactions

How do you configure manual bank statement?

configuration is required during electronic bank statment not in mannual bank stament. In mannual bank statment you just have to enter the data on screen and save it.

What is dunning?

Dunning is actually the process by which you “bill” or “invoice” a customer for past due items.

With regards bad Checks for example dunning procedure could follow these steps:

- Step 1: Phone call to customer on receipt of bad check – at this stage, perform the journal posting outlined in section on Returned Checks
 - Step 2: Letter to customer (+10 days)
 - Step 3: Letter to CO (+7 days)
 - Step 4: Legal letter to customer (? DD139) (+13 days)
 - Step 5: Issue DD139 (+10 days)
 - Step 6: Follow-up on DD139 (dispensing officer) (+45 days)
 - Step 7: Write-off (after 6 months)
- Steps 2-6 above will be handled by dunning levels in SAP.

Configuration before dunning can be carried out

1. Defining Dunning Area
2. Define Dunning Keys
3. Define Dunning Block Reasons
4. Dunning Procedure
 - Define Dunning Procedure (T. Code – FBMP), To set up a Dunning Procedure, the following must be specified: number of Dunning Levels (1-9) Dunning Texts, Standard Text can also be included in the Dunning Texts. Dunning Procedure major parameters: Dunning Interval, Number of Dunning Levels, Grace Period
5. Assign Dunning Procedure to Customer / Vendors Accounts (T. Code – XD02)
6. Define Correspondence Types (T. Code – OB77)
7. Assign Company Codes to Correspondence company Codes
8. Assign Programs for Correspondence Types (OB78)
9. Dunning Run: Transaction Code: F150

Menu Path: accounting > financial accounting > accounts receivable > periodic processing > dunning.

Note: Whenever you schedule more than one dunning run a day, the “Identification” number must change. You may run several dunning runs on the same date but the “Identification” name must be different as well as certain parameters such as the “Dunning Date” and “Documents Posted up to” date.

What is the difference between profit center accounting and Profitability analysis ?

profit center accounting is basically done for internal controlling purposes. It lets you determine the profit and loss using the cost of sale approach or period accounting approach. Here you can find the profit from an “area of responsibility or person” point of view. This is account based costing

Whereas in Profitability analysis, market segments based on product, customer, order or any combination of these are studied to find out the profit. PA provides information to the marketing, sales and planning department so that they can make decisions. PA has two forms account based and CO based.

both these are tools for profit management, and both are alternative. They are not same.

What are the manufacturing cost of a producting ?

Material cost + Production cost = Manufacturing cost

What is the difference between stock transfer between two plants belongs to same company code and to that of different company code?

In 1st case it is called as intra company stock transfer and the 2nd case is inter company stock transfer

Stock Transfer between plants of same company code only includes inventory movement without any pricing and so called Stock Transfer Order where Stock Transfer between plants of different company code is same as a purchase order as along with the inventory there is also accounts transfer (pricing) involved.

Configuration in Asset Accounting

These are the steps that you need to do to create Asset Accounting:

Copy Reference Chart of Depreciation/ Depreciation Areas

Menu Path is: IMG> Financial Accounting> Asset Accounting> Organization Structures>

Copy Reference Chart Of Depreciation/ Depreciation Areas,

- Double click on Copy Reference Chart Of Depreciation
- Click on Copy Icon and update it from ODE to your Chart Of Depreciation and change the description too.

Assign Input tax Indicator for Non-Taxable Acquisitions:

IMG> Financial Accounting> Asset Accounting> Integrate With the General Ledger>

Assign Input Tax Indicator for Non-Taxable Acquisition

- Save this.

Assign Chart of Depreciation to your Company Code :

If Co Code is not properly Done then it will give Problems but still save it.

Specify Account Determination:

IMG> Financial Accounting> Asset Accounting> Organization Structures>Asset Classes>

Specify Account Determination

- Make the GL Accounts for this and those GL accounts to be specified here,
Example for Land, Building, Plant & Machinery, Vehicles And Asset Under Construction then again
- Save it.

Create Screen Layout Rules:

IMG> Financial Accounting> Asset Accounting> Organization Structures>Asset Classes>

Create Screen Layout Rules:

- Here we copy the screen Layouts from the standard Co Code 1000
We will copy for each Asset Class like Land, Building, Plant & Machinery, Vehicles And Asset Under Construction,
- Now save it again.

Define Number Range Interval:

IMG> Financial Accounting> Asset Accounting> Organization Structures>Asset Classes>

Define Number Range Intervals

- Click On Intervals
- Click On Interval and update the following:

- For all the Five Asset Classes
- Save It.

Now Define the Asset Classes:

IMG> Financial Accounting> Asset Accounting> Organization Structures>Asset Classes> Define Asset Classes

- Click on New Entries and fillout the Page in the blank space where Asset Class is given give the Asset Class GL number and in Description give the name in long and short form,
- Go to next level and give the Screen layout Rule number
- Give the number ranges 01 and in Status Of AuC click the first Radio button: No Auc Or Summary Management of Auc and in History Status click Manage Historically and save it.
- Likewise Create for Building, Plant & Machinery and Vehicles and in case of Asset under Construction Update in Status of - Auc the second Radio Button: Line Item Settlement and
- Save it now.

Integrate with General Ledger:

IMG> Financial Accounting> Asset Accounting> Integration with the General Ledger> Define how Depreciation Areas Post to General Ledger and then Assign the General Ledger Accounts

IMG> Financial Accounting> Asset Accounting> Integration with the General Ledger> Assign G/L Accounts

and then Specify Document Type AF and specify intervals

- 1 Monthly
- 3 Quaterly Posting
- 6 Semi- Annually
- 12 Annually.

Tips by : Saleem

PRODUCT COSTING:

SAP Product Costing deals with Plan Costing + Actual Costing of Finish products or Services.

CO comprises Product Costing + cost accounting integrated with FI.

It uses Integrated Cost Accounting.

Product costing also has 2 phases depending on the Mfg Scenarios. If you are a normal mfg comp, making goods to stock & sale, you have to first do planning of the costs of products initilally as a STD COST of a product. This is used in many phases in SAP CO accounting. In simple terms, you cost a product by different methods depending on different LIFE CYCLE phases of product. These are Development of new product. Growth stage by modifying it. Mature stage (mass prod). Decline Retirement of that product from Mfg+Mktng)

The whole CO process starts with this PLANNED costs of products & ends with totalling the STD Costs for Actual Production.

This is a simple Std cost Accounting system, in which the end result is calculating Variance bet Planned & Actual & analysing those for further corrective actions.

Product costing is well integrated to FI, but only where overhead cost accounting is used. Otherwise normally it

used only for settlement.

All these actual costs of Prod are finally settled/offset to FI or Profitability segments.

SAP CO is a very vast & complicated module of all. It needs deep understanding of the subject.

This give you an overview glimpse of SAP CO.

SAP Product Costing & Material Ledger Configuration

- Product Cost Planning- Detailed configuration of overhead keys, costing sheets, overhead groups and Complete Cost Component Structure
- Material Cost Estimates - In depth configuration and analysis of the Costing Variants including Valuation variant, Transfer Strategy and Costing Types
- Special Features of Cross Company Costing
- Complete Cost Object Controlling Configuration across various industries including Repetitive Manufacturing
- Complete Integration with Production Planning on Default Order types, parameter checks
- Work in Progress Configuration- Calculation of Results Analysis keys, Valuation Method and Assignments.
- Detailed Variance Calculation configuration and setting up of Variance keys
- Setting up the Settlement Profile, Allocation and Source Structure including the complex PA Transfer Structure
- Detailed configuration for Sales Order Costing - Make To Order (An absolute steal)
- Detailed configuration for Make to Stock (An absolute steal)
- Detailed configuration of Material Ledger (A real value add)