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SAP GUI for Windows and Java: Release 7.50

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SAP UI Landscape Configuration Guide

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1 Getting Started

As of SAP GUI for Java and Windows 7.40, the landscape configuration has been simplified with the help of a new file format. This new format is called “SAP UI Landscape” and has the following advantages:

- **Easier Configuration:** The persisted connection and connection configuration data from SAP GUI for Windows, SAP GUI for Java and SAP Business Client (SAP BC) are unified in a modern and easy way:
 - Configuration files can either be stored locally or on a central HTTP server or share.
 - The global configuration files are the same for SAP GUI for Windows, SAP GUI for Java and NWBC.
- **Automatic Data Migration:** If SAP GUI has been used already, the connection data will be migrated automatically into the SAP UI Landscape format.

i Note

HTTPS access in SAP GUI for Windows is supported as of SAP GUI for Windows 7.50 patchlevel 6.

1.1 Configuration Files

There can be more than one source used for data querying. Number and management of sources depend on the specific implementation, but normally there are at least two sources: companywide, defined by a domain administrator, for example, and a local one, containing services and workspaces defined by the user.

1.1.1 Centrally Managed Configuration

As of SAP GUI for Java and Windows 7.40, information formerly stored in separate files for message servers, routers, system descriptions, etc., can be stored in one single Landscape file. This is also valid for custom connection entries that were stored in the connection file before. Used as a central Landscape file, SAP systems relevant to all users can be included in this file, so that they are available at all front-end computers. The SAP UI Landscape format is used as default as of SAP GUI for Java 7.40 and as of SAP GUI for Windows 7.50. In SAP GUI for Windows 7.40, you have to set the corresponding registry key to activate SAP UI Landscape.

You can create and edit SAP UI Landscape XML data with the SAP UI Landscape Maintenance Tool which can be either accessed via transaction SLMT or by starting report RSLSMT. For details, see section [SAP UI Landscape Maintenance Tool \[page 6\]](#).

Another option is the automatic conversion with the administrator command line tool in Java. For details, see [Data Creation with the Java Command Line Tool \[page 27\]](#).

1.1.2 Local Configuration Files

The SAP GUI for Windows and Java stores all of its local configuration information and user preferences in files.

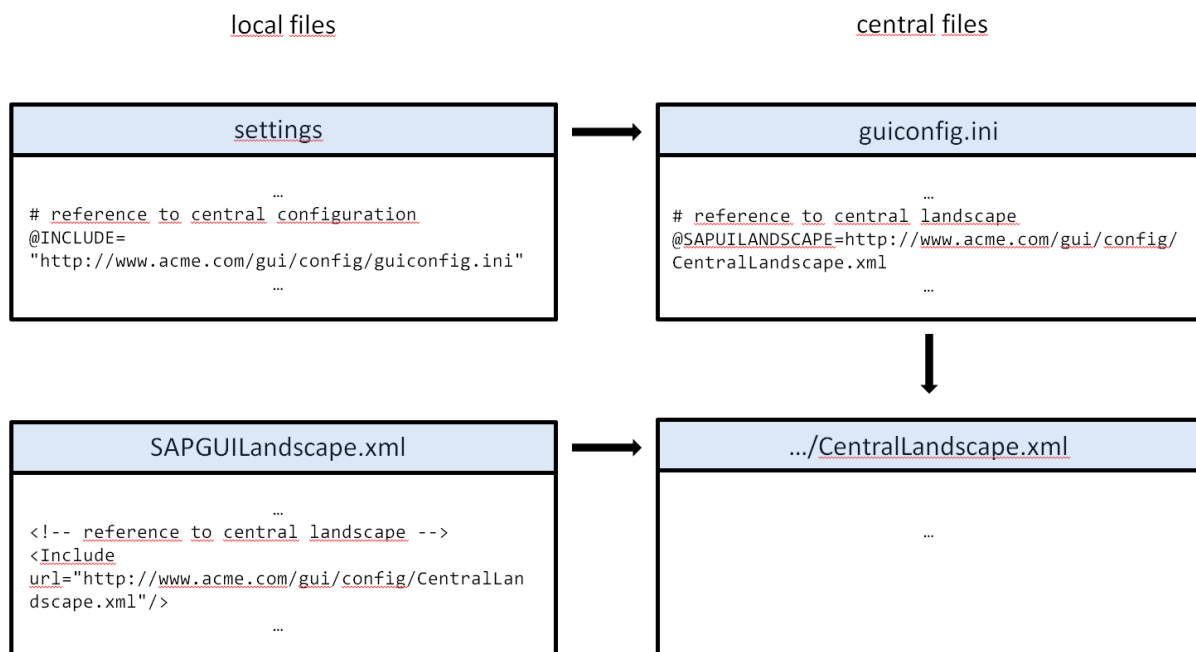
The following information is stored in the `SAPUILandscape.xml` file:

- Connections to SAP systems defined by the user
- Hierarchical structure on the SAP Logon items when using hierarchical view
- User specific notes attached to a connection string
- System descriptions
- Message server entries
- Router entries
- URLs for getting a system status of an SAP system

These local configuration files are created empty when SAP GUI is started for the first time, or they import the values stored in `connections` and `connectionTree.XML` from versions before 7.40, if available. Please note, that this import only happens once.

1.1.3 Configuration Landscape Overview

The following picture shows a landscape overview based on a SAP GUI for Java example.



1.2 Configuration Data Migration

If SAP GUI for Java or Windows has been used already, the data will be migrated automatically into the new landscape files with the first start of SAP GUI.

i Note

For SAP GUI for Java, only connections stored in the local files `connections` and `connectionTree.XML` are migrated. For SAP GUI for Windows, only `saplogon.ini` and `SAPLogonTree.xml` are migrated.

2 Creating, Displaying and Editing SAP UI Landscape Data

The SAP UI Landscape format is an XML format. You find an example under [SAP UI Landscape Format Example \[page 7\]](#).

There are several ways to create and work with SAP UI Landscape data. The two main ones are described in more detail below:

- Using the SAP UI Landscape Maintenance Tool is the easiest way to create, display and edit landscape data. See [SAP UI Landscape Maintenance Tool \[page 6\]](#).
- Another option to create SAP UI Landscape data is the automatic conversion with the Java administrator command line tool. See [Data Creation with the Java Command Line Tool \[page 27\]](#).

2.1 SAP UI Landscape Maintenance Tool

You can create, display and edit SAP UI Landscape XML data centrally with the SAP UI Landscape Maintenance Tool which can be either accessed via transaction **SLMT** or by starting report **RSLSMT**. With this tool, XML data can be persisted in the database. You find more information on the functionality in the system documentation of the corresponding transaction or report (i-button).

i Note

- You have to implement note [2311166](#) to be able to use the report/transaction.
- You need the corresponding authorization:
 - role **SAP_SLMT**
 - authorization object **S_LSMT** with the following values:
 - **02** for change authorization
 - **03** for display authorization

3 SAP UI Landscape Format XML Description

This chapter describes the SAP UI Landscape XML format. In the first section, you find an example with a short description as general overview. The other sections in this chapter contain a detailed description of the xml format.

i Note

If you make manual changes to configuration files, it is recommended that you validate these files in accordance with the procedure described in note [2112449](#). However, the validation of the XML file cannot assess the content; it only checks whether the structure of the document is correct.

3.1 SAP UI Landscape Format Example

This section contains an example for a SAP UI Landscape XML file. The following picture below shows the basic elements of the xml file. Under SAP UI Landscape Format Specification, you find the detailed specification of all attributes.

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
- <Landscape xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation="SAPUILandscape.xsd" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-
instance" version="1" updated="2017-03-07T16:04:14Z" origin="http://acme.com/config/SAPUILandscape.xml"
generator="SAP GUI for Java 7.50">
- <Configuration>
  <Parameter value="http://acme.com/systemstatus" key="SystemStatusURL"/>
</Configuration>
- <Includes>
  <Include url="http://acme.com/config/SAPUILandscapeIT.xml"/>
</Includes>
- <Services>
  <Service type="SAPGUI" mode="1" server="appserv.acme.com:64001" msid="" name="ABC [appserv.acme.com]"
  uuid="eda7e634-8482-47e8-bd2e-094e7fbf90c0"/>
- <Service type="SAPGUI" server="PUBLIC" msid="8877f52f-8628-41a7-b1aa-770f9023ad14" name="ABC [PUBLIC]"
  uuid="e1ab714e-50da-4cba-9454-5816d332d389">
  <Memo xml:space="preserve">This is a Memo for a service with several lines _____</Memo>
</Service>
  <Service type="Reference" name="ABC [PUBLIC] Reference" uuid="2cf6949e-bb58-49dd-a3c5-4939744dcc08"
  link="e1ab714e-50da-4cba-9454-5816d332d389"/>
  <Service type="SAPGUI" server="PUBLIC" msid="8877f52f-8628-41a7-b1aa-770f9023ad14" name="ABC [PUBLIC]"
  SSO" uuid="239bddc2-19b8-4b71-a0f5-41327be3b8bd" snocop="9"/>
  <Service
  url="http://ABC.acmde.com/webdynpro/dispatcher/sap.com/tc~wd~samples~testsuite~uuie/TestSuiteUUIE"
  type="NWBC" name="NWBC connection" uuid="60631fcf-c526-473b-aa4c-7653253aa79f" systemid="ABC"
  description="ACME Webdynpro connection to TESTSUITE UUIE"/>
  <Service type="Reference" name="NWBC connection Reference" uuid="b2ba5ffa-e057-4693-9230-e6fbceec5fc5"
  link="60631fcf-c526-473b-aa4c-7653253aa79f"/>
  <Service
  url="http://acmde.com/webdynpro/dispatcher/sap.com/tc~wd~samples~testsuite~uuie/TestSuiteUUIE"
  type="WDA" name="WDA connection" uuid="77a7233d-4867-4d5e-8fc1-2bba2523fb17" description="ACME
  Webdynpro connection to TESTSUITE UUIE"/>
</Services>
- <Workspaces default="73d7a3c8-89fc-408e-ab2c-8a0beee169a2">
- <Workspace name="Default Workspace TEST 3" uuid="73d7a3c8-89fc-408e-ab2c-8a0beee169a2" description="The
default workspace created by TEST 3" expanded="1">
- <Node name="NetWeaver Business Client" uuid="9ee6daeb-64b5-4ede-ad02-8a878f56fd24">
  <Item uuid="af8f5c85-276b-4565-ad47-837ec1af00a3" serviceid="60631fcf-c526-473b-aa4c-
  7653253aa79f"/>
  <Item uuid="fc9b539b-541d-499b-8afa-8266b888d808" serviceid="b2ba5ffa-e057-4693-9230-
  e6fbceec5fc5"/>
</Node>
- <Node name="Web AS ABAP" uuid="71498e51-0951-4bc3-9f8d-a059fbe1e2a2">
  <Item uuid="32fb33d3-3659-4c0a-910d-cd5982f7a794" serviceid="239bddc2-19b8-4b71-a0f5-
  41327be3b8bd"/>
  <Item uuid="3d6fe003-61f8-4510-82c6-e0d20bbabc22" serviceid="e1ab714e-50da-4cba-9454-
  5816d332d389"/>
  <Item uuid="8c51b4f0-cefc-497d-a0a9-cb54b6bdb883" serviceid="eda7e634-8482-47e8-bd2e-
  094e7fbf90c0"/>
  <Item uuid="e84a1345-10e4-410e-a3fb-a4709ae9939f" serviceid="2cf6949e-bb58-49dd-a3c5-
  4939744dcc08"/>
</Node>
- <Node name="Webdynpro" uuid="cd42e0bb-1026-4b2f-8dd0-e89faff5a9d0">
  <Item uuid="ab350d1e-ccb6-4678-8e37-a32d4ed8ba65" serviceid="77a7233d-4867-4d5e-8fc1-
  2bba2523fb17"/>
</Node>
</Workspace>
</Workspaces>
- <Messageservers>
  <Messageserver name="ABC" uuid="8877f52f-8628-41a7-b1aa-770f9023ad14" description="Messageserver to acme
  DOT com" port="3201" host="abc.acme.com"/>
</Messageservers>
- <Routers>
  <Router name="Router" uuid="ac84a5ea-1737-40e6-b39e-e7a8d1ce08af" description="Router for ACME Corp."
  router="/H/router.acme.com/S/1234"/>
</Routers>
</Landscape>

```

The file consists of the following basic elements:

1. Specification of the encoding at the top.
2. Definition of the message servers available in the current system landscape with **uuid**, **name**, **host** and **port**.

i Note

The easiest way to create a uuid is to use the SAP UI Landscape Maintenance Tool. There, uuids are created automatically.

And of course, you also find the resources to generate uuids in the internet. On UNIX-based systems, for example, you can generate UUID strings with the command line tool *uuidgen*.

This message server list should contain at least the message server definitions used in the `<services>` section described below. Instead of defining the message servers here, you can also refer to them and other data via includes (see bullet 6 below).

3. Definition of the routers with **uuid**, **name** and complete **router string**.

4. Definition of services

This is a flat, non-hierarchical list of all services referred to from within Workspaces. The list can contain also services not referred to that are used on client side for creating user workspaces or for building other functionality such as a favorite list or a search provider list.

A service contains all data necessary to connect to a SAP system via SAP GUI. Generally, a service entry consists of **uuid**, **name** and **type** (= service type, for example, SAP GUI connection, SAP GUI shortcut, NWBC connection to WebAS ABAP or Portal, or search provider used by NWBC).

Depending on the service type, you specify additional attributes (see specification).

5. Definition of workspaces and its nodes and items

A workspace is a group of connections for certain users, for example, for information developers. It consists of a group of services (items) and folders (nodes) and can be used to show some predefined service set in UI or to do multi-logon for all services in the workspace. The workspace is so-to-speak a special kind of top node.

The nodes (folders) are item grouping elements of the workspace. They are used to organize the items (= services) within the workspace. From nodes and items, tree structures can be built. Items are placeholders for services and the data is taken from the service description. You can define items directly in the workspace or in a node.

6. Insertion of includes

An include is a file or URL containing information that you want to merge with the content in your XML.

This means, for example, that you do not need to define message servers directly in this XML file, but that you can point to this information from within the includes section. An include node describes a single source to include.

7. System check via configuration

The **Configuration** repository contains a list of parameters related to the system landscape. It has no own attributes. With the data under **Configuration**, the server status can be checked. Currently, two parameter keys are supported: **SystemStatusURL** and **SingleSystemStatusURL**. In case no connection can be established to the backend/server, the system status can still be checked via these two web sites. The first parameter holds a generic status page URL, the second a query URL that contains a **%s** parameter which is replaced with a specific systemid.

i Note

You can insert regular XML comments.

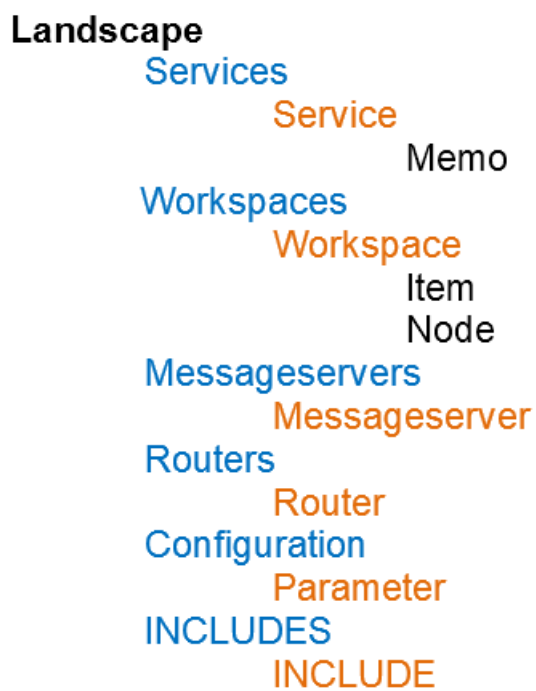
If a section remains empty, for example the `<Routers>` section, it has not effect.

3.2 SAP UI Landscape Format Specification

This section contains the detailed description of the XML format.

3.2.1 Tag Structure Overview

This overview shows the structure of the tags inside the SAP UI Landscape XML format. The repositories are shown in blue, their nodes in orange.



3.2.2 Special Attribute Type

The following list shows the special attribute types that are used in this specification.

Attribute	Description
<i>uuid</i>	Immutable, universally unique identifier (UUID). A UUID represents a 128-bit value. For more information including algorithms used to create UUIDs, see RFC 4122: A Universally Unique Identifier (UUID) URN Namespace , section 4.2 "Algorithms for Creating a Time-Based UUID". Example: "d5bf6876-0ee9-4ae2-8c68-9aeb07081a5e"
<i>boolean</i>	A boolean value with "0"=false or "1"=true, if not otherwise specified.
<i>long</i>	Used for timestamp: number of seconds since January 1, 1970.
<i>service type</i>	Known Service Types such a NWBC, SAPGUI, etc. You find a list of the service types and their attributes in section Service-Type Specific Attributes [page 12] .

3.2.3 Header Attributes

The root node of the xml is a Landscape tag:

Attribute	Description
<i>version</i>	Version of the landscape format; currently: 1
<i>origin</i>	Original location (source) of the current landscape as URL.
<i>updated [optional]</i>	Timestamp of the last landscape change with the format "yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ssZ", which represents the time in UTC.

A Landscape has two main sections: Services and Workspaces. These are described in the next to sub sections.

i Note

The data type of the attributes is string, if not specified otherwise.

3.2.4 Services Repository

The Services Repository is a flat, non-hierarchical list of all services referred to from within [Workspaces](#). The list can contain also services not referred to that are used on client side for creating user workspaces or for building other functionality such as favorite list or search provider list.

3.2.4.1 General Attributes

Basically, a service entry consists of the following general attributes:

Attribute	Description
<i>uuid</i> [mandatory]	Unique ID of the service, to be referred to later for unique identification during merge with user (client-defined) services.
<i>name</i> [mandatory]	Name of the service to be displayed in service list
<i>type</i> [mandatory]	Service type attribute (see list of allowed type IDs below)
<i>description</i> [optional]	If not provided, name is used as default value.
<i>memo</i> [optional]	If the description attribute is not sufficient, every service type can optionally have a <i>Memo</i> node inside, containing free-form, multiline text. Trimming of the white space characters by different browsers should be considered when rendering the spec XML with <code>xml:space="preserve"</code> .

≡ Sample Code

```
<Service type="SAPGUI"
uuid="d5bf6876-0ee9-4ae2-8c68-9aeb0
7081a5e" name="B30"...>
<Memo xml:space="preserve">
Free text...
</Memo>
```

3.2.4.2 Service-Type Specific Attributes

This section contains the detailed description of the different service types and their attributes.

3.2.4.2.1 SAP GUI

In the following list, you find the additional attributes of the SAP GUI service type and their possible values. And below the table, there are also some SAP GUI Service connection examples listed.

Area	Attribute	Description
Host	<i>mode</i>	Mode for host specification. Possible values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 – group message server. For load-balancing with a message server and logon group (see the old "/R/messageserver/G/group" or "/M/mshost/S/msport/G/group"). • 1 – application server. For direct application server mode (see the old "/H/applicationserverhost/S/port"). • 2 – GUIParam (GUI Parameters). For Windows GUI legacy mode with "guiparam".
	<i>msid</i> [optional, uuid]	Message server ID from the message server repository.
	<i>server</i> [optional]	Fully qualified application server address (host + port) or logon group depending on the <i>mode</i> value. Examples: "abcd.acme.com:3206" , "PUBLIC" .
	<i>routerid</i> [optional, uuid]	Router ID from the router ID repository
SNC	<i>sncop</i> [optional, int]	SNC operation Possible values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 (disabled) • 1 (AUTHENTICATION) • 2 (NTEGRITY) • 3 (ENCRYPTION) • 9 MAXIMUM • -1 (deprecated, for backward compatibility only)
	<i>sncname</i> [optional]	SNC Name Example: "p/secude:CN=ACM, O=ACME, C=DE" .
	<i>sncosso</i> [optional, boolean]	No SSO, secure connection only
Encoding	<i>encoding</i> [optional]	Protocol encoding. Values are: "diag" , "cdiag" , "R3xml"
	<i>protocol</i> [optional]	Transport protocol. Values are: "ni" , "R3http"

Area	Attribute	Description
Content Encoding	<i>sapcpag</i> [optional, int]	SAP Codepage Examples: 0, 1, 2, 1100 etc.
	<i>uncoff</i> [optional, boolean]	Flag to disable Unicode. Backward compatibility.
	<i>cencoding</i> [optional]	Encoding. Backward compatibility. Examples: "UTF-8", "ISO-8859-1"
	<i>clocale</i> [optional]	Locale. Backward compatibility. Examples: "de", "en", "en_us" , etc.
	Upload/Download	<i>dcpag</i> [optional]
Logon	<i>client</i> [optional]	Default client Example: "000", "100"
	<i>user</i> [optional]	Default user name
	<i>language</i> [optional]	Logon language
	<i>cmd_type</i> [optional, enum]	Command type Values: "Transaction", "Report", "SystemCommand" .
	<i>cmd</i> [optional]	Command; content depends on cmd_type .
Shortcut	<i>shortcut</i> [optional, boolean]	Shortcut connection
	<i>reuse</i> [optional, boolean]	Reuse connection
	<i>connid</i> [optional]	ConnectionID
	<i>winmax</i> [optional, boolean]	Window maximized

Area	Attribute	Description
	<i>systemid</i> [optional]	System name = SAP Database Name = SAP System ID <- for shortcut connection reuse. Example: " B30 ".
	<i>guiparam</i> [optional]	Legacy GUI command line parameters; shortcut should be set to 1 , mode is 2 for GUIParam.
Misc.	<i>wan</i> [optional, boolean]	WAN flag
	<i>wp</i> [optional, boolean]	Workspace flag
	<i>rfcid</i> [optional]	RFC ID reserved for dialog RFC usage
	<i>sso2</i> [optional]	SSO token reserved for dialog RFC usage

SAP GUI Service Connection Examples

- *SAPGUI connection with load balancing*: a message server (attribute *msid*) and a logon group (attribute *server*) are needed

Sample Code

```
Service uuid="e1ab714e-50da-4cba-9454-5816d332d389"
name="ABC [PUBLIC]"
msid="8877f52f-8628-41a7-b1aa-770f9023ad14"
server="PUBLIC"
type="SAPGUI"/>
```

- *SAPGUI connection to an application server*: attribute *mode* must be set to **1** and an application server (attribute *server*) must be specified

Sample Code

```
<Service uuid="eda7e634-8482-47e8-bd2e-094e7fbf90c0"
name="ABC [appserv.acme.com]"
mode="1"
server="appserv.acme.com: 64001"
type="SAPGUI"/>
```

- *SSO connection*: set attribute *sncop* (9 == use maximum available security)

Sample Code

```
<Service uuid="239bddc2-19b8-4b71-a0f5-41327be3b8bd"
name="ABC [PUBLIC] SSO"
msid="8877f52f-8628-41a7-b1aa-770f9023ad14"
server="PUBLIC" sncop="9" type="SAPGUI"/>
```

3.2.4.2.2 NWBC

In the following list, you find the additional attributes of the SAP Business Client (SAP BC) service type and their possible values.

Attribute	Description
<i>url</i> [mandatory]	Service URL
<i>client</i> [optional]	Default client
<i>user</i> [optional]	Default user name
<i>language</i> [optional]	Logon language
<i>Msid</i> [optional, UUID]	Message server ID from the message servers repository
<i>server</i> [optional]	Fully qualified application server address (host + port) or logon group depending on the mode value Examples: " abcd.acme.com:3206 ", " PUBLIC ".
<i>slc</i> [optional, boolean]	Usage of SLC (secure login client – NW SSO) for login
<i>Ssoparameter</i> [optional]	SSO parameter Example: " spnego=disabled "; " saml2=disabled "
<i>systemid</i> [optional]	System name = SAP Database Name = SAP System ID Example: " B30 "

Attribute	Description
<i>sapguiid</i> <i>[optional, UUID]</i>	Service ID from service repository for service of type SAP-GUI. Used only to get a name and description of an existing SAPGUI connection.

3.2.4.2.3 FIORI

In the following list, you find the additional attributes of the SAP Fiori Launchpad (FIORI) service type and their possible values.

Attribute	Description
<i>url</i> <i>[mandatory]</i>	Service URL
<i>client</i> <i>[optional]</i>	Default client
<i>user</i> <i>[optional]</i>	Default user name
<i>language</i> <i>[optional]</i>	Logon language
<i>Msid</i> <i>[optional, UUID]</i>	Message server ID from the message servers repository
<i>server</i> <i>[optional]</i>	Fully qualified application server address (host + port) Example: " abcd.acme.com:3206 "
<i>systemid</i> <i>[optional]</i>	System name = SAP Database Name = SAP System ID Example: " B30 "

3.2.4.2.4 Portal

In the following list, you find the additional attributes of the Portal service type and their possible values. The Portal service type is used by SAP BC.

Attribute	Description
<i>url</i> [mandatory]	Service URL
<i>user</i> [optional]	Default user name
<i>language</i> [optional]	Logon language
<i>slc</i> [optional, boolean]	Usage of SLC (secure login client – NW SSO) for login

3.2.4.2.5 Sidepanel

In the following list, you find the attributes of the SIDEPANEL service type and their possible values. The SIDEPANEL service type is used by SAP BC.

Attribute	Description
<i>url</i> [mandatory]	URL string

3.2.4.2.6 Search

In the following list, you find the attributes of the Search service type and its possible values. The Search service type is used by SAP BC. Search refers to the search service link (such as Google, SAP TREX or Help Search). If parameters is not filled, the parameters string is not used when querying a service.

Attribute	Description
<i>url</i> [mandatory]	Service URL (<i>http://www.google.com</i>)
<i>parameters</i> [optional]	Parameters string with place holders for search terms (for example " <i>?q={0}</i> ", where {0} is placeholder for user search input)

Attribute	Description
<i>mnemonic</i> [optional]	Shorthand symbol that can be selected as search location in Quick Launch.

3.2.4.2.7 Reference

Reference is a special service type which simplifies the reuse of the existing services by overwriting some attributes.

Attribute	Description
<i>link</i> [mandatory, uuid]	ID of other service from within the list, the attributes of which should be overwritten. This service is used by all clients.

3.2.4.2.8 AO

SAP BusinessObjects Analysis connection to an SAP HANA system

Attribute	Description
<i>scheme</i> [optional, string]	Scheme for URL; currently „http“ or „https“ (default: „http“ if attribute is not set)
<i>host</i> [mandatory, string]	Host of the server Example: "binmain.acme.com"
<i>port</i> [mandatory, int]	Port to service
<i>msid</i> [optional, UUID]	Message server ID from message servers repository.
<i>servertype</i> [optional, int]	Target server platform 0 =SAP NW http connection, 1 =SAP HANA, 2 =BIP Business Intelligence platform (default= 0 if property is not set)

Attribute	Description
<i>auth</i> [optional, string]	Authentication method for target platform, see <i>servertype</i> (for details, see SAP BusinessObjects Analysis Office documentation: http://help.sap.com/boaa).

3.2.5 Workspace Repository

A workspace is a group of connections for certain users, for example, for information developers. It consists of a group of services (items) and folders (nodes) and can be used to show some predefined service set in UI or to do multi-logon for all services in the workspace. The workspace is so-to-speak a special kind of top node.

The nodes (folders) are item grouping elements of the workspace. They are used to organize the items (=services) within the workspace. From nodes and items, tree structures can be built. Items are placeholders for services and the data is taken from the service description. You can define items directly in the workspace or in a node.

Workspace(s), nodes and items are defined as follows:

Area	Attribute	Description
Workspaces (Contains a list of workspaces)	<i>default optional</i>	The «Workspaces» section contains a list of workspaces. You can set a default workspace: default [optional] – attribute specifying the default workspace ID from within the workspaces list. If not specified, the first workspace is used as default. If Workspaces section is empty, a default workspace will be assumed.
Workspace	<i>uuid</i> [obligatory, UUID]	Obligatory ID of the workspace
	<i>name</i> [obligatory]	Name of the workspace
	<i>description</i> [optional]	Description of the workspace

Area	Attribute	Description
	<i>timestamp</i> [optional, long]	Attribute used on client side to note the time of the last change inside the workspace. The time stamp attribute on workspace level should be only used for “foreign” (global) workspaces. Based on the time stamp, the client application can decide when to purge dangling user modifications for the global workspace or how to resolve merging conflicts.
	<i>hidden</i> [optional]	Marks workspace as hidden and not visible in UI.
Node (Folder)	<i>uuid</i> [obligatory, uuid]	Obligatory ID of the node
	<i>name</i> [obligatory]	Name of the folder
	<i>description</i> [optional]	Description of the folder
	<i>expanded</i> [optional]	State of folder in UI: collapsed or expanded. Default value is <code>'true'</code> (1=expanded).
	<i>timestamp</i> [optional, long]	Attribute used on client side to note time stamp of a change applied to node by the user. Based on the time stamp, the client application can decide when to purge dangling user modifications, when the node is deleted on server side.
	<i>hidden</i> [optional]	Mark node as hidden and not visible in UI. Allows changing workspace configuration locally.
Item	<i>uuid</i> [obligatory, UUID]	Obligatory unique ID of the item
	<i>serviceid</i> [obligatory]	ID of the service this item refers to (should be one of known services from Services repository)

Area	Attribute	Description
	<i>timestamp</i> [optional, long]	Attribute used on client side to note time stamp of a change applied to item by the user. Based on the time stamp, the client application can decide when to purge dangling user modifications, when the item is deleted on server side.
	<i>hidden</i> [optional]	Marks item as hidden and not visible in the UI. Allows changing workspace configuration locally.

Normally, it is not possible to delete a service link from a workspace loaded from an external (global) source. To solve this, the *hidden* attribute has been introduced. It marks the current service link as invisible in the UI.

3.2.6 Message Servers Repository

The [Messageservers](#) repository (collection node on the same level as Services) contains a list of message servers available in the current system landscape. The list should contain at least message server definitions referred to from entries in the current Services repository (see above). Several service entries can point to the same message server.

A message server node describes one message server and can have the following attributes:

Attribute	Description
<i>uuid</i> [mandatory]	Obligatory ID of the message server
<i>name</i> [mandatory]	Name of the message server, usually the system ID of the server.
<i>host</i> [mandatory]	Host of the server For example: " binmain.acme.com ".
<i>port</i> [mandatory, int]	Port number to message server service Example: " 3276 ".
<i>description</i> [optional]	Description of the message server

Attribute	Description
<i>routerid</i>	UUID of the router from Routers repository
<i>[optional, uuid]</i>	

3.2.7 Routers Repository

The *Routers* repository (collection node on the same level as *Services*) contains a list of routers available in the current system landscape. The list should contain at least router definitions referred to from entries in the current *Services Repository* [page 11]. Several service entries can point to the same router.

The *Routers* section contains a list of routers. A router node describes a single router and can have the following attributes:

Attribute	Description
<i>uuid</i>	Obligatory id of the router
<i>[mandatory, uuid]</i>	
<i>name</i>	Name of the router
<i>[mandatory]</i>	
<i>router</i>	Complete router string
<i>[mandatory]</i>	Example: <code>"/H/router01.acme.com/S/6756/P/abc123"</code> .
<i>description</i>	Description of the router
<i>[optional]</i>	

3.2.8 Webdispatchers Repository

The *Webdispatchers* repository (collection node on the same level as *Services*) contains a list of SAP Web Dispatchers (node *Webdispatcher*) available in the current system landscape.

The *Webdispatcher* node describes one webdispatcher and can have the following attributes:

Attribute	Description
<i>uuid</i> <i>[mandatory, uuid]</i>	Obligatory id of the web dispatcher
<i>name</i> <i>[mandatory, string]</i>	Name of the web dispatcher
<i>description</i> <i>[optional, string]</i>	Description of the web dispatcher. If not specified, the name attribute is used.
<i>url</i> <i>[mandatory]</i>	URL string to access the SAP Web Dispatcher host. Example: "/H/router01.acme.com/S/6756/P/abc123" .

A *Webdispatcher* node can have one *Systems* node (see [Systems Repository \[page 24\]](#)) as child, which in turn can have several *System* nodes which describe the associated systems (message servers) referenced by the message servers UUID.

3.2.9 Systems Repository

The *Systems* repository (collection node as child of a *Webdispatcher* node) contains a list of systems (node *System*) associated to a web dispatcher.

The *System* node describes one system and can have following attributes:

Attribute	Description
<i>msid</i> <i>[mandatory, uuid]</i>	Message server ID from Message servers repository.

Sample Code

```
<Webdispatchers>
<Webdispatcher uuid="4..." name="Webdispatcher ACME 01" url="https://
webdisp01.acme.com">
  <Systems>
    <System msid ="1..." />
    <System msid ="2..." />
  </Systems>
</ Webdispatcher >
<Webdispatcher uuid="5..." name="Webdispatcher ACME 02" url="https://
webdisp02.acme.com">
  <Systems>
    <System msid ="1..." />
    <System msid ="3..." />
  </Systems>
</ Webdispatcher >
</Webdispatchers>
```


3.2.10 Includes Repository

An include is a file or URL containing information that you want to merge with the content in your XML. This means, for example, that you do not need to define message servers directly in this XML file, but that you can point to this information from within the *Includes* repository. The repository (collection node on the same level as Services) contains a list of landscape sources to include. An include node describes a single source to include and can have the following attributes:

Attribute	Description
<i>url</i> [mandatory]	URL string to a landscape source
<i>index</i> [mandatory, integer]	Index to import, from lowest to highest
<i>name</i> [optional]	Name of the include
<i>description</i> [optional]	Description of the include

3.2.11 Configuration Repository

The *Configuration* repository contains a list of parameters related to the system landscape. It has no own attributes. With the data under *Configuration* the server status can be checked. Currently, two parameter keys are supported: *SystemStatusURL* and *SingleSystemStatusURL*. As described in SAP Note 1087494 the two support URLs are now configured within the SAP UI Landscape.

In case no connection can be established to the backend/server, the system status can still be checked via these two web sites. *SystemStatusURL* holds a generic status page URL and *SingleSystemStatusURL* a query URL that contains a *%s* parameter which is replaced with a specific systemid.

For one landscape, the keys of the parameters are unique. Local parameters are always preferred. So if a parameter is contained in a "local" landscape and in a "global" landscape, always the local parameter is used as whole. Which means that no individual attributes are merged from "global" to "local" parameter.

The configuration repository should not be used as a mechanism to persist other SAP GUI configurations or settings.

The parameter node has the following attributes:

Attribute	Description
<i>key</i> <i>[mandatory]</i>	Key for the parameter
<i>value</i> <i>[mandatory]</i>	Value of the parameter
<i>timestamp</i> <i>[optional,</i> <i>long]</i>	Attribute used on client side to note the time stamp of the change applied to the item by the user. Based on the time stamp, the client application can decide when to purge dangling user modifications, when the item is deleted on server side.

4 Data Creation with the Java Command Line Tool

If you use SAP GUI for Windows or Java 7.30 and 7.40 in parallel, you do not need to maintain both configuration files separately. You can maintain the configuration data in either version and convert then the data for use in the other version.

Prerequisites

- installed SAP GUI for Java 7.40 or later
PATH_TO_JARS is the path to the SAP GUI for Java jar files. By default, the files can be found under:
UNIX: [INSTALLATION_DIRECTORY]/SAPGUI7.40/jar/
OSX: [INSTALLATION_DIRECTORY]/SAPGUI 7.40/SAPGUI 7.40.app/Contents/Resources/Java/
WINDOWS: [INSTALLATION_DIRECTORY]\SAPGUI for Java 7.40\jar\
• JRE 8 (see SAP GUI for Java Documentation for more information)

Convert File Creation

Place the following command into a script file or a bat file as shown in the examples:

Sample Code

```
-----  
Linux bash EXAMPLE  
-----  
#!/bin/bash  
PATH_TO_JARS=/opt/SAPClients/SAPGUI7.40/jar/  
if /usr/bin/test "x$PLATIN_JAVA" = "x" ; then  
    PLATIN_JAVA=java  
fi  
$PLATIN_JAVA -Djava.awt.headless=true -jar ${PATH_TO_JARS}/GuiStartS.jar  
convert $@
```

Sample Code

```
-----  
-  
OS X bash EXAMPLE  
-----  
-  
#!/bin/bash  
PATH_TO_JARS="/Applications/SAP Clients/SAPGUI 7.40/SAPGUI 7.40.app/Contents/  
Resources/Java/"  
JAVAHOME=`/usr/libexec/java_home -v 1.8+ | sed s/\\n//g`  
"${JAVAHOME}/bin/java" -Djava.awt.headless=true -jar "${PATH_TO_JARS}"/  
GuiStartS.jar convert $@
```

Sample Code

```
-----  
-  
Windows bat EXAMPLE  
-----  
-  
@echo off  
if "%PLATIN_JAVA%"==" " set PLATIN_JAVA=java.exe  
set PATH_TO_JARS=%ProgramFiles%\SAP Clients\SAPGUI for Java 7.40\jar  
:: Make Java call to the converter.  
"%PLATIN_JAVA%" -Djava.awt.headless=true -jar "%PATH_TO_JARS%\GuiStartS.jar"  
convert %*
```

Conversion Commands

1. General converter call:

OSX and UNIX:

```
java -Djava.awt.headless=true -jar [PATH_TO_JARS]/GuiStartS.jar convert  
[CONVERTER_PARAMETER]
```

WINDOWS:

```
java -Djava.awt.headless=true -jar [PATH_TO_JARS]\GuiStartS.jar convert  
[CONVERTER_PARAMETER]
```

If you have created a script file with name "converter", you can call the SAP UI Landscape converter as noted in the examples below

2. Converter help:

```
converter -?
```

3. Basic Commands

To create an empty SAPUILandscape.xml file in the output folder:

```
converter create output/SAPUILandscape.xml
```

To repair internal problems of XML:

```
converter repair output/SAPUILandscape.xml
```

4. Conversion of 7.30 data to 7.40

You can maintain your data in the SAP GUI 7.30 version and convert it for use in 7.40. This is done by calling the converter script and the import command as shown in the following examples where "In"/"out" refer to the source and destination folder:

1. Import of SAP GUI for Windows 7.30 configuration data

Examples

To import SAP GUI for Windows 7.30 messageserver, services and router files from folder input and to write the content into the SAPUILandscape.xml file in the output folder:

Sample Code

```
converter importW input/sapmsg.ini input/services.unx input/  
saproute.ini input/SAPUILandscape.xml output/SAPUILandscape.xml
```

To convert SAP GUI for Windows 7.30 connection data:

Sample Code

```
converter importConW input/saplogon.ini input/SapLogonTree.xml output/  
SAPUILandscape.xml output/SAPUILandscape.xml
```

2. Import of SAP GUI for Java 7.30 configuration data:

Examples

To convert SAP GUI for Java 7.30 messageserver, message server description and router files:

Sample Code

```
converter importJ msgPath msgDescriptionPath routerPath SourceLandscape  
TargetLandscape
```

To convert SAP GUI for Java 7.30 connection data:

Sample Code

```
converter importConJ connectionsFile connectionTreeFile SourceLandscape  
TargetLandscape
```

5. **Conversion of 7.40 data to 7.30**

You can also maintain the data in SAP GUI release 7.40 and export the data to 7.30.

The commands are the same as in the section above. The only difference is that you have to use **exportW**, **exportConW**, **exportJ** and **exportConJ** as commands.

Examples for the Export of SAP GUI for Java configuration data:

To convert SAP GUI for Java 7.40 messageserver, message server description and router files:

Sample Code

```
convert exportJ MDR SourceLandscape msgPath msgDescriptionPath routerPath
```

To convert SAP GUI for Java 7.40 connections:

Sample Code

```
converter exportConJ SourceLandscape connectionsFile connectionTreeFile
```

5 SPECIAL "LSAdmin" TRACE



If specified as JavaGUI trace key, a button *Open Landscape* is displayed in the *SAP Logon* window. You can open a SAP UI Landscape file, which then can be edited in SAP Logon. See also in the SAP GUI for Java Manual section 5.3.3 'Trace Information'.

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