Your EWM Best Practice Glossary

Welcome to your essential first step in mastering SAP Extended Warehouse Management (EWM). This isn't just a list of definitions; it's your EWM Best Practice Glossary - designed to equip you with the precise, system-specific terminology you need before executing any test script. Navigating EWM processes, from inbound delivery to final goods issue, relies on understanding unique concepts like Handling Units (HUs), Warehouse Tasks (WTs), and Activity Area. I've structured this guide for maximum efficiency: Chapter 0 covers the core terms relevant to *every* process, followed by specialized chapters that target the unique vocabulary of each specific best-practice test script. By mastering this foundational language, you will confidently approach every scenario, minimizing confusion and maximizing your learning speed. Consider this glossary your key to unlocking the power of SAP EWM and making your training session a success!

0. Glossary with terms relevant for all Best Practice Processes

Term	Definition
Entitled to Dispose	The Party Entitled to Dispose is a Business Partner (BP) that represents the organization legally entitled to manage and dispose of the warehouse stock. This BP is typically the plant in which the stock is planned and for which the available-to-promise (ATP) check is performed. If you manage stocks from several plants in one warehouse, you must use multiple parties entitled to dispose to track the segregated stocks. The EWM warehouse product master maintains different views, allowing unique putaway or stock removal strategies per entitled party.
Custodian	The Custodian is a Business Partner who maintains effective physical possession of the stock but does not hold the legal title. This role is typically filled by the owner of the warehouse facility itself, often a logistics service provider. The custodian must be specified using the warehouse number when managing stock for multiple parties entitled to dispose in a single EWM warehouse. Although critical for inventory tracking within the Logistics Inventory Management Engine (LIME), this field is not visible on standard EWM user interfaces.
Organizational Structure	The Organizational Structure defines the hierarchy of entities used to model a company's financial and logistical organization in SAP, including the company code, plant, and storage location. In EWM, the organization often involves segregating Inventory Management (IM) stock into locations like Received on Dock (ROD) for incoming stock and Available For Sale (AFS) for pickable stock. This structure enables stock tracking down to the lowest level, the quant, which contains information on the owning plant and storage location.
Plant	A Plant is an organizational unit that can represent a manufacturing unit, distribution center, or contract facility, and it is assigned to a Company Code. The plant serves as the legal and valuation owner of the inventory, meaning stock valuation is maintained at this level. In EWM, the plant is typically linked to the Party Entitled to Dispose Business Partner, which is the entity responsible for planning the movement of goods.
Storage Location	A Storage Location is a physical or logical area within a Plant where material stock is kept and maintained in quantity. It is plant-specific and is crucial for the

	EWM organizational setup, often segregating stock based on availability at the IM level (e.g., ROD or AFS). In EWM, a stock type is defined as a combination of an ERP stock category and the ERP storage location, linked via an Availability Group.
Storage Type	A Storage Type is the primary organizational element in the warehouse, grouping storage bins with similar characteristics and controlling storage strategies. Storage types map distinct physical areas like bulk storage, high-rack storage, or fixed bin areas. The Storage Type Role defines the function, such as a Work Center ('E'), Pick Point ('B'), or a Standard Storage Type for final putaway.
Storage Section	A Storage Section is an optional subdivision of a storage type, grouping bins that share a common attribute, such as product velocity or specialized storage conditions. Sections are used in EWM specifically to influence the putaway strategy and help determine the precise destination storage bin. The Storage Section Indicator (SSI), maintained on the product master, is utilized along with the warehouse number and storage type to determine the correct search sequence for putaway.
Storage Bin	The Storage Bin represents the smallest, discrete physical location or storage space where a product is stored in the warehouse. Bins are classified as master data (not configuration) and are assigned to a warehouse, storage type, and storage section. Bin master data contains fields like geographical X, Y, and Z coordinates, which are used by Labor Management to calculate travel distance and time for resources.
Activity Area	An Activity Area is a logical structure new to EWM that groups storage bins together based on the warehouse activities performed in them, such as picking, putaway, or physical inventory. A single storage bin can be assigned to multiple activity areas. They are fundamental in determining bin sorting for task optimization and grouping Warehouse Tasks (WTs) into executable Warehouse Orders (WOs).
Work Center	A Work Center is a designated physical location used to execute defined specialized processes, including packing, deconsolidation, counting, quality inspection, or Value-Added Services (VAS). It is modeled as a storage type assigned a specific role (e.g., 'E'). A work center typically segregates space into an Inbound Section for waiting materials and an Outbound Section for processed materials.
Staging Area	A Staging Area is a dedicated physical area, typically located near the warehouse doors, used for the temporary staging of products before loading or after unloading. They are classified as interim storage types and are critical components of the Shipping and Receiving (S&R) processes. Staging areas are assigned to specific warehouse doors and are determined based on the product's Staging Area/Door Determination Group.
Handling Unit (HU)	A Handling Unit (HU) is a physical logistical unit consisting of packaging material (e.g., pallet, carton) and the goods contained within it. HU management is fully integrated into EWM processes, supporting both nested hierarchies and multi-step storage control (POSC/LOSC). EWM is capable of creating and processing empty HUs, and the HU object is used internally to model stock on resources and Transportation Units (TUs).
Warehouse Order (WO)	A Warehouse Order (WO) is the resulting executable work package, created by grouping one or more relevant Warehouse Tasks (WTs). Warehouse Order

	Creation Rules (WOCRs) are applied to sort and group WTs, often optimizing the work based on the activity area and resource constraints. Every WO must be assigned to a single Queue, which is then used by the Resource Management system to manage and allocate the workload.
Warehouse Task (WT)	A Warehouse Task (WT) is a transactional document that represents a specific stock movement (physical movement from source to destination) or a posting change within the warehouse. A WT contains the product or HU, the precise quantity, and the specific source and destination location. EWM differentiates between Product WTs (for stock quantity movements) and Handling Unit WTs (for full HU movements), which are bundled into WOs for execution.
Warehouse Process Type (WPT)	The WPT is a key configuration element that defines the characteristics and nature of a stock movement, such as Putaway, Picking, or Replenishment. The WPT is assigned to a Warehouse Task and controls subsequent actions and destination determination within the workflow.
Warehouse Management Monitor (WMM)	The Warehouse Management Monitor (WMM) is a central, customizable tool that provides management staff with real-time visibility and control over warehouse operations and transactional data. It organizes information into categories such as Stock and Bin, Documents, and Resource Management. The WMM allows users to manage Resource workload, check queues, and assign or prioritize Warehouse Orders or Physical Inventory documents.
Radio Frequency (RF) Environment	The Radio Frequency (RF) Environment is the framework used to display EWM application data on mobile Presentation Devices, such as handheld scanners or vehicle-mounted terminals. It is interwoven with Resource Management to streamline and optimize warehouse task execution. The RF framework enables workers to confirm WTs and WOs in real-time, typically using System-guided processing.
Presentation Device	A Presentation Device is a master data object representing the physical mobile data entry device used by warehouse workers in the Radio Frequency (RF) environment. Each resource is assigned a default presentation device. The device affects the screen layout and available function keys, as defined by the assigned Presentation Profile.
Presentation Profile	The Presentation Profile specifies the warehouse-specific screen layout and operational logic for Presentation Devices in the RF environment. It works alongside a Personalization Profile to customize menus and screen structures for users. This profile controls the flow of logical transaction steps, defines how validation objects (like storage bins) are verified, and determines the display of function codes used by the warehouse worker.
System-guided	System-guided processing is an execution mode in the Radio Frequency (RF) environment where the system automatically selects and allocates the next optimal Warehouse Order (WO) to an available resource. This optimization is determined by the resource's assigned queue sequence and the WO's priority. This process is key for minimizing travel time (deadheading) and improving overall resource efficiency.
Queue	A Queue is a master data object functioning as a logical pool or container where open Warehouse Orders (WOs) wait for execution. Every WO is assigned to a single queue during creation, and resources are dynamically linked to queues via a defined Queue Sequence. Queues are necessary for system-guided processing and are instrumental in managing the flow of work to the resources.

Resource	A Resource is an entity—either an employee or a piece of material handling equipment (e.g., forklift, conveyor)—that performs work by executing Warehouse Tasks (WTs). Resources are defined with a Resource Type (physical features) and grouped into a Resource Group (for workload assignment). Resources are assigned WOs from queues and have their movements tracked by the system via their current Storage Bin.
Resource Group	A Resource Group is a master data entity used to cluster resources with similar attributes for the primary purpose of managing queue assignments. The resource group is assigned a Queue Sequence, which dictates the prioritized order in which the associated resources will search for open Warehouse Orders in System-guided processing. This grouping helps control the allowed activities of resource types by specifying accessible queues.
Stock Type	A Stock Type is a classification used in EWM to subdivide inventory, indicating a product's usability or status, such as Unrestricted-Use, Blocked, or Quality Inspection. EWM stock types are paired, differentiating between stock currently 'in putaway' (e.g., F1) and stock 'in the warehouse' (e.g., F2). They link the ERP Stock Category and the ERP Storage Location via an Availability Group, determining how the stock is managed.
Physical Stock	Physical Stock refers to the absolute quantity of a product currently present at a location, whether it's a storage bin, resource, or Transportation Unit. This metric displays every single quant individually at that location. Physical Stock differs from Available Stock as it includes all quantities, regardless of whether they are reserved by open Warehouse Tasks or are otherwise restricted.
Available Stock	Available Stock is the quantity of stock that is unrestricted and immediately available for use in creating new Warehouse Tasks (WTs). Stock that is outgoing (reserved by open WTs) or incoming (not yet confirmed) is excluded from this available quantity. The availability can be defined at the storage bin level or the highest-level Handling Unit (HU), influencing whether the system or the operator selects the specific HU during removal.
Transportation Unit (TU)	A TU is the smallest loadable unit of a vehicle used to transport goods, serving as the container for inbound or outbound deliveries. In SAP EWM, TUs are logically tracked using Handling Unit (HU) entities by assigning packaging materials to them, and they are fundamental to managing Shipping and Receiving (S&R) and Yard Management (YM) processes. TUs can hold stock, acting as a key field of the quant table, similar to a storage bin. Goods movement can be posted directly to the TU, for instance, when goods receipt is confirmed for stock assigned to the TU during inbound processing.

1. Glossary for "Test Script_1FS.pdf" (Basic Warehouse Inbound Processing from Supplier)

Term	Definition
Goods Receipt (GR)	Goods Receipt is the physical and systemic confirmation that purchased goods or materials have arrived at the warehouse and are now counted as inventory. Posting GR generates subsequent warehouse tasks (WTs) to initiate movement to the next storage location. In RF transactions, GR is typically posted after confirming the Handling Unit ID, packaging material, and quantity received from an ASN.

Staging Area	The Staging Area is a dedicated storage type, such as Y910, that acts as an interim location for goods immediately following Goods Receipt or prior to Goods Issue. For inbound processes, goods are first unloaded to the staging area before WTs move them to a proper storage location or a Handover Point. Warehouse operators at the staging area are typically responsible for labeling items and posting the initial Goods Receipt.
Clarification Zone	The Clarification Zone (Storage Type Y970) is a designated area within the warehouse structure used to temporarily hold products that require extra processing or have encountered issues, such as a bin capacity violation during putaway determination. A Warehouse Clerk typically investigates stock in this zone, deciding whether to repack the products into different materials or update master data before creating ad-hoc tasks to move them to their final destination.
Handling Unit (HU)	A Handling Unit is a physical entity encompassing packaged materials, serving as a uniquely identified unit of inventory used for stock movements. In this process, HUs are often created at the goods receipt stage, where an operator enters a pre-printed HU ID and packaging material. HUs are essential for putaway, especially when using SSCC numbering for identification, and tracking inventory destinations such as the Handover Point or Clarification Zone.
Warehouse Task (WT)	The Warehouse Task is the core document used to instruct a physical movement of products or HUs from a source bin to a destination bin within the warehouse. After goods receipt is posted, subsequent WTs are automatically created to facilitate movement to the next destination, which might include the Mezzanine, High Rack Buffer, or Clarification Zone. These tasks are usually executed by a Warehouse Operative using a Radio Frequency (RF) device.
Radio Frequency (RF) Environment	The RF Environment, accessed via Transaction /SCWM/RFUI, provides the interface displayed on mobile data entry devices used by warehouse operators. The RF framework is used to execute system-guided or manual tasks like Goods Receipt, putaway confirmations, and internal movements. It relies on specific user settings, including the Warehouse Number, Resource ID, and Presentation Device, to ensure smooth transaction processing.
Cross-Line Putaway Strategy	This strategy relates to putaway tasks resulting in goods being placed across different physical aisles in the warehouse. When using the search rule for empty bins, the sorting can be configured specifically for Cross-Line Stock Putaway (CLSP) to define a special bin sorting sequence. Cross-Line Stock Putaway is also listed as a category of warehouse process for activity areas.
Quantity Classification	Quantity Classification is used alongside packaging specifications (pack specs) to determine the correct location for putaway or stock removal based on the quantity requested (e.g., full case or full pallet). It helps identify the operative unit of measure (UoM) adopted for warehouse tasks from the packaging specification level. It describes the packaging units in which a product is stored (such as eaches, cases, or pallets). The indicator is also checked during putaway bin determination for the capacity check of the destination bin.
Putaway Control Indicator (PACI)	The Putaway Control Indicator (PACI) is assigned to a product master to specify how the product should be put away in the warehouse. It is crucial for determining the search sequence indicator during the storage type determination within the putaway strategy. The PACI ensures that certain products, such as pallet or box products, are preferentially put away into designated storage types. If a product is missing the PACI, it may be routed to a clarification zone.

2. Glossary for "Test Script_1FW.pdf" (Physical Inventory in Warehouse)

Term	Definition
Physical Inventory (PI) Document	The PI Document is the transactional record in EWM used to manage and document the counting process of stock quantities within specified storage bins or activity areas. These documents can be created based on different procedures (e.g., Annual, Continuous, Cycle Counting) and specify the items and locations to be counted. After counting, the system calculates differences based on the physical count versus the book inventory stored in the PI document.
Physical Inventory (PI) Procedure	This is a configuration setting that dictates the type and method of counting used in the warehouse, such as AL (Annual Physical Inventory, Storage-Bin-Specific) or AS (Annual Physical Inventory, Product-Specific). Procedures are typically defined and allowed for specific Activity Areas (AAs) within the warehouse. The selected procedure determines how PI documents are created and processed (e.g., whether counting is product-specific or bin-specific).
Activity Area (AA)	An Activity Area is a logical grouping of storage bins that links the physical location to specific warehouse activities, including Physical Inventory. In the context of PI, AAs like Y011 and Y021 are defined as Physical Inventory Areas. The AA is critical in customizing, as it allows specific tolerance groups and PI procedures to be assigned to users working in that section of the warehouse.
Tolerance Group	A Tolerance Group is a configuration setting used to limit which users can post differences that fall within or exceed certain predefined quantity or value thresholds. Users are assigned to specific Tolerance Groups for processes like count confirmation and the Difference Analyzer (e.g., *CLERK* or *SUPERVISOR*). If a calculated difference exceeds a counter-dependent threshold, the system may automatically create a recount document.
Difference Analyzer	The Difference Analyzer (Transaction /SCWM/DIFF_ANALYZER) is a tool used by the Warehouse Clerk or Supervisor to review and manually post differences found during physical inventory that may have violated certain tolerance thresholds. This transaction ensures that stock discrepancies are analyzed, and the stock figures are aligned between EWM and SAP S/4HANA by posting a material document.
Warehouse Monitor	The Warehouse Management Monitor (Transaction /SCWM/MON) is a central tool used by warehouse staff to obtain real-time information and oversee warehouse documents and processes. For Physical Inventory, the monitor is used to check the progress of PI documents, trigger the creation of new PI documents, and manage recounted documents. It provides a single interface for monitoring, reporting, and execution of certain actions.

3. Glossary for "Test Script_1FY.pdf" (Replenishment in Warehouse)

Term	Definition
Planned Replenishment	Planned Replenishment is an internal warehouse process initiated interactively by the Warehouse Clerk to ensure adequate stock levels, particularly in picking

	areas. This process calculates the required quantity based on the difference between the maximum bin quantity and the current stock level of a product's fixed bin. In a real-life environment, the planned replenishment run is often scheduled as a regular background job.
Replenishment Warehouse Task (WT)	A specific type of Warehouse Task created by the replenishment process, which directs the movement of products from reserve storage (source) to the dedicated picking area (destination). These WTs are created when the stock level in the fixed bin falls below a defined threshold. They are confirmed by the Warehouse Operative using an RF device to ensure stock is accurately moved into the picking area.
Fixed Bin	A Fixed Bin is a Storage Bin permanently assigned to a specific product (or a range of products) where the product is typically stored for picking activities. In replenishment scenarios, the fixed bin is essential because the replenishment calculation relies on the maximum and minimum quantities configured for that product within the fixed bin location.
Handover Point	An interim or intermediate storage location, often an interim storage type (Storage Type Y001), used to facilitate the transfer of materials between different areas or resources within the warehouse, particularly between a high-rack area and a picking area. In replenishment, HUs may be moved from reserve storage to the Handover Point before being moved to the final Mezzanine or Picking Area.

4. Glossary for "Test Script_1G0.pdf" (Scrapping in Warehouse)

Term	Definition
Scrapping	Scrapping is an internal EWM process used to dispose of damaged, expired, or otherwise unusable inventory, often resulting in a change of stock type to "Scrapping from Warehouse" (S6) and a subsequent Goods Issue posting. The process can be triggered either automatically for expired products (BBD/SLED) or manually for detected damaged stock using ad-hoc tasks. The final step involves emptying the scrap zone by posting an unplanned Goods Issue to decrease stock.
SLED (Shelf-Life Expiration Date)	SLED is a critical date attribute for perishable materials that indicates the date until which the product should be used or consumed. When stock exceeds its SLED (or BBD, Best Before Date), it is flagged for scrapping to prevent unintended use. The date is usually entered during Goods Receipt and is used by the system monitor to identify stock that needs to be moved to the Scrap Zone.
Posting Change	A Posting Change is an internal movement process that results in a change to the stock's status or attribute without a physical relocation of the goods in the ERP system, though it typically triggers a physical movement in EWM. When stock is selected for scrapping based on SLED, the system executes a posting change to assign the stock a status like "Scrapping from Warehouse" (S6), and then creates the necessary warehouse tasks to move it to the physical scrap zone.
Scrap Zone	A dedicated destination bin (e.g., SCRAP-ZONE) or storage area where materials intended for disposal are physically accumulated after a posting

	change and internal transfer. Stock remains in this zone until the Warehouse Clerk posts an unplanned Goods Issue (GI) to remove the inventory from the warehouse system and complete the scrapping process.
Ad-hoc Warehouse Task (WT)	An Ad-hoc WT is a Warehouse Task created manually or spontaneously, without reference to a preceding planned delivery document, typically to facilitate an internal stock movement or adjustment. In scrapping, ad-hoc WTs are created (e.g., using *Create and Confirm Adhoc Product WT* via RF) by the Warehouse Operative to immediately initiate the move of damaged stock from its current location to the Scrap Zone.

5. Glossary for "Test Script_1G2.pdf" (Basic Warehouse Outbound Processing to Customer)

Term	Definition
Outbound Delivery Order (ODO)	The ODO is the central document in EWM that manages the entire outbound delivery process, acting as the warehouse request for goods to be issued to the customer. It contains items, quantities, and destination information, serving as the reference document for creating picking warehouse tasks (WTs). Once all WTs are confirmed, the ODO status is updated, leading to the final Goods Issue posting.
Route	A Route is a transportation master data element used to define the itinerary and means of transport for a sales order, with its determination typically handled by the Routing Guide Engine (RGE). The Route is copied from the delivery created in SAP S/4HANA and is critical in the outbound process as it determines which products are shipped together, influencing grouping and routing within the warehouse to specific doors and staging lanes. Routes contain key planning characteristics such as validity dates, dangerous goods relevance, Legs, and allowed Shipping Conditions or Transportation Groups. Since different items of an Outbound Delivery Request (ODR) can be assigned to different routes, this determination can cause the splitting of the ODR into separate Outbound Delivery Orders (ODOs) for subsequent handling.
Consolidation Group	The Consolidation Group is a key identifier assigned to Outbound Delivery Order (ODO) items that determines which items should be picked and consolidated together, typically for shipment to the same destination or customer. It is determined based on criteria such as the Warehouse number, Route, Ship-to party, and the priority of the delivery item. This indicator is critical for sorting Warehouse Tasks (WTs) during Warehouse Order (WO) creation and often guides the system to direct products to a specific "bus stop" bin at the Packing Work Center. Its primary purpose is to ensure that products intended for the same final shipment are collected for packing into one or multiple Shipping Handling Units (HUs).
Picking	Picking is the process of retrieving the required quantity of a product or Handling Unit (HU) from its storage bin (source) to fulfill an Outbound Delivery Order (ODO). Picking WTs are generated for this activity and bundled into Warehouse Orders (WOs) for execution by resources, often starting from storage types like the Mezzanine or High Rack. The picked goods are usually moved to a packing work center for consolidation.

Pick Handling Unit (Pick HU)	A Pick HU is a handling unit created during the picking process to collect products from source bins, especially when picking partial quantities or multiple products. It can be created automatically during the creation of a Warehouse Order (WO) if a packing profile is configured in the WO Creation Rule. This HU is used in complex processes like Pick, Pack, and Pass, where it gathers items across multiple activity areas, and transports picked components to a kitting work center for assembly. In some scenarios, if the quantity picked involves a complete HU withdrawal, that source HU might serve as the final shipping HU instead of creating a separate Pick HU.
Shipping Handling Unit (Shipping HU)	A Shipping HU is the final packaged unit (e.g., a pallet or carton) that contains consolidated goods destined for a customer. During the outbound process, picked items may be repacked into a Shipping HU at a work center. Closing the Shipping HU finalizes the packaging, initiates the printing of labels and content lists, and documents the HU's readiness for shipping.
Repacking	Repacking is the activity of moving products or sub-HUs from one Handling Unit (often the Pick HU) to another, usually occurring at a designated work center, to consolidate materials into the final Shipping HU. This process is crucial for consolidating smaller quantities or non-pallet goods into customer-specific shipping units, and for ensuring the correct labels are generated for the final transport.
Staging	Staging is the final preparatory step in the outbound process where the completed Shipping Handling Units (HUs) are moved from the packing work center to the Outbound Staging Area (Storage Type Y920) awaiting loading onto a truck. The staging process creates WTs to direct resources to move the HUs to the assigned staging bay or goods movement bin.
Loading	Loading is the physical activity of placing the staged Shipping Handling Units (HUs) onto the Transportation Unit (TU) or vehicle at a warehouse door. Loading often follows the sequence determined by the route and is monitored via the Warehouse Monitor to confirm the expected quantity has been loaded. The completion of loading is a prerequisite for posting Goods Issue.
Outbound Delivery (OD)	The Outbound Delivery (OD), often referred to as the final delivery (FD), is the document automatically created in SAP EWM upon the Goods Issue (GI) posting of the Outbound Delivery Order (ODO). This document is essential for communicating the final GI status and movement data back to the linked SAP ERP or S/4HANA system. Once transferred, it triggers the posting of goods issue in the corresponding SAP S/4HANA outbound delivery, which enables subsequent steps like billing and financial postings. The OD document can also be used to post or cancel a goods movement, and it is created when a partial GI is performed for an ODO.

6. Glossary for "Test Script_1V5.pdf" (Warehouse Inbound Processing from Supplier with Batch Management)

Term	Definition
Batch Management	Batch Management is the functionality used to track products based on criteria like date of manufacture, shelf-life, or technical specifications, enabling the classification of homogeneous partial quantities of a material. In EWM, batch-

	managed products are handled by assigning batch characteristics and often defining search strategies for processes like Goods Receipt and Goods Issue. When receiving goods, the system often requires the batch number or batch characteristics to be specified during the RF process.
ASN (Advance Shipping Notice)	An ASN is an external document, such as an inbound delivery notification (IDN), sent by a supplier (or shipper) that precedes the actual goods arrival and is used as the reference criterion for Goods Receipt processing in EWM. When using the RF environment for receiving Handling Units, the operator typically enters the ASN number to access the expected delivery data and begin the Goods Receipt process.
RF Environment (/SCWM/RFUI)	The Radio Frequency environment is the primary interface used by the Warehouse Operative to execute transactions using a mobile device. In the inbound process, the RF application (e.g., *Rec. HU by ASN*) is used to log the operator onto a specific resource and warehouse number, and then efficiently record the Goods Receipt data, including product, quantity, packaging material, and potentially batch attributes.
Batch Class	A Batch Class is used in classification to define a set of characteristics (e.g., Country of Origin, Not Suitable for Country) that can be assigned to a material batch. These classes, along with their assigned values, are instrumental in defining complex batch search strategies for selection during outbound processing.
BBD/SLED	BBD stands for Best-Before Date, and SLED stands for Shelf-Life Expiration Date. These two terms are essentially synonyms, often differentiated by their origin: BBD originally comes from the food industry, while SLED comes from the pharmaceutical industry. Both are important stock attributes used for shelf-life expiration date control in Extended Warehouse Management (EWM). EWM allows monitoring of stocks with BBD/SLED in the EWM monitor, typically via the node Stock and Bin > BBD/SLED Overview.

7. Glossary for "Test Script_1V7.pdf" (Warehouse Outbound Processing to Customer with Batch Management)

Term	Definition
Master Batch Record	The Master Batch Record is a data object in SAP used to maintain centralized information about a specific batch, including key details such as the date of manufacture, Shelf Life Expiration Date (SLED), and Country of Origin. Classification characteristics for the batch, which can be custom-defined, are recorded here and are essential for influencing batch selection during outbound processes.
Batch Selection	Batch selection is the process in EWM of automatically identifying which specific batch of a product should be picked to fulfill an outbound delivery requirement. This selection is usually executed based on predefined batch search strategies that prioritize batches according to criteria, such as FEFO (First-Expiration/First-Out) or specific characteristics defined in the batch class. The process can be simulated using tools to check which stock would be proposed.

Sales Order (SO)	The Sales Order is the originating document created in ERP (or S/4HANA) that formally records the customer's request and triggers the subsequent creation of the Outbound Delivery Order (ODO) in EWM. The SO contains critical material, quantity, and plant information which forms the basis for the entire picking and shipping process.
Available Stock	Available Stock refers to the physical inventory quantity of a product, potentially broken down by storage location, storage type, or batch, that is immediately available for picking or consumption. Warehouse Clerks often use the Warehouse Monitor's *Available Stock* screen to check the current stock situation, verify batch information, and confirm the quantity prior to processing an outbound delivery.

8. Glossary for "Test Script_1V9.pdf" (Basic Warehouse Inbound Processing from Supplier with Quality Management)

Term	Definition
Quality Inspection Center (QIC)	The QIC (Storage Type Y820) is a specific work center or storage location designated for conducting quality checks on products, especially those flagged as quality inspection relevant during Goods Receipt. Products are moved to the QIC via a dedicated Warehouse Task after Goods Receipt is posted. It is here that the Quality Technician performs the inspection, records results, and makes a Usage Decision.
Inspection Lot	An Inspection Lot is a document automatically created in EWM for a material that has been determined to be relevant for quality inspection (QM) upon receipt. This lot holds information about the quantity and the material subject to inspection. The existence of an Inspection Lot triggers the creation of a WT to move the goods to the Quality Inspection Center for processing.
Usage Decision	The Usage Decision is the final step in the quality inspection process, where the quality technician determines the fate of the inspected material (e.g., accepting, rejecting, or scrapping). Once the decision is made and recorded, the system executes a logistical follow-up action to move the stock out of the Quality Inspection status to its final unrestricted or blocked destination.
Handover Point	A specific interim storage location (Storage Type Y001) used to transfer HUs between distinct physical areas, particularly from the Quality Inspection Center (QIC) to the High Rack Pallet Buffer. Moving goods from the QIC to the Handover Point is often the first step in the putaway sequence following a successful Usage Decision.

9. Glossary for "Test Script_1VB.pdf" (Production Integration - Component Consumption and Receipt in Warehouse)

Term	Definition
Manufacturing Order	A Manufacturing Order is a document that, like a Purchase Order, can serve as a basis for processing inbound receipts in EWM. The EWM system represents this order as an Expected Goods Receipt (EGR) document if there is no Advance Shipping Notice (ASN) available. The EGR document contains data

	from an open production order or open purchase order and acts as a template for creating an inbound delivery. This is relevant for production or process orders, or inbound deliveries based on those orders, to initiate the inbound process.
Production Material Request (PMR)	The PMR is an EWM document that originates from the production order (PO) in SAP S/4HANA and contains the detailed list of raw materials and components required (the requirements) for that specific PO. PMR documents are the fundamental planning basis for subsequent warehouse execution activities like material staging and component consumption. The PMR can be monitored to track the components needed for production.
Production Supply Area (PSA)	The PSA is the designated physical location on the shop floor, or manufacturing line, where raw materials and components are staged by the warehouse before they are consumed in the production process. WTs are created to move materials *to* the PSA (staging) and finished goods *from* the PSA (receipt from production).
Crate part replenishment	Products that use the crate parts replenishment need to be available at the PSA in huge quantities. Therefore, these products are not relevant for staging. The system creates replenishment warehouse tasks, if the stock falls below a threshold.
Single-order staging	Each staging warehouse task has a reference to a single PMR. After this kind of warehouse task is confirmed, the stock on the PSA has a reference to the PMR item and thus only the referenced PMR can consume the stock. This staging method is used to stage products for a specific PMR.
Cross-order staging	Each staging warehouse task has no reference to a PMR item. Thus, after the confirmation the stock can be used for consumption by every PMR that has an item with the respective product. This staging method is used to stage products, that are used by several PMRs. The advantage is that the system cumulates the quantity of the needed stock over all PMRs and the stock can be moved for all PMRs at once.
Staging	Staging is the process of moving required raw materials from their storage location within the warehouse to the Production Supply Area (PSA) in preparation for manufacturing. EWM supports various staging methods, including Single-Order Staging (materials dedicated to one order), Cross-Order Staging (materials shared across multiple orders), and Crate Part Replenishment (small quantities regularly replenished to the bin).
Component Consumption	Component Consumption is the process of physically issuing the staged raw materials and components from the PSA inventory to the production order, typically initiated via an RF transaction at the production line. Once consumption is performed, the system posts the Goods Movement, reducing the stock tracked in EWM.
Goods Receipt (GR) from Production	This is the final step where the finished product (FERT) is formally booked into EWM inventory from the production process, typically involving movement from the PSA to a final storage bin, such as a pallet buffer or high-rack area. The GR transaction records the receipt and often creates follow-up putaway WTs.

10. Glossary for "Test Script_4RO.pdf" (Decentralized EWM - Inbound Processing)

Term	Definition
Fixed Bin Assignment	A master data setting that permanently links a specific storage bin to a particular material (product), ensuring that material is always put away or replenished into that designated spot. This assignment can be manually defined or migrated and is frequently used for picking areas or high-volume items. For a product like TG12 (Trading Good 12), a fixed bin (e.g., SF01-03-04) is required for storage in fixed bin storage areas.
Clarification Zone (S970)	Inbound stock is directed to the Clarification Zone if the system cannot determine a valid final putaway bin, perhaps due to missing master data or capacity constraints. A Warehouse Clerk must manually check the stock in the zone (Storage Type S970) via the Warehouse Monitor, resolve the issue (e.g., by adjusting the HU or master data), and then create manual warehouse tasks to move the stock to its final bin.
Goods Receipt (GR)	The Goods Receipt process records the physical arrival of goods, triggering the creation of subsequent Warehouse Tasks (WTs) for putaway. In decentralized EWM inbound processing, the GR is often performed by a Warehouse Clerk who confirms the delivery and then creates the putaway WTs to execute the final storage process.
Stock Type Change	The ability to manually change the stock type associated with a material in the delivery before Goods Receipt (GR) is posted, often used to assign a specific status (e.g., Quality Inspection or Blocked) to incoming material. This optional step allows the Warehouse Clerk to control the subsequent handling and storage condition of the stock.

11. Glossary for "Test Script_4RP.pdf" (Decentralized EWM - Outbound Processing)

Term	Definition
Pick Warehouse Task (Pick WT)	A Pick WT is a specific Warehouse Task created during outbound processing that instructs a resource to remove stock from a source bin and take it to an interim destination, typically a staging area or a packing work center. Pick WTs are confirmed by the Warehouse Operative after the physical movement is performed, marking the stock as retrieved from its storage location.
Goods Issue (GI)	Goods Issue is the final step in the outbound process where the system formally records the departure of goods from the warehouse, updating inventory and finance systems. GI is typically posted by a Warehouse Clerk after all picking, packing, staging, and loading activities are complete. The GI posting ensures synchronization between EWM and the connected ERP system.
Shipping Handling Unit (Shipping HU)	The Shipping HU is the final container used for transportation to the customer, built during the packing process. Depending on the product, this may be a pallet (PMPALLET) or a carton (PMCARTON). Packing goods into the Shipping HU is an optional step that consolidates picked items before they are staged and loaded.
Loading Instruction	A printed document generated during the outbound process, usually via the Post-Processing Framework (PPF), that provides information for the carrier or loading personnel regarding the items to be loaded and their sequence. The

	Warehouse Clerk can manually trigger the printing of the Loading Instruction list via a relevant application.

12. Glossary for "Test Script_4RQ.pdf" (Decentralized EWM - Ad Hoc Goods Issue)

Term	Definition
Ad-hoc Goods Issue (GI)	Ad-hoc Goods Issue refers to an unplanned removal of stock from the warehouse inventory without reference to a formal Outbound Delivery. This process is used for various non-standard scenarios, such as immediate consumption for a Cost Center or definitive removal for Scrapping. The final posting of the GI is handled by a Warehouse Clerk using a specialized application like *Post Goods Issue - Unplanned*.
Ad-hoc Warehouse Task (WT)	A Warehouse Task created specifically to facilitate an unplanned internal stock movement, such as moving material to a different storage location, or moving stock to a Scrap Zone for later disposal. Ad-hoc WTs are generated through the Warehouse Monitor and confirmed by the Warehouse Operative to execute the physical movement prior to the final GI posting.
Posting Change	In the context of ad-hoc GI for scrapping, a Posting Change is initiated to update the material's stock type (e.g., changing usable stock to Scrapping stock) before the physical goods movement occurs. This step creates a specific Posting Change Warehouse Task to physically move the newly designated scrap stock to the Scrap Zone.
Scrapping	Scrapping is the definitive removal of obsolete, damaged, or unusable inventory from the stock records. When scrapping stock via an ad-hoc GI, the process involves a Posting Change to set the stock status, movement of the physical stock to the Scrap Zone, and finally, the posting of an Ad-hoc Goods Issue for Scrapping to update the financial records.
Cost Center	A Cost Center is an organizational unit in controlling (CO) used for tracking and allocating internal costs within a company. When an Ad-hoc Goods Issue is performed for internal consumption, the stock is issued against a specified cost center, allowing the consumption value of the material to be charged correctly within the company's financial accounting.

13. Glossary for "Test Script_4RR.pdf" (Decentralized EWM - Physical Inventory)

Term	Definition
Cycle Counting (CC)	Cycle Counting is a physical inventory technique used to count materials periodically throughout the fiscal year, generally managed based on the velocity (movement frequency) or value of the product. The Cycle Counting Indicator, defined for the material, helps determine the required counting frequency and interval. This method helps maintain stock accuracy continuously rather than relying solely on annual inventory checks.
PI Procedure (Physical	A configuration setting that defines the exact methodology used for stock counting, such as *Annual Physical Inventory (Storage-Bin-Specific)* (AL) or Continuous Inventory. Choosing a specific procedure is required when

Inventory Procedure)	creating a new physical inventory document and helps filter the relevant materials or bins for the count.
Tolerance Group (Differences)	Tolerance Groups are used to enforce control over who is allowed to clear stock differences identified during physical inventory. Users are assigned a group (e.g., CLERK or SUPERVISOR) which dictates the acceptable value or quantity threshold of a difference they can automatically post to ERP. Differences exceeding the user's tolerance must typically be reviewed in the Difference Analyzer.
Difference Analyzer	This application (Transaction /SCWM/DIFF_ANALYZER) is utilized by the Warehouse Clerk to review, analyze, and manually post calculated inventory differences that were either automatically flagged by the system or exceeded predefined tolerance limits. Posting the differences from the Analyzer creates the final material document necessary to synchronize the stock figures between EWM and the ERP system.
Cycle Counting Indicator (CCI)	The Cycle Counting Indicator (CCI) is a setting used to group materials together into various cycle counting categories. This indicator helps determine the time period or frequency during which cycle counting will be carried out for the specific product. It is a component of the warehouse-specific product data maintained on the Whse Data tab of the EWM product master. In some SAP ERP WM releases, dynamic cycle counting functionality was introduced, but the CCI itself is abbreviated as CC in some lists.

14. Glossary for "Test Script_4RS.pdf" (Decentralized EWM - Replenishment)

Term	Definition
Planned Replenishment	This type of replenishment is started manually or scheduled as a background job by the Warehouse Clerk to ensure that the designated Fixed Bins, typically in picking areas, maintain sufficient inventory. The system checks the current stock against defined minimum/maximum levels and calculates the exact replenishment quantity needed to top up the bin.
Fixed Bin	A Fixed Bin is a reserved storage location tied directly to a material master where picking stock is maintained. Defining a Fixed Bin for a product (e.g., TG12) is a mandatory preliminary step for running Planned Replenishment, as the entire calculation logic relies on the maximum quantity assigned to that bin for that specific product.