



Infor LN User Guide for Setting Up a Company

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About this guide

This document describes the steps that you must take to create new companies after the LN installation. This document is intended for use by individuals who are in charge of creating new companies.

To use this manual, you must be familiar with:

- The structure of packages, modules, and sessions in LN
- The way in which the multisite concepts are implemented in LN

Related documents

User Guide for Multicompany Structures (U9504)

User Guide for Multicompany Table Sharing (U9505)

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This chapter describes:

- Prerequisites for the creation of a company
- Multicompany structure types
- Principles of data sharing
- Creation of archive companies
- Steps for setting up a company

Prerequisites for company creation

Before you can create companies, you must:

- Complete the LN installation, as described in the *ERP Enterprise Installation Guide*, that applies to the type of server and database that you use.
- Design the company structure. If you create a multicompany structure, you must determine the company numbers and which tables the companies share, and you must design the enterprise structure.

Initial companies

During the software installation, company 0000 is created.

You create the operational companies in company 000. If you log on as a user that is authorized for Tools, you automatically work in company 000 as soon as you start a Tools session.

Initial LN users

During the software installation, several LN users are created with system-administration privileges for the LN database. You can use these users to create the operational LN environment.

To create the operational companies on an LN system, you must log on as the LN maintenance user, which is one of these users:

- **bsp**: In a UNIX environment
- **baan**: In a Microsoft Windows environment

The LN maintenance-user has all authorizations that are required to create new companies. You specify the bsp user's or the baan user's password during the software installation.

Note: Do not log on to LN as the root user. The root user has specific permissions on UNIX level that cause problems when you convert the changes to runtime in LN.

Initial DEM Modeler password

If you use the DEM Modeler to model the enterprise structure, you must enter the Modeler password to start some of the DEM Modeler sessions. After the software installation, the default Modeler password is DEM. You can use the Change Password for Enterprise Modeler Authorizations (tgbrg1160m000) session to change the Modeler password.

Multicompany structure types

An LN implementation usually consists of multiple companies that form a multicompany structure. Depending on your business requirements and on the technical possibilities, you can set up the following combinations of logistic and financial companies in a multicompany structure:

- Single logistic/single finance company structure
- Single logistic/multifinance company structure
- Multilogistic/single finance company structure
- A multilogistic/multifinance company structure.

For details on multicompany structures, see the *User's Guide for Multicompany Structures (U9504 US)*.

Defining the enterprise structure

You must define these structural elements of your organization:

- Enterprise units
- Financial companies to which the enterprise units are linked

- Intercompany trade relationships between the enterprise units

For more information about enterprise units and intercompany trade relationships, see the *User Guide for Intercompany Trade* and the “Enterprise Modeling Management” chapter in the *User Guide for Multicompany Structures (U9504 US)*.

Creating a multicompany structure

If you create a multicompany structure, you must work in one company to do the following:

- Create the other companies and their databases.
- Define which companies share part of their data by logical table linking.
- Define the enterprise structure model.

In each of the companies in turn, you must:

- Enter the basic company data, as described in "Specifying basic financial data" on page 18.
- Enter the master data, as described in "Specifying Master Data" on page 25.

Creating a single-company structure

If you create a single-company structure, you need only carry out each step in this manual once. The company must be of type Both, which means that the company is both a logistic as well as a financial company.

Data sharing

The basic data and the master data must be present in every logistic and financial company. In a multicompany structure, the companies can share much of the data. You must enter the shared data only once. You can enter the shared data in any of the companies that share the data.

If a company shares specific data with a company for which you have already entered the data, the data is already present when you start the corresponding session.

For information on data-sharing techniques, see the *User's Guide for Multicompany Table Sharing (U9505 US)*.

Creating archive companies

LN stores history data in separate companies of type **Archive**. You must create at least one archive company for every operational company. If you want to archive the financial transactions for each financial period, you can create an archive company for each period and for each financial company.

The archive companies in a multicompany structure must share exactly the same tables that the corresponding production companies share.

The Implemented Software Components (Companies) (tccom000) table of each archive company must be logically linked to the Implemented Software Components (Companies) (tccom000) table of the operational companies.

An archive company must contain the same basic company data and most of the same master data as the corresponding operational company.

For more information, refer to *Infor ERP Enterprise User's Guide for Archiving (U9352 US)*.

Setting up a company

Steps 1 through 10 are described in detail in "Companies" on page 13.

To set up a company:

- 1 Log on as user **bsp** or **baan**.
- 2 Create the first company.
- 3 Create the company's database tables.
- 4 Enter the configuration data.
- 5 Create the other companies.
- 6 Link the shared tables.
- 7 Create the other companies' database tables.
- 8 Enter the basic data, including the EMM data.
- 9 Enter the basic financial data.
- 10 Repeat Steps 8 and 9 for each company.

Steps 11 through 14 are described in detail in "Specifying Master Data" on page 25:

- 11 Enter the common master data.
- 12 Enter the financial master data.
- 13 Enter the package master data.
- 14 Repeat Steps 11 through 14 for each company.

The procedure for Step 15 is described in detail in "User Management" on page 31:

- 15 Define the LN users in User Management of Tools.

"Connecting Existing Companies" on page 35 describes an alternative procedure that you can use to connect existing companies in a multicompany structure.

This chapter describes how to:

- Create the first company on the system.
- Configure the first company.
- Create additional companies.
- Enter basic company data, such as address and language.
- Enter basic financial data, such as financial periods.

Creating the first company

To create the first company:

- 1 Start LN and log on as user **bsp** or **baan**.
- 2 Create a new company in the Companies (ttaa1100m000) session. You must define this data:
 - The company number: This number must contain four digits. The company number uniquely identifies the company and all company data stored in the database. You can choose the company numbers.
 - The first day of the week used by the company: All companies of a multicompany structure must use the same day as the first weekday, for example, Sunday or Monday.
 - The new company's default currency: You can choose from the currencies in the Generic Units (ttaa1106m000) session. If the required currency is not yet defined, you can define the currency.
 - The company's package combination: Specify the package VRC that you have installed. For more information, refer to the "Version and Release Management" chapter in the *Infor Enterprise Server Administrator's Guide (U8854 US)*.

From the appropriate menu, select **Convert to Runtime** to store the data in the run-time data dictionary before you close the session.

- 3 Create the database tables for the company in the Create Tables (ttaa4230m000) session. You must create tables for all LN packages that you have installed and that the first company will use.

If you click **Create**, the Select Device (ttstpsplopen) session starts. Select a device for the report that LN generates during table creation. If you do not want a printed report, enter **D** to see the report on your screen.

Click **Continue** in the Select Device (ttstpsplopen) session to start to create the tables.

Note: LN creates more than 2000 tables. This process can take some time. After LN finishes creating the tables, a message is displayed.

- 4 Change to the company that you have created to fill the new company's database tables. To change company, on the **More** menu, point to LN Options, and then select **Change Company**.

In the new company, continue with these steps:

- 5 Run the Initialize Parameters (tcmcs0295m000) session. LN checks whether all tables required by the packages that the company uses are present, and enters initial records with default values into the tables.
- 6 Start session COM Parameters (tccom5000m000):
 - Specify whether LN must use number groups for business partners, addresses, and contacts, and select the number groups.
 - Specify the type of check for bank account numbers.
 - Specify whether destination sales tax is applicable.
- 7 Define the default company's address and the default address format for the company's country. Use these sessions:
 - Address Formats (tccom4535m000)
 - Addresses (tccom4530m000)

For instructions on how to define address formats and addresses, refer to the LN online Help.

To link a time zone to the address, you can zoom to the Time Zones (tcemm1100m000) session to define the time zone.

- 8 Define the currencies that you want to use as the company's home currencies in the Currencies (tcmcs0102m000) session. Later, you can assign the home currencies to the companies in the Companies (tcemm1170m000) session of the Enterprise Modeling Management (EMM) module. You must select each of the company's currencies from the generic units that are already present in the Generic Units (ttaad1106m000) session, in company 000. After the software installation, the Generic Units session already contains many currencies and some basic units such as hour and kilogram.

If you need currencies and other units that are not already present in the Generic Units (ttaad1106m000) session, you can define the currencies in these sessions:

- Generic Units (ttaad1106m000): In this session, define the currencies as generic units. LN already contains a number of predefined generic units that represent currencies.
- Formats by Generic Unit (ttaad1107m000): In this session, define the formats for generic units. You must define formats for various types of amounts, rates, quantities, and so on.
- Default Formats by Format Code (ttaad1508m000): In this session, define the default settings for the format codes.

In these sessions, from the appropriate menu, select **Convert to Runtime** to store the data in the runtime data dictionary before you close the session.

9 Specify the basic information about the first company in the Define General Company Data (tccom0502m000) session

Specify this data:

- The company number that you previously defined in the Companies (ttaad1100m000) session.
- The descriptive company name: You can enter the same name that you entered previously in the Companies (ttaad1100m000) session.
- The company's default address: You can zoom to the Addresses (tccom4530m000) session and click **New** to define the company's address. If any optional address data is not yet available, you can zoom to the corresponding session and click **New** to define the data. Alternatively, you can leave the field empty and run the session again to enter the information at a later stage.
- The company's country of residence: You can zoom to the Countries (tcmcs0510m000) session and click **New** to define the company's country.
- The company's default language: You can zoom to the Languages (tcmcs0146m000) session and click **New** to define the language. If the required language is unavailable, you can leave this field empty and run the session again after you define the language as described in "Configuring the first company" on page 15.

10 Select the packages and modules that the company uses in the Implemented Software Components (tccom0500m000) session.

The company's default address, country of residence, and default language are used in various sessions and on various reports throughout the LN packages.

Each company's data is one record in the Implemented Software Components (Companies) (tccom000) table. All companies of a multicompany structure must share the Implemented Software Components (Companies) (tccom000) table so that the company numbers are known in every company.

For more information about data sharing, refer to *User's Guide for Multicompany Table Sharing (U9505 US)*.

Configuring the first company

Use the sessions described in this section to specify the company configuration data. You can, for example, do the following:

- Set up your printers.
- Define the paper types for the printers.
- Define the date format and so on for the installed languages.

Note: The data that you specify during the steps described in this section is stored in company 000, the Tools company. All companies of a multicompany structure use this data.

To specify the company configuration data:

- 1 To use segmented item codes, run the Segmented Domains (ttgfd4122m000) session to define the segments of the Item (item) domain in the LN packages.

Note: After you create the items and save the item data, you can no longer change the item-code segmentation.

Each segment represents a certain type of information. The data that you define in this session is copied to the Item Segmentation (tcibd0500m000) session.

You can use segmented item codes to support the following:

- Clusters for distribution-requirements planning in LN Planning.
- Project-specific items in LN Manufacturing.

Before you start the Segmented Domains (ttgfd4122m000) session, you must determine how you want to structure the item codes.

If you want to define segments for other types of domains, you can also use the Segmented Domains (ttgfd4122m000) session to do this.

- 2 Define the paper types for the printers that you use to print reports, documents, and so on in the Paper Types (ttaad3110m000) session.
- 3 Define the fonts that you can use on the paper types that you defined in the Fonts by Paper Types (ttaad3111m000) session. For each combination of a font and a paper type, you must specify the number of characters on a line and the number of lines on the paper. LN uses these settings to print a variety of documents, such as reports, invoices, and work instructions.
- 4 Define the output devices that are connected to your LN system, such as the printers, files, and screens, in the Device Data (ttaad3500m000) session. You can also enter information about the drivers that you use to output the data and the queues that store print jobs.

Note: Each device's local character set must be identical to the local character set of the user who creates the print job. To link the character sets to the LN users, you can use the user-data template. For more information, refer to the "User Management" chapter in the *Infor Enterprise Server Administrator's Guide (U8854 US)*.

- 5 Define the languages that the companies will use in the Languages (ttaad1510m000) session. To be able to use a specific language, you must purchase the language from Infor and install the language during the LN installation. For each installed language, you must specify the date format and the characters that you use for the decimal point and the thousands separator, whether the language is bidirectional, and other details. If the language is bidirectional, the character set that is used must also be bidirectional.
- 6 To create more companies, continue with the steps in the following section, "Creating additional companies" on page 17.

If you create a single-company structure, continue with the steps described in "Enterprise Units" on page 21.

Creating additional companies

To create additional companies and their corresponding database tables:

- 1 Create the remaining companies of the multicompany structure in the Companies (ttaad1100m000) session. For each company, you must define:
 - The company number: This number must contain four digits. The company number uniquely identifies the company and all company data stored in the database. You can choose the company numbers.
 - The first day of the week used by the company: All companies of a multicompany structure must use the same day as the first weekday, for example, Sunday or Monday.
 - The new company's default currency: You can choose from the currencies in the Generic Units (ttaad1106m000) session. If the required currency is not yet defined, you can define the currency.
 - The company's package combination: Specify the package VRC that you have installed. For more information, refer to the "Version and Release Management" chapter in the *Infor Enterprise Server Administrator's Guide (U8854 US)*.

From the appropriate menu, select **Convert to Runtime** to store the data in the runtime data dictionary before you close the session.

- 2 If you set up a system with multiple database servers, you must use these sessions:
 - Database Definitions (ttaad4510m000) session: Use this session to define the databases for all locations that contain data. For more information about multidatabase server systems, refer to the "Server configurations" section in the "Multisite Technical Issues" chapter of the *User's Guide for Multicompany Structures (U9504 US)*.
 - Tables by Database (ttaad4111m000): Use this session to determine which mandatory tables are stored in which databases. In this session, you can also define for which mandatory tables you want to activate LN's audit tool. The audit tool logs all parameter changes in the mandatory tables.

You can run these sessions for:

- Each company
- Each database type for all companies that use the same database type

If you set up companies with various package combinations, you must run the sessions for each package combination/company/database type.

In both sessions, from the appropriate menu, select **Convert to Runtime** to store the data in the runtime data dictionary before you close the session.

- 3 Specify logical tables in the Logical Tables (ttaad4120m000) session. The companies of a multicompany structure must share some tables while the companies can optionally share other tables. You can use this session to share tables between the companies by mapping the tables of one company onto the physical tables of another company. For details, refer to *User's Guide for Multicompany Table Sharing (U9505 US)*.
 - From the appropriate menu, select **Convert to Runtime** to store the data in the run-time data dictionary before you close the session.

- 4 Log off from LN and then log on again as user **bsp**. In this way, the virtual machine (the Bshell) reads the new information from the run-time data dictionary. This information includes the information about which tables are logically linked.
 - 5 Create each company's database tables in the Create Tables (ttaad4230m000) session. You must create tables for all LN packages that the company uses. LN does not create the tables that you have logically linked to the tables of another company in the previous step.
 - If you click **Create**, the Select Device (ttstpsplopen) session starts. Select a device for the report that LN generates during table creation. If you do not want a printed report, enter **D** to display the report on your screen.
 - Click **Continue** in the Select Device (ttstpsplopen) session to start to create the tables.
- Note:** LN creates more than 2000 tables. This process can take some time. After LN finishes creating the tables, a message is displayed.
- 6 For each additional company, run the Initialize Parameters (tcmcs0295m000) session to set the initial default values of the parameters for all packages.

Specifying basic financial data

In each company of type **Financial** or **Both**, you must enter the basic financial data before you can define the financial master data. For example, the basic financial data includes the fiscal year and the number of financial periods in the fiscal year.

The companies of a multicompany structure must share much of the basic financial data. Therefore, you do not need to specify this data in every company.

Companies of type Logistic that are integrated with a financial company must share the basic financial data with the financial company.

Group company

In a multifinancial company structure, one financial company must be the financial group company. You must specify some basic financial data in the Group Company Parameters (tfgl0501m000) session. The financial companies of a group share the financial group company data. For more information about a group company, refer to the "Financial group company" section in the "Multicompany Structures" chapter in the *User's Guide for Multicompany Structures (U9504 US)*.

To specify the basic financial data:

- 1 Change the company to the company in which you want to specify the data. To change company, on the **More** menu, point to LN Options, and then click **Change Company**.

Note: If the company shares the data with a company for which you have already specified the data, the data is already present. In this case, you can skip the corresponding steps.
- 2 Define the current fiscal year in the Periods (tfgl0105m000) session. Take these steps:
 - a Click **New Group**.

- b** In the **Period Type** field, specify Fiscal.
- c** Specify the year, for example, 2014.
- d** From the appropriate menu, select End Dates by Fiscal Year.
- e** Specify the end dates of the fiscal year and the related tax year.

Note: Later, you will use this session again to define the financial periods for fiscal transactions, reporting transactions, and tax-related transactions.

- 3** In each financial company, specify the group company and the history company in the Company Parameters (tfgld0503m000) session. You must link a history company (archive company) to each financial company.

If you use only one financial company, the group company matches the current company.

At this point, you can only specify the group company and the history company. Later, you must run this session again to enter the company's accounting office and the ledger accounts for the various purposes.

- 4** Specify the dimensions and the number of financial periods that you want to use in the Group Company Parameters (tfgld0501m000) session.

In a single financial-company structure, the financial company is its own group company. You must still enter the data in the Group Company Parameters (tfgld0101s000) session.

All financial companies of the group use the dimensions that you define for the group company. You can use up to twelve dimensions to analyze your costs from various perspectives.

LN uses the financial periods to group the financial transactions. In the Group Company Parameters (tfgld0501m000) session, you must define the number of periods in a year. For example, you can have 52 (weekly) reporting periods, 12 (monthly) financial periods, and four (quarterly) tax periods. All financial companies of the group use the financial periods that you define for the group company.

- 5** Define the end dates of specific periods in a fiscal year in the Periods (tfgld0105m000) session. Specify the end dates for as many periods as you specified in the Group Company Parameters (tfgld0501m000) session.
- 6** Define to which periods you can post transactions in the Period Status (tfgld0107m000) session in each financial company. You can specify the status of each period separately for the various LN Financials modules, such as Accounts Payable and Accounts Receivable.

Note: In the Period Status (tfgld0107m000) session, you can add the periods automatically as follows:

- 1** Select the period type and year.
- 2** Click **Insert**. LN asks whether you want to insert all periods automatically.
- 3** Click **Yes**.

This chapter describes how to define enterprise units. Enterprise units are defined in the Enterprise Modeling Management (EMM) module. The intercompany trade relationships between enterprise units and other entities are defined in the Intercompany Trade (ITR) module.

The intercompany trade relationships and intercompany trade agreements between enterprise units or related entities determine whether intercompany trade is applicable and if yes, the applicable intercompany trade conditions. For further information, refer to the *User Guide for Intercompany Trade*.

Introduction

An enterprise unit is a financially independent part of your organization that consists of entities such as departments, work centers, warehouses, and projects. The enterprise unit's entities must all belong to the same logistic company, but a logistic company can contain multiple enterprise units. An enterprise unit is linked to a single financial company.

When you carry out logistic transactions between enterprise units, these are posted in the financial companies to which each enterprise unit is linked. The intercompany trade relationships and intercompany trade agreements between the enterprise units determine whether intercompany trade is applicable, and if yes, the applicable intercompany trade conditions. For further information, refer to the *User Guide for Intercompany Trade*. To use invoicing and pricing between enterprise units, you must link the enterprise units to internal business partners.

You can use enterprise units to perform separate financial accounting for parts of your business. For example, you can define enterprise units for separate parts of your organization that belong to one logistic company, but that are located in different countries. The accounting of each enterprise unit is performed in each country's national currency, and in the financial company linked to the enterprise unit.

Defining enterprise units

To define the enterprise units:

- 1 Run the Initialize Parameters (tcmcs0295m000) session if you have not already done so.
- 2 Start the Enterprise Units (tcemm0130m000) session of the Enterprise Modeling management (EMM) module and define an enterprise unit. You must define at least one enterprise unit because you must link the departments and warehouses that you create to an enterprise unit. To specify the enterprise unit's enterprise unit category, zoom from the **Enterprise Unit Category** field to start the Enterprise Unit Categories (tcemm0132m000) session. Select an existing enterprise unit category or define a new enterprise unit category.
- 3 In the Enterprise Units (tcemm0130m000) session, from the appropriate menu, select **Internal Business Partners** to create the enterprise unit's internal business partner.

The use of internal business partners allows you to model the goods flow between enterprise units and the corresponding financial relations, such as invoicing and pricing agreements. You must define all business partner roles for an internal business partner.

To view the internal business partners, use the Internal Business Partners (tcemm1122m000) session.
- 4 Start the Intercompany Trade Relationships 360 (tcitr2300m000) session to set up intercompany trade between financial companies, enterprise units, or entities. For more information, refer to the *User Guide for Intercompany Trade*.

This chapter describes how to define Entities such as departments, warehouses, and work centers for which costs, revenues or inventory values can be reported.

Defining departments

For each enterprise unit, you must define a number of entities, such as departments, warehouses, and work centers. If logistical transactions are performed in these entities, the costs and revenues are posted to Financials.

An entity's enterprise unit determines to which financial company that entity's financial transactions are posted.

You can define all entities from within the Enterprise Units (tceemm0630m000) session.

Note: If the company shares the data with a company for which you have already entered the data, the data is already present. In this case, you can skip the corresponding steps.

- 1 Start the Enterprise Units (tceemm0130m000) overview session and double-click an enterprise unit to start the details session.
- 2 To define the enterprise unit's departments, in the Enterprise Units (tceemm0630m000) details session, click the **Departments** tab, click **Lines**, and then click **New Departments**. The departments can be sales offices, purchase offices, service offices, work centers, accounting offices, and shipping offices. Select a type of department and click **OK**. The Departments (tcmcs0165s000) session starts. LN automatically switches to the correct company number. Enter the department's details.

If you define a new department of type work center, LN starts the Work Centers (tirou0101m000) session, where you must enter the work center details. However, to be able to define a Work Center, you must first define the CPR Parameters.

The accounting office is a special type of department, which you only use to link a financial company to specific business partner data. For more information on how to use an accounting office, refer to the "The accounting office" section in the "Business Partners" chapter in the *User's Guide for Multicompany Structures (U9504 US)*.

- 3 To define the enterprise unit's warehouses, in the Enterprise Units (tceemm0630m000) details session, click the **Warehouses** tab, click **Lines**, and then click **New Warehouse**. The Warehouses

Departments

(whwmd2500m000) session starts. LN automatically switches to the correct company number. Enter the warehouse's details.

Note: To define sales offices and purchase offices, you can also use the Sales Offices (tdsls0512m000) and Purchase Offices (tdpur0112m000) sessions.

This chapter describes how to:

- Specify the common master data.
- Specify the financial master data.
- Specify the package master data.

Master data

A company's master data consists of this data:

- Common master data:
Most of the LN packages commonly use this data. For example, the common master data includes the company's business partners, item data, addresses, calendars, and so on.
The common master data must be present in all company types: Logistic, Financial, and Both.
- The financial master data:
This data determines how the LN Financials and the LN Central Invoicing packages work. The financial master data includes the integration data between the logistic company and the financial company.
The financial master data must be present in the companies of type Financial and Both.
- Package master data:
This data determines how each LN package works. The package master data includes the parameters for each module.

Default data

Much of the common data is default data, which you can replace with more specific data when you enter orders and carry out transactions. Depending on the type of data, LN usually searches for transaction data in this order:

- 1 Transaction-specific data
- 2 Entity-specific data
- 3 Enterprise unit data
- 4 Company data

Example

If you require calendar data, LN uses the calendar that you have selected for the departments, employees, warehouses, and business partners. If no specific calendar is found, LN uses the enterprise-unit calendar. If you did not select a calendar for the enterprise unit, LN uses the company calendar.

Most of the business partner data is default data, such as the default warehouse, the price list, and the invoicing method. You can enter other data when you enter the actual orders. If you ship goods to a ship-to business partner, you can enter a warehouse. The warehouse that you entered in the definition of the ship-to business partner is the default warehouse.

System Tables (MCS) data

Much of the master data includes data that you must define in the sessions of the Tables (MCS) module of LN Common Data, for example:

- For every item that you define, you must select a unit set, and you can optionally select a product class, a manufacturer, and other item grouping data.
- For every address that you define, you must select a country.
- For every business partner that you define, you must select a bank, an invoicing method, and – optionally – this data:
 - A price list
 - A signal
 - A channel
- For every sales office, purchase office, and service office, you must select the number groups for various types of orders and contracts.

Specifying system tables data

To specify the system tables data:

- 1 Press **Ctrl+B** or click the zoom icon in the field in which you can specify system tables data to start the corresponding System Tables (MCS) session.
- 2 Click **New** to define new data if the data that you want to use is not present. Subsequently, you must specify and save the new data.
- 3 Specify the data and click **OK** to return to the session from which you started the MCS session.

The companies of a multicompany structure can share much of the System Tables data. Therefore, in many cases the required data is already present.

Defining common master data

The common master data must be present in every logistic and financial company. The companies of a multicompany structure can share much of the common master data. You only need to enter the shared common master data once. You can enter the shared data in any of the companies that share the data.

To enter the common master data:

- 1 Change to the company in which you want to enter the data. To change company, on the **More** menu, point to LN Options, and then click **Change Company**.

Note: If the company shares the data with a company for which you have already entered the data, the data is already present. In this case, you can skip the corresponding steps.

- 2 Define the employees of your enterprise in the Employees (General) (tcom0101m000) session of LN Common Data.

You do not need to register all your employees in LN. However, you must define the employees that have specific functions in any of the LN packages. For example, you must define these employees:

- The employees whose hours must be accounted for in the Hours and Expenses module of LN People
- The employees that you assign to the business partners. For example, you must assign:
 - Credit analysts to invoice-to business partners
 - Purchase contacts to buy-from business partners
 - Sales contacts to sold-to business partners
- The employees with a specific function, for example, planner, buyer, and sales representative
- The project employees that are part of the project's resources and that contribute to the project labor costs

In every LN package, you can assign the employees to departments such as service centers and work centers. LN uses this information for production planning and capacity calculation. You define the service centers and work centers when you enter the master data for LN Service and LN Manufacturing.

Note: If the logistic companies of a multicompany structure share the Employees (tcom001) table, you must not select departments for the employees. The reason for this is because the companies cannot share the Departments (tcmcs065) table.

Later, you can use the LN People sessions to organize the employees into teams and to define the employees' skills, labor rates, and labor types.

- 3** Define your business partners and their contacts in the Business Partners (tccom4500m000) session, as described in LN Common Data - General Data (COM).
In a multicompany structure, companies can share the main Business Partners (tccom100) table.
- 4** Define the base item data, as described in LN Common Data – Item Base Data (IBD).
The item base data is the general item data that is valid for every LN package. You can define the package-specific item data when you enter the master data for each LN package that uses the items. For example, you enter the sales-related item data when you enter the LN Order Management master data, and you enter the service-related item data when you enter the LN Service master data.
- 5** Define the required addresses in the Addresses (tccom4530m000) session. When you enter the common master data, you must define the addresses for various entities, such as business partners, warehouses, and employees.
- 6** Define the required calendars in the Central Calendar Management (CCP) sessions. When you enter the common master data and the package master data, you can enter a calendar for many entities such as business partners, departments, and employees.

Defining financial master data

In companies of type Financial or Both, you must enter the company's financial master data. The financial master data must be present in every financial company. In a multicompany structure, the financial companies can share much of the financial master data. You only need to enter the shared data once. You can enter the shared data in any of the companies that share the data.

The financial master data consists of:

- The LN Financials master data that you define in the General Ledger (GLD) module, such as the chart of accounts, the integration between the financial company and the logistic company, and the tax registration data
- The master data of the other LN Financials modules that you use
- The LN Central Invoicing master data. This consists of the invoice headers and footers, and the billing request templates.

To enter the financial master data:

- 1** Change to the company in which you want to enter the data. To change company, on the **More** menu, point to LN Options, and then click **Change Company**.

Note: If the company shares the data with a company for which you have already entered the data, the data is already present. In this case, you can skip the corresponding steps.

- 2** Define the general-ledger master data. This data includes the following:
 - The dimensions and financial periods used by the financial company or the financial companies of the multicompany structure
 - The chart of accounts

- The structure of ledger accounts
- The dimensions that are linked to the accounts
- The transaction types of the transactions that will be processed in Financials
- The financial periods to which the transactions will be posted
- The ledger accounts and transaction types that will be used as interim accounts to record profit and loss, and so on

For instructions on how to enter the financial master data, refer to the *Infor ERP Reference Guide for General Ledger*.

- 3 Define the integration mapping schemes. An integration-mapping scheme is a scheme that defines to which ledger account each integration transaction is posted. Integration transactions are the financial transactions that result from the logistic transactions, such as the issue and receipt of goods.

In each financial company of a multicompany structure, you must define the integration-mapping scheme for the integration between the financial company and the related logistic company or companies. You can define an integration-mapping scheme that applies to a specific logistic company or to all logistic companies to which the financial company is connected through the enterprise units.

For business unit accounting and for a logistic analysis of the financial data, you must also map the financial transactions to the various dimensions.

For instructions on how to set up the integration-mapping schemes and dimensions, refer to the "The Integration Mapping Setup Procedure" chapter in the *Infor ERP Reference Guide for General Ledger*.

- 4 Set up the tax data.
- 5 Set up the tax provider interface as described in the *Infor ERP Tax User Guide* if you use a tax provider to compute the U.S. and Canadian taxes.
- 6 If you report tax in European Union (EU) countries, set up the EU tax data, as described in the online Help
- 7 Set up the master data for the other LN Financials modules, as described in the corresponding module descriptions. The module parameters are part of the module's master data.
- 8 Set up the Central Invoicing data.

Specifying package master data

Each LN package requires unique master data. For example, for Order Management, you must define sales offices, purchase offices, and pricing data, but for LN Warehouse Management you must define item warehousing data, packaging data, and the zones and locations in the warehouses.

In every company of a multicompany structure, you must specify the package master data of the packages that the company uses.

The package master data consists of the following:

- The master data for each module

- The parameters of each package or module

To specify the package master data:

- 1 Change to the company in which you want to specify the data. To change company, on the **More** menu, point to LN Options, and then select **Change Company**.

Note: If the company shares the data with a company for which you have already specified the data, the data is already present.

- 2 Specify the package master data of the packages that the company uses. For instructions on how to specify the master data for each LN package, you can use the related Implementation of Master Data (IMD) business process models or refer to the online Help.

This chapter describes how to:

- Define the LN user authorizations.
- Define the LN users.

To be able to work with LN, a user must have:

- A logon name for the operating system on which LN is installed, such as UNIX, or Windows. For information about user accounts on your operating system, refer to the appropriate Installation Manual.
- An LN user logon name and password, and the required authorizations. You must use the User Management sessions of LN Tools to define the user authorizations and preferences, and to define each LN user.

For detailed instructions on how to do this, refer to the "User Management" chapter in the *Infor Enterprise Server Administrator's Guide (U8854 US)*.

Defining user authorizations

You must log on as a super user, for example, user **bsp** or **baan**, to create the LN users. First, you must define the user authorizations and preferred settings by means of:

- The role or roles that you assign to the users.
- The user templates that you can link to the users .

User roles

The authorizations of LN users are linked to roles. All users with a specific role have the authorizations that you link to the role. You can assign more than one role to a user.

You can use roles to assign the following types of authorizations to the users:

Session authorizations

These authorizations define which sessions the users can start and whether the sessions can create, change, and delete the data, or only display the data.

Database authorizations

These authorizations define the actions that the users can perform on the specified database tables.

Library authorizations

These authorizations define whether the users can access the functions that are defined in dynamic link libraries (DLLs), which are used in the interface with other programs that are integrated in the LN environment.

User templates

You use templates to define the users' authorizations and preferences that are not connected to the user's role. The templates can also contain parameters that are required to authorize developers to customize the LN software components.

The user templates are divided into these categories:

User data and development-related templates

In these templates, you can define the default settings and parameters for a group of LN users and for users who develop software components in LN.

Text-related templates

In these templates, you can define the basic authorizations that LN users need to create, change, or read the texts that can be attached to various LN entities, such as orders, contracts, items, business partners, and so on.

Device-related templates

In these templates, you can define an order of preference for the devices in LN, for example, for physical printers, logical printers, append-to files, and rewrite files. The workstations from which users can start LN are defined in a special template.

Remote user accounts

If the LN database driver runs on a remote database server, LN users can only access the database through a remote user account. In a client/server environment, the runtime data dictionary can reside on a remote server. In that case, the LN user must have a remote user account to access the software components in the data dictionary.

Defining LN users

After you define the user roles and the user-data templates, you must use the User Data (ttaad2500m000) details session to define each LN user.

You must specify this user data:

- The user's LN logon name
- The user's name
- The user type (normal user or super user)
- The package combination in which the user is permitted to work
- The company in which the user works by default: When the user logs on to LN, LN starts with the default company number. If the user is authorized to work in multiple companies, the user can change to the other company numbers.
- The user's default language: This determines the language of the LN sessions, date formats, the preferred language for the user's work instructions, and so on.
- The way LN WebUI starts when the user logs on.

Connecting Existing Companies

7

To create a multicompany structure, you can use either of these methods:

- Start with one company and create new companies that you connect into a multicompany structure.
- Start with several existing single companies that already contain data, and connect these companies in a multicompany structure.

The first method is described in these chapters of this document: "Companies" on page 13, "Enterprise Units" on page 21, "Departments" on page 23, "Specifying Master Data" on page 25 and "User Management" on page 31.

This chapter describes the set-up procedure to connect several LN companies in a multicompany structure (which is the second method).

Overview

The following list shows the actions you perform in sequence. Session codes are shown between parentheses:

- 1 Share Company Data (ttaad4120m000)
- 2 Insert new Company Data (Common) (tccom0500m000)
- 3 Define Enterprise Units (tceem0130m000)
- 4 Define Financial Group Company (tfgld0103s000)
- 5 Define Financial Base Company (tfgld0101s000)
- 6 Define Finance Companies by Group Company (tfgld0104m000)

Detailed procedure

To perform this procedure, the following conditions must be met:

- You must have super user rights (recommended).

- You must have access to the Maintain Logical Tables (ttaad4120m000) session.

To connect existing companies in a multicompany structure, take these steps.

Share company data

- 1 Start the Logical Tables (ttaad4120m000) session.
From the **Tools** menu, select **Database Management > Database Definitions and Directories**.
- 2 Add the required logical tables and specify the physical company for each logical table.
The Physical Company is the company in which the tables will physically exist. The tables of the Logical Company are not used, but the tables in the physical company are used instead.
Some tables must be shared in a multicompany setup. For details, refer to the *User's Guide for Multicompany Table Sharing (U9505 US)*.
After you save the records, you must convert the data to the runtime environment:
- 3 From the appropriate menu, select **Convert to Runtime**.
- 4 Close and restart LN.

Define the common company data

Because the company data of all connected companies must exist in one table, you must create a new record for the shared companies in the Implemented Software Components (tccom0500m000) session.

- 1 Start the Implemented Software Components (tccom0500m000) session:
From the **Common Data** menu, select **General Data > Company Data**.

- 2 Create a new record for each of the shared companies.

After you set up the table sharing, the existing data in the original tables is no longer used. The companies that share the table now refer to one physical table.

To specify the company data of a company, you must work in that company. For example, to enter data for company 100 in the Implemented Software Components (tccom0500m000) session, you must work in company 100. For this reason, for each connected company, you must change to that company before you can specify the company data.

For each company, perform these tasks:

- 1 Run **Change Company** and enter the company number to switch to that company.
- 2 Start the Implemented Software Components (tccom0500m000) session and enter the company data for that company.

Note:

Because you shared the company tables, the physical company no longer recognizes the company's address codes table, and other tables. As a result, you can skip the **Address** field in the Implemented Software Components (tccom0500m000) session. Later, after you complete Step 10, you can enter

the address code for the company data. If you also share the Addresses (tccom130) table, this problem does not occur.

Set up the Enterprise Modeling company data

- 1 Start the Companies (tcomm1170m000) session:
From the **Master Data** menu, select **Enterprise Model > Entities**.
- 2 In the Companies (tcomm1170m000) session, specify this data:
 - Currency system
 - Home currencies
 - Type of company:
 - Financial
 - Logistic
 - Both

Note:

After you save the company data in this step, you can enter the address code in the Company Data (tccom0500m000) session.

Define the enterprise units

- 1 Start the Enterprise Units (tcomm0130m000) session and define the enterprise units.
- 2 From the **Master Data** menu, select **Enterprise Model > Enterprise Structure**.

At least one enterprise unit must exist in the enterprise structure. Ensure that all enterprise units that were used in the previous structure are again created in the new enterprise structure.

Group company

- 1 Start the Company Parameters (tfgld0503m000) session.
From the **Financials** menu, select **General Ledger > Master Data > General**.
- 2 Specify the correct group company for each financial company.

Note:

The Financial Companies (tfgld004) table must not be shared because of the **History Company** field and the **Accounting Office** field. These fields will have different values in each financial company.

- 3** Run **Change Company** to change the current company to the group company.
- 4** Start the Group Company Parameters (tfgld0101s000) sessions.
From the **Financials** menu, select **General Ledger > Master Data > General**.
- 5** Define the periods of your financial multicompany setup, and the base company of this group company.
You only must run this session in the group company, because in a multicompany setup, this table is automatically linked through the program scripts.
- 6** Start the Financial Companies by Group Company (tfgld0104m000) session.
From the **Financials** menu, select **General Ledger > Finance Master Data > Financial Companies**.
Specify which financial companies belong to the group company.

Note:

If this session is not available in the menu and you are working in the Web UI user interface, from the **Tools** menu, select **Run Program**. In the **Run Program** dialog box, specify the session code in the **Open** field, select LN, and then click **OK**.

Update balance accounts

If you add new or copied financial companies to the shared financial companies, run the Update Balance Accounts used by Fin. Business Partner Groups (tfgld0237m000) session from within the new financial company. This session updates the shared Balance Accounts used in Financial Business Partner Groups (tfgld037) table for all companies in the multicompany setup.

Note:

Depending on the type of multicompany solution, other tables, particularly in the finance area must be shared. Those shared tables impact the number of times that you must repeat the described steps for each separate company.

This chapter describes how you can copy a multicompany structure, including the central DEM company, to a new multicompany structure. The target structure has its own central DEM company.

The following is an example of this scenario:

A multicompany structure, consisting of companies 500 (central DEM company), 501, 502 and 503, is copied to a new multicompany structure, consisting of companies 600 (central DEM company), 601, 602 and 603.

This is useful if you need, for example, for testing purposes, two or more company structures that have the same company data.

Procedure

The procedure to copy a multicompany structure consists of various steps.

Points of attention:

- For an overview of the procedure steps, refer to "Procedure summary" on page 39.
- For details on each step, refer to "Procedure details" on page 40.
- For detailed information on the sessions that are used in the procedure, refer to the Infor Web Help.

Procedure summary

To copy a multicompany structure:

- 1 Create the target companies
- 2 Define logical tables for the target companies
- 3 Export data from the source companies
- 4 Correct company numbers and enterprise units
- 5 Import data into the target companies
- 6 Create missing tables for the target companies

7 Define the central DEM company for each target company

8 Reorganize tables and repair reference counters for the target companies

See "Procedure details" on page 40 for details.

Note:

If you do not use the DEM Modeler, you can skip step 7.

Procedure details

1 Create target companies.

Create the target companies through the Companies (ttaad1100m000) session.

From the appropriate menu, select **Convert to Runtime** to make the changes active at runtime. Restart your bshell to load the new settings.

2 Define logical tables for target companies.

Take this step only if logical tables are defined for one or more source companies. To define logical tables for a target company you must run the Logical Tables (ttaad4120m000) session.

Points of attention:

- Specify the target company number in the **Logical Company** field.
- Specify the logical tables for the target company. The set of logical tables must be identical to the set that is defined for the corresponding source company; only the Physical Company can differ.
- For each logical table, specify the physical company (one of the company numbers in the target multicompany structure) where the data of the table is stored. A special rule applies to the tccom000 and tccomm170 tables. See the note below.

After you have defined the logical tables for the target companies, you must convert the changes to the runtime data dictionary and restart your bshell to load the new settings.

Note:

The tccom000 (Implemented Software Components) table and its reference tables such as tcmcs010 (Countries) and tccom130 (Addresses), contain data that must be shared by **all** companies, including the central DEM company, in the new multicompany structure. These tables must be stored physically in **only one** company in the new structure. The corresponding logical tables in the remaining companies in the new structure must therefore all be linked to the **same** physical company.

For example: the new multicompany structure consists of companies 600, 601, 602 and 603. tccom000 and its reference tables are physically stored in company 600. The corresponding logical tables in companies 601, 602 and 603 must therefore all be linked to physical company 600.

3 Export data from source companies.

Run the Create Sequential Dump of Table (ttaad4226m000) session to export the data of the source companies to sequential files.

For each source company, the sequential files must be stored in a separate directory, for example directory /tmp/500 for company 500, directory /tmp/501 for company 501. Therefore you must export

data from only one source company at a time and store the sequential files in the corresponding directory.

You must export the data of all packages, except the Enterprise Modeling (tg) package. Therefore you must run the session twice for each source company: the first time to export data for packages in the range aa-tf; the second time to export data for the packages th-zz.

To export data for a source company:

- Run the Create Sequential Dump of Table (ttaad4226m000) session.
Points of attention:
 - Select the source company (only one company) from which data must be exported.
 - Select the range of packages for which data must be exported: aa-tf
 - Select the full range of tables: <empty> - zzz999.
 - Clear the **Drop Table after Dump** check box.
 - Specify a field separator. This can be a pipe (|), or a caret followed by a single uppercase alphabetical character: ^A, ^B, and so on.
 - Enter the directory where the sequential files must be stored. It is recommended to enter the company number as (part of) the directory name. For example: use directory /tmp/500 to store the sequential files of company 500. Note: if the specified directory does not exist, you must create it first.
 - Specify the name of the error file to which all error messages and statistics information must be written.
- Run the Create Sequential Dump of Table (ttaad4226m000) session again. Use exactly the same settings as were used during the first export, except:
 - Range of packages: th-zz
 - Enter a different name for the error file. If you use the same name, the first error file is overwritten by the second one.

Repeat these two steps for each source company that must be copied.

4 Correct company numbers.

The exported company data contains various references to the source company numbers. For example: the records that are exported from the Implemented Software Components (tccom000) table contain a reference to the company number of the source company.

Run the Copy Company Data (tccom0214m000) session to correct these references in the sequential files, so that they refer to the target companies into which the data will be imported.

Points of attention:

- You must run this session from each source company. For example, you copy data from source companies 500 and 501 to target companies 600 and 601 respectively. After exporting data from the source companies you must:
 - Switch to company 500 and run this session to correct the references in the files that were exported from company 500: all references to company 500 and 501 must be replaced with references to company 600 and 601 respectively.

- Switch to company 501 and run this session to correct the references in the files that were exported from company 501: all references to company 500 and 501 must be replaced with references to company 600 and 601 respectively.
- Specify the field separator that is used in the sequential files: this is the same separator as the one that was specified during the export in the Create Sequential Dump of Table (ttaad4226m000) session.
- Enter the source company numbers, and the corresponding target company numbers by which they must be replaced, in the **Companies to Copy** field. Refer to the Help of this field for details.
- Leave the **Enterprise Units to Copy** field blank, because you copy an existing multicompany structure, including the central DEM company. In this case, the target companies use the new, target central DEM company. The enterprise units used in the target companies will have the same codes as the enterprise units used in the source companies. You do not need to change the enterprise unit codes because they are unique in the new target central DEM company.

5 Import data into target companies.

Run the Create Table from Sequential Dump (ttaad4227m000) session to import the contents of the sequential files into the target companies.

You can only load data into a single company at a time; therefore you must repeat this session for each target company.

Points of attention:

- Select the **Create Tables for Different Company** check box and specify the target company number.
- The target company is a new company without any tables. Therefore you must clear the **Append if Table Exists** and **Delete Existing Tables** check boxes.
- Select the Create Rows before Index and Ignore Referential Integrity Constraints check boxes.
- Specify the field separator that is used in the sequential files: this is the same separator as the one that was specified during the export in the Create Sequential Dump of Table (ttaad4226m000) session.
- Specify the directory where the sequential files are stored. This is the same directory as the one that was specified during the export in the Create Sequential Dump of Table (ttaad4226m000) session.
- Enter * in the **Pattern to Match Table Names** field, to load all sequential files.
- Specify the name of the error file to which all error messages and statistics information must be written.

After each import the Reorganize Tables (ttaad4225m000) session is started automatically. Do not reorganize the tables at this stage. Click **Close** to exit this session. The tables will be reorganized in the last step of this procedure.

Check the error file when the import process is completed.

6 Create missing tables for target companies.

Run the Create Tables (ttaad4230m000) session to create missing tables for the target companies.

Note:

If you do not use the DEM Modeler, you can skip step 7.

7 Define the central DEM company for each target company.

For each target company, repeat these steps:

- Switch to the new target company.
- Run the Central Company to store Enterprise Modeler Data (tgbrg0100s000) session. In this session you must enter the company number of the central DEM company of the target multicompany structure.

Example: A multicompany structure, consisting of companies 500 (central DEM company), 501, 502 and 503, is copied to a new multicompany structure, consisting of companies 600, 601, 602 and 603. You must run the above mentioned session from each of the target companies, including company 600, to define company 600 as the central DEM Company.

8 Reorganize tables and repair reference counters for target companies.

Run the Reorganize Tables (ttaad4225m000) session to reorganize the tables and to repair the reference counters for all target companies.

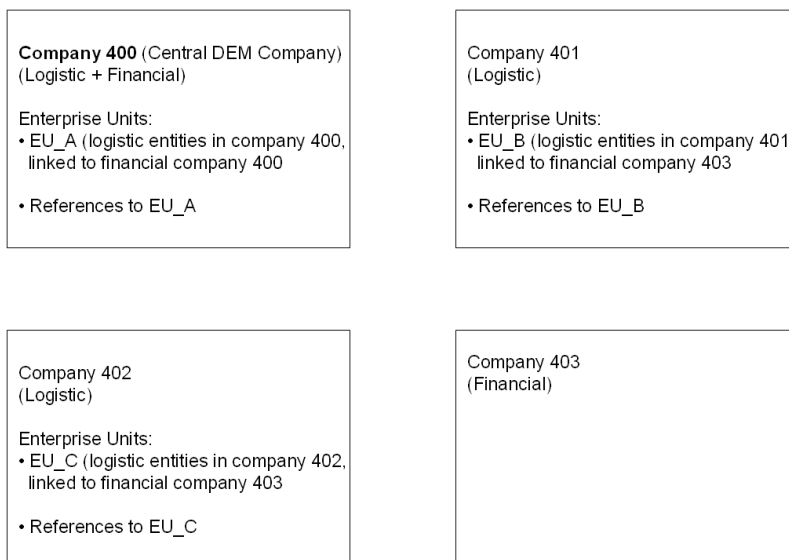
Select these check boxes:

- **Data and Indices**
- **Reference Integrity**
- **Repair Reference Counter**

Example – Copying a multicompany structure

This example describes how you can copy an entire multicompany structure, including the central DEM company, to a new multicompany structure with its own central DEM company.

Consider this multisite setup.



Points of attention:

- Company 400 is the central DEM company that contains the Enterprise Modeler data shared by all companies in the structure.
- Each enterprise unit contains entities of one company in the structure. For example: EU_B contains logistic entities in company 401. Therefore, the logistic entities (for example warehouses, departments) in company 401 contain a reference to this enterprise unit.

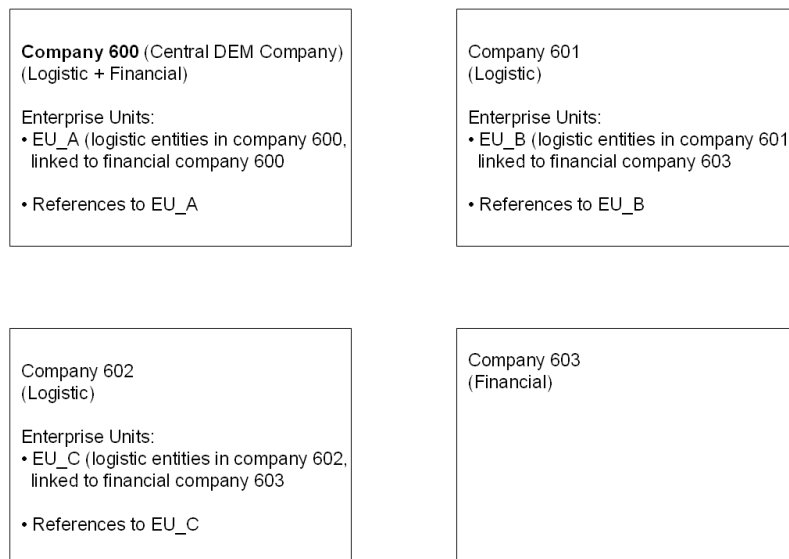
Note:

The codes of the enterprise units are unique within the multicompany structure. Therefore, when you copy the entire multicompany structure, including the central DEM company 400, you do not have to change the codes of the enterprise units, since in this example these codes will be unique within the new target structure as well.

- Companies 401, 402 and 403 contain logical tables that are all linked to physical tables in company 400.
- Company 400 does not contain logical tables.
- You want to copy this setup as follows:
- Copy company 400 to company 600
- Copy company 401 to company 601
- Copy company 402 to company 602
- Copy company 403 to company 603

Company 600 is the central DEM company in the new structure.

The following figure shows the resulting structure.



Company 600 is the central DEM company that contains the Enterprise Modeler data, which is shared by all companies in the new structure. Each enterprise unit contains entities of one company in the structure. For example: EU_B contains logistic entities in company 601. Therefore, the logistic entities (for example warehouses, departments) in company 601 contain a reference to this enterprise unit.

Note:

The codes of the enterprise units are unique within the new multicompany structure. They do not conflict with the (identical!) codes of the enterprise units in the source multicompany structure.

Procedure summary

To copy data from the source structure to the target structure:

- 1 Create target companies 600, 601, 602 and 603
- 2 Define logical tables for companies 601, 602 and 603
- 3 Export data from source companies 400, 401, 402 and 403
- 4 Correct company numbers
- 5 Import data into companies 600, 601, 602 and 603
- 6 Create missing tables for companies 600, 601, 602 and 603
- 7 Define company 600 as the central DEM company for all target companies.
- 8 Reorganize tables and repair reference counters for companies 600, 601, 602 and 603

For details, refer to the following section.

Procedure details

- 1 Create target companies 600, 601, 602 and 603.

Create the target companies 600, 601, 602 and 603 through the Companies (ttaad1100m000) session. Convert the changes to runtime and restart your bshell.

- 2 Define logical tables for companies 601, 602 and 603.

Note:

In the source environment, companies 401, 402 and 403 contain logical tables that are all linked to physical tables in company 400. Company 400 does not contain logical tables.

Run the Logical Tables (ttaad4120m000) session to define the logical tables for the new companies 601, 602, and 603.

Points of attention:

- The set of logical tables for each target company must be identical to the set of the corresponding source company. For example: the set of logical tables for company 601 must be identical to the set for company 401, only the physical company must differ.
- You must link all logical tables to physical company 600.
- Convert the changes to the runtime data dictionary and restart your bshell to load the new settings.

Note:

The companies in the new multicompany structure must at least share the tcom000 (Implemented Software Components) and tcomm170 (Companies) tables, and their reference tables.

3 Export data from source companies 400, 401, 402 and 403.

Extract data from the source companies 400, 401, 402 and 403 to sequential files. Do not export data from the Enterprise Modeling (tg) package.

- **Company 400**

To extract data for company 400, you must run the Create Sequential Dump of Table (ttaad4226m000) session twice.

For the first export, use these settings:

Create Sequential Dump of Table (ttaad4226m000)	
Field	Value
Company	400-400
Package	aa-tf
Table	<empty> - zzz999
Suppress Error Messages	No
Drop Table after Dump	No
Create Fixed Length Records	No
Specify Field Separator	Yes (pipe)
Directory for Table Files	/tmp/400
Basic Name for Dump File(s)	<Empty>
Name of the Error File	/tmp/err400-1

For the second export, use the same settings, except:

- Range of packages: th-zz
- Enter a different name for the error file, for example /tmp/err400-2

- **Remaining companies**

Use the same procedure to extract data from the companies 401, 402 and 403.

Points of attention:

- Specify a different directory for each company: /tmp/401, /tmp/402 and /tmp/403 for companies 401, 402 and 403 respectively.
- Enter a different name for the error file for each export.

4 Correct company numbers.

Run the Copy Company Data (tccom0214m000) session to correct references to company numbers in the sequential files. References to the source companies 400, 401, 402 and 403 must be changed into references to the target companies 600, 601, 602 and 603 respectively.

- **Company 400**

- Switch to company 400
- Run the session with these settings:

Copy Company Data (tccom0214m000)

Field	Value
Specify Field Separator	(pipe)
Directory for Table Files	/tmp/400
Companies to Copy	Yes 400>600;401>601;402>602;403>603
Enterprise Units to Copy	No

- **Remaining companies**

Run the session another 3 times to correct the sequential files of companies 401, 402 and 403.
Points of attention:

- Before you run the session you must switch to the appropriate source company number, for example switch to company 401 before you run the session to correct the files that were extracted from company 401.
- The Directory for Table Files differs per company number: /tmp/401, /tmp/402 and /tmp/403 for the files of companies 401, 402 and 403 respectively.
- The remaining settings must be exactly identical to the settings in the example above.

5 Import data into companies 600, 601, 602 and 603.

Run the Create Table from Sequential Dump (ttaad4227m000) session to import the contents of the sequential files into the target companies.

- **Company 600**

To load data into company 600, use these settings:

Create Table from Sequential Dump (ttaad4227m000)

Field	Value
Create Tables for Different Company	Yes 600
Append if Table Exists	No
Delete Existing Tables	No
Create Rows before Index	Yes
Disable Domain Constraints	No
Ignore Referential Integrity Constraints	Yes
Specify Field Separators of Seq File	Yes (pipe)

Create Table from Sequential Dump (ttaad4227m000)

Directory for Searching Table Files	/tmp/400
Pattern to Match Table Names	*
File to Store Table Names not Created	No
Name of the Error File	/tmp/err_imp600

- **Remaining companies**

Use the same procedure to import data for the companies 601, 602 and 603.

Points of attention:

- The Directory for Searching Table Files is different for each company:
 - /tmp/401 contains the files that must be loaded into company 601
 - /tmp/402 contains the files that must be loaded into company 602
 - /tmp/403 contains the files that must be loaded into company 603
- Enter a different name for the error file for each import.

6 Create missing tables for companies 600, 601, 602 and 603.

Run the Create Tables (ttaad4230m000) session to create missing tables for the companies 600, 601, 602 and 603. Specify these settings:

Create Tables (ttaad4230m000)

Field	Value
Company	600 - 603
Package	< Empty> - zz
Table	< Empty> - zzz999

7 Define company 600 as the central DEM company for all target companies.

For each target company (600, 601, 602, and 603), repeat these steps:

- Switch to the new target company.
- Run the Central Company to store Enterprise Modeler Data (tgbrg0100s000) session. Specify company 600 as the central DEM company.

8 Run the Reorganize Tables (ttaad4225m000) session to reorganize the tables and to repair the reference counters for the companies 600, 601, 602 and 603.

Specify these settings:

Create Table from Sequential Dump (ttaad4227m000)

Field	Value
Company	600 - 603

Create Table from Sequential Dump (ttaad4227m000)

Package	< Empty> - zz
Table	< Empty> - zzz999
Data and Indices	Yes
Reference Integrity	Yes
Check Validity of Reference	No
Repair Reference Counter	Yes
All other check boxes	No

