

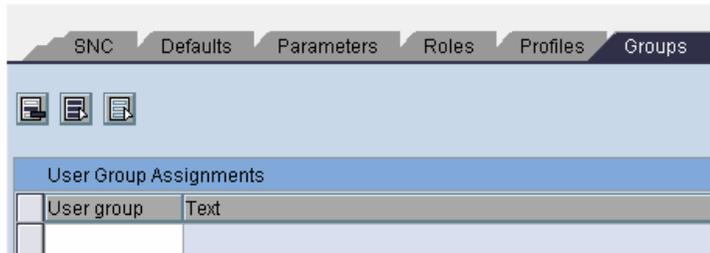
## NOTE JUNE 2010

### User Groups

User groups are basically an instrument for the user administration, but you can also utilize them for internal organization of users. Users can be assigned to multiple user groups.

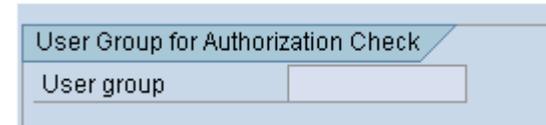
*We have two different fields for user groups in the user master [transaction SU01]:*

#### 1. Groups – on the group tab



This field is for the internal organization of users and helpful e.g. for mass maintenance - if you want to maintain users of a certain group. This group is also called the *General user group*.

#### 2. User groups for authorization check- Logon tab



This field allows to restrict user maintenance to specific groups based on the authorization object **S\_USER\_GRP**.

If a user has an assignment maintained in this field, the user administrator will need the corresponding group assigned to his authorization based on **S\_USER\_GRP** to be able to actually maintain this user.

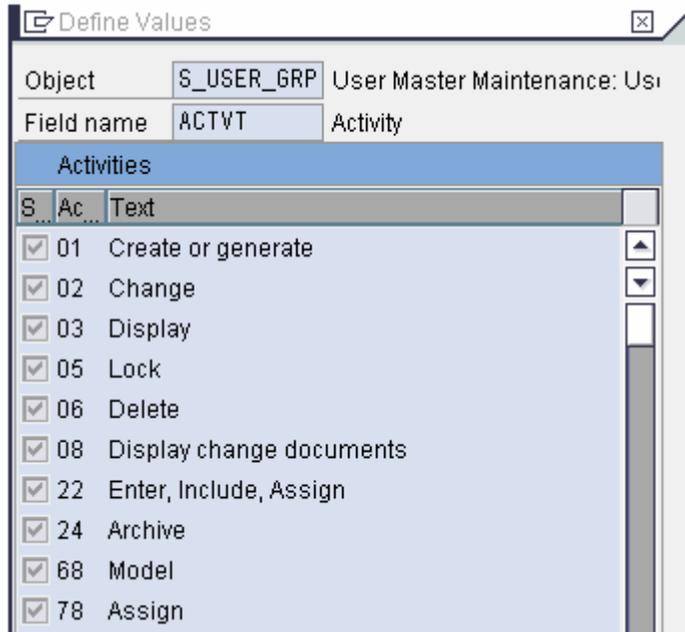
*Example:*

The user *MWAGENER* is assigned to the group *SEC*.

The user administrator who wants to maintain this user *MWAGENER* will need the authorization:

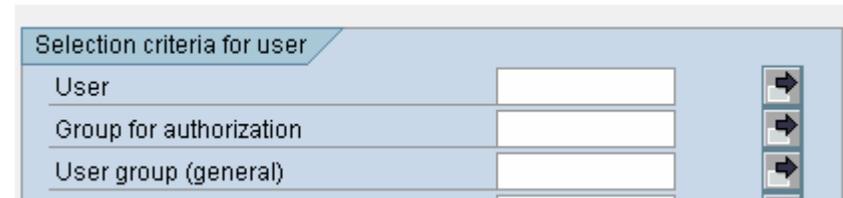
S\_USER\_GRP  
 with ACTVT = 02 [change]  
 with CLASS = SEC

The activities that are available for defining the access level on **S\_USER\_GRP** are the following:



The information for *User group for Authorization Checks* is also stored in the table **USR02** in the field **CLASS** [User group] whereas the assignment for the field *General user groups* is stored in the table **USGRP\_USER**, and can be displayed via **SE16N** e.g.

The report **RSUSR002** allows to distinguish and select users based on the respective group information.



*What do they have in common – what is different?*

The user groups are generally maintained via transaction **SUGR**.

Though both described fields pull the information from the same table **USGRP**, only the entries in *User group for Authorization Checks* are actually relevant for checks on **S\_USER\_GRP**.