sales manager
A single role for the Workplace or Enterprise Portal. The sales manager combines operational, analytical, and general information relevant for the sales manager's daily work.

sales representative
The party responsible for sales support and sales in a specific tasks area such as customer circle, product, and region. A sales representative can be employed externally (mobile) or internally.

SAP Enterprise Portal
The SAP product offering for an enterprise portal. It unifies the applications, information, and services existing in an enterprise into one system. It consists of a portal platform, content management platform, and business intelligence platform.

SAP J2EE Engine
The SAP proprietary Java application server, complying with the Java 2 Enterprise Edition standard.

SAP Java Connector
A middleware component that facilitates the development of SAP-enabled components and applications in Java. The SAP Java Connector (JCo) supports communication with the SAP server for both inbound (Java calls ABAP) and outbound calls (ABAP calls Java). SAP JCo can be deployed with desktop and (Web) server applications.

SAP Office Notification Connector (SONIC)
This Universal Worklist (UWL) connector enables SAP office mails generated by Business Suite applications or SAP Business Workflow to be accessed in the UWL. The code and the installation guide can be downloaded and deployed in project solutions.

SAP User Management Engine
Java-based user management component that features centralized user management, Single Sign-On, and secure access to distributed applications. In SAP Enterprise Portal, the functions of SAP User Management Engine are available as a service on the Portal Server.

SAP xRPM Connector for Microsoft Project
An integration gateway between Microsoft Project and SAP xRPM. The SAP xRPM Connector for Microsoft Project provides the interface to synchronize project data between Microsoft Project and SAP xRPM. This means that you could use Microsoft Project to manage projects and SAP xRPM to manage resources.

SCA
See Service Component Architecture.

schedule status
An indicator of the current schedule performance, computed as planned schedule versus performance against plan. To derive the schedule status, the system aggregates the effort (person days) associated with all tasks and compares it with the percent complete to date. The indicator value is determined by comparing the performance to predefined thresholds. For example, the thresholds are:

- Red = lateness is > 20%
- Yellow = lateness is 10-19%
- Green = lateness is <10%

The current schedule performance is 21% late. In this case, the indicator shows red.

SDO
See Service Data Objects.

search engine
TREX component that offers standard search functions including exact search, error-tolerant search, linguistic search, Boolean search, phrase
search, and attribute search.

search index

Index that is used for standard search functions such as exact search, error-tolerant search, and linguistic search. A pure search index cannot be used for text mining functions such as searching for similar documents.

search mode

Retrieval method used when executing a search query. Users can choose among different search modes, for example, exact search, and linguistic search.

search query

A combination of search terms, Boolean operators, and placeholders. A dialog in which the user communicates to the retrieval system what information or documents should be searched for. The retrieval system returns a weighted list of hits as the result of the search.

Secure Socket Layer (SSL) Offload

SSL offload technologies perform the CPU-intensive task of encrypting and decrypting SSL traffic for a server, leaving the server to process page requests. This may be an external appliance or a co-processor card installed in the server.

SEM

See Strategic Enterprise Management.

Security Filters Editor

A Unification Server tool for creating and assigning security filters to groups and roles.

Semantic integration

Semantic integration is the process of using business semantics to automate the communication between computer systems. It focuses on the meaning of data.

Server Load Balancing

Server load balancing optimizes server performance by balancing traffic among several servers in one data center, using various algorithms to send the next request to the least loaded or fastest responding server to ensure maximum application performance and availability.

service

Comprises everything that is considered to be normal portal content (that is, that has a visual representation) and/or can be started using a URL. Generally, a service is something that can be called and that provides a visual representation to the browser (normally in HTML format, but also in PDF or DOC format). Services are stored with certain descriptions (metadata) in the Portal Content Directory.

Service Archive file

The distribution format of a portal service. It is a zip archive (having a *.zar extension) with a defined directory structure and it contains a descriptor file, called service.xml, as well as Java classes and other files.

Service Component Architecture (SCA)

SCA enables creation of business processes on top of enterprise services. A model driven approach to constructing services and business processes is at the heart of Enterprise SOA. SCA aims to standardize some key metadata of the services and business process composition models.

Service Data Objects (SDO)

The Service Data Objects (SDO) standard describes language bindings for data representation for applications. SDO is to data what XML is to documents. The SDO specification is a joint effort of several major software companies, including BEA, IBM, Oracle, and SAP.

Service Editor

Function offered by the Role Editor. It allows the administrator to describe services that are stored in the Portal Content Directory (PCD) or that can be accessed through the PCD.

service factory

Component that generates instances of repository services as required for applying particular services on resources.

Service Oriented Architecture (SOA)

A service-oriented architecture is not tied to a specific technology. In an SOA environment, resources on a network are made available as independent services that can be accessed without knowledge of their underlying platform implementation.
service permission

Permissions that apply to functions provided by services, as opposed to permissions that apply to standard functions. For example, permission to change the approvers assigned to a folder is a service permission.

service provider

An application that provides collaboration room meeting function. An online collaboration application program that provides real-time functionality via a connector to the synchronous collaboration framework (SCF); examples are WebEx, and SAP’s Real-time Collaboration. Used with Collaboration for mySAP EP.

service type

Specific type of service provided in a collaboration room. A specific type of online collaboration service, such as chat, application sharing, or online meeting that is provided by a Synchronous Collaboration Provider. A given provider can provide one or more types.

Session Console

Control panel for online collaboration sessions that displays a list of portal users currently participating in the session. The Session Console indicates the status of each participant and allows them to access the various features available in the session, such as requesting control of the cursor from the session host.

session guest

A user who has been invited by someone else (the session host) to participate in an online real-time collaboration session. Usually, a session guest has different privileges from the session host; for example, a guest cannot invite additional users to participate in the current session.

Session History

Collaboration Room members can track previous collaboration sessions. They can upload files and documents and attach external links as resources for sessions.

session host

Portal user who initiates an online collaborative session through the portal, using the Real-Time Collaboration tools. In an online sharing session, the shared application/desktop is located on the session host’s machine/portal. The session host has additional privileges over other participants (session guests) in the online session.

session participant

A portal user participating in an online real-time collaboration session. A participant can be classified as either the session host (the user who initiated and is moderating the session) or a session guest (the invitee). Depending on the type of online session being conducted, generally, the session host has more privileges than the session guests.

Session Release Agent

Technical feature in the portal that closes a session in the backend system (for example, SAP R/3) when the user leaves the application or closes the browser. While not visible to the user, it provides great benefit. Without it, the backend system would experience an overload of open sessions, resulting in poor performance.

shared iView

An iView is shared if a version of this iView is used in more than one business package.

shared object

An object is shared if a version of this object is used in more than one business package. Shared objects can be iViews, pages, and worksets.

shared page

A page is shared if a version of this page is used in more than one business package.

shared workset

A workset is shared if a version of this iView is used in more than one business package.

shortcut

A reference or pointer to an existing portal object. The shortcut instance cannot be customized. Any modifications to the source object is immediately reflected in the shortcut.

sibling object

A child object that belongs to the same parent object as another object. The term “sibling” describes the relationship of these objects to one another and in relation to their parent. For example, all the iViews that are associated to a particular portal page, or all the pages in a particular
role, or all the roles that make up a particular workset.

**Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP)**

SOAP is a protocol for exchanging XML-based messages over a computer network, normally using HTTP. SOAP forms the foundation layer of the Web services stack providing a basic messaging framework that more abstract layers can build on. The current SOAP specification is available on the World Wide Web Consortium homepage (W3C).

**Single Sign-On (SSO)**

The Single Sign-On allows users to authenticate themselves once, and then log on to all of those systems that operate in the Single Sign-On environment without further intervention.

**singleton**

A design pattern that ensures that a class has only one instance, and which provides a global point of reference to that instance.

**Six Sigma**

Six Sigma is a business improvement methodology to systematically improve processes by eliminating defects, which are defined as unacceptable deviation from the mean or target. The objective of Six Sigma is to deliver high performance, reliability, and value to the end customer. It is a means of progressively improving operational performance through process and design optimization. (See Lean Sigma.)

**skip approval**

Function used by an approver to skip further steps in an approval workflow and directly release a document.

**SLM**

See Software Lifecycle Management.

**SOA**

See Service Oriented Architecture.

**SOAP**


**Software Lifecycle Management (SLM)**

SLM by SAP comprises the management of SAP products and solutions in customer-specific systems. Organizations can manage SAP software in their systems by performing implementation tasks such as planning changes, implementing new systems, copying existing systems, or enabling the creation and propagation of changes in the landscape.

**SONIC**

See SAP Office Notification Connector.

**source Business Information Warehouse**

Business Information Warehouse that is available to additional BW servers as a source system.

**source object**

Object in a delta link relationship whose properties are inherited when a newer object is created. The properties of the newer object in a delta link relationship are updated whenever there is a change to the values of the properties of the source object.

**source system**

System that makes the Business Information Warehouse available for data extraction.

**specification maintenance**

Specification maintenance is the storage of an accurate and consistent set of relations among "as is" and "to be" items (functions, processes, data) in a centralized repository. It serves as the only source for technical specifications for initial data migration and all interfaces that must be honored during and after the conversion.

**staffing status**

An indicator of the current staffing performance, computed as planned staffing target versus actual performance against plan. To derive the staffing status, the system compares the number of open roles to the actual assigned resources. The indicator value is determined by comparing the performance to predefined thresholds. For example, the thresholds are:

- Red = understaffed is > 40%
• Yellow = understaffed is 20-39%
• Green = understaffed is <20%

The current staffing performance is 21% understaffed. In this case, the indicator shows yellow.

**staging**
A process that prepares (stages) data in a Data Warehouse.

**stakeholder**
Person who has a vested interest in the success of failure of a project. Typical project stakeholders are senior executives from the various organizations impacted by the project.

**standard initial Collaboration Room role**
If a user who is not assigned to an initial Collaboration Room role is invited to a Collaboration Room for the first time, the system uses the standard initial Collaboration Room role as a template to create the user-specific role for this user. Therefore, you do not have to assign an initial Collaboration Room role to all portal users, but only to those users who require authorization to create Collaboration Rooms.

**standard property**
Property, defined in the CM Repository Framework, that every resource has by default. Standard properties include those maintained by the system, such as file size, as well as properties maintained by the user, such as description. Depending on the type of repository, not all standard properties may be supported.

**start date**
Date when the auction or RFQ automatically changes from the published to the active status.

**start process**
Defines the start of a process chain.

**status management service**
Repository service that enables documents to be processed according to their current state, for example, in approval workflows.

**Strategic Enterprise Management (SEM)**
Part of mySAP Financials that lets you manage business performance.

**Style Editor**
The Style Editor is a tool that allows the user to change design parameters such as the background color of an application. The Style Editor generates the real stylesheets according to a generation schema. It is a WYSIWYG tool for editing styles, and does not require the HTML skills necessary for editing the CSS directly.

**subscribe**
To create a subscription (to a document or folder).

**subscriber**
One of the two parties involved in using the content exchange service (the other one being the syndicator). The subscriber uses the content exchange service to obtain content that is specified in a subscription offer from the syndicator.

**subscriber**
User who has a subscription to a document or folder. The subscriber is the recipient of notifications about changes to the document/folder. The subscriber need not necessarily be also the subscription owner (see Passive Subscription).

**subscription**
1. An agreement between a syndicator and a subscriber to deliver content, which is created and managed in the content exchange service. A subscription is based on an offer made by the syndicator. There may be several independent subscriptions between a syndicator and a subscriber.
2. Data object managed by the subscription service that represents a user's subscription to a specific document or folder. Associated with the subscription object are metadata such as its expiration date and the notification frequency.

**subscription event**
Event that causes a notification to be sent to users who subscribed a resource. Examples include a document subscribed to is modified; in a folder subscribed to a new document was created.
subscription offer
A set of parameters for a subscription that are proposed by a syndicator in the content exchange service. The subscription offer specifies the content to be delivered, the delivery method, and the delivery schedule. An offer may consist of several content components allowing multiple parts of a repository to be transferred at once.

subscription owner
User who created a subscription.

subscription service
Service for keeping users aware of changes to content (documents and folders) by sending notifications.

Supply Chain Event Management (SCEM)
SCEM helps to monitor a sequence of steps in a business process by comparing reported events against their corresponding milestones. It also monitors data of reported events and measures the quality of the process by comparing it to predetermined quality goals.

Synchronous Collaboration
An embedded technology and service for SAP Enterprise Portal, enabling user communication through interactive online meetings using various portal tools, such as chat, instant messages, and application sharing.

synchronous collaboration framework
Infrastructure that connects real-time online meetings to service providers. Acts as a middleware layer that manages the communication between service providers and collaboration room clients.

Synchronous Collaboration Server
Handles all processes related to synchronous collaboration and online session management (except for data streaming and related processes handled by the Application Sharing server).

Synchronous Collaboration session
An online collaborative session between portal users, involving the use of any of the Synchronous Collaboration tools.

synchronous collaboration tools
Set of portal tools, enabling users to perform real-time, collaborative, online tasks. Currently, the portal offers the following tools: portal-based contacts list, chat, instant messaging, and application sharing.

syndicator
One of the two parties involved in using the content exchange service (the other one being the subscriber). The syndicator uses the content exchange service to aggregate content in subscription offers and to send that content to a subscriber.

system
A set of properties necessary for establishing a connection to an external application. The sum of the system objects existing in the portal defines the system landscape.

system alias
A name associated with a system, by which portal components can reference that system.

system landscape
Definition of systems, meaning any source of information or data that are accessed by SAP Enterprise Portal. The system landscape contains system objects, which are sets of properties, such as system name, client or Internet Transaction Server. These are required to access systems, either using HTTP/HTTPS or the remote function call (RFC) protocol.

system landscape catalog
A hierarchical collection of systems and system templates in the system landscape.

system principal
A system principal can be an individual user, a group, or a role (defined in the portal user management) that has been assigned system-wide permissions in the Knowledge Management (KM) configuration. System principals are typically employed by system services (for example, the index management service) that need certain permissions for all resources.