Migration of DIR (Document Info Record) with Attachments - DMS



Applies to:

This document applies to Document Info Records in Document Management System module. For more information, visit the <u>ABAP homepage</u>.

Summary

The document would give knowledge about migration of DIR document info records from one system to other system using ALE method. It would also include the possible issues that would come up and solution for the same.

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Created on: 25th October 2010

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Introduction to Document Management

Purpose of DMS

As the process becomes more complex, the systems for managing the technical documents involved need to be more sophisticated. The many different procedures for describing products (such as design drawings, photographs, and texts) mean that there is a huge increase in digitally stored data.

The quality and availability of documentation is becoming increasingly important. The Document Management System (DMS) in the SAP System offers the following advantages:

- > Avoid data redundancy, maintain consistency of data, and minimize the workload involved in entering and updating your data.
- Secure storage of documents
- Easy retrieval of documents.
- Ability to exchange data quickly and securely.
- Reduces access time and workload involved in routine tasks.

Uses of DMS

Document management can be used in various areas of the company like.

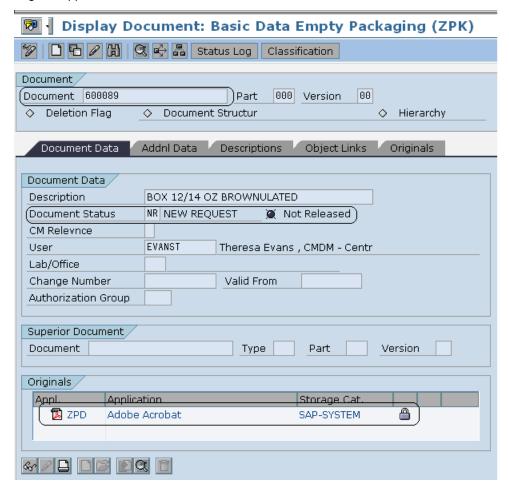
- In the design office, document management can be used to manage drawings. All design drawings can be linked to material masters.
- Companies that process complex documents can use document structures to organize these documents. All documents and texts that are logically connected can be grouped together in one document structure.
- > A routing contains the sequence of operations for manufacturing a product. Documents can be allocated to the operations in a routing as production resources/tools. These documents may be used, for example, to describe the specifications of a product, or to store inspection requirements.

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Document Info Record

Document info record refers to the master record in the SAP system that stores all business inform ation for a document. Document info record contains data such as storage location, status while the original file contains the actual content of the document.

Document info record mainly consists of descriptive data such as description, control data such as status, original application data.



Documents are identified in the SAP system using following document key fields.

Document Number

Document number in short identifies the document as the main part of the key. The document number is an alpha numeric field which can be 25 characters long. The type of number assignment can be either internal assignment number or mixed assignment number. This is configured under document types.

Document Types

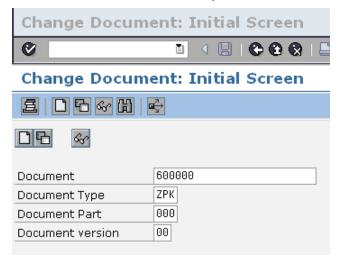
Document types are used to categories documents according to their distinguishing features. Document type is an alpha numeric field which can be up to 3 characters. For document type we need to maintain control aspects such as type of number assignment, number range, and storage in knowledge provider.

Document Parts

Document parts further subdivide a document into several documents. Document parts can used to enter different sheets of a complex design for a document number. Document parts can also be used to maintain documents in different languages.

Document Version

Document versions are used to represent the different change or delivery statuses of a document.



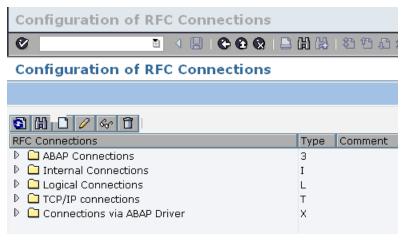
Scenario

To migrate the Document Info Record including originals from one system to another system. Here in this case the criticality is that the attachments are also to be uploaded in the new system and the best approach to do this would be ALE method.

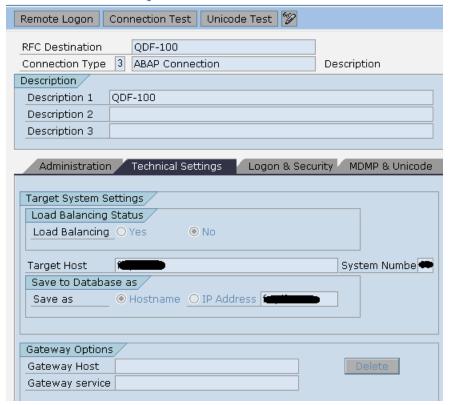
ALE Configuration

Create RFC destination in the source system. Go to transaction SM59. Input the IP address of the destination system.

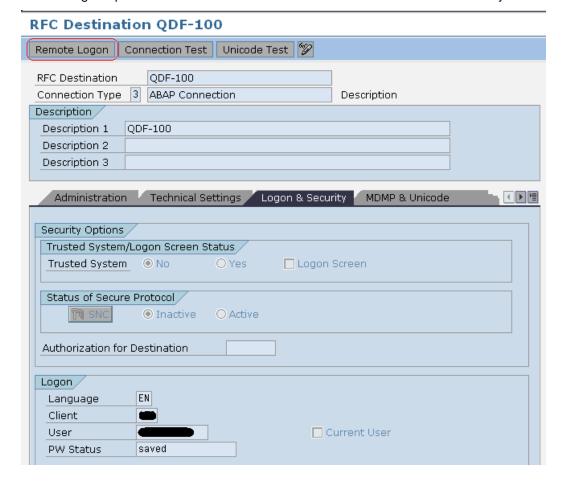
Configurations on the Source System



RFC Destination QDF-100



Provide the logon details, username and password to access the destination system from source system. Try Remote logon option to check if the connection is established between both the systems.



Create Transactional RFC port using transaction WE21.

XI Production

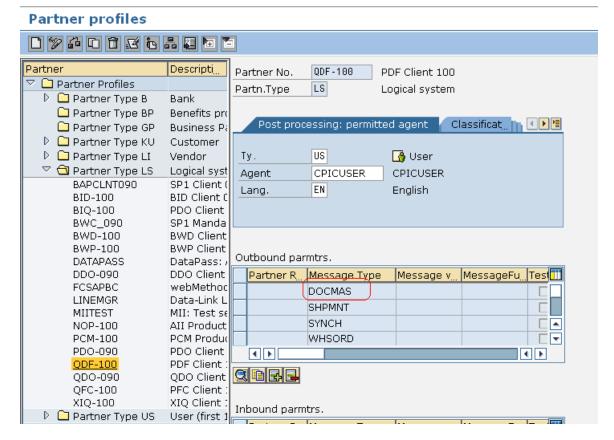
MII Product

ECSAPROFA

FCSAPBCEE

Ports in IDoc processing Ports Descripti A000002016 Port Ports Description QDF Client 100 🗸 🔁 Transactional RFC A000002001 SP1 Manda Version / A000002002 SP1 Client (A000002003 FCSAPBC -O IDoc rec.types SAP Release 3.0/3.1 A000002004 PCM-100 IDoc record types SAP Release 4.x A000002005 DDO-100 webMethod A000002006 A000002007 Domino Suc A000002008 PDO Client RFC destination QDF-100 PDO Client A000002009 A000002011 PFC Client A000002012 webMethod A000002013 PDO Client A000002014 PDO Client FCSAPBCSH A000002015 A000002016 ODF Client A000002017 QDO Client A000002018 QD1 Client

Add the message type DOCMAS in the outbound parameters using transaction WE20.



FCXIP000

MIIPROD

WMEAT

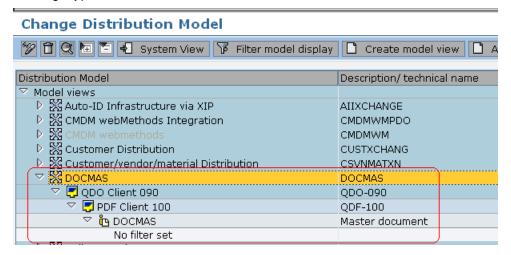
WMEDI

D 🗀 File

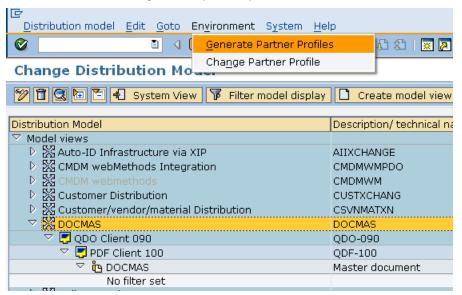
Specify Receiver port i.e. transactional RFC destination, message type and basic type. Message type would be DOCMAS for documents and basic type would be DOCMAS05.

Partner profiles: Outbound parameters QDF-100 PDF Client 100 Partner No. LS Logical system Partn.Type Partner Role **DOCMAS** 置 Message Type Master document Message code Message function Test Outbound Options Message Control / Post Processing: Permitted Agent Receiver port A000002016 Transactional RFC QDF Client 100 Pack, Size 1 Queue Processing Output Mode / Transfer IDoc Immed. Output Mode 2 O Collect IDocs IDoc Type DOCMAS05 Documents with UPS Link Basic type Extension View ✓ Cancel Processing After Syntax Error Seg. release in IDoc type Segment Appl. Rel.

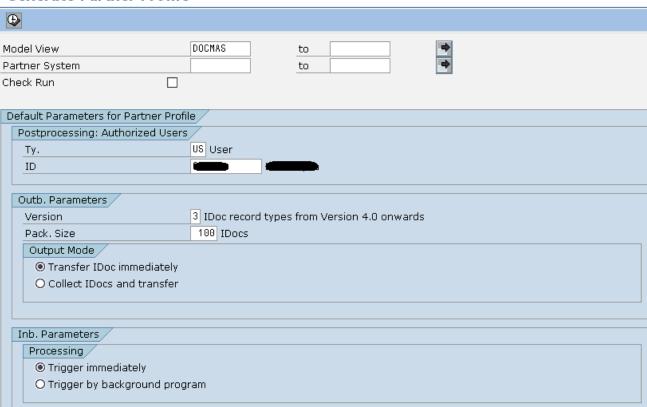
Create a distribution model using transaction BD64. Add the sender system and receiver system and the message type in the model.



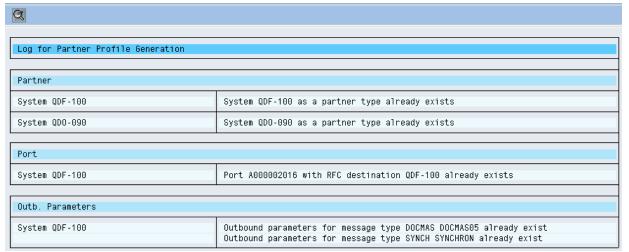
Go to Environment and generate partner profiles.



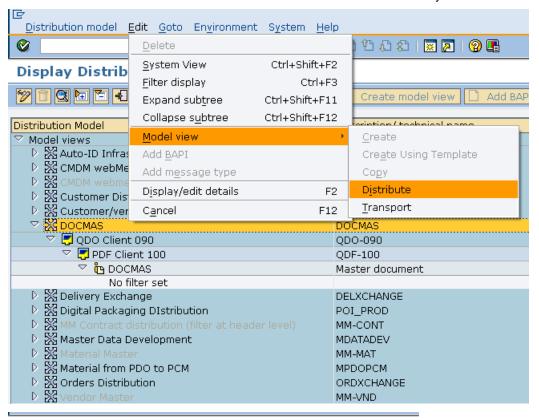
Generate Partner Profile



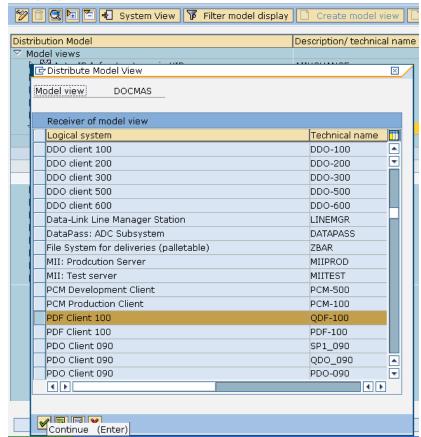
Generate Partner Profile



Now distribute the Model View so that it is distributed to the destination system.



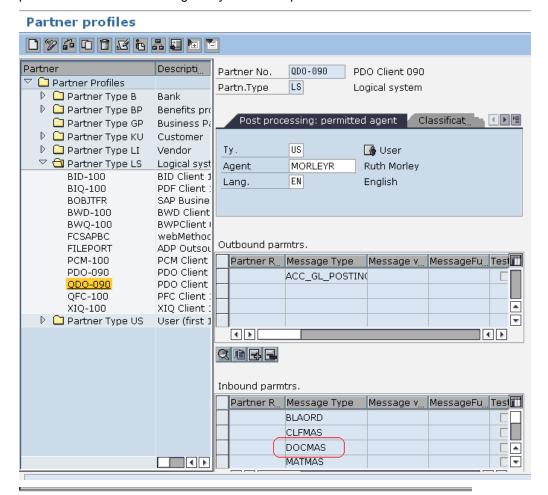
Display Distribution Model



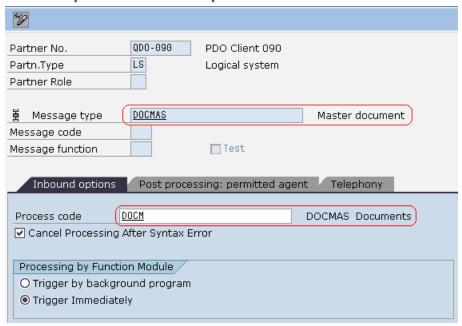
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Configurations on the Target System

Once your distribute the model view, it is distributed in the destination system. Add DOCMAS in the inbound parameters of the source logical system. Use process code as DOCM.

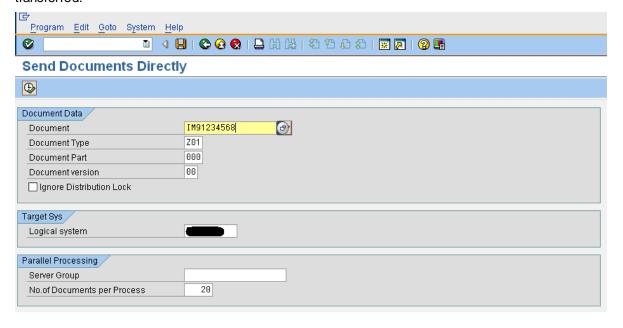


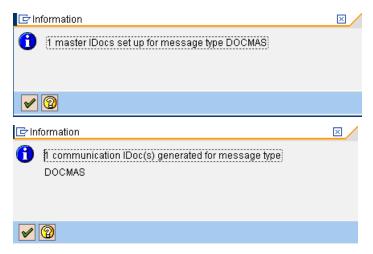
Partner profiles: Inbound parameters



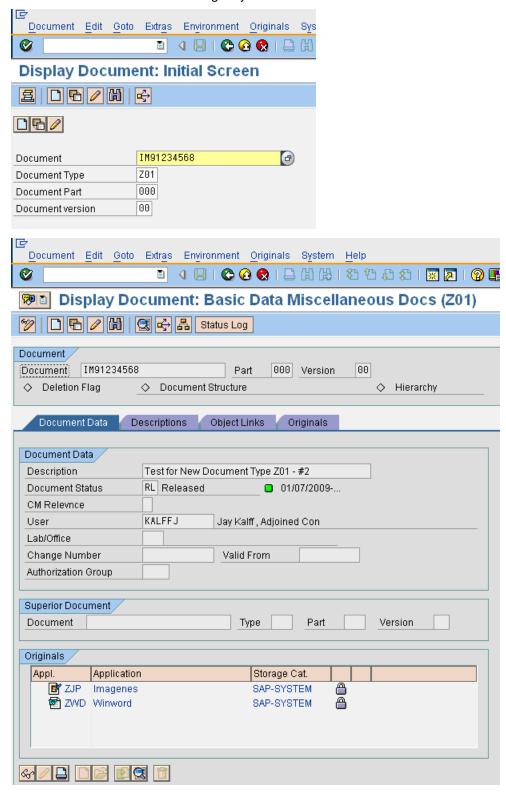
Steps to Transfer DIR

We can use transaction BDA5 to transfer DIR from one system to other. You need to input Document number, document type, document part, document version and logical system where the DIR is to be transferred.



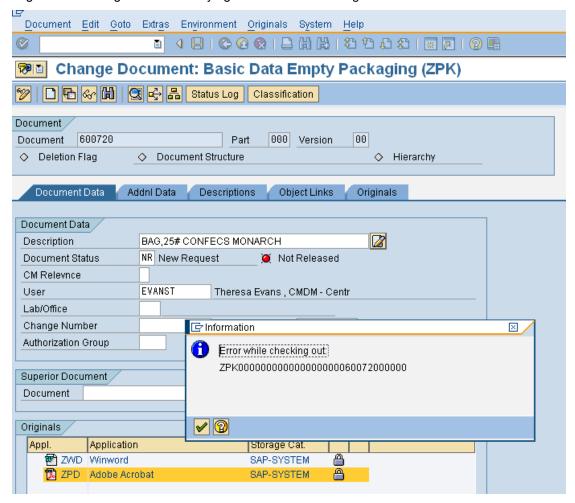


Check in CV03N for DIR in the target system.



Problem Encountered

When we transfer the document info record using IDOC method, we might encounter error while opening the originals. I would give an error saying "Error while checking out:"

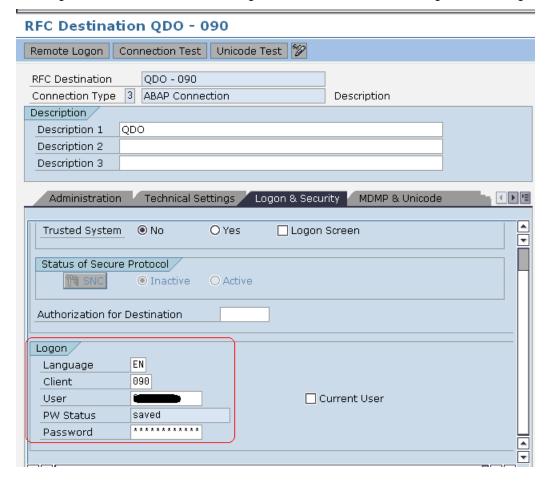


Reasons & Solution

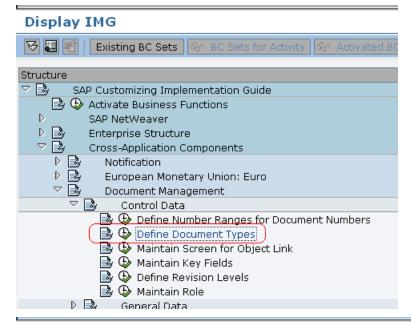
When we debug in the destination system while opening the attachment, it can be understood that the error is because the system was not able to find the data for the attachments. This data is contained in the DRAO database table.

Maintain RFC Destination in Target System

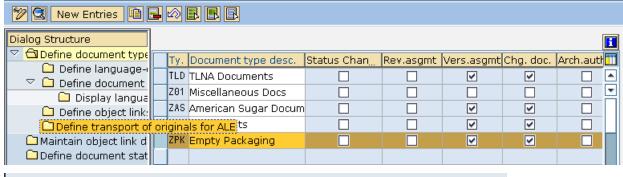
You need to maintain an RFC destination in the target system with the credentials of the source system. While transferring of document info record, there should be a two way connection between the systems to exchange data. Also save the default login credentials to be used during data exchange.



Define transport of Originals for ALE

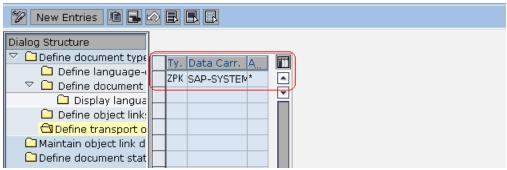


Change View "Define document types": Overview





Change View "Define transport of originals for ALE": Overview



Related Content

Document: IDoc Type DOCMAS 04

Document does not exist in the target system

For more information, visit the ABAP homepage.

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