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## Sap pricing procedure print indicator

Hello, this is an explanation of how I found it several times: Checks the issue of status lines when printing documents such as order receipts or invoices. Usage In releases before 4.0, the following print indicators are available: o ' ' : The status bar will not be printed by X: The status line will be printed at the item level o S: The status bar will be printed in the totals block For these print indicators, the following standard logic is specified: - The POS entry of the last line of the condition is determined by X. - All status lines that contain items smaller than POS in the price procedure , they will only be printed if the print indicators X or S are set up. - All lines of conditions that contain an item larger than pos in the pricing process that arrive before the first line of the tax condition and that have a non-statutory VAT condition will receive a printing indicator S. The same applies to status lines that contain items larger than POS in the valuation process that come after the first line of the tax condition and the active non-statutory VAT condition. - Status lines that represent a tax condition type are always printed in total blocks with print indicator S (set internally or externally). - Status lines that represent a condition type that is not a tax condition type will only be printed with the S print indicator (set externally or internally) if the condition line value is not zero. Status lines that do not represent a condition type (i.e. subtotals) are printed only with the print indicator S or X (set externally or internally) only if the condition condition value of the condition line differs from the condition value of the previous condition line in the price procedure. To provide a better overview of this process, 8 additional print parameters are available from release 4.0. However, these print indicators cannot be mixed with the three previous print indicators , X and S, in the pricing procedure. - A: total: general - B: total: if the value is &lt;&gt; zero - C: total: if value &lt;&gt; predecessor value - D: total: if value &lt;&gt; zero &lt;&gt; predecessor value - a : under : general - b : in : if value &lt;&gt; zero - c : in : if the value &lt;&gt; predecessor value - d : in

: if value &lt;&gt; zero &lt;&gt; the value of the predecessor Trust helps. Yours sincerely, Jan Pel Dear Debashish, I'm sure you'll read F1's help. but still I would like to give my opinion in the hope that it will solve your problem. In my understanding the explanation goes there, these areas follow the standard logic that is already mentioned in F1 assistance. I will try to work out the same thing. A will make more sense, if you leave it blank, Point 1 : The system will consider all price conditions (e.g. the price condition (e.g. PR00) and come before the tax conditions field will be automatically marked as S (which is nothing but for the totals of several conditiins) Point 4: all tax conditions are always marked with point 5: to mark the field with, it should fill in the criteria as A) the types of conditions that are not zero B) are not tax conditions as well, the terms lines in the pricing procedure that are not condition types, for example. Please also read the additional explanations provided in F1 Help to be helpful. Please close the thread if replied. Yours sincerely, Paresh Today I received a case from my support counterpart, while the business had just picked up a ticket that claims when printed invoiced, one of the values was not displayed in the subtotal. As you can see on the screen above, although there are two types of conditions with a subtotal retained in the transaction, but in print, it only displays one. Only the minimum order fee intermediate is displayed. This case is, in my opinion, quite strange. How can it be if the same value occurred for a consecutive condition type, only one value is displayed and the other value is suppressed? Then when I saw the problem explained by my counterpart, in my opinion it sounds quite straightforward cause probably lies in the print indicator. And normally, the print program will use a functional module to generate price-relevant components. In my case, a new module RV\_PRICE\_PRINT\_HEAD used. So I put some breakpoint inside this program function module. After spending some time checking through the tuning, then eventually I found the 'culprit'. It's quite interesting I can say that there is a syntax row in line 164 if you say below slide. Syntax says that if the current XKOMV-KWERT value was found the same as in the previous subtotal, do not add it to the TKOMVD structure. What happened for my case, which caused an emergency charge, didn't appear in the exit. Because they both have the same amount as \$100. In addition, I checked this code was invoked because the print indicator used in my client still uses the previous procedure ('X' or 'S'). After finding the root cause, then I tried to simulate changing the print indicator to use the new procedure ('ABCD/abcd'). I chose 'B' header, and b for the item that replaces the current print indicator. Woilaa! You can now view all subtotals regardless of whether the value is the same. Although currently subtotals have been able to appear. I still don't understand, and it's probably just out of my curiosity. Why sap give such logic to avoid the same values of different subtotals to be displayed. Is it normal, isn't it, to have the same amount for another purpose? And logic is used only if the print indicator 'S'? Hi,Print ID for status linesChecks the issue of status lines when printing documents such as order receipts or invoices. The following print indicators are available in releases before 4.0 : : Status line will not be printed X: Condition line will be printed at item S level : Status row will be printed in the totals blockS are the following standard logic is specified for the following print indicators:Pos item of the last condition row is determined by X. All rows of conditions that contain items smaller than POS in the price procedure are printed only when if you set up X or S print indicators. Status lines that represent a tax condition type are always printed in total blocks with an S print indicator (set internally or externally). Status lines that represent a condition type that is not a tax condition type will only be printed with the S print indicator (set externally or internally) if the condition line value is not zero. Status lines that do not represent a condition type (i.e. subtotals) are printed only with the print indicator S or X (set externally or internally) only if the condition condition value of the condition line differs from the condition value of the previous condition line in the price procedure. To provide a better overview of this process, 8 additional print parameters are available from release 4.0. However, these print indicators cannot be mixed with the three previous print indicators , X and S, as part of the pricing procedure. you'd like. It not only performs the types of conditions, but also controls the implementation of the type of requirements , altcv. altcbv, account key. In other words, the pricing procedure is the systematic and sequential use of stocks in order to arrive at the correct value of the product. To specify the sales area price procedure (Sales Organization + Distribution Channel + Division) + CUSTOMER VALUATION PROCEDURE (from customer template) + DOCUMENT PRICING PROCEDURE (from The Sales doc) to view the selection of the price procedure in the Standard SPRO, copy it and create your own pricing process. Highlight it, and double-click the Control icon on the LHS screen. We can see that there are 16 columns in the price procedure that the system will use to check the status types. A detailed description of each column is given below.1. Step:A number that specifies the sequence of conditions in the procedure. It indicates the position of the type of condition in the price procedure.E.g.: 10, 15, etc.2. Counter:The system uses the step count counter and can also be used to count the mini steps of the same conditions. So that the number of steps can be reduced in price management, thereby increasing the performance of the system. The access number of the terms is in step in the price procedure. During automatic pricing, the system shall take into account the sequence of the specified counter.3. Condition Type:Represents the price element in the pricing procedure as the basic price, discount, transport and tax. The condition type is used for different functions. For example, in prices, the condition type allows you to distinguish between different types of discounts. in determining output between different types of output, such as order confirmation or delivery note; between different types of strategy. Ex.Ex.: PR00 - Price, K004 - Material Discount, K005 - Customer/Material Discount, K007 - Customer Discount.4. Description:The system copies the description of the condition type from its description (V/06).5. As from 6 October 2004, the Commission shall take the To: 1. From: It can be used as the basis for the condition type to calculate the next value. 2. From and to: The range between steps from and to can be used to determine the range between the same types of conditions. So, depending on the type of conditions, the system subtracts or adds the total value of those condition types from a specific common source.7. Manual: This indicator determines whether a specific condition type can be determined manually during sales order processing. If we select the check box, then the record will be manual, if it is canceled, it will be automatic. For base price and taxes, the entry should be automatic. For discounts and freight, the item should be manual. If we select the check box in VA01, when we go to the conditions at the header/item level, the condition type will not be listed. If we need to we will have to manually enter. If you clear the check box, in VA01, when we go to the conditions for header/item level, the condition type will be indicated.8. Mandatory:This indicator specifies that a particular type of condition is mandatory in the valuation procedure. If we select the check box, then in VA01 on the header/item level in the conditions tab, if we remove the value in the condition type and try to save the document then the system will not allow us to do this and throws an error. If we clear the check box, then in VA01 on the header/item level in the conditions tab, if we remove the value in the status type and try to save the document then the system will allow us to save it without making any error. The mandatory checkbox should be checked in the types of stocks that are compulsorily required in the pricing procedure. Ex.: PR00, MWST. If the type of condition is controlled by a mandatory option, the value should be maintained for that condition type, otherwise the system will not allow the user to process the document.9. Statistical:This indicator, if activated, will not allow the value of the condition type to be taken into the net value calculation. It is used for information purposes only. This indicator causes the surcharge or discount to be statistically set in the document (i.e. without changing the value). This is commonly used for status typesSKTO - Cash DiscountVPRS - Cost (Moving Price Average/Standard Price).10. Print: The value of this field determines whether or not a line item can be printed on a sales document and at what level to print.11. Subtotal: The value of this field determines where to capture subtotal values, that is, in which table and in which field. Specifies whether and in which fields amounts or subtotals are stored (for example, customer discount or material cost). If the same fields are used to store different amounts of conditions, the system sums the individual amounts. These condition amounts or subtotals are used as a starting point for additional calculations. For example, you might want a subtotal of all discounts included in sales order prices.12. Prerequisite: This is a routine written by an ABAP consultant according to business requirements. By defining a requirement in a status technique, we can restrict access to the condition type. To understand this concept, we will take the example of rebates. Rebates are included during the processing of the billing document and not in the processing of the sales document. As discounts are granted on the quantity delivered and not on the quantity ordered (in the case of the discount distinguishing period). For rebates, we use the conditions types BO01 through BO05, and in the Request column we give a value of 24, which is only in the billing document. This requirement ensures that these types of conditions appear only while the billing document is being processed. If new requirements are to be defined, we follow the procedure below. Go to T.Code: VOFM. - Maintain requirements FormulasClick on requirements in the top menu and then click on Prices. We have a list of requirements, we can ask an ABAP consultant to create a new request based on client requirements. And we assign the application type as V - Sales/Distribution, etc.14. AltCty - Condition formula for alternate calculation type: This is again Consultant.It a routine that is written by ABAP and is an alternative formula for a condition type that can be used instead of standard formulas. For example, consider the profit margin, which can be both + / - , so here this routine will help us in creating a value that can be either + or -. The profit margin is not a type of condition, so it cannot be classified as +ve or -ve in V/06.Ex.: 950 0 Profit margin 11. So we assign 11 - Profit margin. If new routines are to be defined, we follow the procedure below. Go to T.Code: VOFM. - Keep Requirements & FormulasClick on Formulas and then on terms values. We have a list of routines, we can ask the ABAP consultant to create new routines based on client requests. And we assign the application type.15. AltCBV - Alternate formula for the base value of a condition:A formula to determine the base of a condition as an alternative to a standard. This is again a routine that is written by ABAP Consultant.It used as the basis for calculating the condition type value instead of using it from the FROM column. Ex.: Freight - KF00. Transport is calculated on the basis of weight, volume, etc. We need to get value from the master of the material. In this column we can mention a value such as 12 - Gross weight or 13 - Net weight. During prices, the scheme shall consider the value indicated in this column and determine the transport on the basis of that value. Suppose we have a net weight: 100 kg and a gross weight: 150 kg. And if we refer to 13 in this column, then transport condition KF00 is calculated with a weight of 100 kg.16. Acyky - Account Key / Acrls - Accruals:Sales revenue values, sales deductions, transportation revenue, tax revenues Module.In and accruals of rebates, etc. The classification is given below. ERB Discount Sales Subtract. EDF Freight revenueERL RevenueERS Deductions from sales ERU Accrual Discounts For ex.,For all types of pricing conditions such as PR00 etc. we assign ERL - Revenue.For all types of discount terms such as K004, K005 etc. we assign ERS - Sales Deductions. For all types of transport conditions KF00, etc. account keys and accruals shall be assigned to the relevant general accounts. So the system posts the appropriate values in the relevant G/L accounts in the FI-Co Module.This is also one of the areas of SD - FI integration. SD consultants assign account keys and FI Consultants assign relevant G/L accounts in T.Code:VKOA. Courtesy: Ayub Khan Khan

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