In this scenario from the slide and in this course, S4N (new project) and S4T (test) are used for developing large customer projects. S4D and S4Q are used for maintaining S4P on a daily basis.

> Note:
> S4N, S4T, S4D, S4Q, and S4P are in one line, sequentially, behind each other. For better reading, this line is split in two lines in the slide.

There is no delivery route from S4D to S4Q. This means, the objects from the large customer development project have to be re-packed into new transport requests in the S4D system. The alternative would be, to create a delivery route from S4D to S4Q and just forward the transport requests from the large customer development project – without changing them.

From both development systems, the transport layer SAP origins. This is to be able, to change objects of the SAP standard in both development systems. Check out that there is only one transport layer for own development, ZS4D. It is used by the consolidation route that origins both, in S4N and S4D. Otherwise there would be problems, when re-packing the own developed objects from S4N in S4D. Another possibility would be, to have two transport layers, e.g. ZS4N and ZS4D – both used in S4N and S4D. Or: to use only transport layer ZS4N in S4N and one transport layer ZS4D in S4D – but in this case the customer packages in S4N and S4D would have to point to the corresponding, different transport layers.

Transport between Transport Groups and Transport Domains

If you configure different transport groups in your SAP system landscape, there will be the need to perform transports between these different transport groups. If there is more than one transport domain in your company, there might be the need to perform a transport from one transport domain to another domain.

Transports between different Transport Groups

Usually all the SAP systems in a transport domain share the same common transport directory. There are situations, however, in which separate transport directories are set up for different parts of the same domain.

Multiple common transport directories are used, for example, when:

- an SAP system is connected to the domain through a slow or expensive network connection,

- strict security measures prevent allowing direct file system access from other SAP systems.

- dissimilar hardware platforms prevent the use of a common transport directory.

Within a transport domain, SAP systems that share a common transport directory form a *transport group*. The TMS supports transports between transport groups. The following figure outlines the procedure on how to transport transport requests between different transport groups.