**SAP notes**

**Transactions needed in the Favorites folder:** (right click on Favorites → Insert transaction)

**A képen szöveg, képernyőkép, Betűtípus, szám látható

Automatikusan generált leírás**

**Introduce the 3 layer architecture of the SAP system**

Presentation layer

* The upper layer, the user interface
* Runs on the PC of the user
* SAP logon is this

Application layer

* The middle layer, where the business logic is

Database layer

* The bottom layer where data is stored and managed
* Application and Database layer can either share a server or have their own one

**Restart of the system**

**Reasons:**

* Updates
* Unexpected hardware or software failures
* Hardware or software maintenance
* To change some special profile parameters

**Restart documentation:**

* Reason of restart
* Planned date and time, and the interval of it
* Affected departments
* Name of the responsible admin (+ their signature)

**Steps of the restart:**

1. Documentation
2. System message to all affected users (***SM02***)
3. Checking the users, what transactions they are in (***SM04***)
4. Direct message to active users (***SE37***)
5. [ End their sessions (***SM04***) ]
6. Check the scheduled and active jobs (***SM37***)

***SM02*** – System messages:

* Give the appropriate System message text
* Select the server
* Set the date and time

***SM04*** – User overview:

* See all logged in users and the transactions they are in
* Ending their sessions here

***SE37*** – Function builder (Direct message):

* Function Module: TH\_POPUP
* [Test/Execute] button
* Client: 205
* User: \*Username of user you want to message\*
* Message: \*Message you want to send\*
* [Execute] button

***SM37*** – Jobs overview and administration

* Set the user’s name whose jobs you want to check
* Check the “Sched.” checkbox
* Set the date and time interval

**Steps of the installation process**

* License procedure (?)

**Restart procedure**

* Documentation
* Sequence
* Timeout interval
* Hard/soft reset

**What are the Work Processes (WP)?**

Def.: these processes are responsible for the actual processing of the tasks that are transferred to our SAP system.

They may include executing:

* user dialog processes
* background processes

**Based on the tasks they are reserved for, WPs are divided into groups:**

* Dialog WP (execute ABAP dialog programs)
* Batch WP (execute background jobs)
* Update WP (control database changes)
* Enqueue WP (execute lock operations)
* Spool WP (process print data)

**Check current status of WPs**

***RZ03* –** current config

* Upper Menu bar: Monitoring → Status details
* Upper right corner: Current configuration (distribution) of WPs

***SM50* –** current load

* “Dialog 9/8” – we only use 1 dialog WP out of the 9, the rest are free to use
* “Update 1/1” – we don’t use any update WP

**Operation Modes (OM)**

Def.: They are the different configurations of the distribution of Dialog and Background (Batch) WPs.

Operation Modes can be scheduled, for example day and night OMs, with different distributions of WPs, if the load is different at different times of the day.

**How to set Operation Modes?** (1 admin can be in these transactions at once)

1. Plan

* Analyze the working hours to know the number of OMs needed, and the schedule and distribution of WPs in them

1. Define the OM itself (***RZ04***)

* Give it a name and short description

1. Define the distribution of WPs (***RZ04***)
2. Schedule (***SM63***)

* Assign time intervals to the OMs (The whole 0-24 day must be covered with OMs)

***RZ04*** – Maintaining OMs

* Upper left [Create Operation Mode] button
* Operation mode: Name of OM (e.g. Test01)
* Short description
* [Save]
* Click on Test01 once
* Upper middle [Instances/operation modes] button
* Double click on “Exam01” (or something like this, any entry in the list is good) in list
* Click [Other operation mode] on the bottom
* Set the operation mode name to Test01 with the select button on the right of the input field
* Change the Dialog and Background process numbers with the [+] and [–] buttons on the bottom
* [Save]
* [Save] and exit to main menu

***SM63*** – Scheduling OMs

* “Normal operation (24h)” → [Change] button
* Click on the time when you want your Test01 OM to START → F2 button on keyboard
* Click on the time when you want your Test01 OM to END → F2 button on keyboard
* [Assign] button at the top
* [Save] and exit

**Switching between OMs manually**

***RZ03***

* [Choose operation mode] button at the top
* Click on Test01
* [Choose] button at the top

**User Administration (UA)**

Tasks of the AU:

* Create, change, delete users
* Deactivating users
* Create naming conventions
* Create user templates

**User creation**

**Documentation:**

* User request form
* Username
* Personal info (name, address)
* Requested authorization
* Department (position there)

+ signature of the leader of the department

* Signature of the user
* Signature of the admin
* Date and time of
* the creation
* the validity

**How can we create a new user?**

1. Create a new user (typically for template) (***SU01***)
2. Copy template or existing user (***SU01***)
3. Mass maintenance (***SU10***)

* Create in batch (more at a time)
* Delete in batch
* Lock/unlock in batch (for a certain area for system maintenances)
* Change/set user groups
* Set the defaults
* Set validity period

1. Create a new user template

Name: TSUPER10TEST, given authorization: SAP\_ALL

***SU01***

* User: Enter name of the new template (TSUPER10TEST)
* [Create] button at the top
* Address tab:
* Last name is needed only
* Logon data tab:
* Initial password
* Profiles tab
* In the first cell enter SAP\_ALL, press Enter
* [Save]

1. Create a new user (EMP01U10TEST) by copying a user template (TSUPER10TEST)

***SU01***

* User: Enter name of the new user (EMP01U10TEST)
* [Copy] button at the top
* From TSUPER10TEST
* To EMP01U10TEST
* [Copy] button at the bottom
* Initial password
* [Save]

1. Mass maintenance/create

Create 2 new users (EMP02U10TEST, EMP03U10TEST, EMP04U10TEST) by copying TSUPER10TEST

***SU10***

* In the first column enter the new users’ names
* EMP02U10TEST
* EMP03U10TEST
* EMP04U10TEST
* [Create] button at the top left corner
* Profiles tab
* In the first cell enter SAP\_ALL, press Enter
* [Save], [Yes]
* Here is a report with the initial passwords of the users
* Double click on the Date and time line
* [Export] button in the bottom middle → Local file
* Spreadsheet
* Give name to the file (pass.CSV)
* [Generate] → [Allow]

**User Groups**

Def.: a logical summary of users

* Users can belong to several groups
* A user can only be assigned to a group that was previously crated (so you can’t create a group in the user maintenance window)

**Special user groups:**

* TERM: group for terminating users (deleting them)
* SUPER: for administrators (users with full authorizations)
* TEMPLATE: for template users to set up actual users

**Ways to assign users to groups:**

* When creating a group, you must assign at least one user to it
* Within the user maintenance transaction
* Within the user mass maintenance transaction

**Create user group:**

Create TERM10TEST user group with the 3 already existing users in it

***SUGR***

* User group: Name of the user group (TERM10TEST)
* [Create]
* Text: Short description
* Write the users’ names in the first column
* [Save]

**Adding a user to a group:**

***SU01***

* User: User’s name
* [Change] button
* Groups tab
* Enter the User group’s name in the first cell
* [Save]

**Authorization role**

* A way to assign authorization profiles to the users
* Up-to-date form for assigning authorization to users

(Role concept: to collect profiles automatically based on a list of transactions)

**Types of authorization roles:**

* Single role – collection of required authorization profiles for a particular position
* Composite role – collection of single roles

**Creation of Single role**

Role name: ZUSERMTN10TEST, transactions: {SU01, SU10, SUGR}, assigned user: EMP01Z10TEST

***PFCG***

* Role: Name of the role (ZUSERMTN10TEST) → ENTER
* [Single Role] button to the right
* Description: description of the role
* The red star-like symbols on the tabs mean they are not finished
* Menu tab (Click [yes] to save)
* It is to create the easy access menu to the users with this role
* Click the  button
* Enter the transaction names that the user with this role can run
* SU01, SU10, SUGR
* [Assign transactions] button
* You can also create folders to organize the transactions with the [Create folder], and drag the transactions into them
* Authorizations tab
* Click the  button
* Click the  button, click [yes]
* Click on the first yellow symbol 
* Click the [checkmark]
* Do this with other(s) yellow symbol(s) as well
* If done [Save], and click , go back
* User tab
* Here you enter the users that need to be assigned to this role
* Enter EMP01Z10TEST in the first cell, press ENTER
* Click  button, [Complete comparison], [Yes]

**Creation of Composite role**

Rolne name: ZMONANDMTN10TEST, single roles: {ZMONITORING10TEST, ZSYSMTN10TEST} (these were made the exact same way after the previous single role was done, assigned to EMP02Z10TEST and EMP03Z10TEST), assigned user: EMP04Z10TEST

***PFCG***

* Role: Name of the role (ZMONANDMTN10TEST) → ENTER
* [Comp. Role] button to the right
* Description: description of the role
* Roles tab (Click [yes] to save)
* In the first cell: ZSYSMTN10TEST → ENTER
* In the second cell: ZMONITORING10TEST → ENTER
* Menu tab
* Click  button, [yes]
* User tab
* Enter EMP04U10TEST in the first cell → ENTER
* Click  button, [yes]
* [Save]

**Authorization trace**

Def.: logfile/report of the successful and unsuccessful transactions of a user (based on whether they had the authorization to run something or not)

**Turn the authorization trace on and off**

***ST01*** → [Trace on] and [Trace off] buttons on the top left

**Listing the authorization traces of the users**

***ST10***

* Click the  button
* User name: the user’s name you want to check the traces of
* From and To: time period of the trace check
* [Start Reporting] button on the top left corner
* Successful run of transaction, RC=0, darker green:

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* Unsuccessful run of transaction, RC=4, lighter green:

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**Profile parameters**

**What are profile parameters used for?**

To control basic technical settings, e.g.:

* Total number of work processes
* Password requirements
* Allows of multiply logins
* etc.

**Types:**

* start profile
* services that should be started when starting the SAP
* default profile
* parameters that must be identical for all instances
* instance profile
* configuration of a particular instance

**Steps of changing a profile parameter**

1. Creating a backup (***RSPFPAR***)
2. Check the documentation of the profile parameter (which are the allowed values, dependent parameters) (***RZ10***)
3. Set the new value and copy it into the profile parameter (***RZ10***)
4. Activate and save
5. [ Restart the system if required ]

***RZ10*** – checking the contents of the 3 types of profiles

* Profile: you can choose from the 3 types

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* Choose the “Extended maintenance” radio button
* [Display] button
* Double click on a row to display the history of how its value was changed by the users

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**Task: search for a parameter that has to do with a topic (like “login”)**

***RSPFPAR***

* A képen képernyőkép, szöveg, sor, Betűtípus látható

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* [Execute]
* ?) What is the parameter that sets the number of digits in a password?
* 
* Double click on the Parameter name
* Yellow [?] button on the bottom right → documentation of the parameter
* Scroll down in the documentation window → dependent parameters and valid input:

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**Change a parameter**

**Task: change the minimum number of digits in a parameter to 3.**

1. Create backup (already have it)
2. Check the parameter’s documentation
3. In ***RZ10***:

* Choose Instance profile
* Extended maintenance radio button
* [Change] button
* Double click on ‘login/min\_password\_digits’
* Set the Parameter value to 3
* [Copy] button on the top left corner
* Go back
* [Copy] button on the top left corner
* Go back (you need to be on the “Edit profiles” screen)

1. [Save]

* “Do you want to display incorrect values?” → [No]
* “Do you want to activate the profile?” → [Yes]
* [Checkmark] to continue
* [Checkmark] to continue
* “Do you want to perform a consistency check?” → Double click on <No>

**Background jobs**

Def.: reports that are executed without user interaction, whether it is logged in or not.

**Advantages:**

* Jobs can be executed after work
* Execution without locking a user session
* Can be scheduled and automatically repeated
* Jobs that take a lot of time are not canceled as soon as they exceed a certain time limit

Examples:

* Cleanup jobs
* Collecting information (performance, user) for statistics

**Documentation of a background job:**

* Creator of the background job
* Day and time of execution
* Contact person in case of errors
* Expected duration
* Restart or troubleshooting procedure manual

Remark:

If the user who created and scheduled the background job is locked or deleted, the background job will no longer be executed

* To avoid this use special users as creators
* Like: BATCH\_BC (system jobs)

BATCH\_FI (financial accounting)

BATCH\_WH (warehouse)

**Steps of creating a background job:**

1. Create the report(s)/code(s) and its variant(s) of which we want to schedule (BCUSER - ***SE38***)
2. Define the background job (ADM## - ***SM36***)

* Name
* Priority (A, B, C (highest to lowest))
* Steps
* Start conditions, period (monthly, weekly, daily)
* Date and time
* After a certain job/event
* At the beginning of a certain operation mode

1. Monitoring (ADM## - ***SM37***)

**What is the variant of a report?**

Def.: predefined setting of the input(s).

Example code (done in BCUSER – ***SE38***):

Report which lists the usernames and the lock status of the users, who have been inactive in the past [*input*] days.

TABLES: USR02.  
PARAMETERS daysmin TYPE i.  
  
SELECT \* FROM USR02.  
    IF SY-DATUM - USR02-TRDAT  >= daysmin.  
        WRITE:/  USR02-BNAME.  
        CASE USR02-UFLAG.  
            WHEN 0.  
                WRITE:  '- Not locked'.  
            WHEN 32.  
                WRITE:  '- Locked by central user administration'.  
            WHEN 64.  
                WRITE:  '- Locked by administrator'.  
            WHEN 128.  
                WRITE:  '- Locked by the system'.  
        ENDCASE.  
    ENDIF.  
ENDSELECT.

**Make variants of this code based on the input value**

40 days → moderate time; 100 days → long time; 365 days → very long time

* Save and activate the code
* Execute
* Enter the first input you want to save (40)
* [Save as Variant] button
* Give name and description
* Check in the Protected filed checkbox: 
* [Save]
* Go back to the code
* Start again from the “Execute”, and do the same with 100 and 365.

**Edit a variant of a code:**

***SE38***

* Enter the code’s name
* Select the “Variants” radio button
* [Change]
* Select the variant you want to alter
* [Change]
* Change the input value
* [Save]

**Defining the background job (done in ADM##)**

***SM36***

* Job name: background job’s name
* Job class (priority)
* Click  button
* Click  button
* Name: name of the ABAP code you saved your report and its variants to
* Variant: choose one with the  button
* Click [Check] button at the bottom → no errors
* Click [Print specifications] button at the bottom → set the output device to a printer’s name in the network (LP01), [checkmark] button
* [Save]
* Go back
* Click  button
* Click [Date/Time] button
* Set the starting (and ending) dates
* Click [Period values] button at the bottom to set whether the report should run hourly, daily, weekly, etc.
* [Check] and [Save]
* [Check] and [Save]
* [Save]

**Monitoring the background job (done in ADM##)**

***SM37***

* Here you can set filters for: job name, creator’s username, date and time interval, status of the job
* Check this checkbox: A képen szöveg, Betűtípus, képernyőkép, sor látható

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* For example my scheduled jobs between Nov.11 and Nov.26:

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* [Execute] button

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* The first 2 rows are “Released” background jobs, they haven’t been executed
* The 3rd row was cancelled
* The 4th row was successfully done
* By double clicking on the [yellow paper icon] in a Finished job’s row we can see the report’s **output**
* Select a line with the checkbox
* Click the  button to see the output of the code
* By selecting a row or a Canceled/Finished job with the row’s checkbox and pressing the  button we can see the **job log**
* By double clicking the name of a job (like INACTIVEUSERS10) we can see its details, like planned start and frequency, and job class. It DOES matter which line we double click, it will show different dates

**Graphical job scheduling monitor**

***RZ01***

* Double click on a green job symbol () for the job’s information

**Some coding examples:**

TABLES: agr\_define, agr\_users. "check tables in SE12  
PARAMETERS rolename LIKE agr\_define-agr\_name. "input for a role name  
  
SELECT \* FROM agr\_define WHERE agr\_name = rolename.  
    WRITE:/ agr\_define-agr\_name, '-', agr\_define-create\_dat.  
    ULINE.  
    SELECT \* FROM agr\_users WHERE agr\_name = rolename ORDER BY from\_dat.  
        WRITE:/ agr\_users-uname, ' - ', agr\_users-from\_dat.  
    ENDSELECT.  
ENDSELECT.  
  
IF sy-subrc <> 0. "0, if previous statement (SELECT listed at least 1 record) was succesful  
    MESSAGE e004(zmessadm10) WITH rolename. "status bar error, or i004() for an info box  
ENDIF.

##########################################

TABLES: agr\_users, usr02.   
PARAMETERS myuser LIKE agr\_users-uname.  
  
"What roles does the user have?  
SELECT \* FROM agr\_users WHERE uname = myuser.  
    WRITE: 'Roles of ', myuser, ':'.  
    WRITE: / agr\_users-agr\_name.  
ENDSELECT.  
  
"Is the user locked?  
SELECT \* FROM usr02 WHERE bname = myuser.  
    IF usr02-uflag = 0.  
        MESSAGE E003(ZMESSADM10) with myuser. "User not locked "SE91 to change message

or double click on message name  
    ELSEIF usr02-uflag = 64 OR usr02-uflag = 128.  
        MESSAGE E002(ZMESSADM10) with myuser. "User locked  
    ENDIF.  
ENDSELECT.

##########################################

"What are the parameters with the highest version number (*tpfet-versnr)*?  
TABLES: tpfet.  
DATA max\_vn LIKE tpfet-versnr.  
  
SELECT MAX( versnr ) FROM tpfet INTO max\_vn. "only one returned value, not a loop,

no endselect needed  
  
WRITE: 'Highest version number: ', max\_vn.  
  
SELECT \* FROM tpfet  
    WHERE versnr = max\_vn.  
    WRITE:/ tpfet-parname.  
ENDSELECT.