How to ...
Get started
with the
SAP NetWeaver
Development
Infrastructure
Version 1.00 – July 2006

Applicable Releases:
SAP NetWeaver '04
1 Introduction

This document covers the process cycle of Administration and Development using the Development Infrastructure. The steps described in this document are based on Release SAP NetWeaver 04 SP16.

1.1 Prerequisites

☑ Complete installation of SAP NetWeaver Application Server Java
☑ Complete installation of DI (CMS, DTR, and CBS) on SAP J2EE Engine

*Refer to the following link for details of installation and post-installation of the Development Infrastructure:
Go to the Service market place [http://service.sap.com/instguides] and choose NetWeaver -> Release<release version> -> Installation -> DevEnv

☑ System Landscape Directory (SLD) installed as a Name Server

1.2 Overview

The process can be separated into roughly three sections. The initial process is the preparation phase by the administrator. During this phase, the configurations, such as creating products, software components, tracks need to be completed. The next phase is the development phase. This phase is processed by each developer. After the development tasks are completed, the administrator needs to perform the transport and assembly. This final phase enables the software developments available to the production system. This cycle can be reiterated for software maintenance. The following figure roughly describes the flow of the steps covered by this document.

Configuration (Administrator)

Development (Developer)

Transport (Administrator)
2 Configuring a Product and Tracks

2.1 How to Create a Product

2.1.1 Role
Administrator (Assign the user to the “Administrators” Group)
* The “Administrator” role must be assigned to the “Administrators” Group.

2.1.2 Goal
SAP’s java-based development is based on the structure of the SAP component model. The component model is structured as in the graphic below. Development starts from defining the product in the System Landscape Directory (SLD). In this section, you will create a Product.

2.1.3 Steps
Open the System Landscape Directory (http://<hostname>:<port>/sld) and choose the “Software Catalog” link.
You will see a list of the products and software components in the system landscape. Choose [New Product...] to create your own Product.

Add the Vendor, Name and Version and choose Create to complete the creation process.

Products are what you run or sell to a customer. The internet domain (e.g. sap.com) of the owning company is used to indicate the product ownership. You therefore need to enter the internet domain under Vendor. Under Version, you have to enter a numeric value.
2.2 How to Create a Software Component

2.2.1 Role
Administrator (Assign the user to the “Administrators” group)
* The “Administrator” role must be assigned to the “Administrators” group.

2.2.2 Goal
Software Components (SCs) is a definition to the Development Components (DCs) group. With a software component, you define a container which is meant to contain a specific set of functions to be used in one or several products, as well as the definition of the dependencies to other SC version. In this section, you will create a Software Component.

2.2.3 Steps
After section 2.1, you will be directed to the step for creating the Software Component. Fill in the entries and choose Create to finish creating the Software Component. Choose Cancel and return to the software catalog list.

Each SC contains the information about the SCs with which it has a dependency. Here, you need to define the dependencies of your Software Component that are required/used by the central build process. The required software components are as follows:

- **SAP J2EE ENGINE <Release>** (SAP-JEE <Release>)
- **SAP BUILD TOOL <Release>** (SAP_BUILDT <Release>)
- **SAP JAVA TECH SERVICES <Release>** (SAP_JTECHS <Release>)

**Attention**

The three SCs listed above are basic sets that you always need to define. Certain applications may require additional dependencies.
Choose the entry in the “Versions” column for the Product that you created in section 2.1.

Choose the Software Component name and call up the detailed screens where you can add new dependencies.

Choose the “Usage Dependencies” link.

Choose the “Define Dependencies…” button to display a list of all the software components. Enter “SAP J2E*” in the filter field and choose the icon.
Select the checkbox for the relevant SAP J2EE Engine version and choose **Create** to define the dependencies.

### Define Dependencies

Select for content [ ] the software component version that are prerequisites for component version [ ].

- **Create**
- **Cancel**
- **Filter**

Filter dependencies from context installation time: [ ]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Software Component Version</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAP J2EE ENGINE 6.10</td>
<td>SAP-JEE</td>
<td>6.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAP J2EE ENGINE 6.40</td>
<td>SAP-JEE</td>
<td>6.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAP J2EE ENGINE 7.50</td>
<td>SAP-JEE</td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAP J2EE ENGINE CORE 6.40</td>
<td>SAP-JEECORE</td>
<td>6.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAP J2EE ENGINE CORE 7.00</td>
<td>SAP-JEECORE</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAP J2EE ENGINE JADE 6.20</td>
<td>SAP-JEEJADE</td>
<td>6.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Select all 7 items

Repeat these steps to add two more dependencies to your SC. Use the following filter values to search the target dependencies:

- **Filter value**: **"BUILD** **"**
- **Filter value**: **"TECH** **"**

You have now defined the three mandatory dependencies: SAP_BUILD, SAP-JEE, and SAP_JTECHS to your software component.
2.3 How to Reserve the Namespace Prefix

2.3.1 Role
Administrator (Assign the user to the “Administrators” group)
* The “Administrator” role must be assigned to the “Administrators” group.

2.3.2 Goal
In this section, you will define the Namespace prefix for your development components.

2.3.3 Steps
Choose the “Name Reservation” link in Development.

Choose the “Define Namespace Prefix” link under the Namespace Prefixes.

Select the Name Category: Development Component Name and choose **Create**.
The Namespace Prefix must be entered as `<vendor>/<prefix>`. You will see this prefix again later when creating the Development Component in the SAP Developer Studio (as figure below e.g. rig.com/mydc)

**Attention**

2.4 How to Create a Domain

2.4.1 Role
Administrator (Assign the user to the “JDI.Administrators” group)
* The “JDI.Administrator” role must be assigned to the “JDI.Administrators” group.

2.4.2 Goal
Here, you will create a domain in the Change Management Service (CMS). This step is necessary to enable development in SAP NetWeaver Developer Studio and to define the transport environment.

2.4.3 Steps
Open the browser and start the initial page of the SAP NetWeaver Java Development Infrastructure (http://<host>:<port>/devinf). Choose the Change Management Service link and the logon.

Attention
Users must be assigned to the following roles in advance using the User Management tool (http://<hostname>:<port>/useradmin/).

☑ JDI.Administrator
☑ JDI.Developer

Assign a group to the aforementioned roles and add the users to this group.
* See the Appendix for detailed steps.

Attention
Messages informing you of the results of the action in question are displayed in the lower left-hand corner of the screen.
Switch to the Landscape Configurator screen and move to the “Domain Data” tab. Make the entries for the following parameters and save by choosing \[ Update CMS \] to update the information from the SLD.

Messages informing you of results of the action in question are displayed in the lower left-hand corner of the screen.

- CMS Name
- CMS Description
- CMS URL: http://<host name>:<port>
- CMS User
- CMS Password
- Transport Directory
- Domain ID
- Domain Name
- Domain Description
- SLD URL: http://<host name>:<port>

\[ Attention \]

Subsequently, whenever you create a new Software Component in the SLD, you have to go to this “Domain Data” tab and download the information by choosing \[ Update CMS \].

### 2.5 How to Create a Track

#### 2.5.1 Role
Administrator (Assign the user to the “JDI.Administrators” group)
* The “JDI.Administrator” role must be assigned to the “JDI.Administrators” group.

#### 2.5.2 Goal
Here, you will create a Track to define the transport environment. As the result, the developed objects can be transported through the systems (development, consolidation, test, and production system). The CMS also generates workspaces for each SC to be developed in the DTR and CBS buildspaces for these “logical” systems. In this track example, the runtime systems for DEV, CONS, TEST, and PROD will be maintained.

#### 2.5.3 Steps
Switch to the “Track Data” tab in the Landscape Configurator (SAP NetWeaver Java Development Infrastructure (http://<host>:<port>/devinf). Change Management Service - > Landscape Configurator) and make the entries for General Track Data.
- Repository Type: Select **DTR**
  * XI (Exchange Infrastructure track): This is used to transport design objects from various Integration Repositories or configuration objects from various Integration Directories.
- Track ID
- Track Name
- Track Description
- DTR URL: http://<host name>:<port>/dtr
- CBS URL: http://<host name>:<port>
- Development Configuration Path:

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**Attention**

**Development Configuration Path**
This will be the hierarchical path used to structure the development configurations when they are downloaded in SAP NetWeaver Developer Studio. Example: You will see the hierarchy in the Developer Studio as the graphic below when you enter the Development Configuration Path “MYTRACK/1.0”.

---
Add the Software Component that you created in the SLD in section 2.2. Choose Add SC...

Select the relevant Software Component from the list, choose Add and close the popup.

Attention

If the Software Component is not displayed in the list, even though you created it earlier, go to the “Domain Data” tab and download the information by choosing Update CMS.

Note

You can use the filter function to search the target software component by entering the value in the top row.
The CMS checks the dependency relationships defined for the software component in the SLD and enters them in the Required Software Component table. You should now be able to see the three components SAP_JTECHS, SAP_BUILDIT, and SAP-JEE.

Add the systems to the development track in the “Runtime Systems” tab to import software changes into these systems automatically, and test the software under runtime conditions. Select the runtime systems you need for this track, and set the flag to the check box. Then enter the following data for the Software Deployment Manager (SDM), and save the entries. Messages informing you of the results of the action in question are displayed in the lower left-hand corner of the screen.

- **SDM Host Name**
- **SDM Port Number**
  * For default installation, the port will be 50000 + instance number * 100 + SDM port (=18). If the instance number is 2, the SDM port number will be 52018.
- **SDM Password**
You can select the “Disable automatic deployment” function for the Development and Consolidation systems. By doing this, you remove the link between automatic deployment and activation in SAP NetWeaver Developer Studio. You then have to trigger the deployment manually. See SAP Note 770522 for details of manual deployment. We recommend that you keep the default setting.

You can configure up to four runtime systems in a development track. Additional productive systems can be added by using the track connections. The assignment to the system roles Development, Consolidation, Test, and Production determines the role of the runtime system. To avoid giving a different system role to a runtime system in another track or tracks, you can use the Where-Used Check function to see whether a runtime system is already being used in another track.

You can now see your newly created track at the left hand side of the browser.
2.6 How to Create Track Connections (Optional)
You can skip this section if you are working in a single track. You can only work through these steps if you have already defined the second track. (for example MYTRACKSP01)

2.6.1 Role
Administrator (Assign the user to the “JDI.Administrators” group)
* The “JDI.Administrator” role must be assigned to the “JDI.Administrators” group.

2.6.2 Goal
If you have layered development or maintenance developments, you will need to define multiple tracks. It will also be necessary to define connections between the tracks. Here, you will define these connections.

2.6.3 Step
Go to the “Track Connections” tab in the Landscape Configurator (SAP NetWeaver Java Development Infrastructure (http://<host>:<port>/devinf). Change Management Service - > Landscape Configurator) and choose Add...

A popup screen will appear where you can define the connections. Select the source and target track and define the connection type. Choose Save and then Close the popup.
Connection Type

✔️ Transport
The approved development state of the development track (source) will be passed on to the maintenance track (target).

✔️ Repair
When the component in the DEV workspace of the maintenance track (source) is transported, it will also be transferred to the CONS workspace (maintenance track) queue and to the queue of the DEV workspace for the Development track (target).
**Forward a Component to a Specific Track**
You can forward a component to a track for which you have not maintained the connection in advance.

Below is the step to forward the component to the development system to a certain track.

Go to the *Transport Studio* of the Change Management Service and select the "Approval" tab. Choose ![History](history.png).

Select the target component that you want to forward and choose ![Forward](forward.png) (Forward to track).

A popup screen will appear where you can define the target track when you choose the select icon ( ![Select](select.png)).
Choose the target track (where you want to forward the component to) from the list.

Choose **Forward** to transport the component to the DEV system of the target track.

In the target track’s Development tab, you will now see the component with the status “Waiting for import”.

2.7 How to Check In and Import Required Software Components

2.7.1 Role
Administrator (Assign the user to the “JDI.Administrators” group)
* The “JDI.Administrator” role must be assigned to the “JDI.Administrators” group.

2.7.2 Goal
Here, you will check the software components into the track. This check-in is necessary to make the required software components available and to enable the build process with Central Build Service (CBS). You can also check in an SC for development if you want to change an existing SC.

2.7.3 Steps
Go to the directory where the archives (SAP_BUILDT.sca, SAP_JTECHS.sca, and SAP-JEE.sca) are located. (<drive>:\usr\sap\<SID>\SYS\global\CMS_CBS\plugins)

Copy the files to the relevant Transport directory <drive>:\usr\sap\JTrans\CMS\inbox. The Transport directory is defined in the Landscape Configurator’s “Domain Data” tab.

Select the “Check-In” tab in the Transport Studio. You will now be able to see the three archive files in the table. Select all archive files by choosing [Select All] and then choose [Check In].
The manual step to copy the archives needs to be performed after the initial system set-up or after each upgrade.

* You can switch to the Transport Studio by choosing the “Transport Studio” link in the upper part of the screen.

Move to the “Development” tab and you will see the three software components with the “Waiting for import” status. Select all three components by choosing [Select All] and then choose [Import].
3 Development – Working with the Component Model

3.1 How to Import the Development Configuration from SLD

3.1.1 Role
Developer (Assign the user to the “JDI.Developers” group)
* The “JDI.Developer” role must be assigned to the “JDI.Developers” group.

3.1.2 Goal
Here, you will establish the connection to the central development infrastructure. By importing the previously completed development configuration, you will be able to access all resources relevant for your work. You will be able to start the development in the SAP NetWeaver Developer Studio after importing the configuration.

3.1.3 Steps
Start the SAP NetWeaver Developer Studio and open the Development Configurations perspective. Now choose Window->Open Perspective->Development Configuration.

Attention
If you cannot find the Development Configurations, go to “Other…” and select the Development Configuration from the popup list.
Another method is to right click on the tool bar and select “Customize Perspective …”. Choose “Development Configurations” from the “Window > Perspective” menu.

You now need to establish the connection between the SAP NetWeaver Developer Studio and the SLD server. To do this, choose Window->Preferences

Choose Java Development Infrastructure->Development Configuration Pool and define the URL of the SLD server (http://<host name>:<port>). Choose the “Ping server” button to check whether the connection has been successfully established.
IF the ping fails, check whether the user is assigned to the appropriate role (JDI.Developer). See the Appendix for role assignment instructions.

Log on to the SAP NetWeaver Development Infrastructure by choosing Login from the context menu.

Select “Import Configuration…” from the context menu to import the configuration that you performed in section 2. Configurations stored in the CMS will be imported via connecting to SLD.
Select the “remote” option, choose the development track that was configured in section 2.5 and choose “Next”. Check the details in the next screen and choose “Finish”.

You will now see the imported development configuration in the Local DCs, Active DCs, and the Inactive DCs views. You are now able to start developing.

3.2 Developing in SAP NetWeaver Developer Studio
3.2.1 Role

✔ Administrator (Assign the user to the “JDI.Administrators” group)
  * The “JDI.Administrator” role must be assigned to the “JDI.Administrators” group.
  * The activity naming convention should be defined by the administrator.

✔ Developer (Assign the user to the “JDI.Developers” group)
  * The “JDI.Developer” role must be assigned to the “JDI.Developers” group.

3.2.2 Goal

You can start the development in the SAP NetWeaver Developer Studio after importing of the development configuration in section 2. The local development/changes will be included in an Activity. An Activity tracks modifications performed in the workspace and isolates the changes from other developers until the activity is “published”. It can be also used to group related changes forming one enhancement or fix together. This section describes the steps for creating the activity but will not provide details of development processes in the SAP NetWeaver Developer Studio.

3.2.3 Steps

Let us suppose you want to create a simple Web Dynpro Application. Go to the Inactive DCs view (changes can only be made in the Inactive DCs view and are not possible in the Active DCs view) and choose “Create New DC…” from the context menu.

Make entries for Vendor, Name and Caption and choose Web Dynpro as the type. Choose Next to continue.

Choose the “New Activity…” button to create an activity. If an open activity is available, you can choose the existing one from the list.
Enter the name of the activity and choose “OK” to finish creating the new activity.

Attention

The activity name defined here will be displayed in the Transport Studio. It might therefore be useful to choose a name which helps you to identify files, version, etc. that are included in the activity. A GUID will be assigned automatically to make each activity globally unique.

You will now see the created activity in the list. Select the activity and choose “Next”.

Choose “Finish” to include the change in the created activity in the above step.
A Popup will appear asking whether the file should be added to the DTR whenever you make a change to the development objects. Choose “OK” to include the changes in the activity.

The Developer Studio automatically calculates correctly which files should be stored and prompts you to add these to the DTR. You should therefore normally accept the addition. If an error occurs, choose Preferences -> Team -> Ignored resources and check whether all file types are correctly set.

Add the change to the activity that you created above. Select the relevant activity from the list and choose “OK”.
* The last used activity will be highlighted.
3.3 How to Create Public Parts of a DC

3.3.1 Role
Developer (Assign the user to the “JDI.Developers” group)
* The “JDI.Developer” role must be assigned to the “JDI.Developers” group.

3.3.2 Goal
Public parts are the interfaces of a component. They consist of a list of development objects offered to other components.

3.3.3 Steps
Open the relevant Explorer view which you can find under the DC MetaData node (The example below shows the Java DC Explorer view), and select the Public Parts node. Choose “New Public Part…” from the context menu.

Enter the name of the public part in the dialog and determine the type from the radio button. Choose “Next” to edit the entity.
Note

Usage type

- Provide an API for developing/compiling other DCs
  The objects (symbols, classes, etc.) in the public part of a component are needed to compile the other component. Add only those objects that you want to be visible on the outside, such as interfaces, but never their implementations.
- Can be packages in other build results (e.g. SDAs)
  The objects (symbols, classes, etc.) in the public part of a component are assembled to a larger unit by the other component, such as an archive or an application. Usually, the public part also contains some private objects of their component, for example, the interfaces and their implementation. You cannot use a public part of this type to compile component, or vice versa. However, you can assign two public parts of different types to a component, where both contain the same development objects. This is especially needed if a DC (such as Java DCs) has no deployable result.

Select the Entity Type and the relevant entities from the hierarchical display and choose “Finish”. 

...
3.4 How to Use a Public Part (Defining Usage Dependency)

3.4.1 Role
Developer (Assign the User to the “JDI.Developers” group)
* The “JDI.Developer” role must be assigned to the “JDI.Developers” group.

3.4.2 Goal
The DC can use the public part once the declaration of the use access has been established. Here, you will define the usage dependency to the public part.

3.4.3 Steps
Open the relevant Explorer view that you can find under the DC MetaData node (The example below is the Java DC Explorer view), and select the “Used DCs” node for the relevant DC MetaData. Choose “Add Used DC…” from the context menu.

Select the Public Parts target from the hierarchy, define the “Dependency Type” and choose “Finish” to complete the declaration.


3.5 How to Check In and Activate

3.5.1 Role
Developer (Assign the user to the “JDI.Developers” group)
* The “JDI.Developer” role must be assigned to the “JDI.Developers” group.

3.5.2 Goal
After completing the unit test in the local environment, you can now check the changes into the workspace. After the changes are checked in to the workspace, you need to perform the activation. Activation triggers the build process of your DCs in the Component Build Service (CBS). If the runtime system is configured for the DEV system, the automatic deployment is also triggered after the successful build. The changes will then be available to other developers. Using activated DCs guarantees that they are in sync with the latest archive states stored in the CBS.
3.5.3 Steps

Switch to the Development Configuration perspective and choose the “Open Activities” view. Here, you will see the activity including the change list. Select the activity and choose Checkin from the context menu.

Add the description (optional) to the activity and choose OK.

Select the corresponding Activity and choose “Activate”.

Choose “OK” or “Open Request View” to start the activation. The view showing the build results will be opened too if you choose “Open Request View”.
3.6 Conflict Resolution

3.6.1 Role
Developer (Assign the user to the “JDI.Developers” group)

3.6.2 Goal
Source code version conflicts can occur, for example, if development is performed with multiple developers. The conflict between the two versions will be detected automatically, and you can resolve the conflict from the “Integration Conflict” view.

3.6.3 Steps
Open the “Integration Conflict” view to display where the version conflict occurred. Select “Auto Merge…” from the context menu.

The list of the source code with conflicts will be displayed.
Select the relevant source code and choose “Merge Conflict Manually” from the context menu.

The two source code versions will be displayed and will indicate the conflict line. Choose “Accept changes” after resolving the conflict by merging the code lines.
3.7 How to Release Components

3.7.1 Role
Developer (Assign the user to the “JDI.Developers” group)
* The “JDI.Developer” role must be assigned to the “JDI.Developers” group.

3.7.2 Goal
The development process will complete by releasing the activities in the SAP NetWeaver Developer Studio. As a result of releasing the activities, the changes will be exported and placed in the import queue of the consolidation system in the Change Management Service (CMS).

3.7.3 Steps
Switch to the “Transport View” and select the activity in the Waiting state and choose Release from the context menu.
Select the relevant activity and choose “Release”. You will now see the activity in the Release state.

4 Transporting Components

4.1 How to Import to the Consolidation System

4.1.1 Role
Administrator (Assign the user to the “JDI.Administrators” group)
* The “JDI.Administrator” role must be assigned to the “JDI.Administrators” group.

4.1.2 Goal
The system administrator imports the queue to the consolidation system. The released changes will be integrated into the DTR workspace of the consolidation system. The integration testing can be performed in this consolidation system, and bug fixing can take place here.

4.1.3 Steps
Open the browser and start the initial page of the SAP NetWeaver Java Development Infrastructure (http://<host>:<port>/devinf). Select the Change Management Service link and switch to the Transport Studio.
Switch to the “Consolidation” tab. Here, you will see the software component that was released from the SAP NetWeaver Developer Studio in section 3.5. Select this component and choose **Import**.

4.2 How to Assemble

4.2.1 Role
Administrator (Assign the user to the “JDI.Administrators” group)
* The “JDI.Administrator” role must be assigned to the “JDI.Administrators” group.

4.2.2 Goal
You will create a new software component archive (SCA) of the application from the previously consolidated state of the software changes. Normally, central tests are carried out in the consolidation state prior to the assembly step.

4.2.3 Steps
Open the browser and start the initial page of the SAP NetWeaver Java Development Infrastructure (http://<host>:<port>/devinf). Select the Change Management Service link and switch to the Transport Studio. Select the “Assembly” tab. You will now see the change request with the status “Waiting for Assembly”. Select your software component from the “Select Component” pull down list to assemble only your own software components. If “All Components” is selected, all software components defined in the track will be assembled. Choose **Assemble Component(s)** to trigger assembly.
Retain the default settings in the Assembly Option dialog box and choose Assemble.

CMS now creates a new software component archive (SCA) in the directory `<drive>:\usr\sap\Jtrans\CMS\archives`. The name of the SCA is structured as follows: `<vendor>~<SC name>~<domain>_<track ID>_<system role>~<timestamp>.sca`. If the test system is defined in the runtime system, the files can be imported into the test J2EE Engine.

### 4.3 How to Import the Archives to the Test System

#### 4.3.1 Role
Administrator (Assign the user to the “JDI.Administrators” group)
* The “JDI.Administrator” role must be assigned to the “JDI.Administrators” group.

#### 4.3.2 Goal
You import the software component archives (SCA) created in the assembly step into the central test system. The application will be deployed automatically, and testing can be performed.

#### 4.3.3 Steps
Import the software component archive (SCA) you created in the assembly step into a central test system. The import also automatically deploys the application. Select the “Test” tab (this tab appears if you have defined the “Test” runtime system in your track) and you will see the component in the “Waiting for Import” state. Select the component and choose Import.
4.4 How to Approve (Approval process)

4.4.1 Role
Administrator (Assign the user to the “JDI.Administrators” group)
* The “JDI.Administrator” role must be assigned to the “JDI.Administrators” group.

4.4.2 Goal
This step is to assure the quality of your software component. Once the application has been tested successfully in the test system, a quality manager can approve the software component for transport into the production system.

4.4.3 Steps
Open the browser and start the initial page of the SAP NetWeaver Java Development Infrastructure (http://<host>:<port>/devinf). Select the Change Management Service link and switch to the Transport Studio. Select the “Approval” tab. The system displays the component with its “Waiting for approval” status in the approval queue. Choose to approve the transport to the Production system.

* You can check the Support Package number in the Label column. Level 0 indicates Support Package number 0.
4.5 How to Import to the Production System

4.5.1 Role
Administrator (Assign the user to the “JDI.Administrators” group)
* The “JDI.Administrator” role must be assigned to the “JDI.Administrators” group.

4.5.2 Goal
Here you import the software changes and will deploy into the production system.
Steps
Open the browser and start the initial page of the SAP NetWeaver Java Development Infrastructure (http://<host>:<port>/devinf). Select the Change Management Service link and switch to the Transport Studio. Select the “Production” tab (this tab appears if you have defined the “Production” runtime system in your track) and you will see the software component in the import queue with the “Waiting for import” status. Select the software component and choose . Once this process has been completed successfully, the status will change to “Import finished”.

![Image of import process]

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5 Appendix A: Steps for Creating a and Assigning it to a User

Below are the steps for manually creating a role/group and making the assignments. See Appendix B for information about how to use the Template Installer to automate the configuration steps.

5.1 Create a Role
Open the SAP J2EE Engine User Management (http://<hostname>:<port>/useradmin), choose “Roles” from the menu and select “Create” to create a new role. Enter the role name “JDI.Administrator”, add the following actions to this role and save.
- CBS.Administrator
- CMS.Administrate

Repeat the same step to create the role “JDI.Developer” and add the following actions.
- CBS.Developer
- CMS.Display
- CMS.Export
5.2 Create a Group
Choose “Groups” from the menu and choose Create in order to trigger the creation of a new group. Enter “JDI.Administrators” as the name of the group and save your entries.

Repeat the step to create the “JDI.Developers” group.

5.3 Assign a Group to a Role
Choose “Roles” from the menu. Select the “JDI.Administrator” role from the list and choose (Assign Groups to …).

Choose ⊕ to assign a group.
Search for the “JDI.Administrators” group. Select the checkbox and choose “Select”.

Choose “Continue” to complete the assignment.

Repeat the step to assign the “JDI.Developer” role to the “JDI.Developers” group.
5.4 Assign a Group to a User

Choose “Groups” from the menu. Select the “JDI.Administrators” group to assign the administration authorization to a specific user. Choose Assign Users to ….

Choose +, search for the target user and complete the assignment.

Repeat the step to add a development authorization (assign to the “JDI.Developers” group) to a specific user.
### Assign User(s)

Assign users to the created group(s) below. Click on the icon with the plus sign to search for users. You can select users by clicking them and clicking on “Remove”.

**Grou Name**: Admin

**Description**: Admin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Search Assigned Users</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Users Currently Assigned to this Group**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>User</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No of Hits: 0

For more information, please refer to the SAP Help Center.
6 Appendix B: Template Installer

Template Installer can be used to set up the Development Infrastructure with all post-installation steps. Configurations such as the ones below can be carried out using the Template Installer. This will make it easier for you to start working with the Development Infrastructure. Note that this function can be used in SAP NetWeaver 04 SPS 14 and higher.

- Create User
- Create Roles
- Create Groups
- Role and Group assignments
- Create Tracks
- .........................
- .........................

Open the NetWeaver Administrator (http://<hostname>:<port>/nwa) and choose the “Deploy & Change” link.

Select the “DI” Scenario from the drop down list.
Select the Template (the configuration that you want to execute) from the drop down list and choose **Execute template**.

Choose **Install** to trigger the configuration.

If the system is configured properly, it will display a success message. If you want to make further configurations, repeat these steps.
http://www.sdn.sap.com/irj/sdn/howtoguides