SAP List Viewer Basics

SAP List Viewer (ALV)

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Abbreviations

Important Abbreviations
- ALV = SAP List Viewer (originally ABAP List Viewer)

Types of ALV Lists - ALV Classic

The SAP List Viewer unifies and simplifies the use of lists in the R/3 System. A uniform user interface and list format is available for all lists. This prevents redundant functions. The SAP List Viewer can be used to view both single-level lists and multilevel sequential lists.

- Single-level lists contain any number of lines that have no hierarchical relationship to each other (e.g. Asset Balances RABEST_ALV01).
- Multilevel sequential lists consist of any number of lines that have two hierarchical levels. Multilevel lists have header rows and item rows; the item rows are subordinate to the header rows. For each header row there can be any number of subordinate item rows (e.g. Asset Transaction List RABEWG_ALV01).

The list layout can be chosen as ALV Classic display or ALV Grid display. Restrictions:

- The ALV Grid Control does not allow you to display block or hierarchical lists (Problem for transaction lists, e.g. RABEWG_ALV01).
- Currently, simple lists can be displayed in single-line format only (problem for Asset History Sheet RAGITT_ALV01). However, users can define multiple-line format in the print preview and print the list as such.

Examples:
- Single-level lists
  - Asset History Sheet Classic
  - Asset History Sheet Grid
- Multilevel lists
  - Asset Transaction List Classic

Features Overview

1. Navigate within the List
2. Choose Details
3. Sort in Ascending/Descending Order
4. Select and Deselect Rows
5. Define Exceptions
6. Set and Delete Filters
7. Display and Delete Sums
8. Create Subtotals
9. Choose Summation Levels
10. Define the Breakdown of the Summation Levels
11. Display the List Status
12. Optimize the Column Width
13. Freeze to Columns and Unfreeze Columns
14. ABC Analysis
15. Spreadsheet
16. Text Processing
17. Use Layouts
18. Find Terms
19. Print Lists
20. Send the List as a Document
21. Transfer a List to a Local File

Navigate within the list
When you call up a list with the List Viewer, the columns are displayed from left to right if they fit within the window. In large lists in which not all the columns can be displayed initially, you can do the following:

- Display the columns on the left or right side of the list (First column or Last column)
- Scroll horizontally through the columns (Column left or Column right)

First Column/Last Column

1. (Choose Last Column) to go to the column on the right side of the list.
2. (Choose First Column) to go back to the column on the left side of the list.

Column Left/Column Right

3. (Choose Column Right) to shift the display one column to the right.
   The column on the left side is hidden, and a new column is displayed on the right side. This enables you to scroll from left to right through the columns of the report.
4. (Choose Column Left) to shift the display one column to the left.
   The column on the right side is hidden, and a new column is displayed on the left side. This enables you to scroll from right to left through the columns of the report.

The lead columns, together with any other columns you specify with Freeze to column, are always displayed independently of the First Column / Last Column / Column Left / Column Right functions. (See: Freezing to Columns and Unfreezing Columns).

Choose Detail

1. To obtain detailed information about a line, position the cursor on the appropriate line and choose Choose detail. You obtain further information about the line, including information which is not in the current list.
2. You cannot use the Choose Detail function on subtotals.
3. Depending on the list, you can also execute this function with a single or double click on the row.

Sort in Ascending/Descending Order

Sorting Single Rows in a Column in the List

1. Select a column by clicking on the column header.
2. Choose Sort in Ascending Order or Sort in Descending Order.

   If you use this procedure in a multilevel sequential list, you can sort by a maximum of one header column and one subordinate row.

Sorting According to Multiple Columns or Fields Not Displayed

1. Choose Sort in Ascending Order or Sort in Descending Order.
2. The dialog box Define Sort Order appears. It shows the fields you can sort. Fields are also available that are not shown in the list.
3. To select fields for sorting, select the relevant rows and choose Show Selected Fields (arrow key). The selected fields then appear in the dialog box as sorting fields.
4. You select the sorting fields in multilevel sequential lists separately for header and item.
5. The sequence in which the sort fields are shown determines the sequence in which the columns are sorted. To change the sequence of the fields, use the functions Cut and Paste.
6. Use the radio buttons to specify whether the report rows are to be sorted in ascending or descending order within the column.
7. Exit the dialog box with Copy.
8. You can also use the List Status (Settings->List Status) function for an overview of the selected sort criteria.

Defining Exceptions

Some lists contain rows that are highlighted by red, yellow, or green traffic lights. The significance of the row indicators depends on the list (example report BCALV_GRID_04).
You can sort, create subtotals, or set filters with reference to these exceptions. With totals rows, exceptions can be passed on.

**Set and Delete Filters**

The *Set Filter* function enables you to display only those rows that fulfill certain criteria in one or more columns.

**Setting Filters**

1. To set a filter, select one or more columns by clicking on the column header and by choosing *Set Filter*.
2. In the *Set Filter* dialog box, enter the From/To values for each column selected. Only rows with data within the intervals specified are shown.
3. Use *Multiple Selection* to enter more than one interval for a column. Use *Incl* and *Excl* tabs to include or exclude values from the Selection.

**Deleting Filters**

1. To delete entries for a filter criterion, position the cursor on the appropriate line and choose *Delete Selection*.
2. To delete all the entries for the filter, choose *Delete All Selections*.
3. Choose *Execute* to copy the filter criteria and exit the dialog box.
4. To go back to the prefiltered list display, choose *Edit -> Delete Filter* on the Basic List.

**Display and Delete Sums**

You can sum one or more columns in the list. The sums can be for value columns and for quantity columns. If you sum incompatible units such as kilograms and liters, a separate sum is shown for each unit. You can display sums in multilevel sequential lists via column headers or via their subordinate rows.

**Displaying Sums**

1. Select the desired columns in the list by clicking on the respective column headers.
2. Choose *Display Sum*.

Note that the system can only sum columns containing values or quantities.

**Deleting Sums**

1. Select the desired columns by clicking on the respective column headers.
2. Choose *Display Sum*.

Depending on the list, the totals row may contain information in addition to that of the summation level, if a number of asterisks are shown. Depending on the list, the subtotals can also be shown above the totaled rows. This is only possible with single-level lists.

**Create Subtotals**

You can create subtotals in one or more columns in the list that are not value columns. This function is also available for fields that are not in the list. You can create subtotals in sequential lists for column headers but not, however, for their subordinate rows.
Prerequisites

Before you can create a subtotal, you must have created a total for at least one column (see Display and Delete Sums).

Creating Subtotals for One Column

1. Select the columns for which you require subtotals by clicking on the column header.

2. Choose Subtotal.

Creating and Deleting Subtotals for More Than One Column

1. Choose Subtotal. The dialog box Define Sort Order appears.

2. The dialog box Define Sort Order shows the fields you can create subtotals on. Fields are also available that are not shown in the list.

3. To select fields for subtotaling, select the relevant rows and choose Show selected fields (arrow key ). The selected fields then appear in the dialog box as sorting fields.

4. To delete the calculation of subtotals for individual fields, select the corresponding rows in Sorting Fields in the dialog box, and choose Hide Selected Fields (arrow key ). The selected fields then appear in the dialog box under Field List.

5. The sequence in which the selected fields are shown in the dialog box determines the sequence in which subtotals are created. To change the sequence of the fields, use the functions Cut and Paste.

6. Specify whether the rows on which a subtotal is calculated are to be sorted ascending or descending. Also set the indicator for subtotals and the control break (page change or underline).

7. Exit the dialog box with Copy.

Depending on the list, the subtotals rows may contain information in addition to that of the summation level, if a number of stars (**) are shown. Depending on the list, the subtotals can also be shown above the subtotaled rows. This is only possible with single-level lists.

Choose Summation Levels

You can create subtotals in one or more columns in the list provided you have already totalled at least one column.

Procedure

1. Choose Settings -> Summation Levels -> Choose.

2. A list appears in a dialog box showing the columns for which the subtotals were created, together with the summation level.

3. To sort the list, choose Sort in Ascending Order or Sort in Descending Order.

4. To carry out a search in the list for certain terms, choose Find.

5. Select the subtotals to be displayed. Select All displays all the subtotals; Deselect All suppresses them.

6. Exit the dialog box with Copy.

Define Breakdown of Summation Levels

If you have created subtotals in one or more columns, you can restrict the list to certain subtotals rows.

Procedure

1. Choose Settings -> Summation Levels -> Define Breakdown. A list appears in a dialog box showing the subtotals together with the summation level.

2. To sort the list, choose Sort in Ascending Order or Sort in Descending Order.

3. To search in the list for certain terms, choose Find.

4. In the dialog box, choose the summation level from which the subtotals should be displayed in the list by clicking on the appropriate row in the Level column.

Example

You have created subtotals in two columns of the list. In the dialog box, summation levels 0 to 2 are proposed. If you choose summation level 2, the subtotals of level 2 only will be displayed. If you choose summation level 1, the subtotals of both levels 1 and 2 will be displayed.

Display List Status
To display the list status, choose **Settings -> List Status**.

**Result**
The list status provides the following information:

- The columns for which the current list was sorted in ascending or descending order
- The columns for which subtotals were created
- Which filter criteria were set
- How many records were passed
- How many records were hidden by the filter
- How many total records were calculated

- To carry out a search in the columns displayed for certain terms, choose **Find**.
- To print the list choose **Print**.

### Optimize Column Width

To adapt the column width to the entries in the columns regardless of the settings in the layout (see **Changing Layouts**), choose **Settings -> Columns -> Optimize Width**.

**Result**
After optimizing the column width, the columns are displayed as narrowly as possible in order to include the maximum amount of information in the display screen.

If a list is already displayed with optimized column width in the standard system, you can alter the column width according to your requirements using **Change layout**. To revert to the optimized column width, choose **Settings -> Columns -> Optimize Width**.

Optimizing the column width can result in the text for a totals row or subtotals row not being output in the full length. To achieve full output of the text, you must increase the width of the column with **Change layout**.

### Freeze to Columns and Unfreeze Columns

Fixed columns are always displayed independently of the **First Column**, **Last Column**, **Column Left** and **Column Right** functions (see **Navigating Within the List**). In the standard system, all the lead columns of the list are fixed. However, you can fix further columns via the lead columns.

**Freezing to Columns**

1. Select the column to which you want to freeze the table by clicking on the column header.
2. Choose **Settings -> Columns -> Freeze to Column**. The columns of the table are frozen from the left to the column selected.

**Unfreezing Columns**

If the table was frozen to a non-lead column, you can undo this by choosing **Settings -> Columns -> Unfreeze Columns**.

### ABC Analysis I

ABC analysis groups objects within a list according to their significance in regard to a particular numerical key figure. ABC analysis is available with single-level lists if the list has at least one key figure.

**Features**

ABC analysis allows the grouping of objects in three segments:

- **A segment** = important objects
- **B segment** = less important objects
- **C segment** = relatively unimportant objects

The object to be grouped must have a value for at least one key figure. In ABC analysis the objects are first sorted in ascending or descending order with reference to a preselected key figure. Then the list is subdivided using a predefined strategy. The following strategies can be used for grouping:

- **Key figure -> percentage**
- **Key figure -> absolute**
- **Characteristics -> percentage**
- **Characteristics -> absolute**

The number of objects to be assigned to the A and B segments is specified by the user. The remaining objects are assigned to the C segment.
ABC Analysis II

Activities

To perform ABC analysis:

1. Select a key figure column in the list to be used as the criteria for ABC analysis by positioning the cursor on the column header.
2. Choose ABC analysis. A dialog box appears showing the key figure you selected that is used as the basis for ABC analysis. The characteristics of the columns that are in the list to the left of the selected key figure column.
3. Choose the type of sorting (ascending or descending) and the strategy for grouping. Specify values for the grouping within the selected strategy.

Result

A list is displayed with the segment (A, B, or C) in the first column. This is followed by the object and further characteristics (such as the order type) and the selected key figure. After each key figure the percentage share of that key figure on the total is shown, along with the cumulative percentage share. In addition, the list contains the total and the subtotals for the segments and for the totals of the A and B segment and for the B and C segment.

A number of functions are available in the results list of ABC analysis:

- **Hide columns** -> This function allows you to remove selected characteristic columns from the visible display. The cursor must be positioned in the column and then the function accessed.
- **Show columns** -> This function allows you to display the columns you previously hid with the Hide columns function.
- **All characteristics** -> If the characteristic columns in the list are to the right next to the selected key figure column when ABC analysis is accessed, these characteristics are not shown in the results list at first. Choosing All characteristics displays these characteristics in the results list.
- **Print** -> This function prints the results list of ABC analysis. The printout corresponds to the screen display - hidden columns are not shown in the printout.
- **New analysis** -> This function initiates a new ABC analysis on the same objects.
- **End / back** -> This function returns you to the initial list.

Spreadsheet

This function passes data across the XXL interface. If you want to do this, you must first decide what you want to do with the data. You can:

- Save the data as a SAPoffice document
- Save the data as a PC file
- Transfer the data to Excel

This function is available in single-level lists.

Prerequisites

Before you can transfer data into a spreadsheet program, you must install this program.
If you perform a download in Excel without first installing Excel, a file is saved in the proper format but is not downloaded.

Activities

Perform the function ![20.gif](image) when you want to transfer data to the XXL interface.
When you transfer data to Excel, the columns may be resorted so that they are shown in Excel sorted according to characteristics and key figures.
Note that totals rows are not included when data are transferred to the XXL interface.
Also note that the list formatting functions of the SAP List Viewer are not available when data are transferred to the XXL interface into Excel. For example, there are no filter functions in the Excel list, nor is it possible to show exceptions or row markings in Excel.

Text processing

Text processing offers two different functions:

- **Form letters with MS Word**
- **Creating a document**

This function transfers the currently displayed list to the presentation server as an RTF file. The format allows the use of the file as a Word document. You can specify whether colors are included in the list and whether MS Word is started immediately. You specify the full path for the file.
Text processing is available in single-level lists.

Prerequisites
The form letter function and the immediate start of Word when a document is created are only available if MS Word is installed on the PC.

Activities

Start text processing from the list display and choose whether you want form letter processing or creation of a document. Note that wide lists may be cut off at the margin. All settings that you have on the list are transferred into the Word document. For example, hidden rows and columns are not transferred into the Word document.

Use Layouts

You change the display of your list using layouts.

- The layouts that you can use vary according to the type of list: In all lists, you can do the following:
  - Choose one of the standard layouts supplied with the standard system.
  - Change the current layout of the list.
  - In lists that use only the standard layouts in the standard system, you cannot save your changes to the current layout. When you choose the layouts, only the standard layouts will be proposed.
  - In some lists, you can also save the layouts that you have defined as your own layouts.
  - User-defined layouts are generally saved for all users. They can then be used by all users. All users will be able to choose from the user-defined layouts as well as the standard layouts.
  - In some lists, you can also save user-specific layouts that you have defined. When you choose the current layout, only these layouts are available to you.
  - You can delete or transport layouts, or define them as initial layouts.

Choose Layout

To choose an existing layout for the display of the list, choose Select Layout. A list of the existing layouts is displayed. In the standard setting, an entry is made for each layout specifying whether this layout was saved as follows:

- With sorting
- With subtotals
- With filter conditions
- As a user layout

You can manipulate the layout list using the following SAP List Viewer functions:

- Choose Detail
- Sort in Ascending Order or Sort in Descending Order
- Set Filter or Delete Filter
- Change layout
- Find

In the dialog box, choose a layout either by clicking the layout name or by positioning the cursor on the relevant layout and choosing Copy.

Change Layout

To change the layout, choose Change layout. The Change Layout dialog box shows you which columns are currently displayed and which additional columns can be displayed. Multilevel sequential lists also distinguish between the fields in the header rows and those in the item rows. You change the layout in multilevel sequential lists separately for header rows and item rows.

1. To show or hide columns in the list, the following functions are available:

   - With Hide All Fields, you can hide all fields with the exception of the key fields. The fields appear under Hidden fields, while the only fields displayed are the key fields.
   - To show all the hidden fields, choose Show All Fields. The fields appear as display fields, while the list of hidden fields is empty.
   - To show separate fields, select the relevant rows of the hidden fields and choose Show Selected Fields. The fields are transferred from the hidden fields to the displayed fields.
   - To hide separate fields, select the relevant rows of the display fields and choose Hide Selected Fields. The fields are transferred from the display fields to the hidden fields.

2. The sequence of columns in the list is determined by the item number in the Item field. You cannot change the item numbers of key fields.

3. In the Length of display field column, enter the required length, if this is to be different to the standard setting. If you have changed the length of
the display field and you now want to return this to the standard length, select the column and choose *Get Standard Length*.

4. If it is possible to create totals for a column (only for value and quantity columns), you can use the *Total* column in the display fields to specify whether they can be created in the layout for this column.

5. Using a clipboard, you can cut a field from the display fields or hidden fields and insert them in the required position. Only one field can be placed in the clipboard. As soon as you cut another field, the field in the clipboard is assigned to the hidden field.

If you exit the SAP List Viewer without saving the layout, your settings will not be saved. When you next call up the list, the standard settings will appear. You can no longer call up your layout.

**Save Layouts**

1. Choose *Save Layout*.
2. In the dialog box, enter a name and a description for your layout.

In general, layouts are available for all users as client-specific standard layouts.

- The standard SAP layouts begin with a number.
- Non-user-specific layouts (customer-specific standard layouts) begin with “/”.
- User-specific layouts begin with a letter from “A” to “Z”.

-> If you have entered sort criteria, subtotals criteria or filter conditions, you can save the layout with these criteria by selecting the checkbox.
-> Specify the summation level to which the list should be broken down when calling the layout. With the entry 0, all the non-totals rows are displayed in addition to the totals rows and subtotals rows.
-> If a layout with the same name already exists, the system will inform you of this and you can either overwrite the existing layout (*Continue*) or enter another name (*New entry*).

**Display Basic List**

You can revert to the standard settings of a list, if you have done the following:

- Created your own layout
- Selected your own layout
- Created totals or subtotals
- Hidden totals or subtotals
- Optimized the column width
- Frozen columns

**Procedure**
To go back to the prefiltered list display, choose *Settings > Basic List*.

**Print Preview**

If you start a report with option "Use ALV Grid", you can change the output list to ALV Classic by choosing *(only available on the ALV Grid output list)*.

**Procedure**
To go back to the prefiltered list display, choose *Settings > Basic List*.

**Find Terms**

1. To carry out a search in the list for certain terms, choose *(only available on the ALV Grid output list)*.
2. In the dialog box, enter a name to be searched for in the list.
3. Specify whether the search should be carried out from the current line or in the current page.
4. Restrict the search to a maximum number of hits.
5. Choose *Find*.

The positions found are displayed in a dialog box. If you click on a line, the cursor is positioned on the relevant position in the list.

To continue searching terms with the same search criteria, choose *(only available on the ALV Grid output list)*.
Sending the List as a document

To send the list as a mail, choose Create Document and Send, the document name, description, and send date are preset. They can be overwritten. Create a note for the list if you so desire.

Enter the name of the recipient and specify the name with the Type indicator.

Under Recipient, enter the name and distribution list or address or organizational unit.

To send the mail, choose Send.

Transfer List to a local file

1. Choose Local File.
2. Choose the file format.
3. Choose Continue.
4. Enter the path and name of the file in which you want to write the data.
5. Choose Transfer.

If you want to transfer data into a spreadsheet program, set the file format to DAT.

Important Notes

598621 -> Page number not displayed in asset history sheet
381972 -> ALV totals list: problems when downloading to Excel
333257 -> Sort versions and additional display variants
324612 -> Problems with ALV lists in assets reporting
311846 -> No sort levels in ALV lists without value fields
214763 -> Asset Accounting reports: ‘or main numbers only’ option
205095 -> No offset and length specifications with ALV

Asset Balances Classic Screenshot
Asset Balances Grid Screenshot

Asset Balances - 01 Book deprec.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset</th>
<th>DNo</th>
<th>Cap.date</th>
<th>Assetdescription</th>
<th>Acquis.val</th>
<th>Acnum.dep</th>
<th>Book.val</th>
<th>Cry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20002</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>09.01.2002</td>
<td>Erste Anlage im neuen BUKIS 1MAT</td>
<td>120,000,00</td>
<td>18,542,65</td>
<td>101,457,15</td>
<td>EUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20002</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10.06.2003</td>
<td>Erste Anlage im neuen BUKIS 1MAT</td>
<td>120,000,00</td>
<td>13,333,33</td>
<td>106,666,67</td>
<td>EUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20009</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>01.01.2001</td>
<td>AS10-Anlage 1</td>
<td>2,000,00</td>
<td>554,63</td>
<td>1,445,37</td>
<td>EUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20009</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>01.01.2001</td>
<td>1. UNERNUMMER VON LINERGU0, ALSTANLAGE 2009 0000</td>
<td>2,000,00</td>
<td>522,22</td>
<td>1,477,78</td>
<td>EUR</td>
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<tr>
<td>20009</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>01.01.2000</td>
<td>AS10-Anlage 1 Unternummer</td>
<td>3,000,00</td>
<td>744,44</td>
<td>2,255,56</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>20011</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>01.01.2001</td>
<td>AS10-Anlage 1</td>
<td>2,000,00</td>
<td>554,63</td>
<td>1,445,37</td>
<td>EUR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Asset class MA1: Machines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset</th>
<th>DNo</th>
<th>Cap.date</th>
<th>Assetdescription</th>
<th>Acquis.val</th>
<th>Acnum.dep</th>
<th>Book.val</th>
<th>Cry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30007</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>01.01.1999</td>
<td>DOCALT-ANLAGE MIT EQUIP</td>
<td>1,000,00</td>
<td>555,56</td>
<td>444,44</td>
<td>EUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30007</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>01.01.1999</td>
<td>Unternummer 1 mit Equipment</td>
<td>0,00</td>
<td>0,00</td>
<td>0,00</td>
<td>EUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30007</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>01.01.1999</td>
<td>Unternummer 2 mit Equipment</td>
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<td>0,00</td>
<td>0,00</td>
<td>EUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30007</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>01.01.1999</td>
<td>Unternummer 3 mit Equipment</td>
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<td>0,00</td>
<td>0,00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>30011</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30.01.2003</td>
<td>Equipment mit Langzeit</td>
<td>1,000,00</td>
<td>100,00</td>
<td>900,00</td>
<td>EUR</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Asset class MA1: Machines str. line

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset</th>
<th>DNo</th>
<th>Cap.date</th>
<th>Assetdescription</th>
<th>Acquis.val</th>
<th>Acnum.dep</th>
<th>Book.val</th>
<th>Cry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,000,00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30.01.2003</td>
<td>Equipment mit Langzeit</td>
<td>2,000,00</td>
<td>605,56</td>
<td>1,388,54</td>
<td>EUR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Company Code 1:10 Anlagenstandorten

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset</th>
<th>DNo</th>
<th>Cap.date</th>
<th>Assetdescription</th>
<th>Acquis.val</th>
<th>Acnum.dep</th>
<th>Book.val</th>
<th>Cry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>250,000,00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30.01.2003</td>
<td>Equipment mit Langzeit</td>
<td>250,000,00</td>
<td>605,56</td>
<td>1,388,54</td>
<td>EUR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Asset Transaction List Classic Screenshot
Navigate within the List Screenshot
Define Sort Order Screenshot

Set and Delete Filters Screenshot
Create Subtotals Screenshot

Choose Summation Levels Screenshot
### Change Layout Screenshot

#### ABC Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asset</td>
<td>SNo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DepKty</td>
<td>Cap date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Acquis.val</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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#### Analysis Type

- Key Figure Percent: 70%
  - A Segment: 70%
  - B Segment: 20%
  - C Segment: 10%

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#### Change Layout

- **Line 1**: Column content: 4 Asset, 2 Sub-number, 3 Capitalized on, 4 Asset description, 5 Acquis.val, 8 Accum.dep, 7 Book.val, 8 Currency
- **Line 2**: Column content: 4 Asset, 2 Sub-number, 3 Capitalized on, 4 Asset description, 5 Acquis.val, 8 Accum.dep, 7 Book.val, 8 Currency
- **Line 3**: Column content: 4 Asset, 2 Sub-number, 3 Capitalized on, 4 Asset description, 5 Acquis.val, 8 Accum.dep, 7 Book.val, 8 Currency

- **Columns**: Company Code, Asset class, Depreciation key
- **List width**: 140
- **Line width**: 140

#### Change Layout Options

- Copy
- Move
- Delete
## Asset Balances

### Report date: 31.12.2003
### Asset Balances - 01 Book deprec.
### Created on: 15.09.2003

**Company Code:** MMAT  
**Asset Class:** MATT

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<th>Accum. deprec.</th>
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*Asset class MATT Machines str.:1ine*

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### Report date: 31.12.2003
### Asset Balances - 01 Book deprec.
### Created on: 15.09.2003

**Company Code:** MATEQ  
**Asset Class:** MATEQ

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Send the list as a document Screenshot