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## Introducing SAP ® NetWeaver® in education: The impact of a SOA based platform



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- SOA



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- Exchange Infrastructure
- R/3 Module HR
- Internet Transaction Server

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# SAP HCC @ Technische Universität München

- SAP HCC TUM is a Project located at the chair for information systems at TU München (Prof. Dr. Helmut Krcmar)
- The project is running since October 2003
- Today 53 schools of higher education connected using more than 50 SAP systems with different SAP Solutions (Web AS, R/3, BW, SEM, IS Banking, IS Healthcare (Pilot))
- NetWeaver Components (Pilots): Web AS (ABAP + Java), Exchange Infrastructure, Enterprise Portal, Solution Manager
- 160 SUN servers (96 Blade servers) are up and running
- Homepage: <http://www.hcc.in.tum.de>



# Today's agenda

- Introduction / Related Work
- Argumentation why we use SAP NetWeaver to explain SOA
- Introducing ESA the SOA implementation of SAP
- Roadmap to introduce NetWeaver in teaching (Lessons learned)
- Resume & Discussion



## Related Work

How NetWeaver is used in education (Samples):

- Integration of external professionals in teaching
- Arrange student projects
- Building a new curricula using SAP NetWeaver

# The two architectural constraints behind SOA

How does SOA achieve loose coupling among interacting software agents?  
It does so by employing two architectural constraints:

- A small set of simple and ubiquitous interfaces to all participating software agents. Only generic semantics are encoded at the interfaces. The interfaces should be universally available for all providers and consumers.
- Descriptive messages constrained by an extensible schema delivered through the interfaces. No, or only minimal, system behavior is prescribed by messages. A schema limits the vocabulary and structure of messages. An extensible schema allows new versions of services to be introduced without breaking existing services.

Source: <http://webservices.xml.com/pub/a/ws/2003/09/30/soa.html>

# Why we use SAP NetWeaver to explain SOA

- SAP NetWeaver is the technical basis of SAPs SOA implementation ESA (Enterprise Service Architecture)
- high practical relevance
- Ready SOA (ESA) examples and tutorials available
- We are implementing a hosting concept for central NetWeaver components
- NetWeaver as showcase with a high level of integration between the different NetWeaver components

# Introducing SAP NetWeaver® in education: The impact of a SOA based platform

## Challenges

### Content:

- High dependency between components
- Integration in the existing curriculum

### Personal skills:

- Highly trained lecturers
- Training students in a lot of different domains in short time (1,5 – 3 years)

### Technical issues:

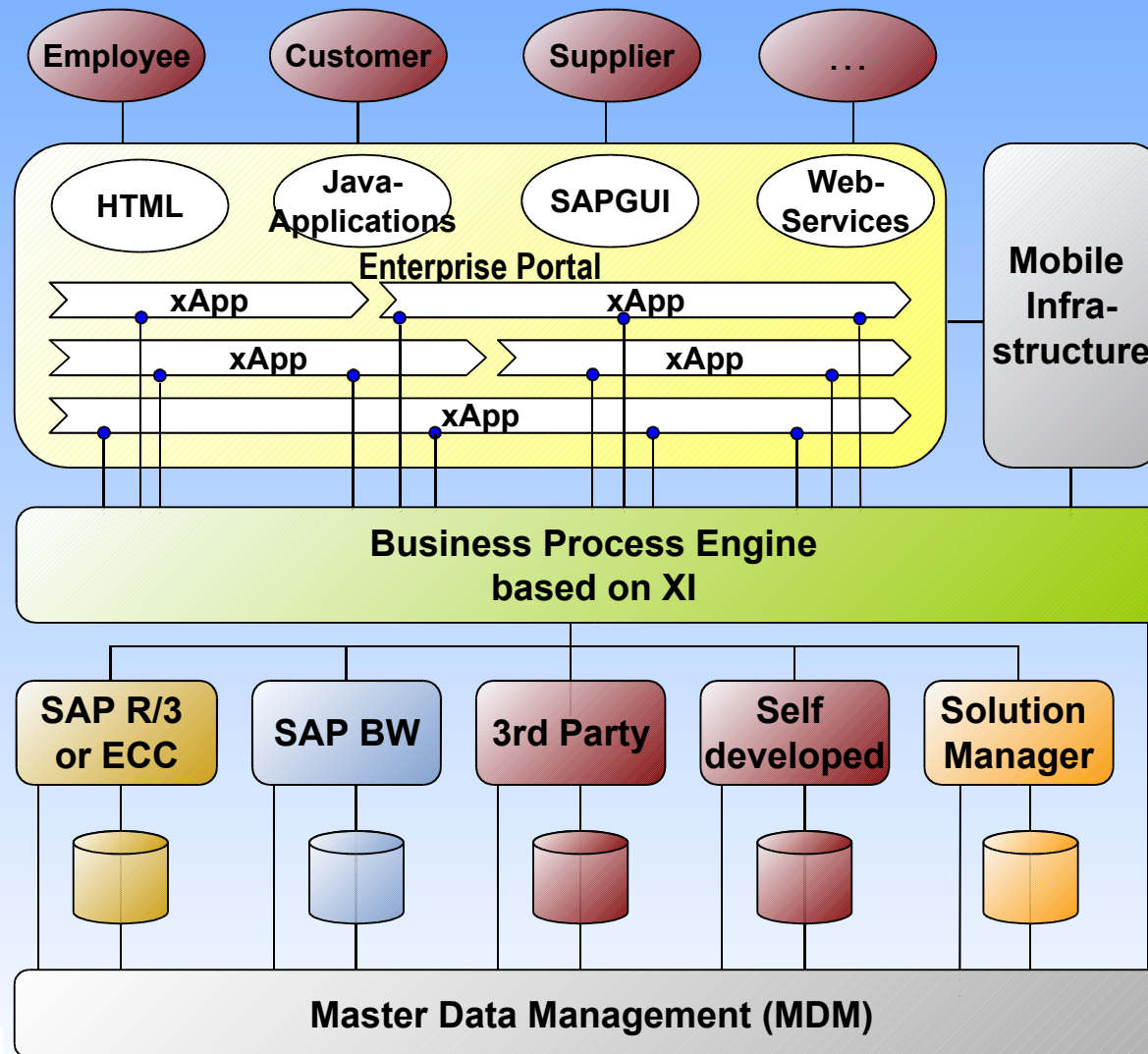
- Large system landscape needed
- Complex technical administration

## Concepts

?



# An SAP NetWeaver landscape



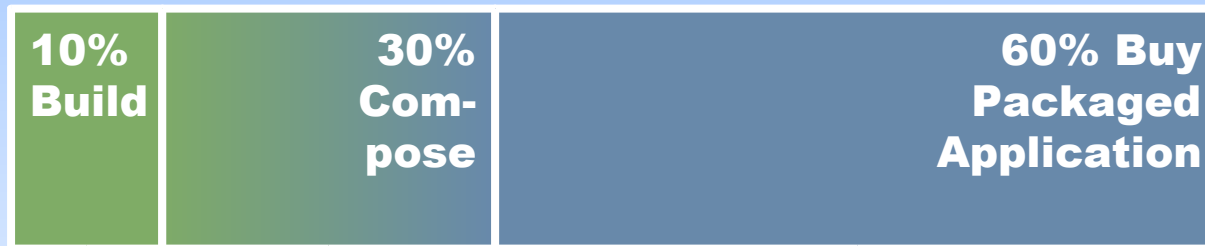
Source: To be published in  
Rau/Sankar (2006):  
Implementation Strategies for  
SAP R/3 in a Multinational  
Organization: Lessons from a  
Real-World Case Study

# Compose new services with SOA

Without SOA



With SOA



- Customers are no longer limited to choose between buy and build
- Composition is the cost efficient way to Innovation!

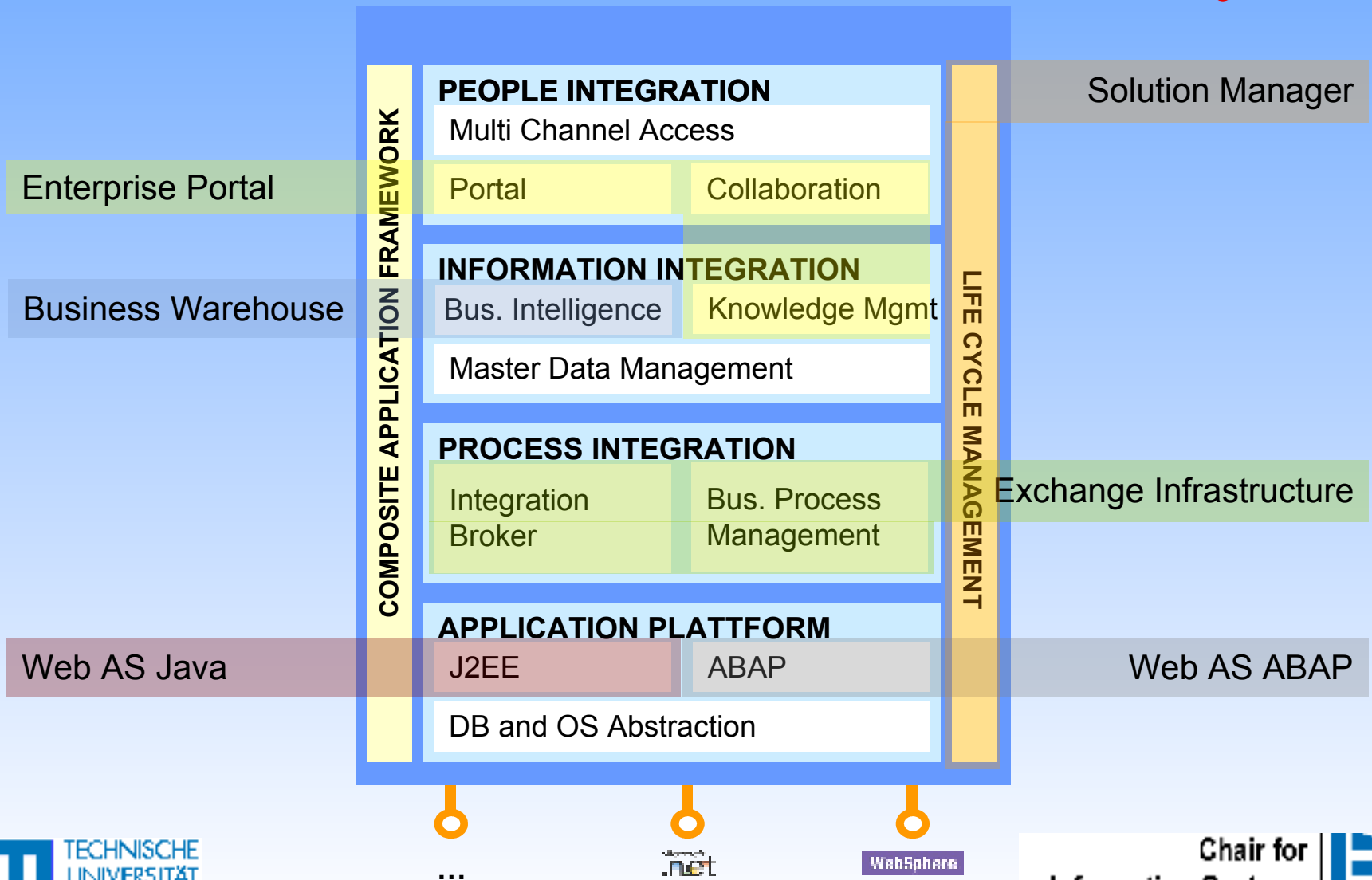
Source: based on SAP TechEd, 2005 (A101)

# ESA as an implementation and extension of SOA

- SOA
  - Differentiate through business process innovation
  - Flexibility of business model, organization and technology
  - Openness to change, and ability to change rapidly
  - View of IT as a competitive weapon, and integral to strategy
- ESA = SOA plus Enterprise Services
  - Boost productivity through best industry practices  
(refers existing services from SAP and its partners)

Source: based on SAP TechEd, 2005 (A101)

# Netweaver components we have used in teaching

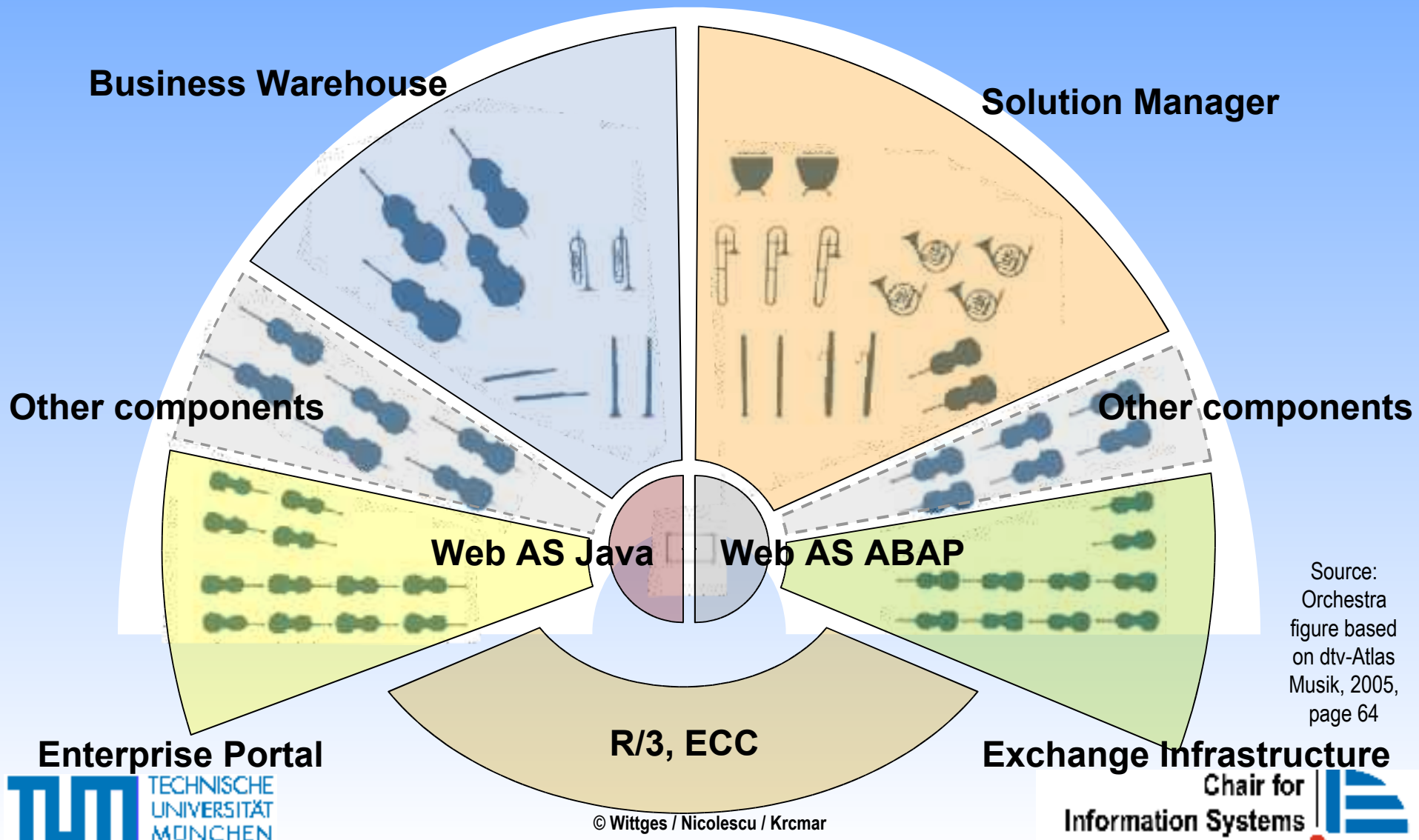


# Netweaver as an orchestra



Source: Orchestra figure based on dtv-Atlas Musik, 2005, page 64

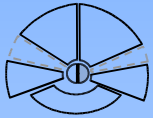
# Netweaver as an orchestra



# Starting points

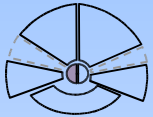
- **ABAP development / SAP operation (Web AS ABAP)**

- Installation and operation of a SAP system
- Development of new ABAP / BSP applications



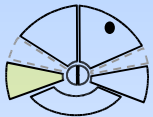
- **Java / web development (Web AS Java)**

- Development of Java application based on SAP J2EE
- Large web applications



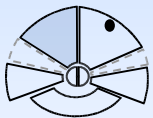
- **Web / frontend integration (EP)**

- Online collaboration and community design
- Design and operation a powerful web portal
- Development of integrated java applications



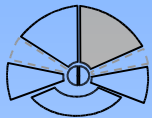
- **Business reporting and analysis (BW)**

- Analysis of business data
- Strategic enterprise management



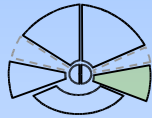
- **Solution implementation / business process management (SolMan)**

- Implementing new SAP solutions
- Monitoring for cross system business processes



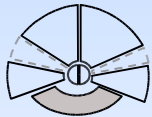
- **Data exchange / integration (XI)**

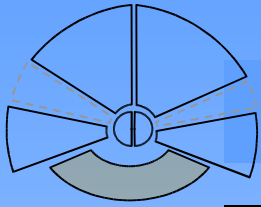
- Enterprise application integration (EAI)
- Data exchange / integration between SAP and non-SAP solutions
- Development of web services



- **Business application (R/3, ECC)**

- Demonstration of business principles
- Processing business cases
- Creating business scenarios
- Business development with ABAP / BSP

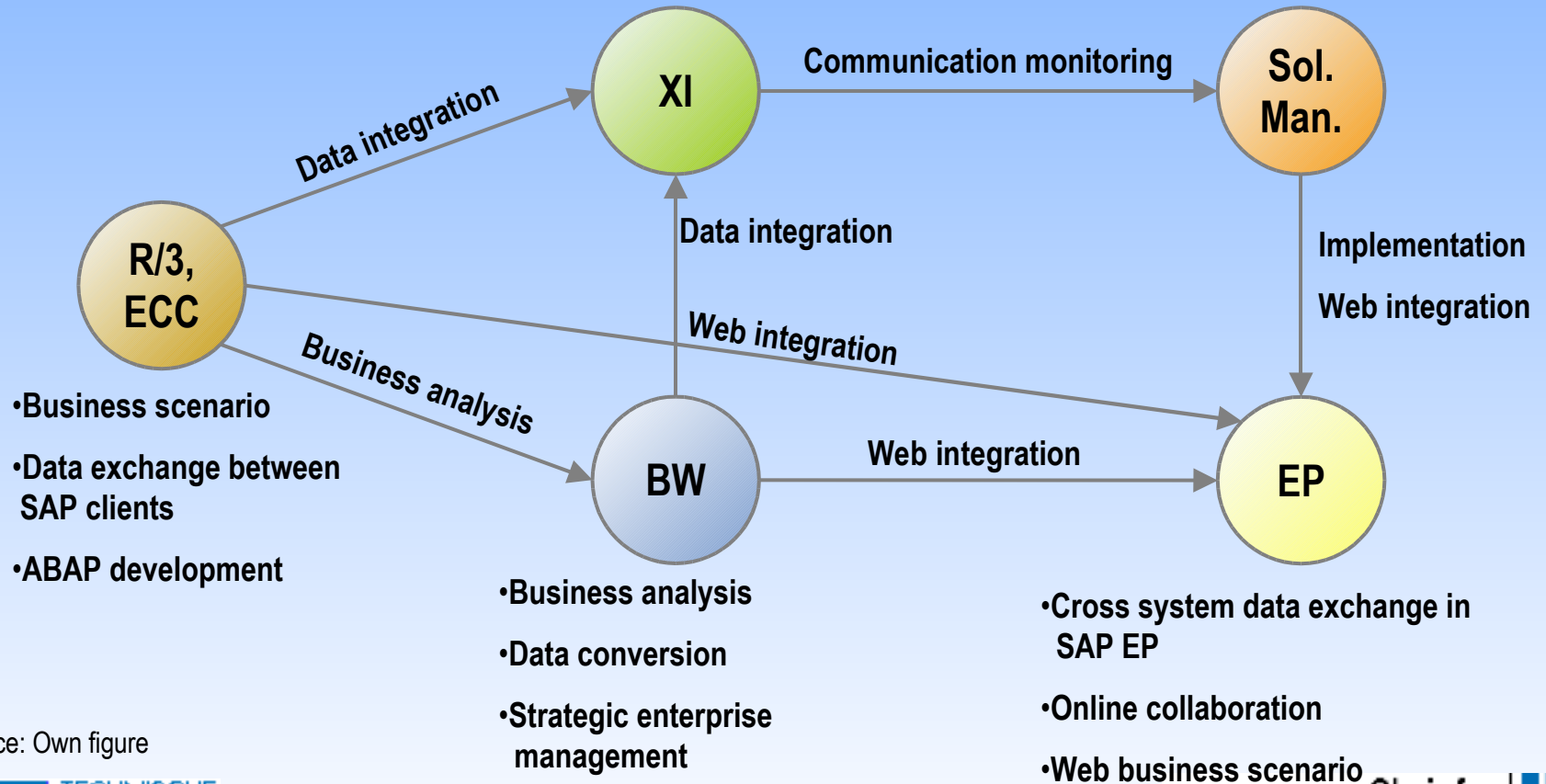




# R/3, ECC: Possible Roadmap

- Cross-system data exchange also with non-SAP systems
- Interface development

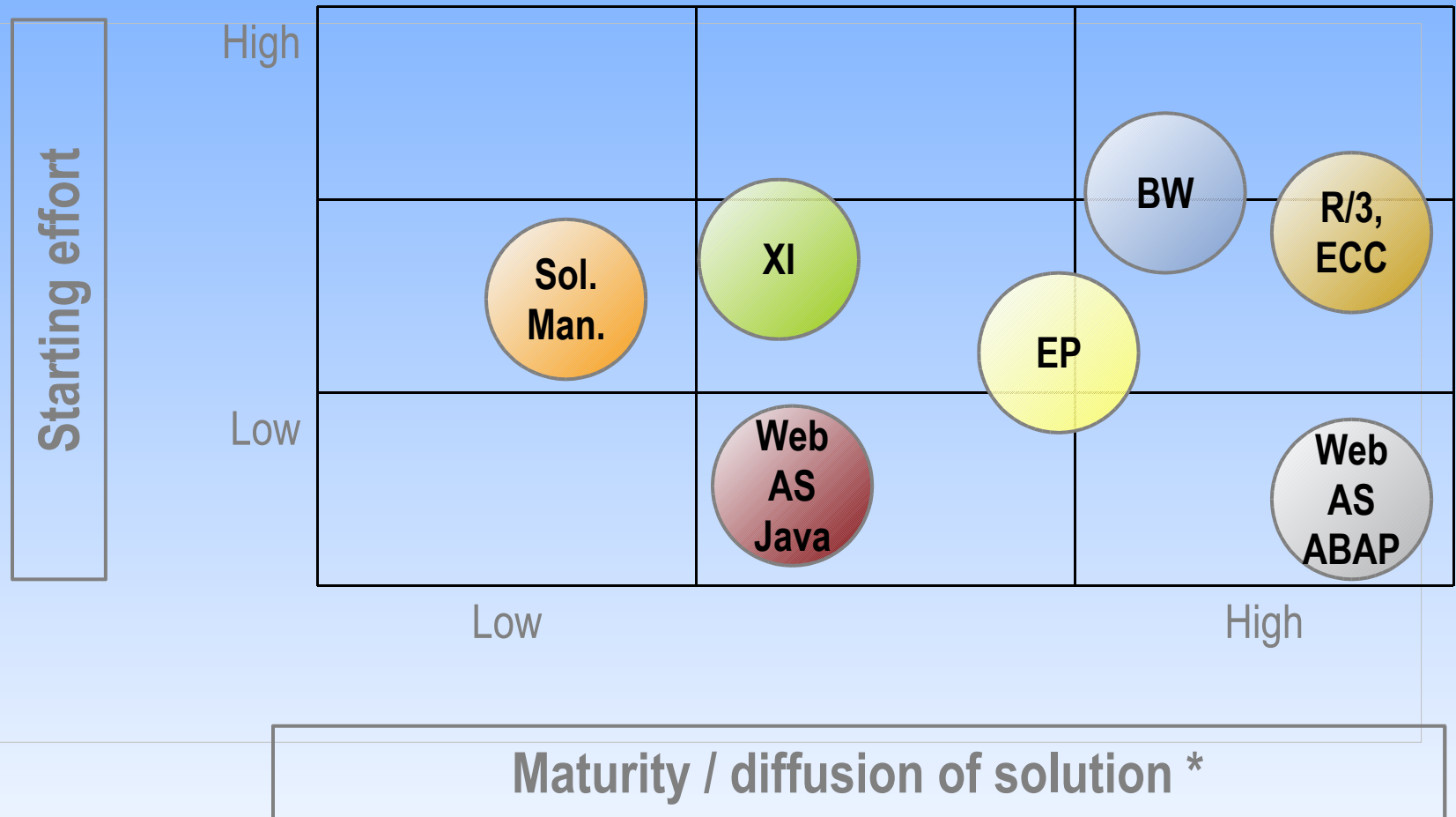
- Visualization and monitoring of business processes
- Implementation of new SAP systems (e.g. EP)



Source: Own figure



# Where to start ?



Source: Own figure

\* Based mainly on a Gartner group study, cited in:  
Computer Zeitung Nr. 32, 2.8.2005 page 16

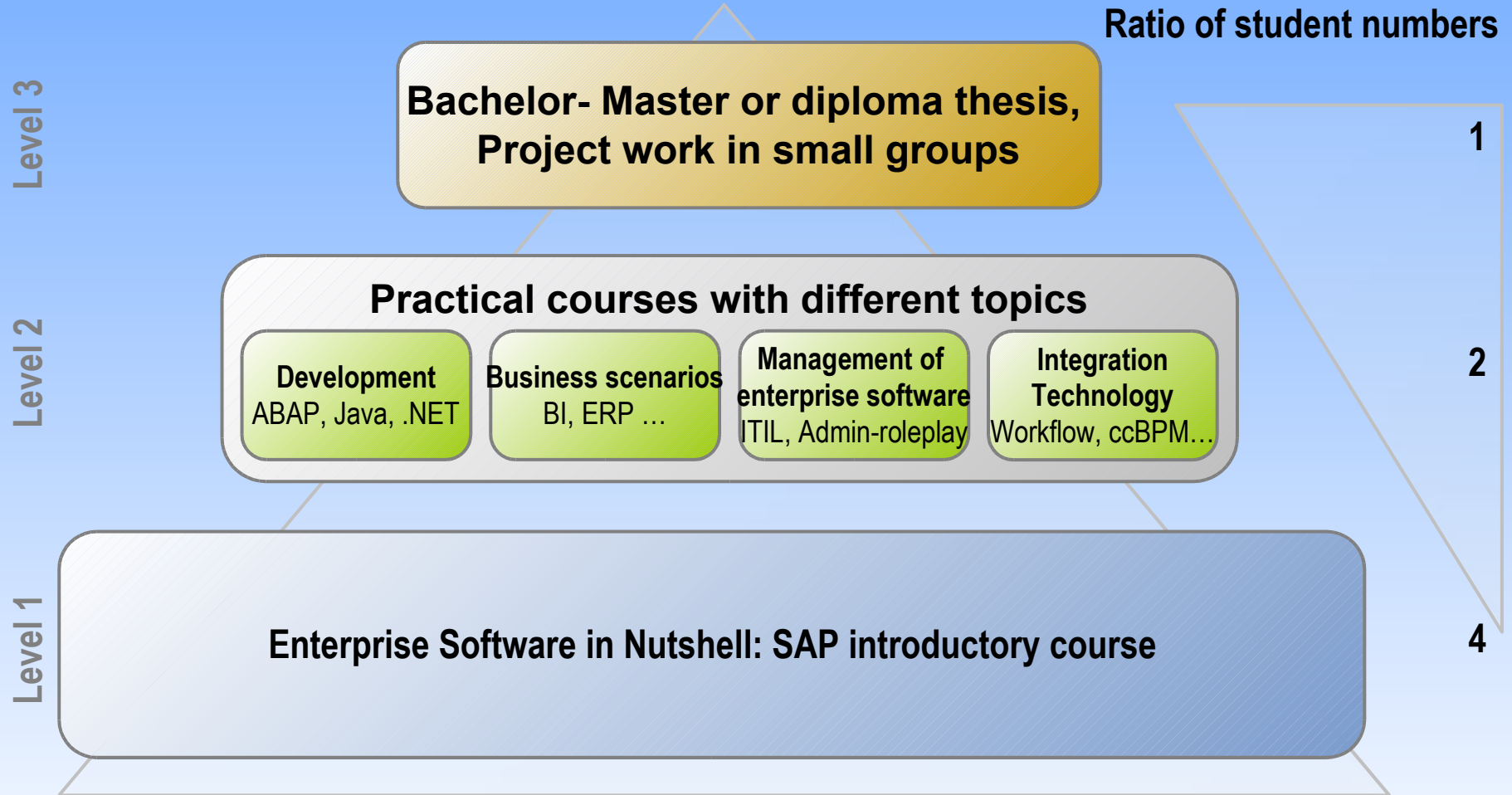
© Wittges / Nicolescu / Krcmar

# Necessary student skills

	Knowledge of ...								
	Programming language			Web design	Online community	Economic principles	Business mgmt.	Techn. Interfaces	Excel
Starting point	Any	ABAP	Java						
ABAP development	X								
Java development			X						
Web integration			X	X	X				
Business analysis						X	X		X
Implementation						X			
Data integration		X	X					X	
Business application						X	X		

Source: Own figure

# 3 Level teaching approach



Source: Own figure

# Challenges and our corresponding Concepts (1/2)

## Challenges

### Content:

- High dependency between components
- Integration in the existing curriculum

### Personal skills:

- Highly trained lecturers
- Training students in a lot of different domains in short time (1,5 – 3 years)

## Concepts

### Content:

- Step by step approach to a selected Components
- Partially ECTS-courses, thesis and voluntary courses (e.g. Enterprise software in a Nutshell)

### Personal skills:

- Periodical trainings at manufacturers for academic staff, inhouse-trainings for colleagues
- Students can pass through all levels within one year (students work with 1 – 3 NetWeaver components during this time)

# Challenges and our corresponding Concepts (2/2)

## Challenges

Technical issues:

- Large system landscape needed
- Complex technical administration

## Concepts

Technical issues

- Pilot Projects that evaluate appropriate hosting concepts
- Central hosting by the HCCs

# Resume & Opening of the Discussion

**Education** of SOA using SAP NetWeaver is **possible!**

Some issues especially concerning

- the **central hosting** and
  - **teaching content** (curricula)
- need further work.

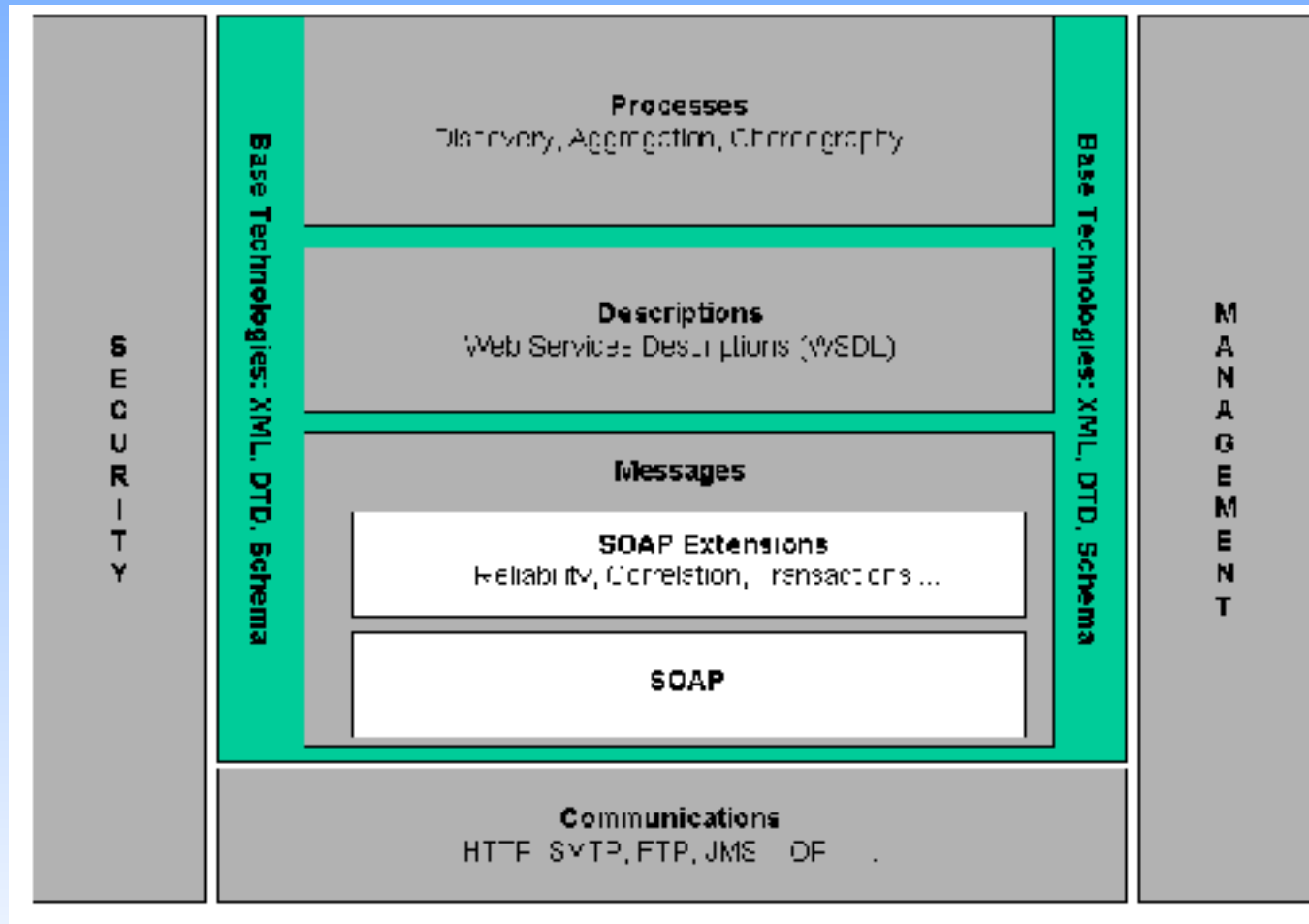
The HCCs address this point by doing **Pilot Projects** with Partners in order to lower the entrance barrier for other teachers.

## Questions?



# Backup Slides

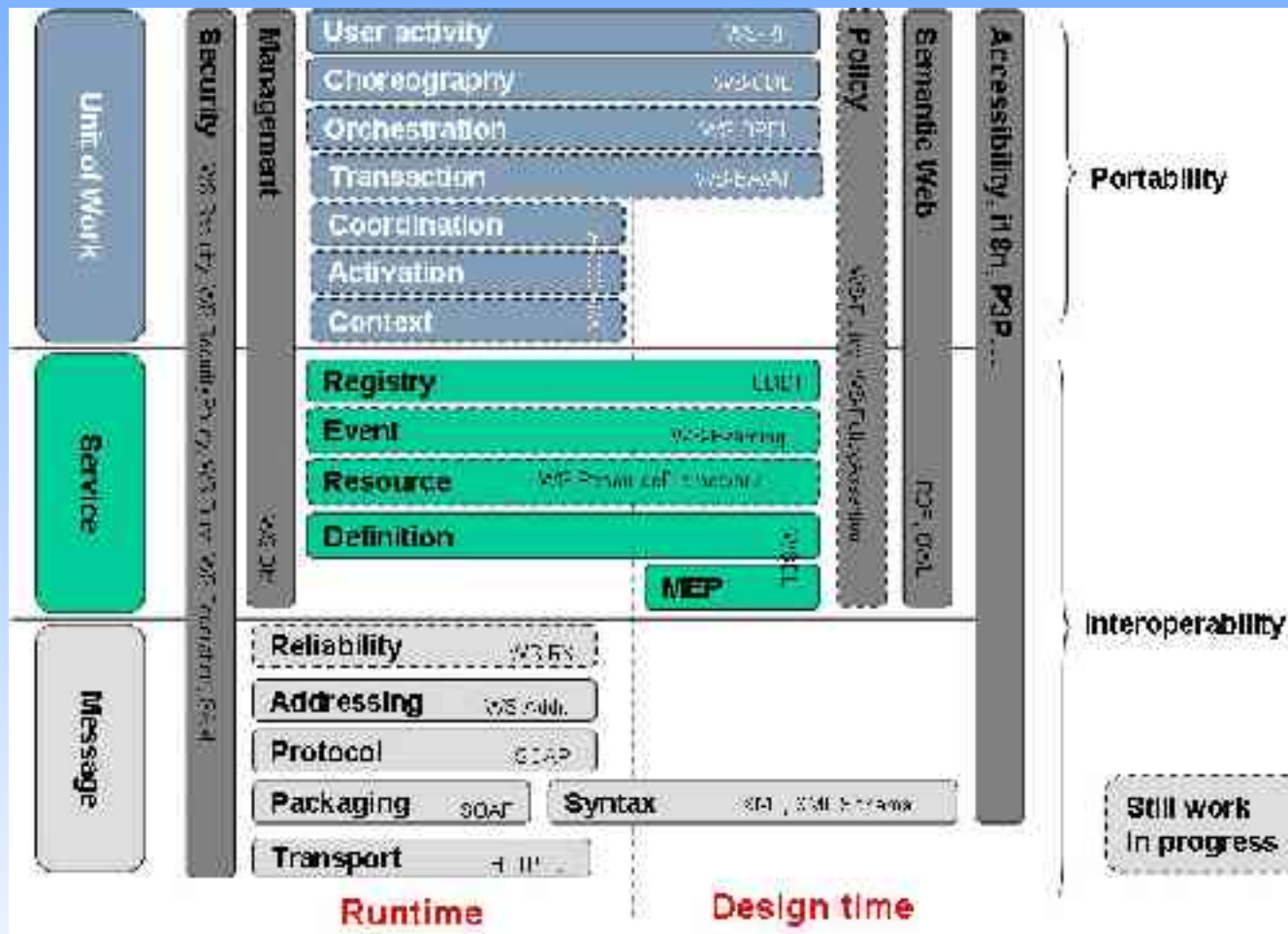
# Web Services Stack



Source: <http://www.w3.org/2003/Talks/1211-xml2003-wssoa/slide5-0.html>, Last access: 7.10.2005

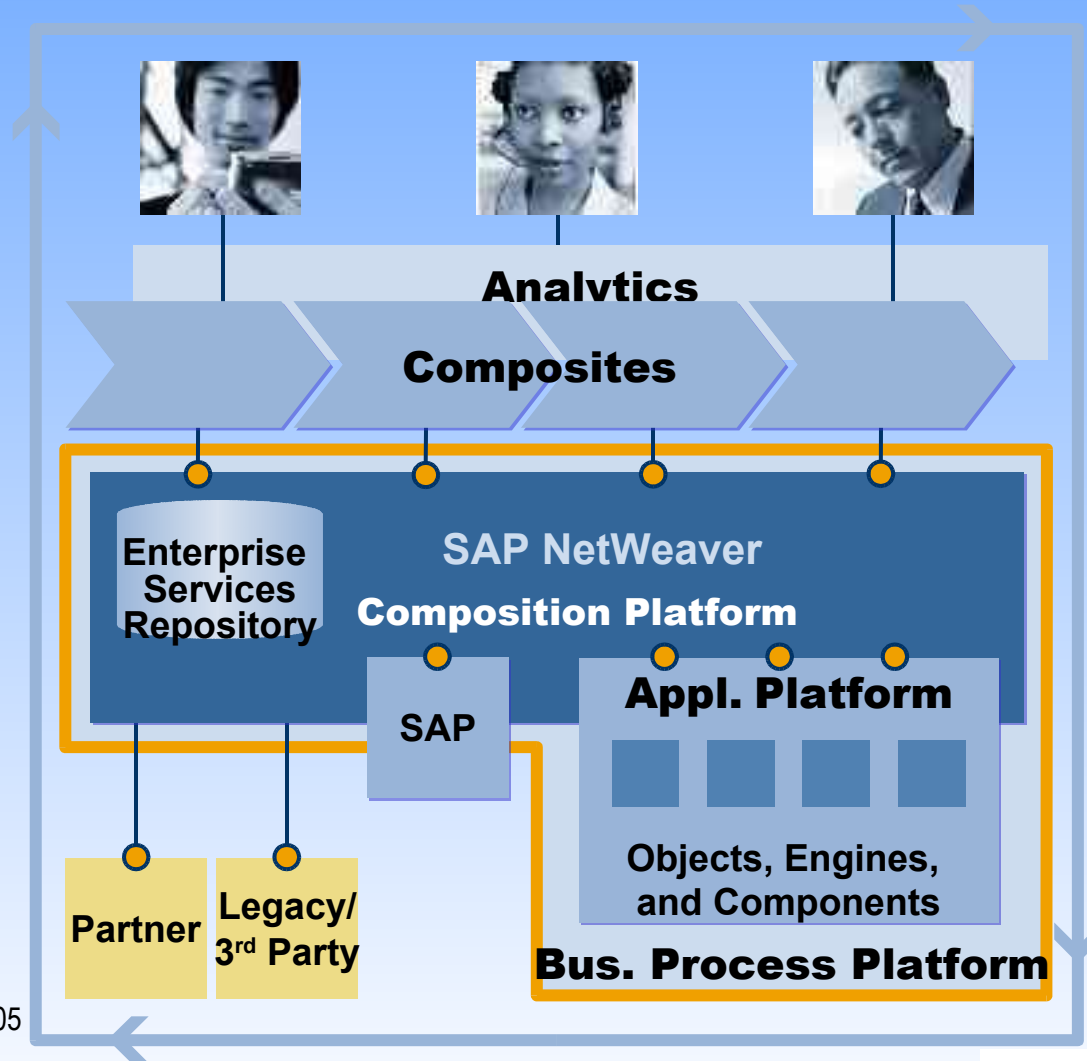


# Web Services Stack, as the Foundation of SOA



Source: <http://www.w3.org/2003/Talks/1211-xml2003-wssoa/slide5-0.html>, Last access: 7.10.2005

# Enterprise Service Architecture



Source: SAP TechEd, 2005

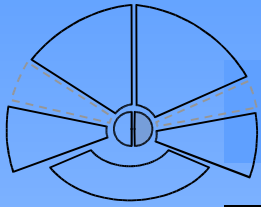
# Definition: loose coupling

Coupling is the dependency between interacting systems. This dependency can be decomposed into real dependency and artificial dependency:

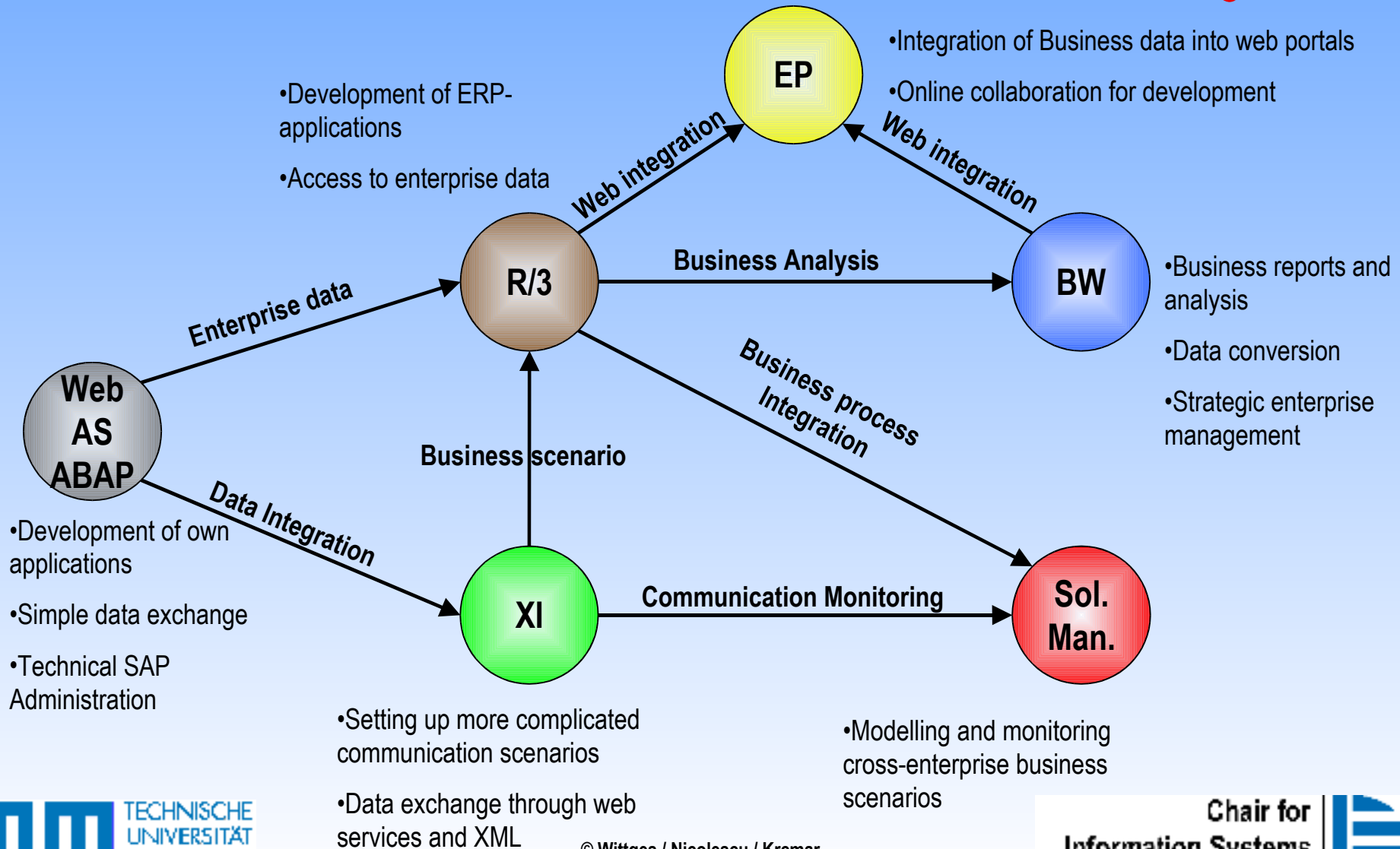
1. Real dependency is the set of features or services that a system consumes from other systems. The real dependency always exists and cannot be reduced.
3. Artificial dependency is the set of factors that a system has to comply with in order to consume the features or services provided by other systems. Typical artificial dependency factors are language dependency, platform dependency, API dependency, etc. Artificial dependency always exists, but it or its cost can be reduced.

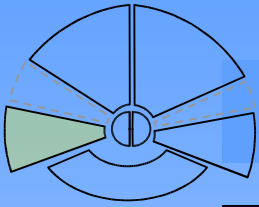
Loose coupling describes the configuration in which artificial dependency has been reduced to the minimum.

Source: <http://www.w3.org/TR/ws-gloss/> Last access: 7.10.2005



# Web AS ABAP: Roadmap

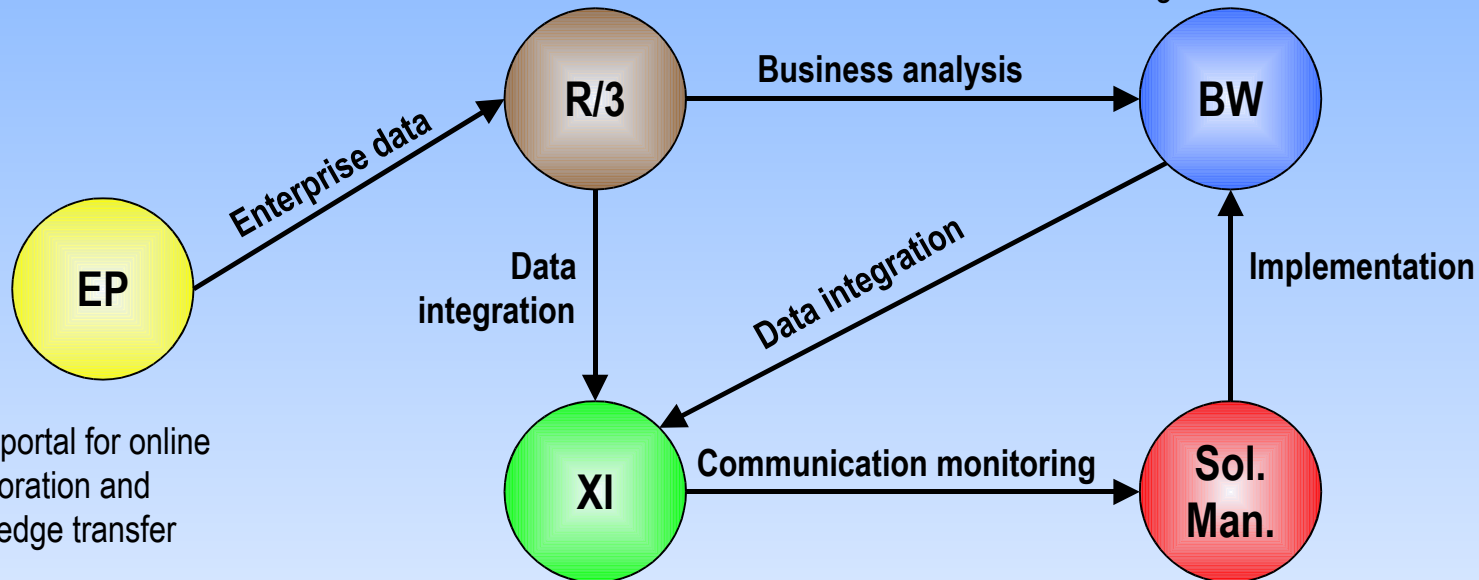




# Enterprise Portal: Roadmap

- Web business scenario
- BSP-development
- Customer self services

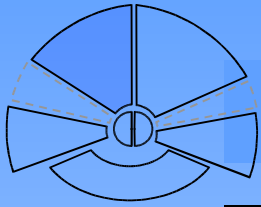
- Cross-system data exchange in SAP EP
- Online analysis and editing of business data



- Web portal for online collaboration and knowledge transfer
- Community design
- Java development

- Integrated cross-company data exchange with web interface
- Interface development

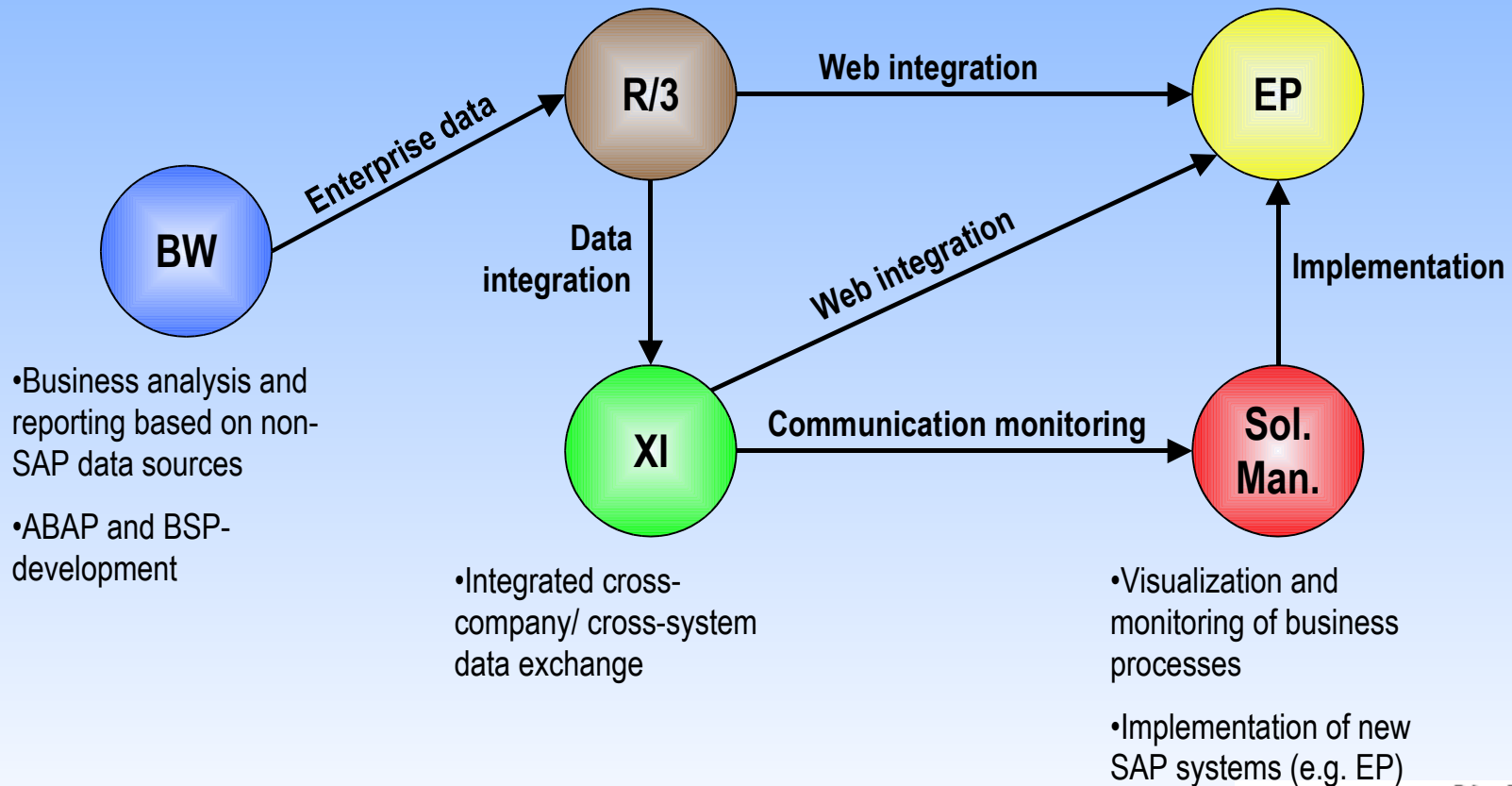
- Visualization and monitoring of business processes
- Implementation of new SAP systems (e.g. BW)

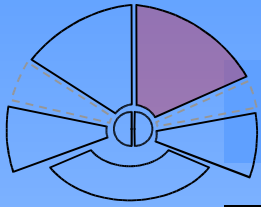


# Business Warehouse: Roadmap

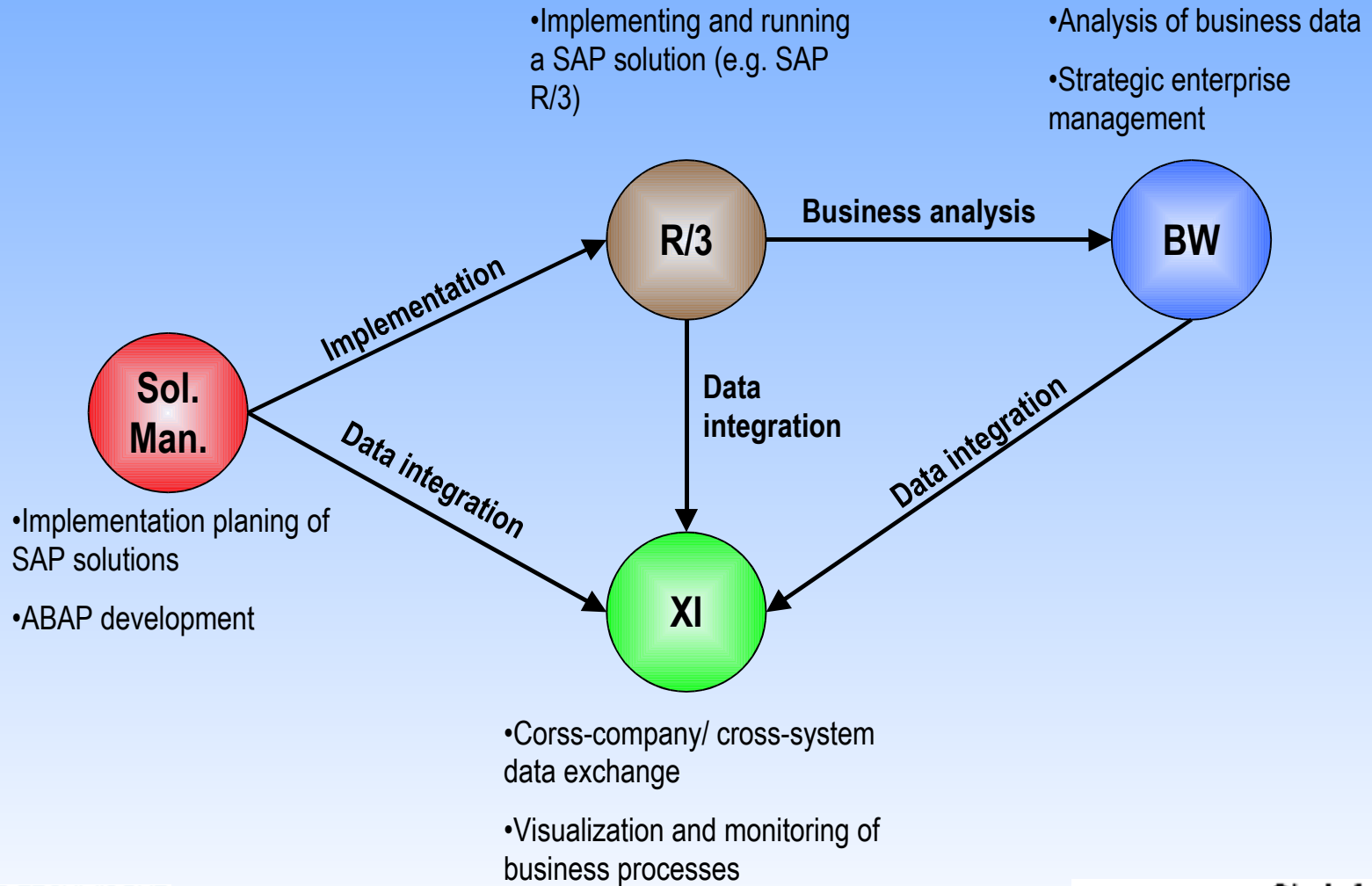
- Automatic integration of SAP data into BW
- Analysis of a large amount of enterprise data
- Business development

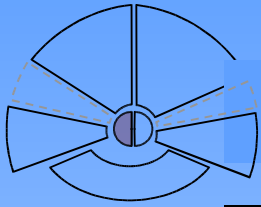
- Cross system data exchange in SAP EP
- Online collaboration and business analysis



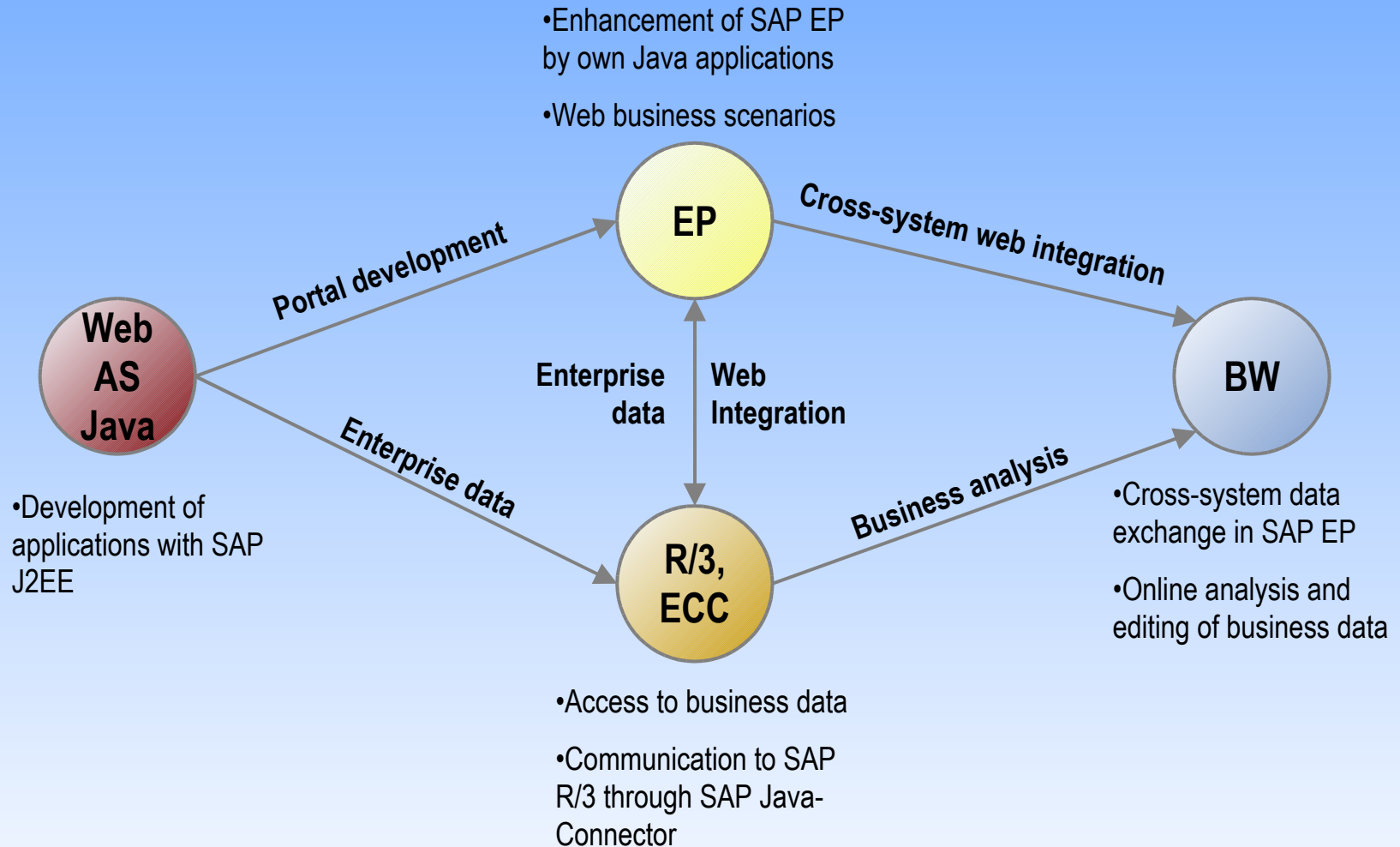


# Solution Manager: Roadmap

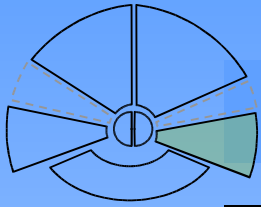




# Web AS Java: Roadmap



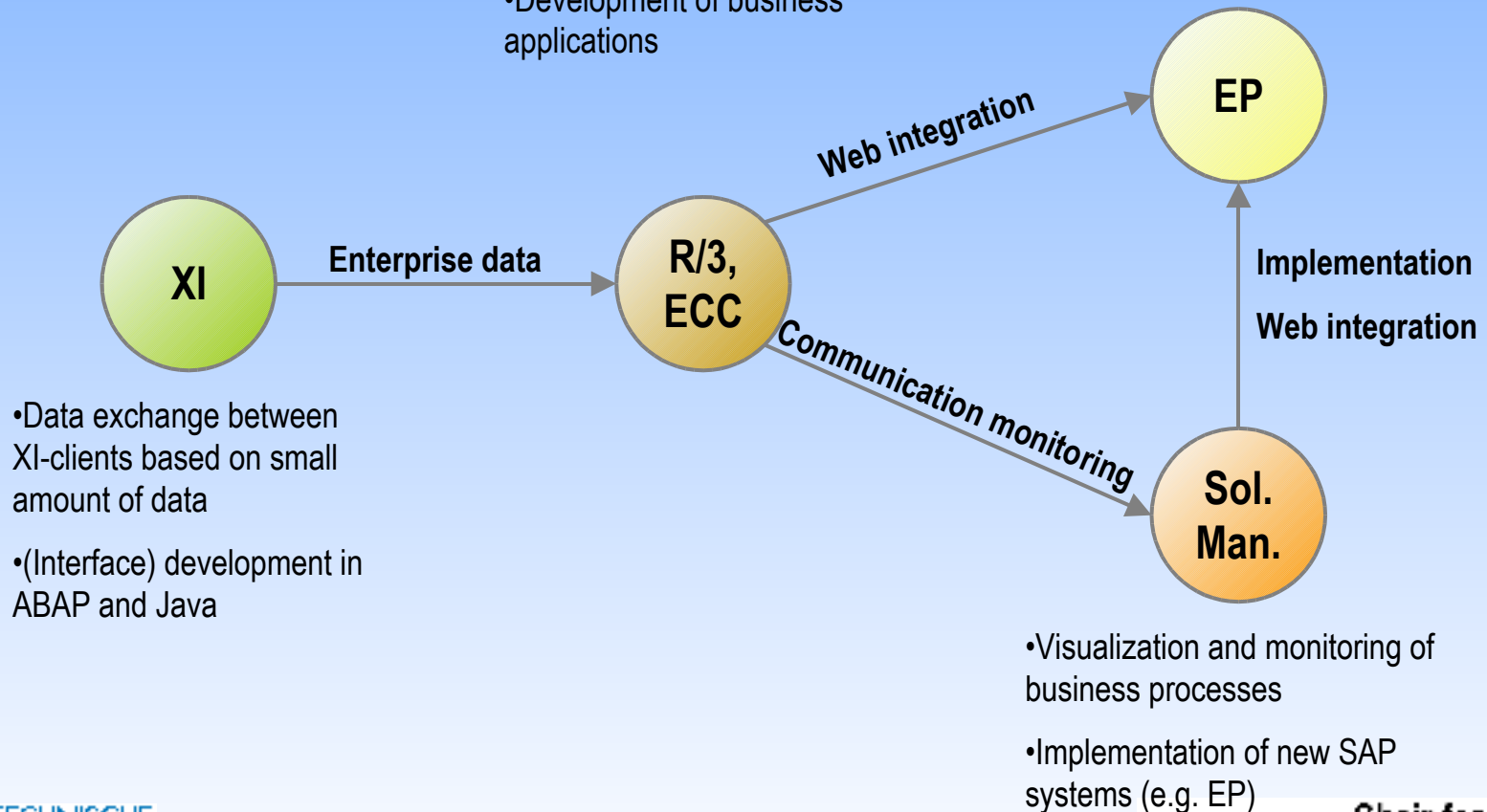




# Exchange Infrastructure: Roadmap

- Data exchange based on large amount of business data
- Cross-system data exchange
- Development of business applications

- Cross system data exchange in SAP EP
- Online collaboration
- Web business scenario



# Dependencies

- R/3 – BW:
  - BW needs enterprise data for large dynamic analysis
  - R/3 needs an analysis tool for high level decisions
- XI – SolMan
  - Business process monitoring within SolMan works only when attached to a XI
  - Processes within a XI are difficult to visualize without SolMan
- SolMan – R/3
  - R/3 is the most suitable system for an implementation exercise as all aspects of an ERP introduction can be demonstrated
- Web AS ABAP – SAP Business systems based on ABAP
  - Any SAP Business system (like R/3 and BW) contain a Web AS ABAP and can be used for ABAP development
- Web AS Java – Portal
  - Portal contains a Web AS Java and thus can be used for J2EE development