

SAP Sizing Help Document - printed from SAP's Quick Sizer Online help

User-based input**User-based sizing****Definition**

For sizing we assume active users who go through a given number of business processes in a given time period. Since not all active users equally put load on the system or consume system resources, we distinguish between three categories to represent typical activity patterns of users: low, medium, and high.

Comment

If some of your users work with several different components attribute them to the component they work with most of the time.

Low**Definition**

An occasional user is logged on and consumes system resources. We assume that the occasional user accesses the system from time to time, fitting the work profile of an information user or an executive.

Occasional User

From a technical viewpoint, this user type typically performs around 400 dialog steps (equivalent to approximately 400 screen changes) per week. Assuming a working week of 40 hours, this amounts to ten dialog steps per hour or one every six minutes. In this column you enter the number of users who are logged on and use it every once in a while during the day.

Comment

For calculating the optimum memory consumption we assume that these users typically work during peak hours. For minimum requirements they are omitted. Also, they have no influence on disk sizing.

Medium**Definition**

We assume that this user definition represents the work profile of accountants, clerks or office personnel.

Accountant / Clerk

From a technical viewpoint, this user type typically performs around 4,800 dialog steps per week. Assuming a working week of 40 hours, this amounts to 120 dialog steps per hour or one every 30 seconds. In this column you enter the number of users who are logged on and use it regularly during the day.

High**Definition**

We assume that this user definition represents the work profile of users in the telesales environment, data entry users or power users such as application developers.

Data entry user, Telesales User, Power User

From a technical viewpoint, this user type typically performs an average of around 14,400 dialog steps (screen changes) per week. Assuming a working week of 40 hours, this amounts to 360 dialog steps an hour or on every 10 seconds. In this column you enter the number of users who are logged on and use it intensively during the day.

CRM Internet Sales Users**Definition**

In Internet Sales, users can be split into roughly two groups:

Catalog browsing / Filling Shopping Cart & Ordering

- The vast majority of users will browse through the catalog offerings to gather information about products. They will not fill the shopping basket or order products. Enter the number of users who will only navigate through the offerings. They will incur load on the Web Server but rather little load on the CRM Server because there will be less order processing.
- A smaller number of Internet Sales users will actually fill the shopping cart and proceed to purchase the goods. How many users these actually be depends strongly on the scenario used (B2B or B2C). In a B2B scenario, more users will belong to this group than in a B2C scenario.

Note that we ask for absolute numbers, not percentages.

CRM Mobile Sales**Definition**

In general, the Mobile Sales users will upload their data to the CRM system in a time frame of a few hours in the evening. Enter the highest number of users you expect to login within one hour.

Parallel Logons**CS Customer Service****Definition**

Application component that can be used to process services. Customer service mainly comprises the following functions:

- Structuring and management of technical objects for which services are to be performed (for example, technical systems, machines)
- Management of data regarding warranties and business partners
- Creation of service requests
- Planning and execution of the requested services
- Billing of the costs that arise as a result of the services
- Monitoring of call processing to ensure dates and agreed response times

PA**Definition**

Personnel Administration & Payroll Accounting Personnel Administration and Payroll Accounting from the Human Resource (HR) component includes the following areas: Personnel Administration, Benefits, Compensation Management, Recruitment, Personnel Time Management, Incentive Wages, Business Trip Management and Payroll Accounting.

PD Personnel Planning & Development **Definition**
Personnel Planning and Development includes the following areas: Organizational Management, Personnel Development, Workforce Planning, Training and Event Management and Room Reservations Planning.

BWP Business Workplace **Definition**
The Business Workplace provides a standard working environment in which every SAP user can carry out their share of the business and communication processes in the Enterprise. There, they receive all e-mails, faxes, tasks and telephone calls all in one central location with preview and calendar functionality. These work items are assigned to them in the course of SAP Business Workflow or they were sent to them from people or from SAP applications.
This can include the following actions:

- Processing work items
- Receiving and sending mails
- Administrating documents and work processes
- Distributing and processing company wide and group internal information

Enterprise Portal

Sizing Enterprise Portal **Definition**
Currently, the questions for the Enterprise Portal aim at determining the size of the Portal Server and the Unification Server. For more information see SAP Note 519077.

Comment

The sizing is based on an exemplary business process from mySAP CRM and the role of the sales rep. The list below includes the navigation steps of this scenario.

- CRM entry page with four overview iViews for the sales rep.
 - Top Level Navigation to an overview page with four activities iViews
 - Top Level Navigation to an overview page with four Account Management iViews
 - Top Level Navigation to an overview page with four Acquisitions iViews
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Parallel logon **Definition**
Enter the highest number of users (2,000, for example) who log on to the Portal within 1 hour (e.g. 8 am - 9 am). If the users will start the Portal over a period of two hours (e.g. 8 am - 10 am), you then need to size only **half** of the users.

Concurrent users **Definition**
To determine the high load phase, we ask for the highest number of users you can imagine will work simultaneously in the system within one hour. We assume that they navigate through pages that contain four iViews. If they open documents or start transactions, fill in the values for Content Management.

Comment

We assume a distribution of 60% users with a think time of roughly 600 seconds between two clicks, 34% with about 180 seconds think time and 6% with a think time of 30 seconds.

Content Management **Definition**
Enter how many clicks out of 100 access documents.

Search function (using TREX) **Definition**
The information retrieval system Text Retrieval and Classification (TREX) provides various software applications with intelligent search, retrieval and classification functions for documentation development. You can use TREX to search extensive electronic collections of text documents flexibly and to structure document classification in a way that gives a clear overview of what is available. The TREX text-mining functions allow interested and relevant information to be extracted from text documents for the user.

In principle, TREX can process, search, and classify any file format that can be rendered as text. Filter software integrated into TREX converts a current standard document formats (HTML; XML; DOC; TXT; RTF, and so on) into text. Text documents in numerous European and non-European languages can also be processed by TREX. All central and western European languages are supported, as are Korean, Japanese, and Chinese.

Comment

For sizing TREX we currently consider only the search function.

SAP Utilities

Business partners **Definition**
 A business partner is a natural person, organization, group of natural persons, or group of organizations in which a company has a business interest. A business partner may be a person, organization, or group within a company, such as 'Mrs. Lisa Davies', 'Repro Electrical Products Inc' or 'The tenants of 15 Charles St.'.

Total number of contract accounts **Definition**
 A contract account is an account in which posting data for contracts or contract items are processed for which the same collection/payment agreements apply. Contract accounts are managed on an open item basis within contract accounts receivable/payable. In the case of utility companies, a contract is assigned to one contract account only. However, and depending on the contract account category, several contracts can be assigned to one contract account.

Total number of meters in the network **Definition**
 A meter is an instrument to measure the consumer-dependent resources of a rental unit (for example, electricity, water) as a value. Enter the total number of meters of the utility company.

Total number of contracts **Definition**
 A contract is an agreement between a business partner and the utility company that applies to a single division. Please enter the total number of contracts (master data) of the utility company here.

Budget billings per year (0-52) **Definition**
 For the utility company, budget billing payments are down payments on the bill, which is charged later. We need to know how often you create budget billings for all your customers in one year.

Comment
 Typical values are:

- 0 (no budget billing)
- 1 (yearly)
- 2 (half yearly)
- 3 (quarterly)
- 6 (bimonthly)
- 12 (monthly)
- 52 (weekly)

Note
 You must choose one of the numbers between 0 and 12.

Billing cycles per year (1-12) **Definition**
 How often is the utility company billing all its business partners? Typical values here are:

- 1 (yearly billing)
- 2 (half yearly)
- 4 (quarterly)
- 6 (bimonthly)
- 12 (monthly)

Note
 You must choose one of the numbers between 1 and 12.

Overdue notices **Definition**
 Estimate how many overdue notices you'll send per year.

Cash security deposits **Definition**
 Estimate how many cash security deposits customers will lay down per year.

Posting **Definition**

relevant items - partial bill Enter the number of general ledger accounts that are affected when accounting partial billings or budget billing amounts.
 Example
 Enter "2" to reflect basic fee deposits and deposits on utility services.

Posting relevant items - consumption bill **Definition**
 Enter the number of general ledger accounts that are affected when accounting a consumption bill.
 Example
 Enter "2" to reflect basic fee revenues and revenues on utility services.

Taxes **Definition**
 Enter the number of different taxes that are included in a bill.
 Example
 Enter "3" to reflect the jurisdiction code where the state, the county and the city each demand taxations. VAT would account for another single tax.

Additional information **Definition**
 Enter the number of additional lines to a bill such as, for example, information on the meter reading. Standard billing information such as payment amounts are included in our sizing assumption.

Budget billing amounts & partial billings **Definition**
 For disk sizing we distinguish between budget billing amounts and partial billings. We need to know how many additional billings are kept in the database, usually it is either budget billing amounts or budget billing and billings that are sent between two normal billing cycles. For example, when you read the meter once a year, you have 12 partial billings.

Retention period **Definition**
 Complete time period in which the data for an object are in the database until they are archived.

Customer overview **Comment**
 Enter how often you use the transaction "Customer Overview".

Customer contact **Comment**
 Enter how often you create customer contacts with the respective transaction.

Move-in and move-out **Definition**
 Move-in is the registration for utility service by the customer. This is different from moving into the residence, where the customer cancels the utility service.

No. of days for one complete batch cycle **Definition**
 A "complete batch cycle" is comprised of the six different batch steps meter reading order creation, meter reading order output, upload of meter reading results, billing, invoicing and bill printout. We ask for the minimum number of days for CPU-sizing.
Comment
 Enter the minimum number of days in which the complete batch cycle must be done for **all** business partners of the utility company.

Background processing interval **Comment**
 Specify when the background jobs run for the billing.

SAP BW

BW users **Definition**
 In BW, we distinguish roughly between user types according to their frequency of activity and the reporting they will normally do.

Active User Type	Navigation Steps per Hour	This user will predominantly ...
Information		

Consumer	1	... view predefined and static reports
Executive	11	... navigate within reports, do slicing and dicing, but usually hit aggregates
Power	33 and more	... run ad-hoc queries with a high probability of full table scans

A navigation step includes drilling down in the reports and corresponds to nine dialog steps in the SD benchmark. If you don't know the user distribution, a typical ratio in the BW environment is 71% : 27% : 3% (normal : advanced : power).

Query types

Definition

Collection of a selection of characteristics and key figures (InfoObjects) for the analysis of the data of an InfoProvider. A query always refers exactly to one InfoProvider, whereas you can define as many queries as you like for each InfoProvider.

For sizing purposes we distinguish between three query types which are defined by the load they create in the system.

- Report Viewing: Predefined, static, reports using optimal aggregates
- OLAP Analysis: Slicing and dicing, navigating in reports, using various aggregates
- Data Exploration: Data mining, that is ad-hoc reports with unpredictable navigation paths, access of detail data, full table scans

Any user can do any type of query. However, experience shows a certain activity pattern, as you can see in the table below.

Query Type	Report Viewing	OLAP Analysis	Data Exploration	Total Percent
Information Consumer	80%	20%	0%	100%
Executive	50%	50%	0%	100%
Power	0%	0%	100%	100%

InfoCube

Definition

The central objects upon which reports and analyses in BW are based, are called InfoCubes. An InfoCube describes (from a reporting point of view) a self-contained dataset, for example, of a business-orientated area.

An InfoCube has a particular type:

- BasicCube which is a collection of relational tables arranged according to the star schema: A large fact table in the center, surrounded by several dimension tables.
- MultiCube which is based on the basic cube. It combines data from several BasicCubes/RemoteCubes, and brings it together into one context. The MultiCube itself does not contain any data; its data comes exclusively from the BasicCubes it is based on.
- RemoteCube to carry out reporting using data in external systems without having to physically store transaction data in BW.

Only BasicCubes physically contain data on the database. MultiCubes and RemoteCubes simply display logical views of a dataset. The InfoCube type is not important, as far as reporting is concerned. A query definition always refers to one InfoCube. The difference between the InfoCube types becomes important at the point when you select data for the query.

InfoCube types: From the list below you can choose additional InfoCubes, just take the information and fill it in the questionnaire

Long Text	Short Name	Cube name	Dimensions	Key Figures	Length
Aerospace & Defense	A&D	OAD_C01	6	2	94
Apparel and Footwear	AFS	OAFMM_C01	8	48	896
Automotive		OAUPPC_3	12	11	307
Business Planning and Simulation		OSEM_C09	5	14	288
Category Management		OCM_C07	7	34	648
Consumer Products Industry	CP	OCP_PURC1	8	52	964
Distribution Channel-Specific A		OCRM_CTI2	3	16	302
E-Analytics		OWEB_C01	12	5	205
External Market Data		ODB_MC01	9	5	175
Financials Management & Control		OFITV_C02	12	13	341
Healthcare		OHC_C01	9	16	362
Insurance		OIS_CS_C1	9	8	226
Inventory Management		OCOPC_C04	7	6	172
Investment Management		OIMFA_C02	7	3	121
Marketing		OCRM_MC05	12	43	851
Marketplace		OMA_OP_C1	9	13	311
Media Enterprises		OMEMAMC04	11	16	382

Mobile Sales	MSA	OMSA_C05	8	6	182
Oil & Gas	Oil & Gas	OOI_SSC01	9	16	362
Personnel Management		OPACM_C01	10	17	389
Point of sale	POS	ORT_C06	9	33	651
Retail - Logistics		ORT_C41	7	183	3181
Sales and Distribution Analyses		OCSAL_C09	12	29	613
Service		OCRM_PRI	14	47	939
Strategic Enterprise Management	SEM	OSEMPA_C2	13	68	1286
Strategic Enterprise Management		OSEM_MC01	6	9	213
Traffic Analysis		OMA_C02	15	21	507
Treasury	TR	OTRCM_MC1	6	2	94
Utility Company		OUCSA_C01	12	20	460

Name of InfoCube

Definition

If you have several different InfoCubes of the same type, you can attribute names in order to identify them more easily.

Dimension**Definition**

A grouping of those evaluation groups (characteristics) that belong together, as regards contents, in one generic term. With the definition of an InfoCube, characteristics are summarized into dimensions in order to store them in a table of the star schema (dimension table).

Note

This entry only refers to the self-defined dimensions. The Quick Sizer automatically adds the three pre-defined dimensions.

Key figures	<p>Definition Values or quantities, such as sales revenue, fixed costs, sales quantity, or number of employees.</p> <p>In addition to the key figures saved on the database, you have the option of defining derived (calculated) key figures in the query definition in the Business Explorer. Such key figures are calculated using a formula from the key figures of the InfoCube.</p> <p>Examples of derived key figures are "sales revenue per employee" (sales revenue divided by number of employees), "variance as percentage", or "contribution margin".</p>
Initial load & periodic load	<p>Definition Initial load: Specify the estimated number of records which you plan to load into the cube initially</p> <p>Periodical load: Specify the estimated number of records which are loaded in your periodical upload process. You should take into account that you upload data volume grows with time.</p>
Number of periods	<p>Definition Specify the total number of uploads which will be kept in the InfoCube. Example: if you want to keep weekly data for 5 years, you should enter (52*5)</p>
ODS Object	<p>Definition An ODS Object serves to store consolidated and debugged transaction data at a document level (atomic level). It describes a consolidated data from one or more InfoSources. This dataset can be analyzed with a BEx Query or InfoSet Query.</p> <p>An ODS Object contains a key (for example, document number/item) as well as data fields that can also contain character fields (for example, order status, customer) as key figures. 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.</p> <p>In contrast to multi-dimensional data storage with InfoCubes, the data in ODS Objects is stored in transparent, flat database tables.</p>
SAP APO	
Characteristic combinations	<p>Definition A characteristic is a property that describes and differentiates objects, such as product, customer or location. There are numerous possibilities to combine characteristics, for example product and location. In APO only existing characteristic combinations are stored, not all possible combinations of existing characteristics. An example for a possible characteristic combination is product '4711', bought by customer '007' in location 'London'.</p> <p>Characteristic combinations for planning run Number of characteristic combinations which are planned in mass processing. If you plan at aggregate level, enter the number of characteristic combinations at this level. This field is important for CPU sizing.</p>
Key figure	<p>Definition A criterion for evaluating past performance or forecasting future performance. A key figure is a value or a quantity; for example, sales revenue, sales quantity or production quantity.</p> <p>Key figures in liveCache The number of key figures (in %) that reside in the liveCache. It is faster to access key figures in the liveCache than accessing them in the InfoCube. We recommend you save all key figures in the planning horizon in the liveCache. This, however, increases memory consumption of the liveCache.</p>
Planning version	<p>Definition A Demand Planning version is a scenario of data used to create a unique demand forecast. The data for each version is stored in the InfoCube. An InfoCube that contains two versions, each having the same data, requires twice the disk space than if the InfoCube contained one version of data. Therefore, the sizing estimate requires a count of planning versions used by all InfoCubes used by Demand Planning. The calculation for disk space assumes that each version contains the same amount of data per version.</p>
Number of periods in planning horizon	<p>Definition Total number of periods in planning horizon is a count of future time buckets used in planning. You can store planning periods in weeks, month, quarter, year or posting period. We do not recommend daily periods, even though they are possible in theory.</p> <p>If you choose a combination of different periods, enter the data broken down to the smallest unit. For example, if you have a planning horizon of 2 years and the data of the first three months are to be stored in weeks whereas afterwards the data are to be stored in months, you enter 104 (weeks).</p>
Number of	<p>Definition Total number of periods in historical horizon is a count of the historic time buckets to plan future demand. Note that a higher number of time</p>

periods in historical horizon buckets requires more disk space and CPU processing time.

Retention period for data records in InfoCube **Definition**
 In the course of time the planning horizon and the historical horizon move on. Older time buckets that do not belong to the defined horizon anymore, may reside in the InfoCube for a specific time frame. This field influences disk sizing of the InfoCube. The total number of periods for disk sizing is calculated as follows: periods in planning horizon + periods in historical horizon + additional retention period. The greater the retention periods, the more disk space is required to store the accumulation of data.

Execution period of planning run **Definition**
 The duration of the planning run depends on the demands for planning and operating. The less time you allocate, the more CPUs you'll need for the planning run. The CPU requirements are inversely proportional to the processing time.

Resources **Definition**
 A machine, person, facility, warehouse, means of transportation or other asset with a limited capacity that fulfills a particular function in the supply chain. In APO, the following resources can be modeled:

- Resources whose capacity is determined by working time data. The capacity of these resources is continuously available during working hours. There are single-activity resources, on which only one activity can be processed at any one time, and multi-activity resources, on which several activities can be processed simultaneously. Single-activity resources and multi-activity resources are used for scheduling in the APO components Capable-to-Match (CTM) and Production Planning and Detailed Scheduling (PP/DS), in which production dates of orders and operations are scheduled in seconds.
 - Bucket resources, whose capacities are defined by quantities (for example, transport or warehouse capacities) or by daily rates (for example, production rates). Bucket resources are used for scheduling in Supply Network Planning (SNP). The most detailed scheduling that can be done is on a daily basis.
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Warehouse stocks **Definition**
 The number of warehouse stocks is a count of the detailed stock locations used in planning. For each facility, you have to decide whether sub locations will be included in the planning process. These can be as detailed as shelf and bin locations in a warehouse. Also, batches can be separated in product planning. If either the sub location or the batch value is not used for planning then that category is set to 1. Multiply the number of sub locations by the number of batches for each facility. Sum the totals for the facilities used in active model. If sub locations and background jobs are not used in planning, the total is the number facilities in the active model.

Location products **Definition**
 In the Quick Sizer, there are two fields to enter location products, as master data and in Supply Network Planning

- If all products can be stored in all locations, just add the number of products per location. For example, every customer location can only store finished goods. However, every distribution center can store finished goods as well as components, whereas every plant can only produce and store a limited number of finished goods and products.
- In SNP it is possible to store individual key figures, such as requirements or receipts accumulated in time series. If a goods receipt or goods issue is changed the time series position for that day is written to the database. A time series position describes the cumulated amount day in a time series.

Key figures in time series **Definition**
 Number of cumulated key figures such as requirements or receipts stored in time series.

Time buckets in time series **Definition**
 Number of periods that are considered in the SNP time buckets. With the help of time buckets you can determine that for long term planning secondary requirements are collected on a monthly basis, for a short term planning, however, the requirements are collected on a daily basis. For example, if you have a planning horizon of 2 years and the data of the first three months are to be stored in weeks whereas afterwards the data are to be stored in months, you enter 104 (weeks).

Time buckets **Definition**
 Number of time periods in the forecast order. This is the number of periods in the bucket profile used to release data from Demand Planning to Supply Network Planning. For example, if you determine that the planning is done on a daily basis for the next 30 days, then, in weekly time buckets for the next 12 weeks, and then in monthly buckets for the next 20 months, you enter 62 time periods altogether (30+12+20).

Planned orders and requisitions (sales orders, purchase orders, planned orders) **Definition**
 Planning does not consider processed orders because they are deleted by the liveCache. However, these orders remain in SAP R/3 until they are fully processed (billing). Therefore there are usually more orders in SAP R/3 than in APO.

Forecast orders
 For every product location a forecast order is created. In general the forecast orders are created when the prognosis is transferred from Demand Planning to Supply Network Planning.

Planned orders with SNP-PPMs **Definition**
 Number of planned orders that are created in SNP. Usually, SNP uses large scale production process models (PPMs) which contain few components and even less operations or activities. The more orders there are, the more memory is required for the liveCache.

Enter how many components of the Bill-Of-Material are usually combined per PPM. Enter the average number of operations per PPM, and the average number of concluded activities there are per operation. To each activity, a different activity type is allocated for example setup, process, tear down or maintenance.

Planned orders or manufacturing orders with PP-PPMs **Definition**
 Number of planned orders or production orders that are created in reduction Planning - Detailed Scheduling (PP-DS). Usually, PP-DS uses finely tuned production process models (PPMs) which contain more components and more operations or activities. The more orders there are, the more memory is required for the liveCache.

Enter how many components of the Bill-Of-Material are usually combined per PPM. Enter the average number of operations per PPM, and the average number of concluded activities there are per operation. To each activity, a different activity type is allocated for example setup, process, tear down or maintenance.

Product locations in heuristic planning run **Definition**
 Number of product locations that are planned in an SNP heuristic planning run. This field together with the time period for execution influences memory consumption of the liveCache.

Planning versions (incl. active version) **Definition**
 The number of planning versions refers to the number of planning versions of the active and simulated models. We assume that every version has the same number of transactional data for planning. A model with two versions therefore requires double the liveCache memory than a model with one variant would.

Rule-based ATP-Requests **Definition**
 Number of rule-based available-to-promise checks. This check in an iterative process, every check defines the next check according to the rules of the system.

Example

- Rule I
 Search for an alternative location. If none is found, search for an alternative requirements method.
 - Rule II
 Search for an alternative product. If none is found, search for an alternative product in an alternative location. If none is found, search for an alternative requirements method.
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CTP Requests **Definition**
 Number of Capable-to-Promise (CTP) checks. If a required product is not available in the required quantities, in Production Planning and Detailed Scheduling, you can create planned orders or purchase requisitions for the missing products with the help of CTP

Orders transferred to and from SAP R/3 to APO **Definition**
 This refers to the number of orders that are transferred from R/3 to APO and vice versa. This field is particularly important for CPU, it has no influence on memory consumption of the liveCache.

Orders generated Supply Network **Definition**
 The average number of orders by Supply Network Planning refers to all transactions generated from an Supply Network Planning run. These include production orders, transport orders, purchase requisitions, etc.

Planning

Planning relevant orders	<p>Definition</p> <p>The average number of planning relevant planned orders and manufacturing orders refers to all production orders that are planned and scheduled in PP/DS. The larger the number, the greater the Live Cache memory requirements. Also, orders that are confirmed by the R/3 system are no longer in the APO system. So, the number of planned and released production orders in APO may be smaller than the number of production orders in R/3.</p> <p>The average number of components per manufacturing order asks for a count of the bill of material components included in each production process model.</p> <p>The average number of operation steps per manufacturing order asks for the number operations, on average, in each Production Process Model.</p> <p>The average number of operations steps per operation. Each operation is composed of operation steps (activities). Activities include setup, tear down, production, and queue. Determine the average number of activities per operation used in APO planning.</p> <p>The average number of alternative resources per activity can be one or more, depending on the number of resources that can perform the same activity used to produce a product. (A resource can be a production line, a work center or any other manufacturing facility.)</p> <p>Determine the average number of parallel capacity requirements per operation step (activity). This can be one or more constrained resource in an operation. For example, this can be a work center and a specific tool or person, all required to perform a specific operation step.</p>
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Supply Network Planning versions	<p>Definition</p> <p>The average number of planning versions refers to the number of Supply Network Planning versions used by the active and simulation models. Each version is assumed to contain an equivalent amount of transaction data used for planning. So, a model with two versions will require twice the amount of Live Cache memory, as a model with one version. This is a sum of the versions used in APO divided by the number of models. There are usually no more than three planning versions.</p>
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Heuristic planning run	<p>Definition</p> <p>The number of orders created by one heuristic planning run asks for a count of the new orders generated from a planning run. These orders represent a significant percentage of the amount of Live Cache memory required by the system.</p>
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APO user sizing	<p>Definition</p> <p>There is no APO user sizing as you know from other components. In APO, the user figures are only calculated as additional CPU load. Enter the number of users who work in the following planning scenarios:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for interactive planning - /sapapo/sdp94 • for interactive planning - /sapapo/snp94 • for planning board - /sapapo/cdps0
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Supply Network Planning duration	<p>Definition</p> <p>The Supply Network Planning duration of a planning run is the time needed to plan for the entire time horizon during nightly background processing. The smaller this time (in hours), the more CPU processing capacity is required.</p>
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Planning run	<p>Definition</p> <p>The number of orders (such as transport orders and/or planned orders) that are being created during an SNP heuristic planning run. Enter also planning run's time frame (Start/End).</p>
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Compression Index	<p>Definition</p> <p>For every characteristic combination and every key figure, the system creates a time series in the liveCache. The size of the time series depends on the number of time buckets (for example weeks and months). A time series is compressed, if it contains less than 30% of data, which includes values unequal to zero. This reduces the memory consumption of the liveCache.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With a compression index of 0 all time series are saved "as is" and the Quick Sizer calculates the highest memory requirements. • With a compression index of 10, 90% of the time series are saved in a compressed format. If you know the number of compressed time series and the number of time buckets you can optionally enter these values as well. You can either enter the compression index or value for both fields "number of compressed time series in %" and "number of time buckets in the compressed time series".
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Detailed	Definition
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Scheduling - Planning Board Objects that can be displayed with the planning table are, for example, resources with a capacity offer, orders, activities and process steps.

Product Activity Notification **Definition**
A message from the buyer to the supplier. The "Product Activity Notification" may contain inventory and time series data, such as sales, sales forecasts, promotion sales forecasts or consumptions. Inventory and time series data refer to a given product and location.

Delivery Schedule Notification **Definition**
A message from the buyer to the supplier. The delivery schedule notification contains product net demand information ("forecast demand") and product release information, either for short term and/or for medium to long term product scheduling

Advanced Shipping Notification (ASN) **Definition**
A message from the supplier to the buyer. The purpose of the "Dispatched Delivery Notification, also called Advance Shipping Notification, is to notify the consignee that a delivery has been planned and assigned. The task includes to communicate at the detailed product level the content this delivery, when the delivery is expected to arrive, and other delivery information.

Goods Receipt Notification **Definition**
A message from the buyer to the supplier. The purpose of this message is to notify the shipper that a delivery has been received and to report status on a delivery as well as on delivery content level, i.e. on a detailed product level.

mySAP CRM

Opportunity Management **Definition**
The Opportunity describes the sales prospects, their requested products and services, the sales prospect's budget, the potential sales volume and an estimated sales probability. This information becomes concrete in the course of the sales cycle, and can be displayed and evaluated in the system.

Opportunity Management provides the framework for presenting sales projects from the very start, and tracking their progress. In this way, it provides the basis for an analysis and optimization of your Enterprise.

Users in Opportunity Management can use the following functions:

- Presentation of the Sales Cycle
- Reason for Status
- Working With Products
- Management of Attachments
- Transferring Data for Sales Volume Forecast
- Classification of Opportunities
- Texts in Opportunities
- Opportunities - Fast Change

Comment

- Make sure you (determine and) enter the number of times the opportunities are displayed or changed (in percent). This is important for the sizing because the typical lifecycle of an opportunity includes several changes (for example the status or phase) as well as several display actions (for example, to check the ongoing status or the final success).
 - Note that attached documents (typically PC type documents such as text files, presentations, or documents in print format which are uploaded into CRM are not considered in this approach.
-

Activity Management **Definition**
Within Activity Management, your employees can:

- Create business activities to document any interaction they have with customers
- Create tasks to manage their own workload
- Manage their work in the Application Workplace
- View appointments and activities in the calendar
- Access the Business Workplace for using workflow items

The two main elements in Activity Management are the application workplace and the calendar. Each provides a different view of your workload and you can switch between them.

The calendar displays all your appointments in a daily, weekly, or monthly overview. The inbox, on the other hand, provides you with a personal workplace or file manager, where all your activities, whether they have been given fixed appointments or not, are clearly sorted into different folders.

Activities often are some kind of follow-on actions, for example a follow-up call after an initial sales conversation with a customer. Changes to an activity are regular. Make sure you include this information in the sizing.

Comments

- Users are very rarely entered in this component because they are usually more involved in order processing or opportunity processing. Therefore, you should attribute users to these components rather than to Activity Management.
- Note that attached documents (typically PC type documents such as text files, presentations, or documents in print format which are uploaded into CRM are not considered in this approach.

Customer orders

Definition

In CRM, customer orders can be created in different ways, for example by a telesales agent in the Call Center or by customers via the Internet. Directly created orders in CRM Online are included here as well.

It is important to enter the customer orders in the line/application/module where they are closest to because this may have a great influence on sizing.

Service Transactions

Definition

You can use the component *Service transaction* to represent business processes in the service area in your company. Service transactions can be entered in the following ways.

- By an employee in the CRM System
- By an employee in the Customer Interaction Center
- By your customer via the Internet

The service transaction can be either a service order or a service request.

Definition of service order

A short-term agreement between a service provider and a service recipient, in which the service recipient orders one-off services which are billed when completed using resource-related billing. The line for service orders includes the following:

- Services
- Spare parts
- Products
- Prices
- Billing data

Internet Sales

Definition

This component allows electronic business activities to take place between companies and consumers as well as only between companies. Using SAP Internet Sales, manufacturers, shippers, wholesalers, and retailers can sell their products directly via the World Wide Web. The following components are contained in CRM Internet Sales:

- Business-to-Consumer (B2C) Internet Sales
- Business-to-Business (B2B) Internet Sales
- Business-to-Reseller (B2R) Internet Sales

Comment

For user-based sizing we assume that there are two different user types. Some users will browse through the product catalog and eventually create orders, the others will only browse through the catalog. The browsing users mainly create load on the J2EE Server. Those that create orders will create additional load on the CRM Server. Enter the number of different user types per hour.

Customer Interaction Center

Definition

The Customer Interaction Center (CIC) is a key technology of Customer Relationship Management with mySAP.com. It is designed as a multi-channel, blended business process interaction center to empower call centers to provide the highest level of customer service. It provides robust technology for contact center operations. It tightly integrates a highly customizable and full-featured front office with your back-office as well as your entire range of customer-centric processes. The Customer Interaction Center is the common state-of-the-art technology for any business transactions via phone, email, letter or face to face. It's used in the following CRM Business Scenarios: Service Interaction Center, Telesales and Telemarketing. Highlights of CIC include:

- Processing inbound and outbound telephone calls with customers and other business partners using Computer Telephony Integration (CTI) technology as middleware.
- An Email Office system for processing incoming and outgoing emails. Also included are Planned Activities for the agent to execute.
- A comprehensive Interaction History log to provide one view of a customer. This enables agents to view planned and historical activities along with sales and service orders.

Comment

For user-based sizing we assume that the CIC creates additional load. Basic load is created by the business transactions called

through CIC, such as Opportunity Management, Activity Management, Customer Order, and Service Transaction. Therefore we recommend you enter a CIC user in the line for CIC as well as in the line of the respective business transaction.

To reflect CIC orders in the Quick Sizer use the line for customer orders and add the number of calls.

Example

Altogether, 100,000 customer orders are being created, 50,000 of them through CIC. To reflect this, you enter 100,000 under customer orders and 50,000 under calls.

Mobile Sales and Service

Definition

Mobile Sales allows sales teams to work offline and to synchronize their data with the R/3 System. In this way, it supplies all the information required for optimal customer interaction. Such information can include real-time updates on:

- Business partners
- Contact persons
- Products and services
- Opportunities
- Activities

This component contains functions allowing sales representatives to:

- Coordinate their activities, including marketing and advertising campaigns
- Present product lines and compare them to competitive products
- Create quotations and orders immediately on site
- Ensure that orders are correct and confirmable, including configuration, pricing, and delivery data
- Coordinate the transmission, retrieval, and storage of inbound and outbound information

Mobile Service allows field service representatives to review daily service visit agendas, prepare service jobs, report on time spent and materials used as well as reporting on malfunctions encountered. It also enables field personnel to enter information on activities performed to fulfill service obligations.

Note

Here you can also enter users who use Handheld Sales and Handheld Service.

Enterprise Buyer

Definition

- Create requirement coverage request
Employees either search in a catalog for a suitable material or service, or enter the requirement directly on the entry screen and transfer this to the shopping cart. Employees can hold the requirements or order them.
- Approve or reject requirement coverage request
If one or more superiors need to approve the requirement coverage request, for example, because it exceeds a certain value, the system automatically submits it to the inbox of those responsible via the Web-compatible workflow. They then decide whether to approve or reject the document.
- Process requirement coverage request and check status
Employees can check the status of requirement coverage requests and, for example, see whether the request has already been approved. Provided the system has not created any follow-on documents for the requirement coverage requests, employees can process them further. If the purchase order is created locally in the Enterprise Buyer system, it can then be sent to the vendor as a printout or by e-fax, or XML. If the backend system creates a reservation, the requirement is covered by the company's own stock and the process is complete. If the backend system creates a purchase requisition, the purchasing department converts it as before to a purchase order and transmits it to the vendor.
- Confirm goods receipt or performance of service
After the goods are delivered or the service is performed, employees can confirm this.
- Approve invoice or service entry sheet
Employees check the documents that the business partner created (invoice or confirmation) and release the document.

Note

Since requirement coverages are turned into purchase orders, the Quick Sizer asks for purchase orders.

CIC calls	<p>Definition Enter the number of incoming and outgoing calls. Note that business objects created during a call, such as a customer order or a service order must be entered separately. This equally applies to business objects that are displayed or changed during that call. Make sure you specify this in the columns for display and changes for the respective objects.</p> <p>Note that only objects created or changed in CRM need to be considered. Because of the flexible design of the CIC and the myS Workplace, other systems (such as non-SAP or legacy systems) can be incorporated in the process as well. But consecutive load in systems other than mySAP CRM are not in the scope of this sizing. Therefore, activities may very well produce load in systems other than mySAP CRM. For example, if a call center agent opens a customer order in a legacy system to display the delivery status, this has no influence on CRM sizing.</p>
Customers and prospects	<p>Definition This field refers to the number of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • individual customers or companies • prospects your organization is in touch with. This number is usually much higher than the number of customers alone • contact persons at customers
Number of products	<p>Definition In general, you would enter the number of products you sell. However, this number can increase if you have the following additional products in the CRM System: Products that are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not produced any longer but are still on stock • currently not being produced or sold but still kept as master data for historical reasons • for your own requirements, if, for example, you have spare parts, office products, or merchandizing material
Organization layers	<p>Definition Information about customers and prospects must be made available for different kinds of interested parties. For example, the same customer information is shared by a sales representative in the field who is in touch with the customer and his superior at the company. The top manager might want to have a look at the data as well. In this case you would enter three layers. If you have different organizations by products, product groups or customer groups with key account managers, the number of layers is higher.</p>
Service objects	<p>Definition If you use your CRM System within a Mobile Service Scenario, you should enter the number of machines or objects that you plan to administrate with your system on a long run. This can be photocopiers, printing machines as well as any other installation of your products.</p>
Table Headers	
Country	<p>Definition The country in which the system will be running.</p> <p>Comment This entry determines with which number of working days the Quick Sizer will calculate. For example, for Asia we assume 300 working days, in the USA 250, and in Europe 200. You can select the country in the user input page.</p>
Status	<p>Definition Status "P" for Preliminary The project data can be changed. Status "F" for final Changes to this sizing project with this project name are no longer possible.</p> <p>Comment When you set the status to final, the hardware partner can access the project to make sizing recommendations. You set this status on the result page. Note that you can also create a new project with reference to an existing one.</p>
Project last changed	<p>Comment The date is also updated, if you view a preliminary project without making any changes.</p>
Component & object	<p>Definition Component or object of the system corresponding to the component hierarchy. A component can be a production order or a Financial document.</p> <p>Comment</p>

The Quick Sizer calculates with the number of respective objects created per year. Calculations are based on the following assumptions:

- Number of working days per year in Europe: 200 days
- Number of working days per year in USA: 250 days
- Number of working days per year in Asia: 300 days
- 8 hour working day from 8:00 am - 4:00 pm.

Sub component	<p>Definition Component at a lower level of the component hierarchy in the R/3 System. For the calculation we need to know the number of sub items. For example: The number of lines per printed document, the number of line items per purchase order, or the number of recipients per mail.</p> <p>Comment The Quick Sizer calculates with the average no. of number of sub objects, that is, line items, lines, or mail recipients created per year.</p> <p>Note Enter only rounded up natural numbers without decimals.</p>
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Retention period (months)	<p>Definition The time in months that the object remains in the system before it gets archived and deleted in the database. The time objects remain in the system influences the disk size to a great extent. We therefore recommend you consider data archiving at a very early stage in your project.</p>
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High load phase	<p>Definition For the calculations of your CPU requirements, we need to know the volumes processed per day. Here, it is important to know the figures during particularly active day or season in the year (such as Christmas) where the volumes processed are much higher than usual.</p> <p>In order to determine the peak load the system will have to handle, we ask you to fill in the number of objects that are created in the highroad phase. A telesales company, for example, could enter the number of customer orders created in the peak phase of a day, for example between 3 pm and 9 pm.</p> <p>Comment The high load time is selected in clock time (e.g. 15 - 21). You can also use the high load phase for entering background processes, for example the number of billings created between 9 pm and 12 pm.</p>
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% of Object changes and display	<p>Comment Enter how often a newly created object is changed or displayed (in percent on average, without percentage sign).</p> <p>Example An order is always changed or displayed after being created: 100 Every second order is changed or displayed after being created: 50 Every order is changed or displayed twice after being created: 200</p>
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mySAP Financial Services - Collection & Disbursement

Contract Account	<p>Definition The account for one or more insurance contracts. This account shows the payables and receivables of the insured in relation to his or her insurance contract account can contain several insurance objects (such as liability insurance or fully comprehensive coverage) that post to the same account.</p>
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Insurance Object	<p>Definition There are several different kinds of insurance objects. The principal objects used are contract accounts and claims. You can assign several insurance objects to a contract account.</p>
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Broker	<p>Definition The intermediary (for example broker) between the insurer and the insured. The insurance settlement process can be carried out either directly</p>
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with the customer or via the intermediary (hereafter called broker). In Financial Services - Collections & Disbursement there are two different scenarios:

- Scenario 1: Communication and payment take place directly between the insurance company and the insured. In this scenario the typical master record model is set up as follows: 1 business partner has 1...n accounts, to which 1...n insurance objects are assigned. Payment and correspondences are based on the CD documents posted to the customer accounts.
- Scenario 2: In the scenarios that involve brokers, the master data does not only consist of the customer master data and the postings, but also of the "broker master data". For the broker additional master data is created: Business Partner (Intermediary, Broker) --> Contract Account (Broker Account) --> Insurance Object (Broker Contract). On the insurance contract level it is possible to specify and control for specific periods of time, whether the broker is also responsible for collections and disbursements. Broker collections offers an additional function called broker report. When a broker report is posted, the relevant items are transferred to the broker account, via a transfer posting. In addition, the broker may also have a commission account. The commissions are also transfer posted to the broker account together with the broker report. In the end only the balance is settled with the broker, which, compared to Scenario 1, considerably reduces the number of payment transactions, because a broker is usually responsible for several customers at once.

Vermittler (zum Beispiel Makler) zwischen Versicherer und Versicherungsnehmer. Die Versicherungsabrechnung kann direkt mit dem Kunden oder über den Makler abgewickelt werden. Im Financial Services - Collections & Disbursement (FS-CD) gibt es unterschiedliche Szenarien:

- Szenario 1: Kommunikation und Zahlungsverkehr finden direkt zwischen Versicherungsunternehmen und Versichertem statt. In dem Fall sieht das typische Stammdatenmodell folgendermaßen aus: 1 Geschäftspartner hat 1...n Konten, denen 1...n Versicherungsobjekte zugeordnet sind. Zahlungen und Korrespondenz finden auf Basis der auf den Kundenkonten gebuchten CD Belege statt.
- Szenario 2: Bei den Makler-Szenarien kommen zusätzlich zu den Kundenstammdaten und den Buchungen "Vermittler-Stammdaten" hinzu. Für die Vermittler werden zusätzlich Stammdaten angelegt: Geschäftspartner (Vermittler, Makler) --> Vertragskonto (Maklerkonto) --> Versicherungsobjekt (Maklervertrag). Auf der Ebene der Versicherungsverträge kann zeitraumabhängig auf Maklerverträge verwiesen und zusätzlich gesteuert werden, ob der Makler auch für das In/Exkasso verantwortlich sein soll. Das Maklerinkasso bietet als zusätzliche Funktionalität die so genannte Maklermeldung. Beim Buchen einer Maklermeldung werden die relevanten Posten von den Kundenkonten auf das Maklerkonto umgebucht. Der Makler könnte auch noch ein zusätzliches Provisionskonto besitzen. Die Provisionen würden dann mit der Maklermeldung ebenfalls auf das Maklerkonto umgebucht. Im Endeffekt wird dann nur noch der Saldo mit dem Makler abgerechnet, was die Anzahl der Zahlungsansaktionen im Vergleich zu Szenario 1 erheblich absenkt, da ein Makler i.d.R. für mehrere Kunden zuständig ist.

Sub ledger Document & Payment Document **Definition**
 A Sub ledger document consists of one Header with 1...n Business Partner Items (e.g. Receivables, Payables) and 1...n General Ledger Items. Payment Document is a Sub ledger Document which represents a payment from/to the customer. In the most common case the payment documents are directly cleared against open items and point to the Business Partner Position of the cleared item. Therefore Payment Document normally don't create physical entries for their Business Partner Positions in the database.

Payment Plan Transfer & Payment Plan Execution **Definition**
 During a payment plan transfer, the transaction data is transferred from the operational systems to the payment plan store of the FS-CD, and it is followed by the payment plan execution. This creation of sub ledger documents is essential for sizing.
 There can be different scenarios for this process:

- In the simplest and most common scenario, a transferred Payment Plan line item corresponds to exactly one open item.
- In the more complex scenario, a payment plan Position ~~item~~ is divided into several partial receivables. One payment plan Position ~~item~~ can lead to the creation of several open items. For example, under a payment plan fixed payments have to be made for the next 12 months. The payment plan is stored at the insurance object level and controls the creation of open items from the payment plan line items.

Payment Run **Definition**
 The process during which for all open items which are selected by the payment run, payment documents are created and cleared against the due items. The data which is created with the Payment run is also the basis for the creation of the payment media (e.g. bank files). Enter the number of open items.

Note: Objects in highload phase

To account for payment runs during the highload phase do not simply enter the number of open posts to be balanced. In addition, include the number of open posts that are marked open in the database.

Example

In the payment run those items are balanced that participate in the automatic debiting process. In addition, you have to include the number of open posts occasioned by individual debiting. This number can be considerably larger than the number of items to be balanced in general.

Payment Lot Position **Definition**
 A function through which the bank files of self-payers are entered into the system and payment documents that are cleared against open items are created.

Dunning **Definition**
 The number of dunning notices that are produced. Note: We assume that the notices are printed.

Invoice and Account Statement **Definition**
Note: We assume that the invoices and account statements are printed.

Account Balance Display **Definition**
Enter the highest number of account balance displays that occur during the highest system load phase.

mySAP SEM-BPS

SEM-BPS **Definition**
The general idea is to define user groups which are determined by the number and size of data records they work with and the types of planning functions they execute. If you are not sure exactly how many data are involved, you can take the proposed values, which are based on internal measurements and customer feedback.

Comment

- Editing/creating data records is achieved by planning functions or manual planning. We do not differentiate between these two types for sizing, as both of them are used to manipulate data records.
 - We only size SEM-BPS. For sizing SAP BW as such, use the BW sizing questionnaire. However, the sizing result includes that part of SAP BW that is used to deliver the transaction data to SEM-BPS. For sizing the load generated on the BW system by SEM-BPS we assume that 30% of all executed planning steps access SAP BW. For the remaining 70% of the planning step we assume that they manipulate data records which have already been read by SAP BW.
-

SEM-BPS user groups **Definition**
Estimate the highest number of active users per hour. Opposed to other sizing approaches in the Quick Sizer you can arbitrarily include users in specific group. Normally the user groups reflect the fact that you have power, medium and occasional users. Estimate the peak number of planning steps per user and hour. Example: a user carries out six planning functions, the first three work on the same set of data (5,000 records), the other ones each work on separate set of 600 records. If this sequence is carried out every 20 minutes, we were faced with 18 planning steps per hour and user.

Average no. of data records per planning step **Definition**
A planning step always contains exactly one planning function, for example a formula function. If that planning sequences are used, these can be calculated as a planning step, instead the number of planning functions contained must be entered.

The average number of data records manipulated by one single planning step has an impact on the CPU time consumed by a user.

Example

In our example we have an average of 2,800 $(= (3 * 5,000 + 3 * 600) / 6)$ records per planning step.

Comment

- The term planning step is often understood from a business view, where it means a total run of a planning area. Here, we take a functional perspective.
 - The memory requirement and CPU consumption is estimated on the basis of this data. To determine memory requirement we assume that there is an average data record length of 1KB.
-

Planning steps per user **Definition**
Estimate the peak number of planning steps per user and hour.

Example

A user carries out six planning functions, the first three work on the same set of data (5,000 records), the other ones each work on separate set of 600 records. If this sequence is carried out every 20 minutes, we were faced with 18 planning steps per hour and user.

Maximum data per planning steps **Definition**
Estimate the maximum number of data records manipulated by one single planning step.

Example

As mentioned above the planning functions work through different sets of data. The maximum number is 5,000 per hour and user.

Maximum data per user **Definition**
Estimate the maximum number of data records a user holds in memory simultaneously. This is needed to estimate the memory consumption of user.

Example

Take the example mentioned above. If the user doesn't leave the transaction, he holds 6,800 $(5,000 + 600 + 600 + 600)$ records in memory. Please keep in mind, that the set of data is the sum of records read and records created.

mySAP Supplier Relationship Management (SRM)

Self-Service Classic Procurement	<p>Definition When using Self-Service (Indirect) Classic Procurement solution, employees use a self-service application to select items such as office material example, from a catalog and add them to a shopping cart in the EBP system. When the shopping process has finished, the shopping cart is transferred to an SAP R/3 Material Management (SAP MM) backend system where it is further processed in the form of a purchase order.</p> <p>Comment Note that you must account for the orders processed in MM and possible follow-on documents separately so that the backend system is sized properly. The backend systems being in these cases both MM and FI backend systems.</p>
Self-Service Extended Classic Procurement & Standalone Procurement	<p>Definition Both scenarios, Extended Classic Procurement and Standalone Procurement, can be sized with the same methodology.</p> <p>Extended Classic Procurement Whereas in the Classic Procurement scenario, all materials management takes place in the backend system, with this scenario the shopping cart and purchase order are created locally. If the data in the shopping cart is insufficient to generate a complete purchase order, the data is supplemented manually within Enterprise Buyer before being transferred to the backend system. The purchase order in Enterprise Buyer is the leading purchase order. The version that is transferred to the backend is not an exact copy, rather is a much leaner version of the leading purchase order, a read-only copy. This copy supplies the reference needed for the creation of goods receipts, service entry sheets, and invoices in the backend system. Confirmations and invoices can also be pre-entered in Enterprise Buyer.</p> <p>Standalone Procurement This scenario handles the entire procurement process in Enterprise Buyer: The shopping cart and follow-on documents are created locally. You have no materials management in your ERP system and are using the Materials Management functions in the Enterprise Buyer system for all procurement. Accounting processes (incl. FI, CO and AM) must still be handled by a backend system. All validations and approvals are handled directly within Enterprise Buyer rather than in a backend system. Migration tools are provided to bring materials management data from SAP backend systems into the application product master.</p> <p>Comment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you want to size both scenarios, just add the figures or, if they differ to a great extent, create a new sizing project • Note that you must account for any follow-on documents or objects processed in the backend system separately. The backend systems being in these cases both MM and FI backend systems. • The Standalone Scenario can be deployed using single or multiple FI backend systems. Or alternatively, in the case of a marketplace scenario no FI backend system is necessary.
Plan-Driven Procurement	<p>Definition In Plan-Driven Procurement the involved materials or service requirements are triggered by planning functions, such as Production Planning, Advanced Planner and Optimizer, or Project System. The respective purchase requisitions are approved by a professional purchaser.</p>
Supplier Enablement with EBP or SAP MM	<p>Definition Supplier Enablement is a Web-based scenario that provides full processing capabilities for goods and service orders. This scenario integrates suppliers into the procurement processes of large buying organizations. Such suppliers do not require their own sales systems to offer products and services - all they need is Internet access in order to have hosted order and content management functionality.</p> <p>Within the Supplier Enablement scenario, there are two deployment options which have a slightly different sizing approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploying one SAP Enterprise Buyer system and SAP Supplier Self-Services. In this scenario, the entire procurement process of services such as consulting or maintenance is handled in SAP Enterprise Buyer: The shopping cart and all follow-on documents are created locally. • You can use SAP Materials Management instead of SAP Enterprise Buyer. In contrast to the above mentioned scenario, where the focus on service processes, the Supplier Enablement SAP R/3 edition scenario focuses on procurement of direct materials. The shopping cart and all follow-on documents are created and processed in SAP R/3. <p>This hosted solution enables the supplier to take part in the purchasing process using only a browser. Communication between the different systems has to be established by using the Exchange Infrastructure (XI) and the IDOC technology.</p> <p>Comment Note that you must account for the orders processed in MM and possible follow-on documents separately so that the backend system is sized properly.</p>
Strategic Sourcing	<p>Definition The sourcing application in SAP Enterprise Buyer provides the purchaser with a wide range of actions and information in order to determine the most appropriate source of supply for a requirement. The interface serves to process the requirements and to aid in decision-making as far as the source of supply is concerned. All external requirements are treated as approved requirements for which no source of supply has been determined. Purchasers can assign a source of supply to these requirements and generate purchase orders from them. The sourcing functions serve the following purposes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Process requirements by assigning the sources proposed by the system to the items. The system attaches the source of supply automatically if there is one single contract for an item that is being procured.

2. Process requirements by assigning the sources proposed by the system to the items. The system determines contracts and vendor-spec prices (product linkage). In addition, a detail view shows if the source of supply found is contained in the vendor list.
3. Process requirements by creating bid invitations with SAP Bidding Engine. The information on the requirement is transferred to SAP Bid Engine and the status of the RFQ can be monitored in the sourcing application.
4. Provide information to support decision-making when determining sources of supply via BW.

For sizing we consider the standard Strategic Sourcing scenario where a bid invitation that is generated from a shopping cart. Bidders can respond to the bid invitation and finally a particular bid is approved by the professional purchaser. We therefore need to know the number of line items per order, and the number of bidders.

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