Chapter 2

Introduction to Enterprise Systems

Learning Objectives

- 1. Discuss the evolution and key business benefits of enterprise systems
- 2. Explain the role of enterprise systems in supporting business processes
- 3. Differentiate the different categories of data within SAP ERP
- 4. Understand the major options for reporting

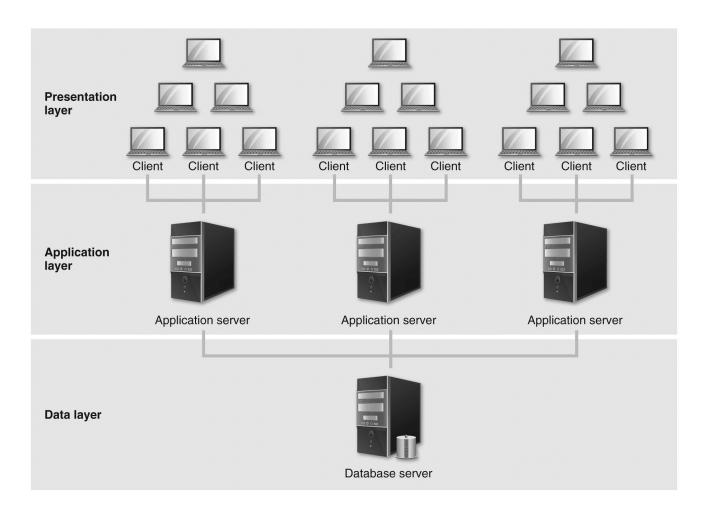
Enterprise Systems (ES)

- Complex and powerful information systems
- SAP Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system is the world's most popular

Architecture of Enterprise Systems

- Client-Server
- Service-Oriented

Three layers of the Client-Server Architecture



Service-Oriented Architecture

- Web services
 - Used to expose ES (and other system) functionality
 - Standard interface input and output
- Composite applications
 - Connect multiple applications via Web services
 - Build new capabilities without changing the underlying applications

Enterprise Resource Planning Systems

- Focus primary on internal operations of an organization
- Integrate functional and cross-functional business processes
- SAP is a fully integrated, global ERP system
- Supports multiple languages and currencies

The SAP ERP Solution Map

Human Capital Management	Talent Management			Workforce Process Management			Workforce Deployment			Travel Management		
Financials	Financial Supply Chain Management		Treasur	Treasury			Financial Accounting			Management Accounting		
Product Development & Collaboration	Product Development	Product Manage		Produc	Product Intelligence Product C		Compliance	ompliance Document Management		Tool and Workgroup Integration	<u>ια</u>	
Procurement	Purchase Requisit Management	- rioquionion				rder Contract Manager it			ment In	voice Management	SAP NetWo	
Operations: Sales and Customer Service	Sales Order Management Aftermarket Sales and Service								SAP NetWeaver red Service Delivery			
Operations: Manufacturing	Production Plannin	Manufacturing Execution			Manufacturing Collaboration			boration	ZY			
Enterprise Asset Management		Procurement Construction		enance & ations					eal Estate anagement	Fleet Management		
Operations: Cross Functions	Quality Management			ch, Inbound and Coutbound Logistics		Inventory and Warehouse Management		Global Service		Project and Portfolio Management	o	

SAP ERP Modules

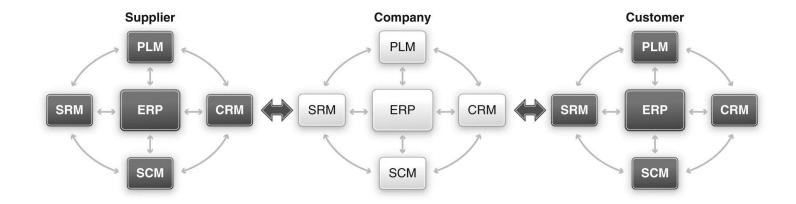
- Production Planning (PP)
- Materials Management (MM)
- Sales and Distribution (SD)
- Plant Maintenance (PM)
- Project Systems (PS)
- Quality Management (QM)

- Financial Accounting (FI)
- Management Accounting / Controlling (CO)
- Human Resources (HR)
- Business Intelligence (BI)

Enterprise Systems Application Suite

- Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)
- Supply Chain Management (SCM)
- Supplier Relationship Management (SRM)
- Product Lifecycle Management (PLM)

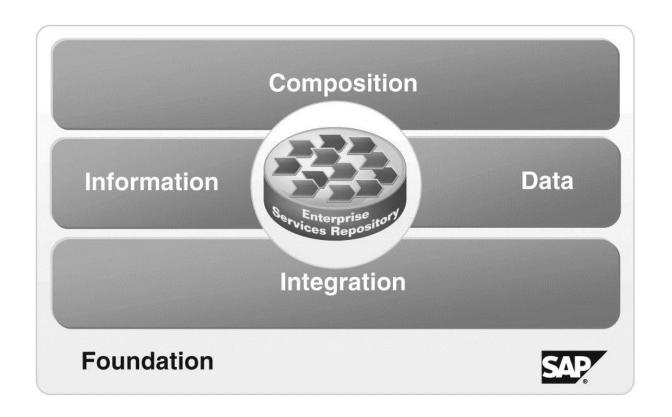
The ES Architecture Suite



Applications Platforms

- Enterprise Operating System
- SAP NetWeaver introduced in 2003
 - Integral part of SAP ERP and SAP Business Suite
 - Toolset for composite application and plug-in software
 - Integrates non-SAP applications

SAP NetWeaver



Data in an Enterprise System

- Organizational data (levels, elements)
- Master data
- Transaction data
 - Associated with process steps

Organizational Data

- Defines the structure of the enterprise in terms of legal or business purposes. Examples include:
 - Legal entities, plants, storage areas, sales organizations, profit centers
- Data rarely changes

Organizational Level - Client

- Client:
 - Highest organizational level
 - Represents the enterprise; comprised of many companies

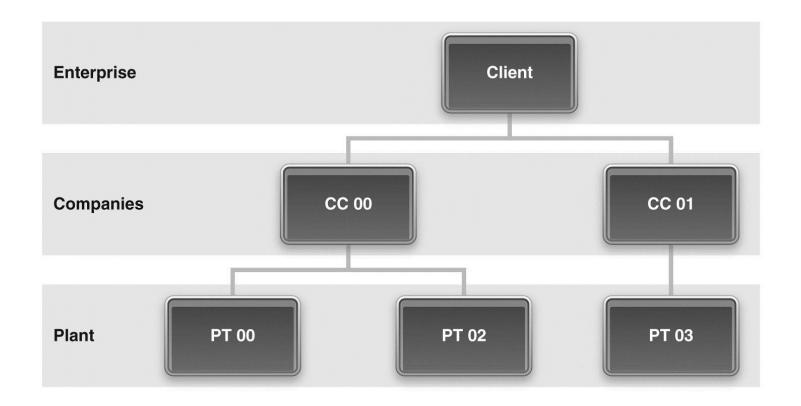
Organizational Level - Company Code

- Central organizational element in financial accounting
 - Books are maintained at this level for legal reporting
- Identifies legal entities in an enterprise (Client)
- Legally independent from other companies in the enterprise
- Client can have multiple company codes
- Company code must belong to only one client

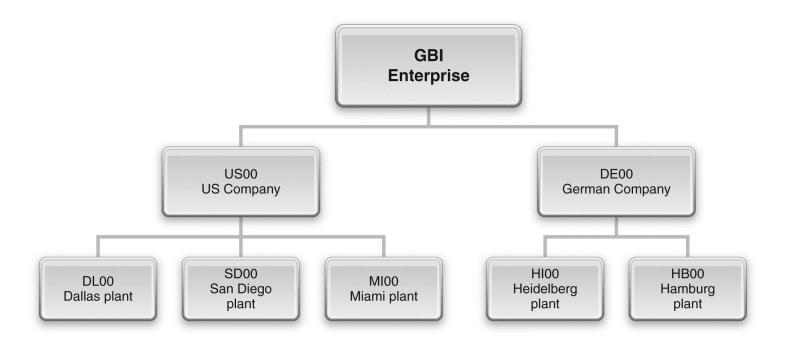
Organizational Level - Plant

- Performs multiple functions
- Used by many processes
- Represents factory, warehouse, office, distribution center, etc.

Organizational Data



GBI Organizational Data



Master Data

- Long-term data that typically represent entities associated with various processes?
 - Customer
 - Vendor
 - Material
- Typically include
 - General data (across company codes)
 - Financial data (CC specific)
 - Area-specific data (Sales, Purchasing, Plant)

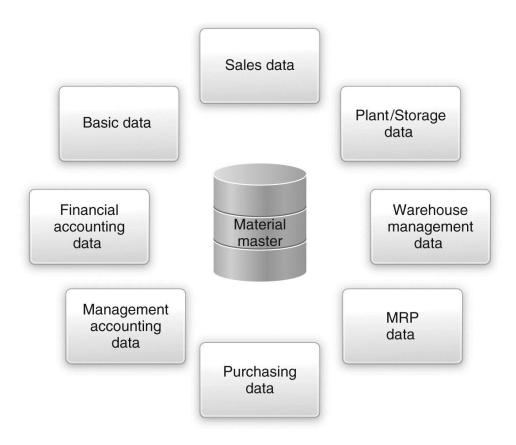
Material Master

- Material master data is used in numerous processes
 - Procurement
 - Fulfillment
 - Production
 - Material planning
 - Asset management
 - Project systems
 - Lifecycle data management

Material Master

- Data are grouped based on
 - Process
 - Material type
 - Organization element

Material Master Data



Material Types

- Raw materials (ROH)
 - Purchased, not sold, used in production
 - Purchasing- and production-related views
 - No sales-related view
- Semi-finished goods (HALB)
 - Produced using other materials (ROH, HALB)
 - Used in the production of other materials (HALB, FERT)
 - Not purchased or sold

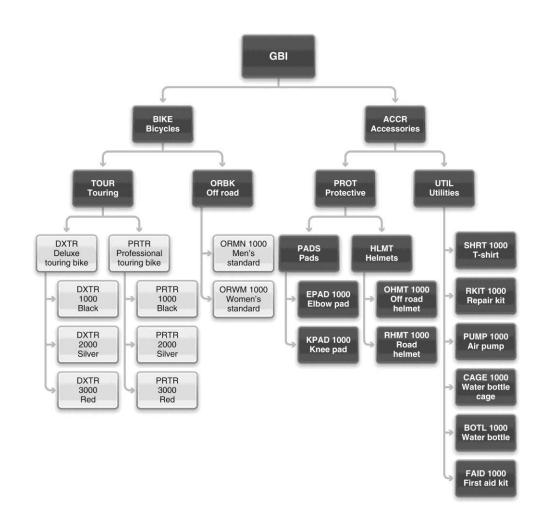
Material Types (Continued)

- Finished goods (FERT)
 - Produced using other materials (ROH, HALB)
 - Sold to customers
- Trading goods (HAWA)
 - Purchased and resold without additional processing
- Numerous other types

Organizational Level

- Same material can be used differently by different organizational levels
 - Different company codes
 - HALB in one, FERT in another
 - Different plants
 - Only exports or imports in specified plants, not all
 - Different sales-related organizational elements
 - Wholesale vs. retail

GBI Product Structure



Demo 2-1: Review Material Types

• Review some of the material types included in the material master.

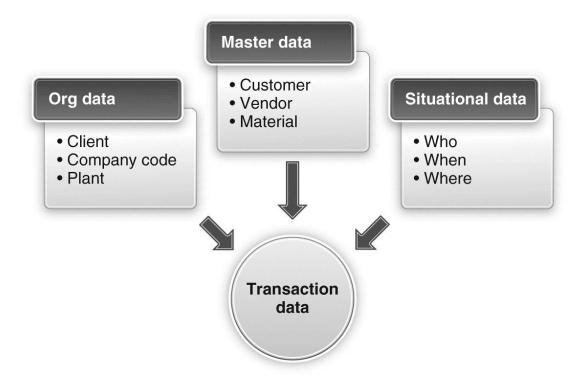
Demo 2-2: Review Material Master Data

• Review some of the data provided in the material master.

Transaction Data

- Data generated during execution of process steps
- Requires
 - Organizational data
 - Master data
 - Situational data
- Example: Sales order creation
 - Organizational elements: Client, Company Code, Sales Area
 - Master Data: Customer, Material
 - Situational data: Date, Time, Person

Transaction Data



Documents

- Record of transactions
 - Transaction documents
 - Requisition, purchase order, invoice, delivery document, etc.
 - FI documents
 - Record the impact on financial accounting
 - CO documents
 - Record the impact on management accounting
 - Material documents
 - Record the impact on material status (value, location)

Purchase Order

Global Bicycle Incorporated **PURCHASE ORDER** Purchase Order Number: 4546 5215 N. O'Conner Blvd. Dallas, Texas, 75039 Phone: +1.972.555.2000 Fax: +1.972.555.2001 THE PURCHASE ORDER NUMBER MUST APPEAR ON ALL RELATED CORRESPONDENCE, SHIPPING PAPERS, AND INVOICES Header SHIP TO: Olympic Protective Gear GBI San Diego Distribution Center 2100 Summit Boulevard 150 Spear Street Atlanta, GA, 30319 San Diego, 94105 +1.415.555.7700 Purchase Order # P.O. Date **Delivery Date** Shipped VIA F.O.B. Point Payment Terms 4546 July 11, 2009 July 27, 2009 Ground Destination Net 30 Quantity Material # **Material Description Unit Type Unit Price** Item Total 100 **KPAD 1000** Knee Pads Each 37.50 3,750.00 100 **EPAD 1000** Elbow Pads Each 37.50 3,750.00 Line items 50 **OHMT 1000** Off-road Helmets 1,250.00 Each 25.00 SUBTOTAL \$8,750.00 SALES TAX Exempt SHIPPING AND HANDLING Included OTHER ORDER TOTAL \$8,750.00 Date: _ _ _ _ Purchasing Manager

Demo 2-3: Review a Purchase Requisition or Order

• Review some of the items that are contained in a purchase requisition or purchase order.

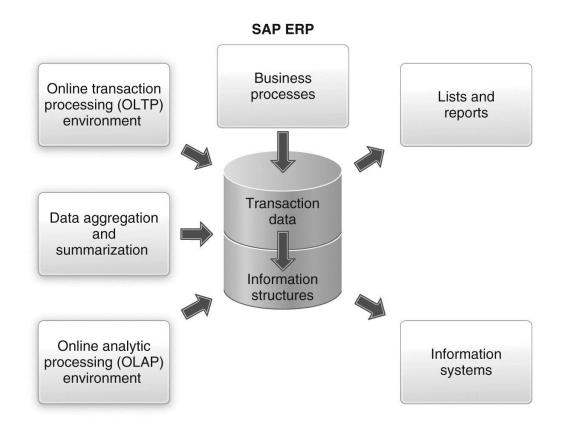
Reporting

- Transactional system (OLTP) vs. informational system (OLAP)
- Types of reporting (options)
 - Work lists in SAP ERP
 - Online lists in SAP ERP
 - Analytics in SAP ERP
 - Analytics in SAP BW

Transactional vs. Informational

- OLTP (transactional)
 - Detailed, transactional data
- Data warehouse
 - Data aggregation and reduction using
 - Qualitative reduction by aggregating by time period
 - Quantitative reduction by selecting key figures (KPI)
 - In ERP: Information structures
 - In BW: Infocubes, info providers, etc.
- OLAP (informational)
 - Various analysis tools
 - In ERP: Information systems (OLAP lite)
 - In BW: Various reporting tools

Reporting Options within SAP ERP



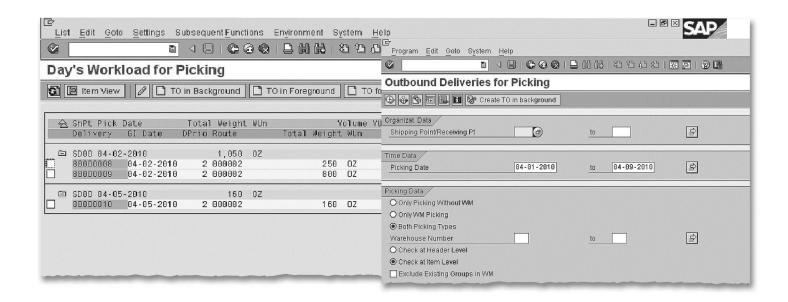
Components of Information Structures

Period	Characteristic		Key figures	
Date	Customer	Material	Sales quantity	Sales amount
5/12/09	Rocky mountain bikes	DXTR8000	23	\$64,400
5/19/09	Philly bikes	PRTR8000	45	\$135,000
5/23/09	Beantown bikes	DXTR8000	34	\$95,200

Work Lists

- List of work to be completed
 - Picking due list
 - Billing due list
 - Delivery due list

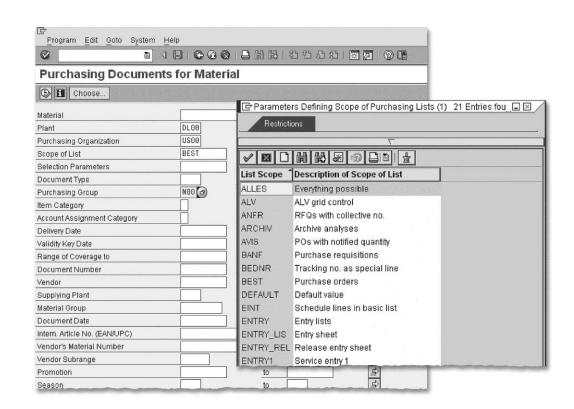
Work List - Picking Due List



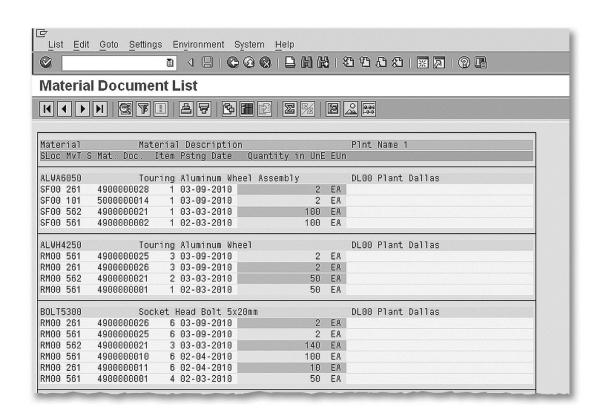
Demo 2-4: Review a Work List

• Review the items that are contained in a work list.

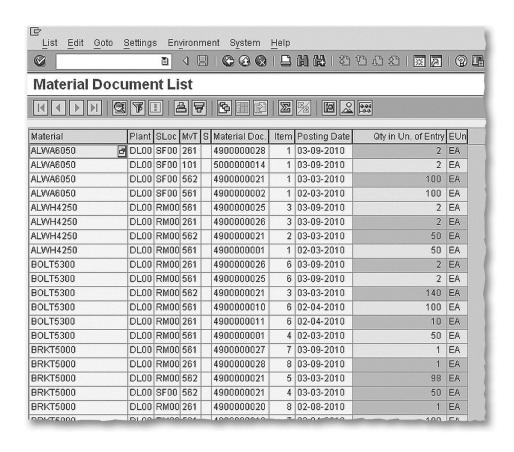
Online Lists – List Display for Documents



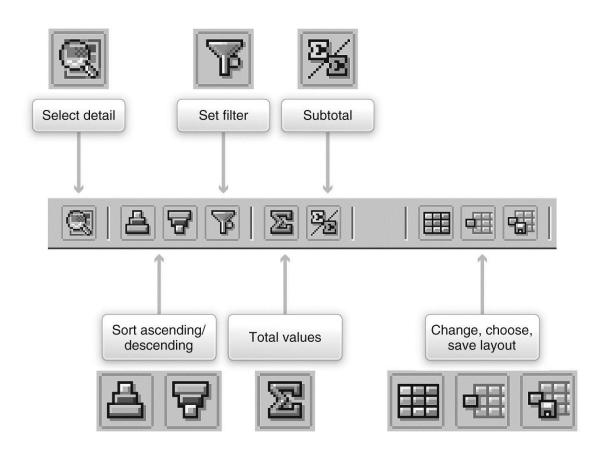
Report Using SAP List Viewer



Online Lists – Report Using ALV Grid Control



Functions of the List Viewer and Grid Control



Demo 2-5: Review an Online List

• Review the items contained in an online list

Demo 2-6: Review ERP Reports

Review the reports provided by ERP

Information Systems

- Logistics information systems
 - Purchasing IS
 - Sales IS
 - Inventory control IS
 - Shop floor IS
- Financial information systems
 - GL reporting (B/S, I/S, Cash flows)
 - Receivables, payables
- Human resource information systems
 - Personnel, positions, payroll

Information Systems

- Information Structures
 - Standard (predefined)
 - User-defined information structures
 - Standard analysis (predefined analytics)
 - Flexible analysis (user-define content and format)
- OLAP provides reporting based on aggregated data in information structures
- SAP BW receives data from SAP ERP, SAP Business Suite, and non-SAP systems

Reporting Using SAP BW

