# History

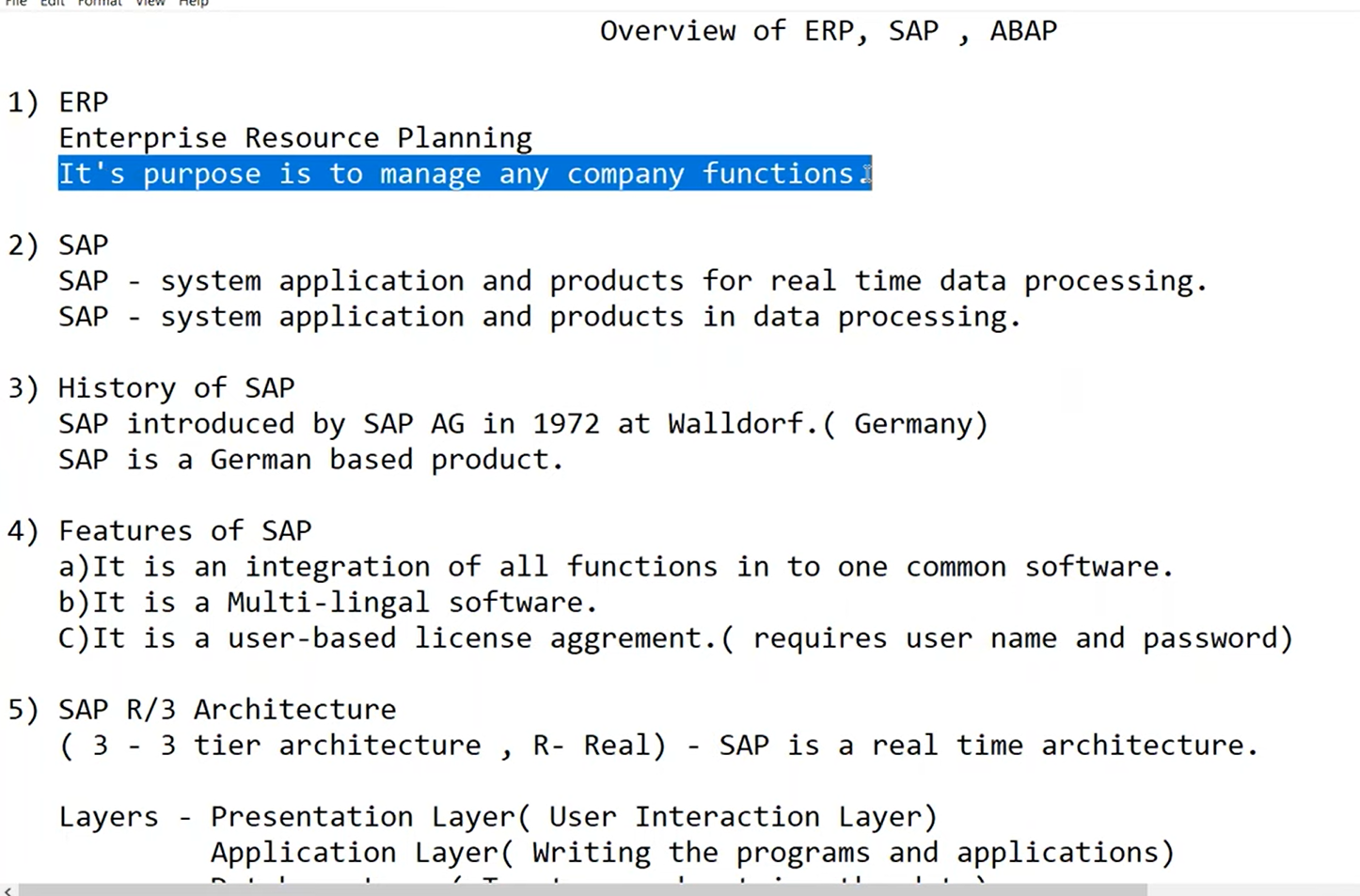


Figure What is SAP and ERP

Never say SAP as ‘SAP’ because SAP means pig in Germany

Multi-lingal :- Multiple Language

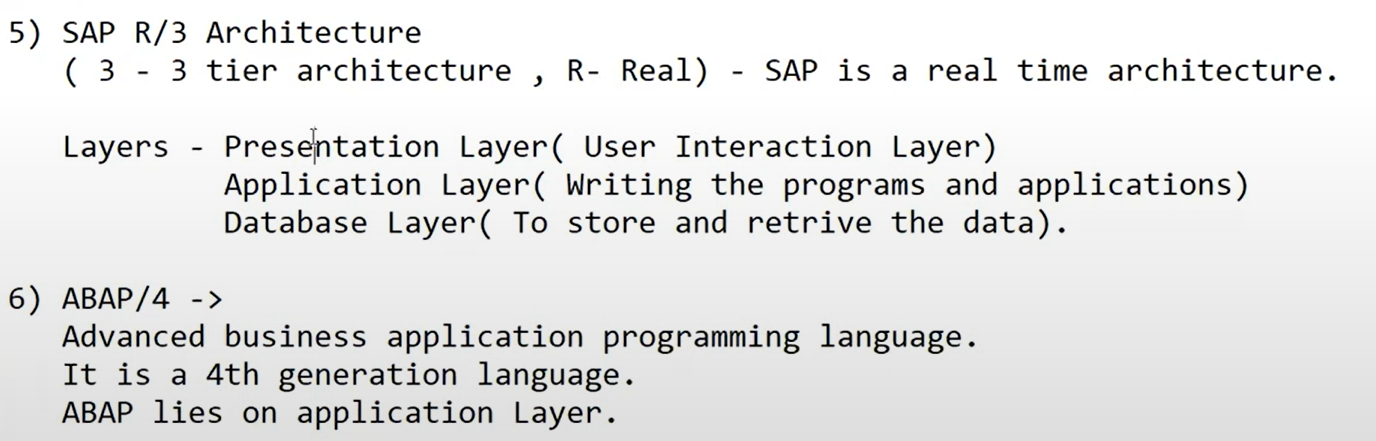


Figure R/ 3 Architecture and ABAP/4

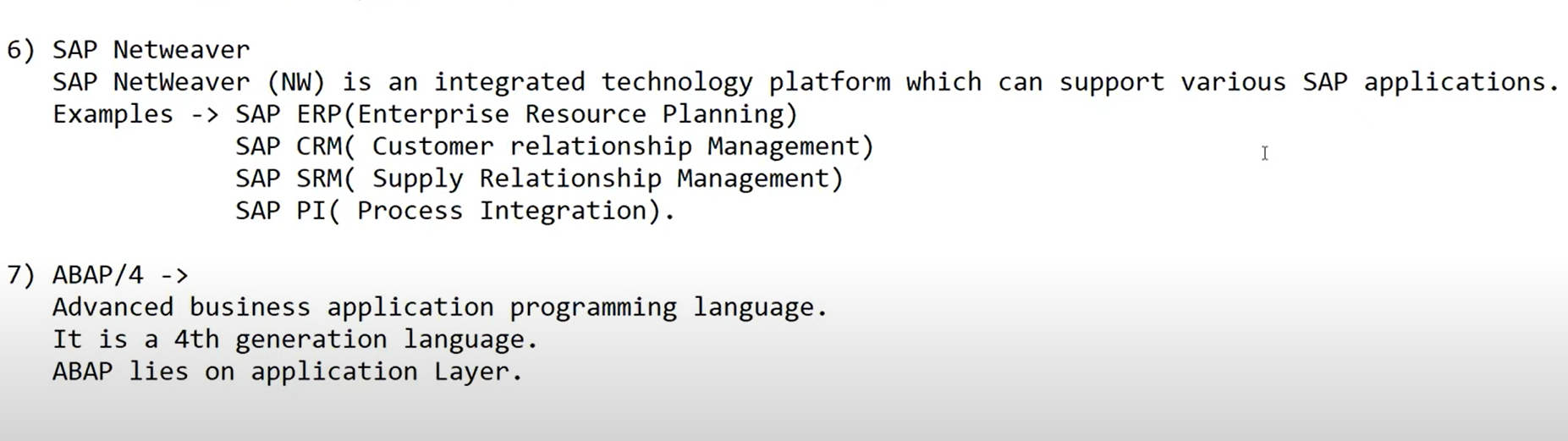


Figure SAP NetWeaver it integrates e.g. ERP CRM SRM PI

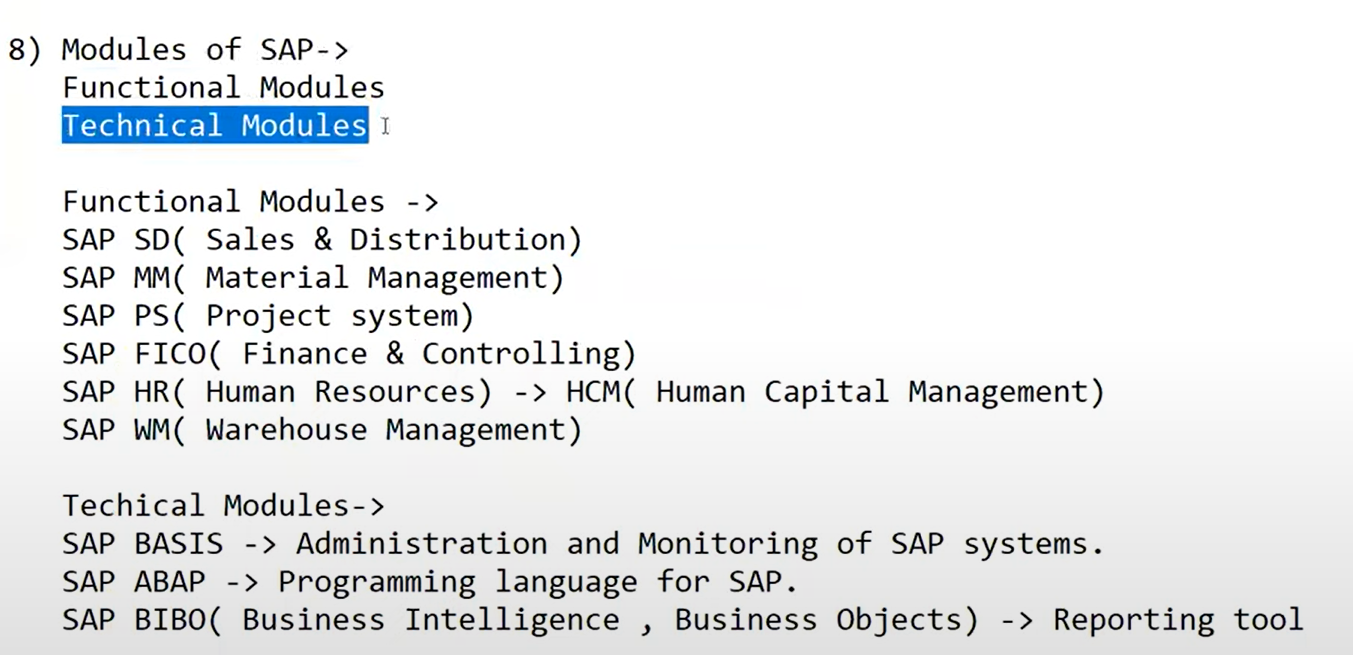


Figure Models in SAP

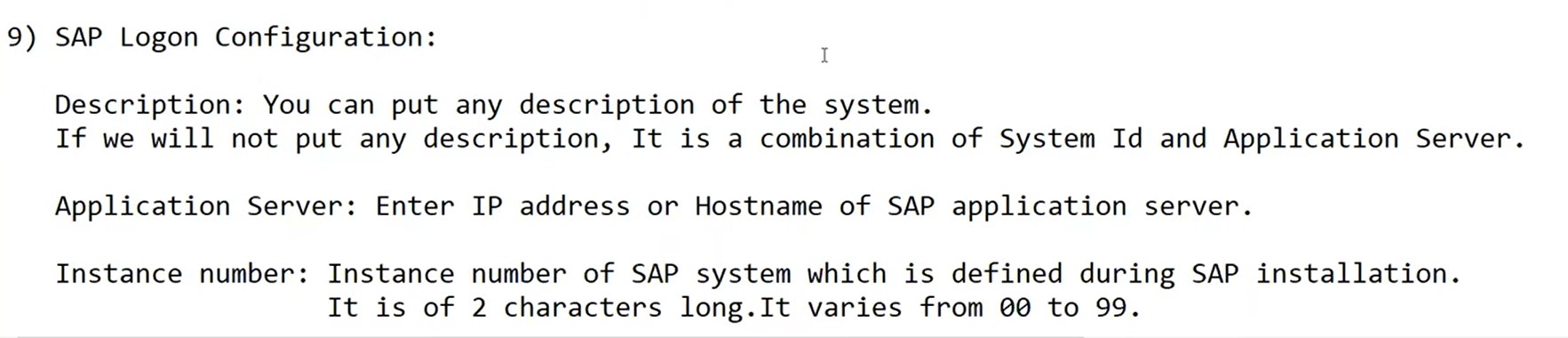


Figure Login Configuration

# Application Sever Architecture

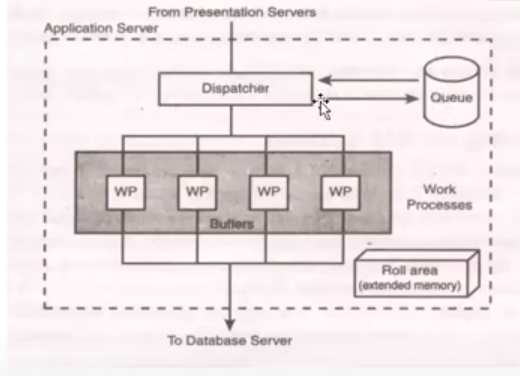


Figure Application Server Architecture

## Dispatcher

Input given from presentation layer it is received by Dispatcher it will first put your request in the Queue and from the queue it will in FIFO first come first serve

* All the request that come in from presentation sever are directed first to dispatcher
* The dispatcher writes them first to the dispatcher queue
* The dispatcher pulls the request from the queue on the first-in. first-out basis

## Work Process

* Each Request from the dispatcher is then allocated to the first available work process
* **A work process handles one request at a time**
* A process needs to address two special memory areas – the user context and the program roll area

## User Context

* The user context is a memory area the contains information about the user.
* When a user logs on, a user context is allocated for that logon
* When user log off, it is freed.

## Roll Area

* Roll Area is a memory area that contain information about the program’s execution
* When program runs, a roll area is allocated for that program
* The roll area is freed when the program ends

# SAP System Landscape

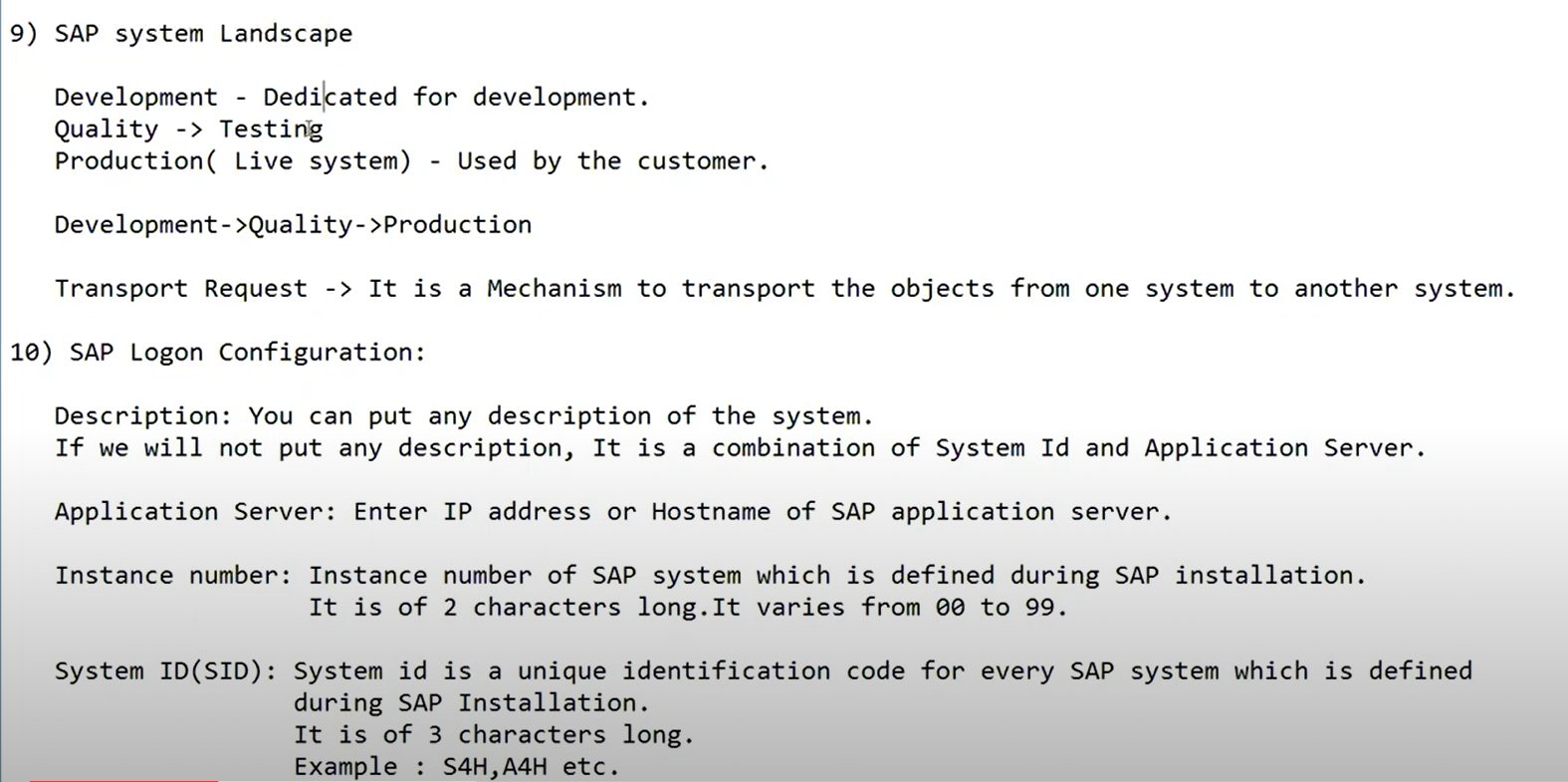


Figure SAP system landscape

## Development

Whatever development we do creating program, tables, classes, function that all things are done in development system

## Quality

It is used for testing purpose

## Development

It is used by the user or by the customer

## How do they move the code?

They move the code using work bench request

It is a Mechanism to transport the object from one system to another system

# Types of SAP GUI

GUI

G – Graphical

U – User

I – Interface

It allows end user to use various SAP application by providing easy to use graphical interface

## SAP GUI for Windows

SAP GUI for Windows is a Windows operating system that offers a windows-like user experience.

## SAP GUI for JAVA

SAP GUI for JAVA environment is written in JAVA and is the platform-independent implementation of SAP GUI

## SAP GUI for HTML

Consist of Internet Transaction (IST) on the server and a web browser on the client side

# SAP Logon Configuration

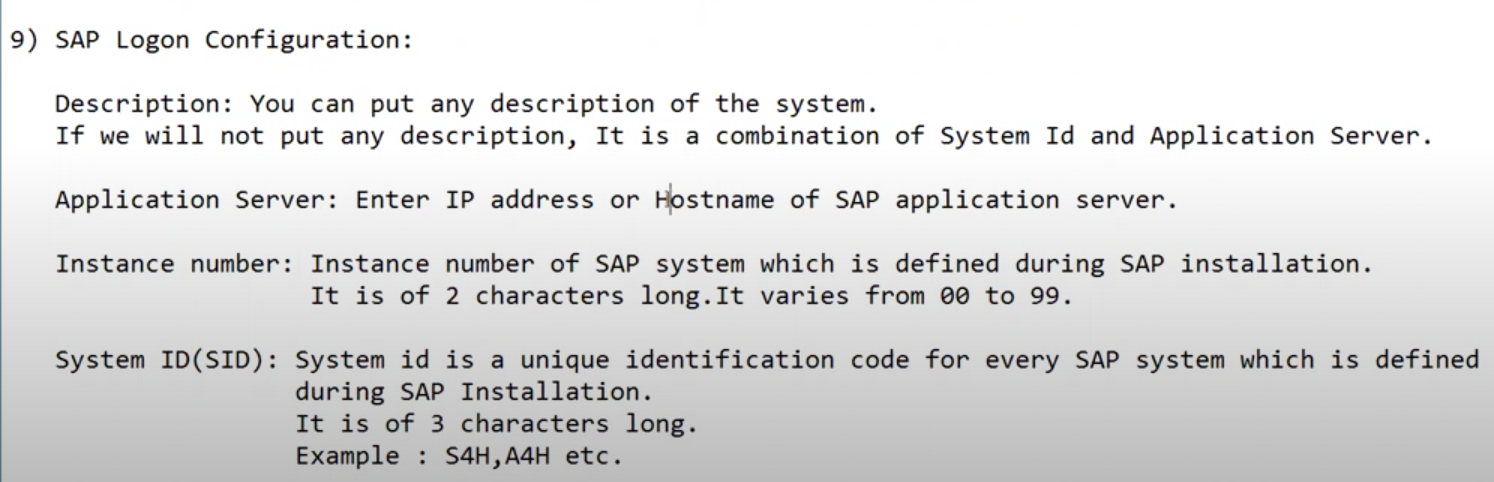


Figure SAP Logon Configuration

First screen we redirect to is SAP Easy Access

# Features of SAP GUI

* A single face GUI for accessing all the SAP application such as

1. ERP (Enterprise resource planning)
2. CRM (Customer Relationship Management)
3. SAP SRM (Supply Relationship Management)
4. PI (Process Integration)

* SAP NetWeaver is a technology platform for all the SAP application
* In one NetWeaver we can have all the things in other words in sap logon we can have ERP, CRM, PI in one place just we need to add it in the SAP NetWeaver.
* It contains user parameters that are defined for more frequently keyed inputs This enables the automatic population of text based on specific user logins and reduce the percentage of user inputs in real time
* SAP GUI allows to configure GUI font size, colours, custom layouts etc.

## Increasing the Font Size

* Navigate to options

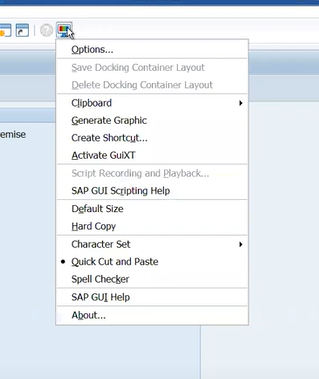


Figure Click on the options.

* Customize your font size as per your preference.

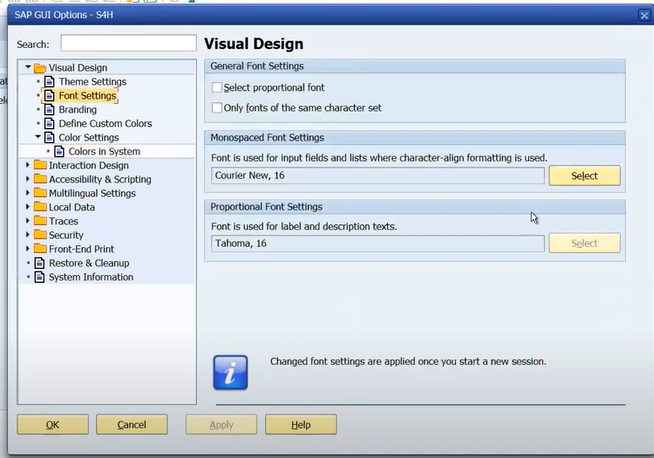
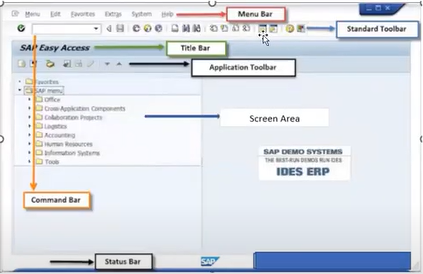


Figure Customizing the font size.

# Elements of SAP GUI



## Menu Bar

* The menu bar appears on the top of every SAP screen
* The menu bar changes from screen to screen
* System and help menus are always available on every screen

## Standard Toolbar (Function Keys)

* It is located below the menu bar.
* The standard toolbar button are also called as function keys.

## Command Bar

* Command bar is used to enter the transaction codes.
* Command bar can opened and closed by using the icon on the right of the command bar.

## Tittle Bar

* In between the standard toolbar and the application toolbar lies the tittle bar.
* It is used to display the name of the screen or application you are accessing.
* Title bar is dynamic and changes from application to application.

## Application Toolbar

* The application toolbar is located directly below the title bar.
* It contains the buttons that duplicate functions available from the menu bar, but provide quicker access to some the most commonly used functions for the current screen.
* The buttons available in the application toolbar changes from application to application.

## Screen Areas

## Status Bar