

→ SAP landscape

An SAP System Landscape is a collection of systems based on a single SAP product that have common aims but serves distinct functions. A typical setup is a three-tiered landscape with development, quality assurance, and production as the main roles. Production takes precedence because it serves many users at once and requires availability, functionality, and stability, whereas development handles changes, fixes, and projects, necessitating the use of quality assurance systems for working environments similar to production data as well as stable representations of future releases.

1. Development :- In a development server, a technical/functional person creates the programs or configures the system per the company's requirements and sends it to the quality server.

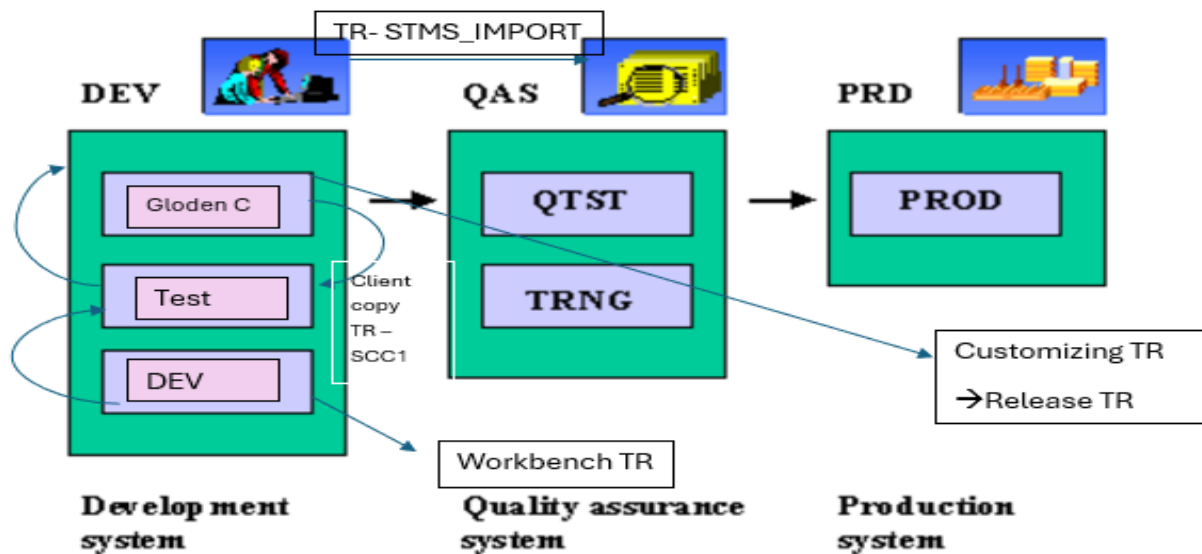
Examples: DEV would have multiple clients for ex: 100- Sandbox (For Rough Work or practice) , 120- Golden (For Actual Development) , 150- Unit Test (For testing).

2. Quality :- In this server, team members test the development/configuration with various parameters and then send it to the production server.

Examples: 200- Integration Test (The Tester Test in this server).

3. Production :- This server runs the functionality that is accessed and used by business end-users.

Examples: 300- Integration Test (Actually or final implementation).



Note - TR (Transport Request) in SAP is a container for transporting development objects, configurations, and customizations between different systems within the SAP landscape.

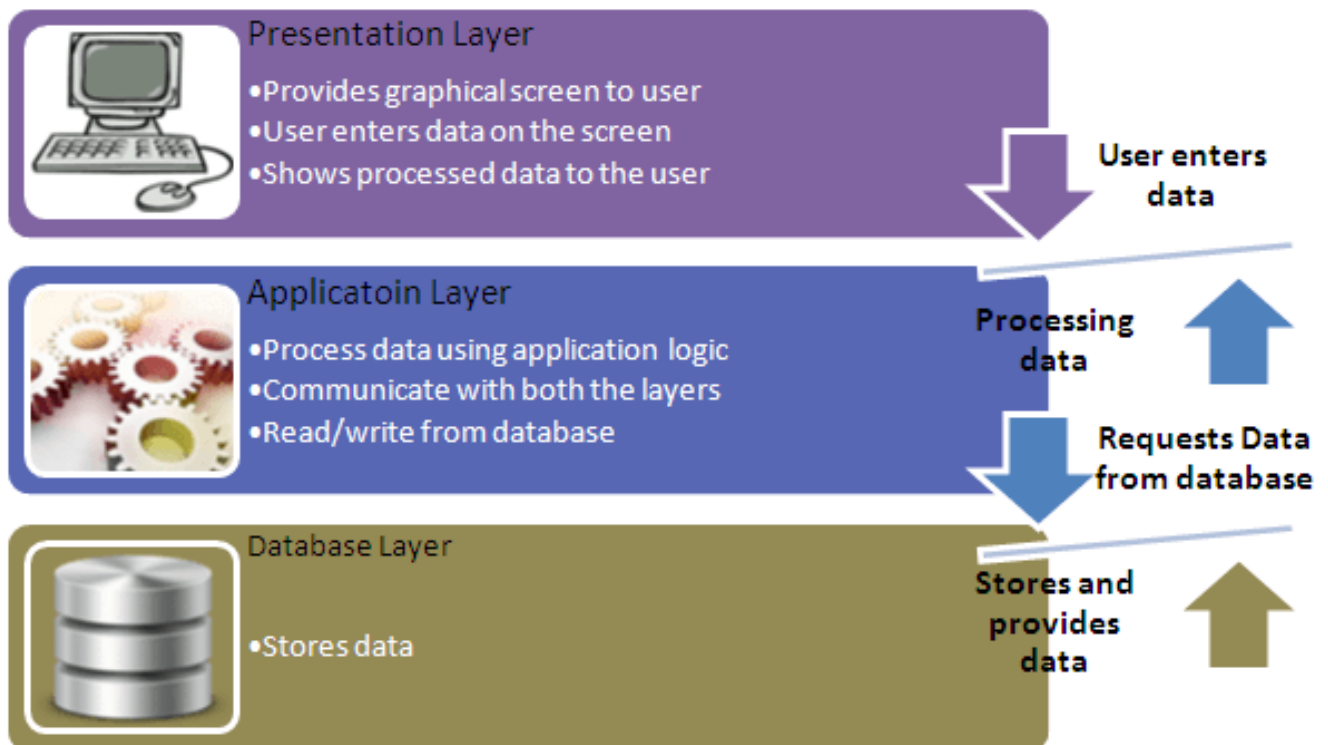
→ SAP Architecture

SAP R/3 is a 3 tier architecture consisting of 3 layers

- Presentation
- Application
- Database

In simple words, it's a client server architecture.

- R signifies Real-time system
 - 3 represents – 3-tier architecture.
- Presentation Layer: Interfaces with users through SAP GUI, facilitating data entry and display. SAP GUI components are linked to user terminal sessions in the R/3 System.
 - Application Layer: Consists of application servers and a message server, distributing services and handling communication between servers. Application servers run the R/3 System's services, while the message server facilitates load balancing.
 - Database Layer: Centralizes all R/3 System data within a database management system (DBMS). Data, including control settings and program code, is stored in the database, including in the R/3 Repository for ABAP workbench components.



Note - T-code, short for Transaction Code, is a unique identifier used to access specific SAP transactions or functions quickly, enabling users to navigate the system efficiently without navigating through menus.