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# SAP Interview Success Kit



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## **SAP INTERVIEW QUESTIONS**

By [www.OneStopSAP.com](http://www.OneStopSAP.com)

### **SAP Study Materials**

#### **1. What is sap and when the sap founded?**

SAP stands for: Systeme, Anwendungen, Produkte, German for "Systems Applications and Products." and was founded in 1972 by five former IBM employees in Mannheim, Germany. SAP provides the capability to manage financial, asset, and cost accounting, production operations and materials, personnel, plants, and archived documents

#### **2. What is ERP?**

ERP is a package with the techniques and concepts for the integrated management of business as a whole, for effective use of management resources, to improve the efficiency of an enterprise. Initially, ERP was targeted for manufacturing industry mainly for planning and managing core business like production and financial market. As the growth and merits of ERP package ERP software is designed for basic process of a company from manufacturing to small shops with a target of integrating information across the company.

#### **3. What is the flag?**

flag is a variable which contains only two value like ( 0 or 1) or ( true or false ).

#### **4. Different types of ERP?**

SAP, BAAN, JD Edwards, Oracle Financials, Siebel, PeopleSoft . Among all the ERPs most of the companies implemented or trying to implement SAP because of number of advantages over other ERP packages.

#### **5. Why do you usually choose to implement SAP?**

There are number of technical reasons numbers of companies are planning to implement SAP. It's highly configurable, highly secure data handling, min data redundancy, max data consistency you can capitalize on economics of sales like purchasing, tight integration-cross function.

#### **6. What is IDES?**

International Demonstration and Education System. A sample application provided for faster learning and implementation.

#### **7. What is WF and its importance?**

Business Work Flow: Tool for automatic control and execution of cross-application processes. This involves coordinating the persons involved, the work steps required, the data, which needs to be processed (business objects). The main advantage is reduction in throughput times and the costs involved in managing business processes. Transparency and quality are enhanced by its use.

**8. What is AWB?. What is its purpose?**

AWB stands for Administrator WorkBench. AWB is a tool for controlling, monitoring and maintaining all the processes connected with data staging and processing in the business information whearhousing.

**9. Can BW run without a SAP R/3 implementation?**

You can run BW without R/3 implementation. You can use pre-defined business content in BW using your non-SAP data. Here you simply need to map the transfer structures associated with BW data sources (InfoCubes, ODS tables) to the inbound data files or use 3rd part tool to connect your flat files and other data sources and load data in BW. Several third party ETL products such as Acta, Infomatica, DataStage and others will have been certified to load data in BW.

**10. What is WF and its importance?**

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**11. What is SAP R/3?**

A third generation set of highly integrated software modules that perform common business function based on multinational leading practice. Takes care of any enterprise however diverse in operation, spread over the world. In R/3 system all the three servers like presentation, application server and database server are located at different system.

**12. What are presentation, application and database servers in SAP R/3?**

The application layer of an R/3 System is made up of the application servers and the message server. Application programs in an R/3 System are run on application servers. The application servers communicate with the presentation components, the database, and also with each other, using the message server. All the data are stored in a centralized server. This server is called database server.

**13. What should be the approach for writing a BDC program?**

Convert the legacy system data to a flat file and convert flat file into internal table. Transfer the flat file into sap system called ?sap data transfer?. Call transaction(Write the program explicitly) or create sessions (sessions are created and processed ,if success data will transfer).

**14. What are internal tables check table, value table, and transparent table?**

Internal table: It is a standard data type object, which exists only during the runtime of the program. Check table: Check table will be at field level checking. Value table: Value table will be at domain level checking ex: scarr table is check table for carrid. Transparent table: - Exists with the same structure both in dictionary as well as in database exactly with the same data and fields.

**15. What are the major benefits of reporting with BW over R/3? Would it be sufficient just to Web-enable R/3 Reports?**

Performance. Heavy reporting along with regular OLTP transactions can produce a lot of load both on the R/3 and the database (cpu, memory, disks, etc). Just take a look at the load put on your system during a month end, quarter end, or year-end now imagine that occurring even more frequently. Data analysis BW uses a Data Warehouse and OLAP concepts for storing and analyzing data, where R/3 was designed for transaction processing. With a lot of work you can get the same analysis out of R/3 but most likely would be easier from a BW.

#### **16. What are datasets?**

The sequential files (processed on application server) are called datasets. They are used for file handling in SAP.

#### **17. Define Meta data, Master data and Transaction data ?**

Meta Data: Data that describes the structure of data or MetaObjects is called Metadata. In other words data about data is known as Meta Data. Master Data: Master data is data that remains unchanged over a long period of time. It contains information that is always needed in the same way. Characteristics can bear master data in BW. With master data you are dealing with attributes, texts or hierarchies. Transaction data: Data relating to the day-to-day transactions is the Transaction data.

#### **18. What is Extended Star Schema and how did it emerge?**

The Star Schema consists of the Dimension Tables and the Fact Table. The Master Data related tables are kept in separate tables, which has reference to the characteristics in the dimension table(s). These separate tables for master data are termed as the Extended Star Schema.

#### **19. What is the difference between OLAP and Data Mining?**

OLAP - On line Analytical processing is a reporting tool configured to understand your database schema, composition facts and dimensions. By simple point-n-clicking, a user can run any number of canned or user-designed reports without having to know anything of SQL or the schema. Because of that prior configuration, the OLAP engine builds and executes the appropriate SQL. Mining is to build the application to specifically look at detailed analyses, often algorithmic; even more often inappropriate called ?reporting.

#### **20. How can an ERP such as SAP help a business owner learn more about how business operates?**

In order to use an ERP system, a business person must understand the business processes and how they work together from one functional area to the other. This knowledge gives the student a much deeper understanding of how a business operates. Using SAP as a tool to learn about ERP systems will require that the people understand the business processes and how they integrate.

#### **21. What is troubleshooting and where you can use this TS?**

It is defined as fixing a problem. It means that How the error was occurred and how the error has to solve .then that process is called TroubleShooting.

#### **22. What is the exact difference between userexits and customer exits?**

Customer exit:-

1. It is conventional method.

## 2. Writing Programs.

User exit:-

1. It is procedural.
2. Using tools.

### **23. How to debug an Idoc at runtime?**

IDocs are processed by a function module, which are mapped against in table EDIFCT. When you process an IDoc with BD87 you can have a breakpoint in the function and it will stop.

For outbound processing it depends on which program is sending the IDoc. For transactional data like purchase orders, the IDoc is created via RSNAST00 which in turn calls a function module assigned to the processing code (BD41).

### **24. What are the characteristics of a bapi?**

1. Naming convention
2. Standardized BAPIs and parameters
3. Data consistency
4. No dialog orientation
5. Authorization
6. Data types & data display
7. Processing modes

### **25. What is the program flow of BADI?**

- 1) Define the BADI by using SE18 Transaction

Declaring the objects and classes and methods.

- 2) Implementation of BADI by using SE19 Transaction

Defining the Classes and methods as required by the end user.

### **26. How to get the column count of a report?**

SY-LINSZ system variable gives the column count(line size) and SY-LINCT for line count.

### **27. How to upload open purchase order through BDC**

By using some of functionModules like In both AS,PS we have to create internal table

- 1)UP-LOAD
- 2)DOWN-LOAD these are used if the data is in Presentation Server
- 3) READ-DATASET
- 4) TRANSFER these are used if the data is in Application

Server (Or)

By using Manual programming

Like BDCDATA structure

There we have fields like program,dynpro,dynbegin,fname,fval.

### **28. What is Web dynpro?**

Dynamic programming providing clear separation between Business Logic and Display Logic.

### **29. What are the Events in Application Server?**

Events are:

- 1 - OPEN DATA SET
- 2 - READ DATA SET
- 3 - CLOSE DATA SET.

### **30. Difference between interactive and ALV Reports?**

Interactive reports display output in rows and column whereas ALV is Abap List Viewer used to enhance the performance of reports.

### **31. What is the unit of work?**

The R/3 system is a multi-user system and many users access the same information at the same time, which is mainly DATA. Consider the case where one user is modifying a record, and a second user is trying to delete the same record. If the second user is successful in deleting the record then the first user will face a problem for modifying

the record that is already deleted. To avoid such a situation, the R/3 system has provided Logical Unit of Work.

### **32. What are the naming conventions given for lock objects and how do you create a lock object?**

1. Object Name starts with EZ OR EY.

Go to SE11

2. Give the lock object name EZDUSH (lock object name starts with EZ) and click 'Create' Button.

3. Enter the short description, Table name <XXXX>, lock mode and key fields which are used to lock the entry.

4. Save and activate, it will generate 2 FM.

Ex:

DEQUEUE\_EZDUSH Release lock on object EZDUSH

ENQUEUE\_EZDUSH Request lock for object EZDUSH

In your program,

1. First loop the table.
  2. Call the FM 'ENQUEUE\_EZDUSH' to lock.
  3. Update the DB.
  4. Release the lock using DEQUEUE\_EZDUSH.
- end loop.

DEQUEUE\_ALL this FM will release all the lock.

**33. How can you remove leading zeros of a number in script?**

HIFT <Field> LEFT DELETING LEADING '0'

OR

&VARIABLE(Z)&

**34. What is meant by view? How many types are there? What are they? And what is the difference between data base view and projection view?**

View is an imaginary table. It does not lies under database. Actually the View data is stored in database tables only. Views are filled during runtime only.

Database View.

Maintance View.

HelpView

Project View.

Database view: Multiple tables are joined in this view.

Project View: One particular Table fields are used(few fields).

1. Views: view is a collection or combination or mixture of data dictionary tables....view definition will not be available in database...

2.four types of views

3.types are:

a) database view

b) projection view

c) help view

d) maintenance view]

4. Database view: combining two or more tables called database view projection view :an exact projection of a single table is called as a projection view.

**35. What is meant by buffering?**

Buffering is temporary storage of data in application server. If ur using buffering, the data retrieving is very fast. Buffering is selected during the creation of table only. full Buffering, Buffering but switched off, no buffering. These are the types.

**36. What is use of STOP statement?**

The stop statement is used to stop the current program and it will go to the next loop statement.

**37. In real time how we get the tickets? Whether it is through email or any thing else?**

In Real Time tickets will issued through a Ticketing Tool .It depends upon the company which tool they use .The Client will send the ticket through that tool and Attachment documents for clarity of the ticket and provide Priority whether it is high, Medium , low. This is how tickets will be handled and received.

**38. Difference between simple and interactive reports?**

In simple reports we directly interact with report in which all data is present.  
In case of interactive reports we interact with specific data.

**39. How many types of windows are there in SMARTFORMS? Not in scripts?**

We have four types of windows in smartfors.

1. Main window
2. secondary window
3. copies window
4. final window

**40. What are user-exits?**

EITHER WITH MODIFICATIONS OR WITH ENHANCEMENT USER CAN ADD A FIELD FOR SAP PROVIDED APPLICATION IS CALLED USER EXIT.

**41. Which command is used to flushes the database buffer?**

Use the by pass buffer command on the select statement which will fetch the data directly from the database ignoring the buffered data on the application layer.

**42. What is the difference between normal report program and module pool program?**

Report is displaying in application serve as per normal requirement. it is used in transaction code -se38. technically speaking report is an executables program with 3 stages.

DATA INPUT (select screen)

DATA PROCESSING (select statement)

DATA OUTPUT (defining output types in write,uline,skip,output fields)

module pool program are dialog program

dialog program are used to call transaction

this are used in customizing of screens

this are more flexible than reports.

**43. What is collective search help?**

A Collective search help contains several elementary search helps. It provides several alternative paths for possible entries.

Example :SHLP\_CONTRACT\_OBJECT

**44. How to create lock object?**

Transaction : SE11 and go to last option

Lock object name should always start from 'E' and it will generate two function module enqueue (Activate the lock) and dequeue (Deactivate the lock). Use update sql between these FM's.

**45. What is the difference between append structure and include structure?**

Append structure is used to append the structure to the standard table where as Include structure is used to include the structure to the custom table.

The same Append structure cannot be append in more than one standard data base table.  
The same include structure can be included to any no of custom tables.

**46. What is the logging of technical setting while creating db table?**

Logging of database table determines the changes to the records of the table should be logged. A history table is generated with respect to each table to contain its log history. Table logs can be visualized by transaction SCU3.

**47. How can we get what are the exits available for va01 transaction?**

Way is find out the package name of VA01 Tcode.

We can find Package by Open VA01 tcode in starting screen MENU BAR click on STATUS->SYSTEM double click on program name and in Program GOTO->Attributes. There u can find the Package name.

Now goto SMOD tcode click on F4 on EXIT NAME and click on Application and enter Package name. After that click on Enter button. There you can find all exits wat are present for VA01 tcode.

**48. What a full form of badi,bapi,alv,ale ?**

Full Form Of BADI : Business Add-in's  
BAPI : Business Application Programming Interface  
ALV : ABAP List Viewer  
ALE : Application Link Enabling  
BAPI : It is used to transfer data between SAP systems and Non-SAP Systems and vice-versa. Ex: if are using .net application where u want to connect the SAP system and retrieve the data and then change and updated in SAP system for that purpose we use this.  
ALV : ALV reduce development time because Summing and column alignment ,coloring etc,,,will taken care by ALV. It have predefined Function Modules and SAP standard tables  
Function Modules used in ALV are REUSE\_ALV\_FIELDATALOG\_MERGE  
REUSE\_ALV\_LIST\_DISPLAY  
REUSE\_ALV\_GRID\_DISPLAY  
REUSE\_COMMENTARY\_WRITE  
REUSE\_ALV\_EVENT\_GET...  
SAP STANDARD TABLES  
SLIS\_T\_FIELDCAT\_ALV  
SLIS\_T\_LISTHEADER  
SLIS\_T\_EVENT  
SLIS\_T\_LAYOUT  
ALE : It provide intelligent mechanisms where by client can achieve integration as well as distribution of applications and data.

**49. What is long text?**

A long text is nothing but a text is assinged with the standard text which is assoiated with the text elements.

This is defined by the transaction code is SO10.

Syntax: selection-screen begins of block bl1 with frame title text-001. (If u double click on the text will go open the one pop-up window for entering the text.

**50. How to change the development class of any object?**

Execute the Tcode- SM30

Provide the table name as TADIR

Click on maintain

Select the report or script for which u want to modify the development class, double click on that report or script n change the development class and click on save.

**51. How to maintain the table control in BDC?**

Table controls are treated like loops in BDC.

Actually the transfer the data from the program to screen is automatic. But where as in table

control is not automatic we should pass the data to the table control we should pass the data through the loop statement.

This is defined in Both the PBO Event. Because of the table control is where you should be transferred the data with the loop only.

Table control syntax is like this:

control (tc) type table view using screen (sno)

important parameters:

1. Lines: No of displayable rows in a table.
2. Top-lines: The row of the table where the screen should be start.
3. Scroll: currently being using inside the loop statement.

if you update the value in table control that value is updated with the same value. This is possible with the table control only.

## **52. What is difference between table control and alv grid in dialog programming in abap?**

Alv Grid control is advanced for Table control.

table control means we have to use in Dialg Programming But grid control is having features like ALV Programming.

## **53. Why abap/4 is 4th generation language?**

ABAP is the fourth generation languages because of all applications are write on the application server and execute on the server only. All reports are done by using the advanced business language.

## **54. What is difference between type and like statement?**

Type can be used to create data objects from

- 1) another data objects
- 2) dictionary
- 3) predefined types.

In the same way like is used to create data objects from another data objects only, but like will not pass EPC (Extended program check).

## **55. What is the full name of SAP Default user DDIC?**

DDIC stands for DATA (D) DICTIONARY (DIC) - DDIC.

## **56. What is the standard program to check the consistency of partner profiles?**

RSECHK07

## **57. How many transport request types are there?**

Four types of transport requests

1. Customizing request
2. Workbench request
3. Transport of copies
4. Relocation

**58. What are the current kernel patch level and current support patch level?**

For ECC6 SAP KERNEL 7.00 32-BIT -> ORACLE -> Windows Server on IA32 32bit, the patch level is  
33 Support Patch levels  
Basis patch level 15  
ABAP Patch level 15  
APPL Patch level 12

**59. Where to check for system logs of Sap application at os level?**

The system Logs of SAP Application at OS Level can be checked at

SAPMMC -> SAP Systems -> SID -> Syslog.

**60. How can we check the user login details activity in a month?**

Through SM20 we can check the user login details.

**61. I have t-code su01 in crm and r3 in a financial org.I can create sap ids,unlock /lock sap ids,assign t-code, roles & assignment to users. What else can be done?**

SU01--1.You can reset the passwords to the users.  
2. Lock/Unlock th passwords  
3.Role assignemnts/Deassignments  
4.You cannot add transactions to user, only we can add transaction to role  
5.we can restrict the validity period to roles.

**62. How to transport users from one client to another?**

1. Goto T-code SCC1
2. Choose the Source client from where the Users to be transferred to other client
3. Choose the SAP\_USR profile
4. Transport request NO. is generated
5. Release the Transport request and export
6. Import the transport request into target system.

**63. What is the importance/need of Virtual system?**

The significance of Virtual system is that. Without VR the entire request generated buy user will be local and local request cannot be imported / transported to other system.  
so always create a VR system so that all the development can be transported to the another system .When you will create VR system you can see transport at OS level cofile /data file .

**64. What is the relevance of the Deletion Flag/Indicator in the archiving process?**

Deletion Flag is for running the delete program. The

Sequence for archiving is:

- 1 Data declaration component
- 2 Customizing settings
- 3 Programs

- 1) Write

2) Delete

3) Read

After write program is executed (Where we select write Indicator)  
we schedule/execute Delete program by choosing this indicator

In-short, this indicator signify the program which has to run.

**65. How to install multiple Central Instances on the same physical machine?**

Create a separate the filesystem and SAP mount points for each CI under the folder <SID> for which installation is going to be done and start the installation.

**66. What is supplementation language?**

Use the language supplementation function to fill in the gaps in a language that has not been translated completely. Supplementation actions are client-specific. The languages are supplemented in the client in which you are logged on. If you use multiple clients, you must supplement the languages explicitly in each production client. You can also access the texts stored in cross-client database tables from all clients simultaneously. The default setting specifies that cross-client tables are supplemented when you are logged on to client 000.

**67. What JAVA tools to install JAVA Patches?**

SAP Installer (SAPinst.exe) is used to apply the Java patches.(The program is used to install Instances well as ABAP instances by choosing different option).

**68. What SAP tools you use to install SAP patches?**

SPAM is the sap tool used to install sap patches But if patches is less then 10MB at that time you will Run transaction SPAM , if patches greater then 10 MB at that time you have to UN car by using SAPCAR File name and after UNCAR put the file in /user/trans/directory.

**69. How to monitor user accessed transactions (Tcode) day wise?**

The transaction codes to monitor user accessed transactions are as follows: ST01, ST05. By putting the trace on we can find what are the various activities performed by the user along with the missing authorizations of a particular user.

**70. What is the importance of the clients 000,001 and 006?**

000 is also called as Master Client or Golden client. It contains cross client data & Companies Hardware configuration, Patches, Add ons Plug ins Etc.

001 is the copy of the Master Client.

066 is called as Early Watch Client. If there is any problem with the SAP system then the early watch client throws the alerts.

### **71. What are the .sca files and their importance?**

.sca stands for SAP Component Archive.

or .sda for SAP deployed Archive

These two are same and it use to deploy the java components, patches and other java developments in the form of .sca,.sda, .war and .jar.

### **72. What is SAPS?**

The SAP Application Performance Standard (SAPS) is a hardware-independent unit that describes the performance of a system configuration in the SAP environment. SAP standard application workbench which is used to measure CPU . Like a standard CPU of 1.6 ghz produces 800 to 1000 SAPS.

### **73. What is the procedure to lock a client?**

There is no direct tcode to lock a client. the easiest way to lock a client is

1. run tcode SE37
2. type function module name - SCCR\_LOCK\_CLIENT
3. enter the Client No.
4. execute the function module.

### **74. What are common transport errors?**

Return code (4) indicates imported ended with warning.

Ex:

1. Generation of programs and screens
2. Columns missing and Rows missing.

Return code (8) indicates not imported ended with error

Ex:

1. Syntax error.
2. Program generation error.
3. Dictionary activation error.
4. Method execution error.

Return code (12) indicates import is cancelled.

Ex:

1. Import is cancelled due to object missing.
2. Objects are not active.
3. Program terminated due to job ?RDDEXECL? is not working.

Return code (16) indicates import is cancelled.

Ex:

1. Import cancelled due to system down while importing.
2. Import cancelled due to user expires while importing
3. Import cancelled due to insufficient roles.

### **75. How to schedule background jobs at OS level?**

Invoke a sap event using a OS script and then have

a SAP background job set to run on a sap event. I say this assuming Unix and a job in crontab. I would guess the same thing could be done on a Windows system.

```
sapevt TRIGGER_NAME -t
```

```
pf=d:usrsapDEVsysprofileDEV_DVEBMGS00_SVRNAME nr
```

**76. How to increase tables space, resizing, backups and in what situation are these done?**

Brtools are use to prefome all the database related task in sap .  
always use <SID>adm or ora<SID> user to access brtools .

**77. What is the difference between Synchronous and asynchronous transports?**

Dialog or batch process is blocked until import has ended in synchronous transport.  
Dialog or batch process is released after import is started in asynchronous transport.

**78. How to define Logon groups? And what is Logon load balancing?**

Logon group are set using SMLG transaction.

Load balancing:

During the request message server check for the least loaded instance in the group and route the request to that instance.

If instead of logon group we specify the instance then the request is routed to that instance only. Means no load balancing occur in this case.

**79. What is Consolidation route and delivery routes?**

The route between development to quality is called consolidation route.

The route between quality to production is called delivery route.  
It is used to transport data dev-->qua-->prod.

**80. How to know whether a system is Unicode or non Unicode?**

Through sm51 t-code we can see whether it is unicode or not.

In sm51 t-doe we can find the release notes button in the application tool bar if u click on that u can see the total information like database, os, kernal version and uniicode or non unicode.

**81. How can we creat a Z authorization object and what the procedure and the T-code for the same?**

Tcodes for Creating z authorization onject - su20,su21.

su20 - create the authorization field list.

su21 - Create a object class,include the added

Authorization object. Select the tcode assignment and assign to the needed tcode.

Go to the User profile and add the object manually give the authorization.

**82. Which kernel version, and patch version and now in real time we need to apply?**

The kernel version which we are running in real time is 620. You can upgrade it to 640 in case you are going for SAP Upgrade or else 620 is good enough.

**83. Can SAP patches be installed when other users are online?**

No, we can't do this because there will be some programs and tables which will get updated when applying support packages.

If some user is using that program or table then the support package manager will not be able to update and it will terminate with dump. So it's better to apply support packs when there are no users login into system. Performance will also be better if there are no users login into system.

**84. What is the difference Between Role and Profile?**

Profiles are the component of the older SAP releases, this was not replaced in the newer versions but a new layer was placed above Profiles, Roles.

Profiles are therefore a subcomponent of Roles, they have a one to many relationship where when authorization objects overflow one profile's limit it will create a second profile for that Role and so on.

Roles are logically assigned to users to give the newer functionality of Roles (Menus etc), but profiles are assigned to give the authorizations.

**85. How to transport from uses from one client to another?**

First export the objects for transport from the table AQLDB to the transport table AQTDB. This creates a transport request for the transport system that includes all entries created by the export from table AQTDB (transport dataset). The request covers all the entries from table AQTDB (transport dataset) generated by the export and has a name which corresponds to transport system conventions (sysKnnnnnn).

In the table AQTDB, the transport dataset is stored under a key which matches the name of the transport request. If you are transporting within one SAP system (that is only from one client to another),

You can also import the transport dataset from the target client.

In this case, you use the name of the transport request which is specified during the export and matches the key of the transport dataset in the table AQTDB.

During this import, the system reads the transport dataset from the transport table AQTDB into the table AQLDB. At the same time, it performs numerous checks which ensure that no inconsistencies occur in the table AQLDB.

**86. What are homogeneous copy and heterogeneous copy and how you will do that? How to import the OSS notes? What is OCS how to apply OCS patches? ABAP service pack level can found in SPAM, but how to find the java stack level?**

Homogeneous copy is done when the source and target system are on the same OS and Database.

Heterogeneous Copy is done when the source and target system differ either in OS or Database. Any ONE difference needs a heterogeneous copy.

Homogenous copy is done by export/import technique.

Heterogeneous copy is done by system migration. It is same as export/import except that it will ask for target OS and DB type and needs a key to be entered.

OSS notes are applied using T-code SNOTE.

Java stack level can be found at

<http://hostname.domain.com/5<system no.>00>

goto system info to find the java stack level.

### **87. Could you explain the transport steps procedure?**

Go with t-code 'stms' then 'transport overview'

then create system either virtual or external for the quality system and production system, if development is showing there then create only qua & prod but if development is not there, then go with client '000' and login with sap\*, then 'stms' and creat from here all the three, and do according to the above procedure and after

making all three go through 'transport routs' then

configuration, & then three system in a group, now give the name of three group, and save it and activate it throughout the system. Now transport management system is configured.

### **88. How you will do client copy? If SAP \* user is not available at all in your system then how you will do client copy?**

Just goto RZ04 and increase the number of background processes in the specified operation mode. We do a system copy using SCCL transaction.

If SAP\* is not available, login at OS level as SIDADM and sqlplus /nolog connect /as sysdba;  
delete sapsr3.usr02 where mandt='<client no.>' and  
bname='SAP\*';

goto /usr/sap/SID/SYS/profile and change the default profile.

Add the parameter ogin/no\_automatic\_user\_sapstar=0

OR

goto RZ10, select default profile and extended maintenance and change.

Add the parameter ogin/no\_automatic\_user\_sapstar=0

### **89. What is Consolidation route and delivery routes? How to define Logon groups? And what is Logon load balancing? What is Transport domain and Domain controller?**

Consolidation route:

consolidation route is defined between the development system (consolidated system) and the quality system (integration system)

Delivery route:

Delivery route is the transport route that connects the integration system and the Delivery system (Production system)

Defining Logon Groups:

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We can do this through our GUI and always make sure that saplogon.ini is backed up, that consists of all the logon data

Logon Load balancing :

It is used to identify the least loaded application server

Domain controller:  
it is the central admin of the system

Transport domain:

It is the place the transport layer and routes can be configured to access this transaction use stms.

### **90. What is the significance of ODS in BIW?**

An ODS Object serves to store consolidated and debugged transaction data on a document level. It describes a consolidated dataset from one or more InfoSources. This dataset can be analyzed with a BEx Query or InfoSet Query.

The data of an ODS Object can be updated with a delta update into InfoCubes and/or other ODS Objects in the same system or across systems. In contrast to multi-dimensional data storage with InfoCubes, the data in ODS Objects is

stored in transparent, flat database tables.

### **91. What is Bex?**

BEx (Business Explorer) is the reporting tool used to work with data in the BW database. BEx has a Web-based user interface and is made up of two components, the BEx browser and the BEx analyzer.

The BEx browser provides an organized interface where a user can access and work with any type of document assigned to them in the Business Information Warehouse, such as workbooks, links, and BW Web reports. The BW database itself is segmented into discrete data areas called

InfoCubes that are made up of data and associated metadata. The BEx analyzer allows the user to examine segmented data in a variety of useful combinations, for example when comparing financial data for different fiscal years.

### **92. Name some drawbacks of SAP?**

There are many benefits to implementing an integrated solution such as SAP.

Commercial benefits would include having a single source for your financial information. Capturing your business transactions in one location allows you to easily review inventory, customer and vendor activity.

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On the technical side, a solution on a single platform will enable easier maintenance and support, reducing costs.

Having a consolidated system means fewer interfaces to support. By having a single system of record your human resources will become familiar with terminology associated

With this data and the standard processes. This may improve communication and create a work force that is easier to transfer between roles.

Any drawbacks to such a solution would depend on the amount of restrictions you choose to place on your environment.

New business solutions may have to fit within the current system, technology must be compatible and human resources must adapt to handle data in certain standard processes.

### **93. What is WF and its importance?**

Business Work Flow: Tool for automatic control and execution of cross-application processes.

This involves coordinating the persons involved, the work steps required, and the data, which needs to be processed (business objects).

The main advantage is reduction in throughput times and the

Costs involved in managing business processes. Transparency

and quality are enhanced by its use.

### **94. Explain the concept of Business Content in SAP Business Information Warehouse?**

Business content is a set of pre-configured set of roles and task relevant information models based on consistent metadata in the SAP business information warehouse. Business Content provides selected roles within a company with the information they need to carry out their tasks. The information models essentially contain roles, workbooks, queries, InfoSources, InfoCubes, key figures, characteristics, update rules and extractors for SAP R/3, mySAP.com Business Applications and other selected applications.

### **95. Why do you usually choose to implement SAP?**

Because sap has so many advantages to others, like:-

1. Sap is componentized (summation of modules).
2. Software & hardware independent.
3. R/3 architecture.

4. Own programming Language (abap) 4-generation.

5. Supports at different level are also.

6. Sap is able to fit easily into any size of company.

**96. What is a "High Availability Cluster"?**

The aim of a High Availability Cluster (HAC) is to provide the availability of specific services within a system landscape. This is reached by reducing downtimes using redundant cluster nodes. A common HAC setup consists of two cluster nodes, which is the minimum for redundancy. If one server node crashes, the second node takes over the clustered services and secures the availability this way. This is also called a "two-node cluster" or a "failover cluster." According to the demands of availability, the number of server nodes can be increased to minimize the risks of failure of a node.

**97. What is "switchover"?**

Switchover is referred to as a planned switchover of a primary server to a standby server, which means without a failure of the primary server. A switchover is always initiated by the system administrator.

**98. What is "fallback"?**

Fallback is referred to the process of switching back from a secondary server node to the primary server node after a failover occurred and the primary server node is available again. A fallback can be done automatically by the cluster software or intelligent, which means manual by the system administrator.

**99. What does "virtualization" mean?**

The term virtualization in the context of HA refers to a kind of abstraction performed by the cluster software. The software creates a virtual host that owns a virtual hostname, virtual disk, and so on. Virtual in that manner means that such resources cannot only be owned by one physical machine but by all of them. Which node currently owns or runs a resource is managed by the cluster software. Related resources are usually grouped to logical containers (for example Groups on MSCS or packages on HPSG) that can perform failovers independently.

**100. What is ASCS/SCS?**

With SAP NetWeaver 04 Java, the Message Server and the Enqueue Server are separated from the Central Instance. These two services are grouped within the SAP Central Services Instance (SCS) as services. From NW04s the ABAP Central Services can be also separated from the Central Instance. Each stack, ABAP and Java, has its own Message Service and Enqueue Service. For ABAP systems the Central Services are referred to as ASCS, for Java systems the Central Services are referred to as SCS. The ASCS and the SCS are leveled as SPOF and require a High Availability Setup therefore. If the ASCS is integrated within the ABAP Central Instance (standard in Net Weaver 04) the Central Instance of the ABAP system needs a HA setup also.

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