- Handle transport proposals of developers.

Thus, TMS enables SAP system administrators to centrally manage the transport configuration of multiple SAP systems, by defining transport domains, assigning transport domain controllers, and defining transport routes.

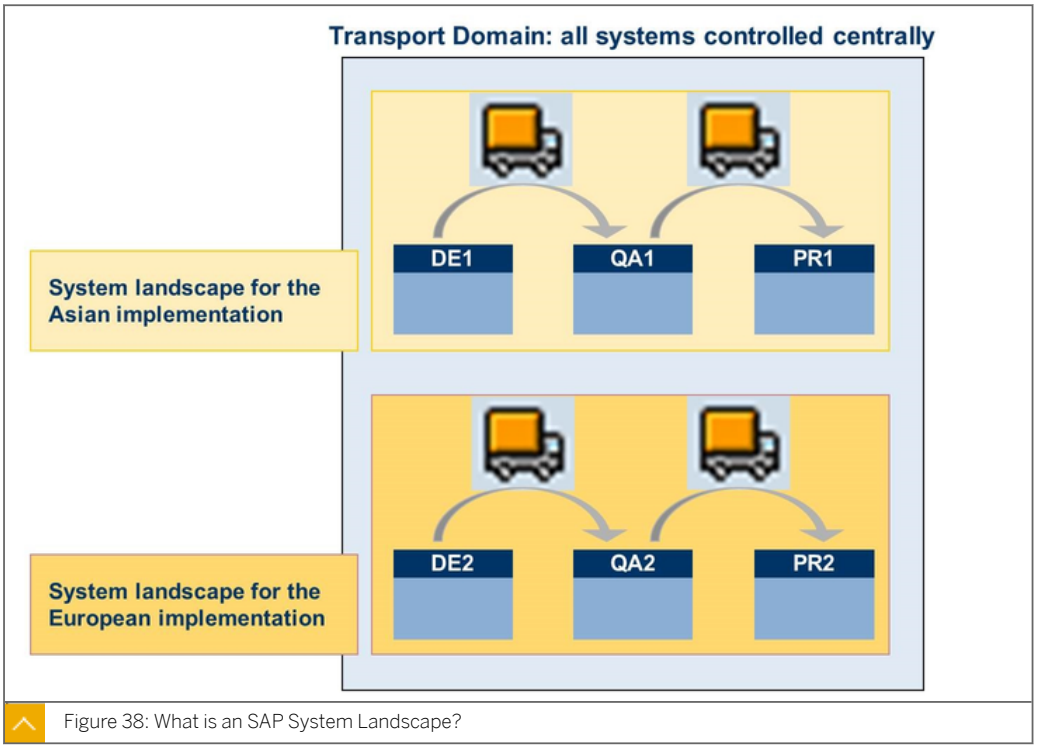

Figure 38: What is an SAP System Landscape?

A transport domain consists of all SAP systems that you plan to manage centrally. Within the transport domain, all SAP systems must have unique SAP system IDs (SIDs). Only one of these SAP systems is identified as the (transport) domain controller.

The transport domain controller is the SAP system where all TMS configuration settings are maintained. Any changes to the configuration settings are distributed to all SAP systems in the landscape. This ensures that the TMS configuration settings are consistent throughout the domain. The transport domain controller stores the reference configuration, and all other SAP systems receive a copy of the reference configuration.

An SAP system landscape is a set of SAP systems that share customizing and repository objects, via transported transport requests. A typical landscape is made up of, but not limited to, a development, a quality assurance, and a production system. In most cases, the SAP system landscape and the transport domain are made up of the same SAP systems, but it is not uncommon to have multiple landscapes within one transport domain.

Examples of a single transport domain with multiple system landscapes are as follows:

- A multi-national company may have separate landscapes for each subsidiary. DE1, QA1, and PR1 may be the landscape for the Asian implementation, and DE2, QA2, and PR2 may be the landscape for the European implementation. Even though they are separate system landscapes, both can still be controlled centrally in one transport domain.