

screen of transaction `STMS` choose *Overview* → *Transport Routes* → *Configuration* → *Get Other Version*. This displays a list of all versions of the transport route configuration. Select the version you want from the list. To activate an older version, use the *distribute and activate* procedure.

To ensure consistency, transport routes can be configured only on the transport domain controller. To help define a transport route, the TMS provides a graphical editor and a hierarchical list editor, which can be used interchangeably, as well as standard configurations for a one, two, and three-system landscape.

Transport Layers and Transport Routes

As previously stated, transport routes define the flow of the transport requests from one SAP system to the next. These routes are called either *consolidation* or *delivery* routes.

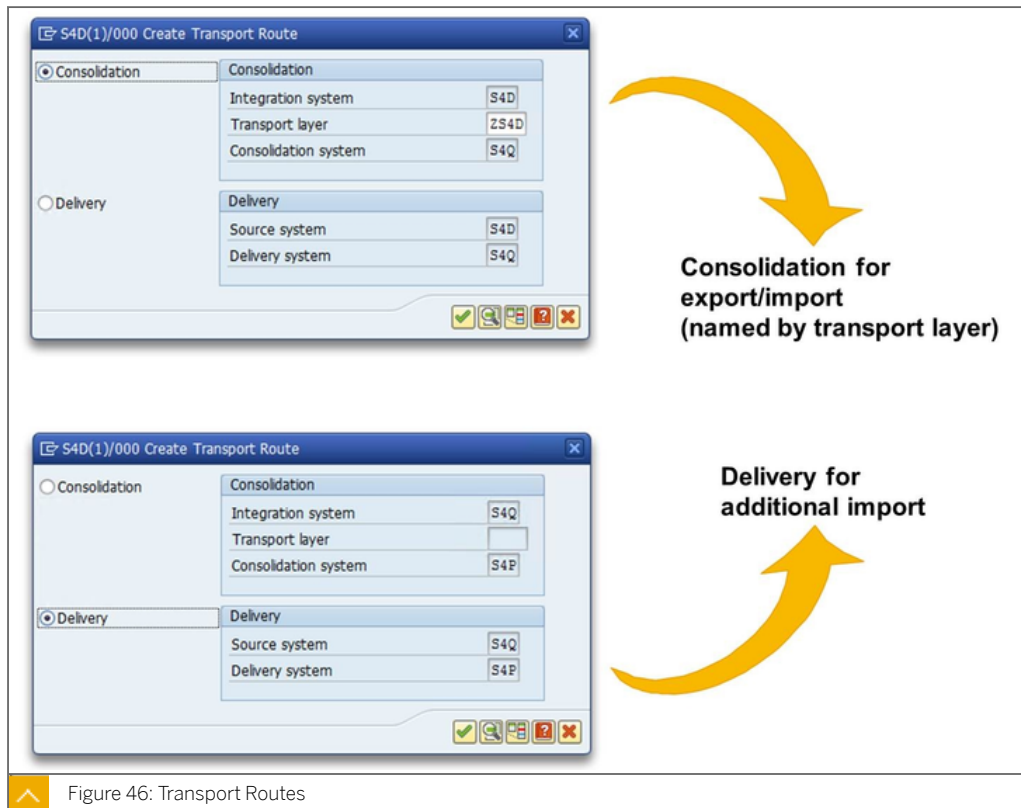


Figure 46: Transport Routes

A consolidation route is an “export/ import” route. Typically, the consolidation route proceeds from the development system (where the transport request is exported from) to the quality assurance system (where the transport requested is imported into) in a standard three-system landscape. Consolidation routes have *transport layers* in order to be addressed.

A delivery route is an “another import” route. In a standard three-system landscape, the delivery route is specified between the quality assurance system and the production system. This is because there is no additional export from the quality assurance system, but another import in the production system. Delivery routes have no names.

All repository objects are grouped into logical units called *packages* (formerly: development classes). The definition of each package contains an assignment to a transport layer. The transport layer is the name of a consolidation route. Objects, via the assignment to the package, inherit this transport layer assignment.