



Glossary

SAP Mobile Platform 3.0

DOCUMENT ID: DCxxxx-01-0300-01

LAST REVISED: November 2013

Copyright © 2013 by SAP AG or an SAP affiliate company. All rights reserved.

No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or for any purpose without the express permission of SAP AG. The information contained herein may be changed without prior notice.

Some software products marketed by SAP AG and its distributors contain proprietary software components of other software vendors. National product specifications may vary.

These materials are provided by SAP AG and its affiliated companies ("SAP Group") for informational purposes only, without representation or warranty of any kind, and SAP Group shall not be liable for errors or omissions with respect to the materials. The only warranties for SAP Group products and services are those that are set forth in the express warranty statements accompanying such products and services, if any. Nothing herein should be construed as constituting an additional warranty.

SAP and other SAP products and services mentioned herein as well as their respective logos are trademarks or registered trademarks of SAP AG in Germany and other countries. Please see <http://www.sap.com/corporate-en/legal/copyright/index.epx#trademark> for additional trademark information and notices.

Contents

Glossary: SAP Mobile Platform	1
Index	11

Contents

Glossary: SAP Mobile Platform

Defines terms for all SAP® Mobile Platform components.

Application Configuration Profile (ACP) – the package that holds extensibility-related and other metadata, and additional resources.

admin user – a user with a defined admin security profile.

administrators – SAP Mobile Platform users to which an administration role has been assigned.

Afaria® – an enterprise-grade, highly scalable device management solution with advanced capabilities to ensure that mobile data and devices are up-to-date, reliable, and secure. Afaria is a separately licensed product that can extend the SAP Mobile Platform in a mobile enterprise. Afaria includes a server (Afaria Server), a database (Afaria Database), an administration tool (Afaria Administrator), and other runtime components, depending on the license you purchase.

Agentry application hierarchy – The order and structure of, and the relationship between, the various definition types that comprise any Agentry application project.

Agentry application project – The definitions and references to synchronization logic that comprise the encapsulated business logic of an Agentry mobile application.

Agentry Client – The executable client software within the Agentry paradigm that consumes and processes the business logic defined in the Agentry application project, and presents that business logic and behavior to the mobile user.

Agentry Client Branding SDK – A toolset provided to allow partners and customers developing Agentry applications to brand those applications for packaging and delivery.

Agentry Editor – The primary development tool for an Agentry application project, built as a plug-in to the Eclipse IDE and presenting a 4GL development interface to define and modify business logic and rules within the application project.

Agentry Server – The component of the Agentry paradigm that interfaces between the Agentry Clients and the back end system or systems with which the mobile application synchronizes data. The Agentry Server is also responsible for serving up the business logic of the mobile application to the Agentry Clients during the initial implementation and in subsequent updates to the application logic.

Agentry Test Environment (ATE) – An Agentry Client wrapped in numerous testing, debugging and monitoring tools, used primarily by developers to mimic various client device platforms during the development life cycle of a mobile application.

anonymous user – a user type who can access the system without identification.

Apple Push Notification Service (APNS) – service provided by Apple for devices running the iOS operating system. The APNS acts as a intermediary to push notifications from the provider to the device rather than have the application operate as an active listener for those notifications.

application – in SAP Mobile Platform Server, the runtime entity that can be directly correlated to a native or hybrid application. The application definition on the server establishes the relationship among packages used in the application, the user activation method for the application, and other application-specific settings.

application activation – from the SAP Mobile Platform standpoint, all activities that allow an identified or anonymous user to be paired with an application and its connections and customizations. Or, all activities that allow an application to be activated. An activated application creates an instance that is known by SAP Mobile Platform.

From the application user standpoint, application activation is the automated series of events by which a user, without administrative intervention, can start consuming services.

application connection – a unique connection to the application on a device.

Application Data – The data that is the business logic served up by the Agentry Server to the Agentry Client during a transmit; term used to distinguish between this data and Production Data.

application ID – the unique ID that identifies an application (automatic or manual).

application instance – represents a client application on a single device.

application node – in SAP Mobile Platform, a registered application with a unique ID. The main entity that defines the behavior of device and back end interactions.

application provisioning – placing a client application on a device which includes:

1. Copying the application to the device.
2. Installing the application on the device.
3. Configuring the application on the device.
4. Securing the device.

application registration – configuring an application to work with SAP Mobile Platform. Registration requires a unique identity that defines the properties for the device and back-end interaction with SAP Mobile Platform Server.

application user – the distinct set of identities (identified or anonymous) that have ever been in contact with the system by utilizing the application. In Management Cockpit, an application user is the distinct list of names under which a user has been identified to the system. An application user may also be a user (identified or anonymous) that has been associated with an application ID.

artifacts – client-side or automatically generated files; for example: .xml, .cs, .java, .cab files.

- availability** – indicates that a resource is accessible and responsive.
- back end** – a system that provides a datasource, such as a database or Web service.
- binary large object (BLOB)** – a collection of binary data stored as a single entity in a database management system. A BLOB may be text, images, audio, or video.
- binding** – represents the datasource associated with the given tile.
- certificate** – a digital security mechanism attached to an electronic message and used to verify the identity of a specific user.
- certificate provisioning** – placing digital certificates on a device for user authentication.
- client application** – in SAP Mobile Platform, the software that runs on a smart phone, tablet computer, or other mobile device. See *mobile application*.
- client device** – general term used to describe the device upon which the Agency Client is installed and running; can apply to any of the devices to which the Agency Client can be installed, including PCs, laptops, tablets, and smart phones.
- client resources** – also known as resource bundles. Containers used by applications to download dynamic configurations, styles, or content from SAP Mobile Platform Server.
- command line interface (CLI)** – the standard term for a command line tool or utility.
- connection** – configuration details and credentials required to connect to a database, Web service, or other back end.
- connection pool** – a cache of back-end system connections maintained by SAP Mobile Platform Server, so that the connections can be reused when SAP Mobile Platform Server receives future requests for data. Or a collection of proxy connections pooled for their respective back ends, such as SAP Gateway
- Consumer Portal** – a reference Web application. The Consumer Portal allows consumers to manage their mobile-banking accounts, with multiple payment instruments, such as bank accounts, credit cards, stored value accounts (SVA) and Offline SVAs. They can pay bills, send money to family or friends, and add to airtime.
- custom control** – a special type of UIControl subclass defined in the extensibility metadata. Manage custom controls within the client code.
- data manipulation language (DML)** – a group of computer languages used to retrieve, insert, delete, and update data in a database.
- data points** – using performance harnesses and measuring KPIs, specific points defined to take and report measurements. Data points are required to implement end-to-end tracing features.
- data synchronization** – the process of establishing consistency among data from a source to a target data storage and vice versa, and the continuous harmonization of the data over time.

data vault – a secure store across the platform that is provided by an SAP Mobile Platform client.

Definition – A finite component of an Agency application project, encapsulating a general functional type within an application, and that exists within the Agency application hierarchy and may have both a parent definition and one or more child definition types, as well as attributes that comprise its makeup.

demilitarized zone (DMZ) – also known as a perimeter network. The DMZ adds a layer of security to the local area network (LAN), where computers run behind a firewall. Hosts running in the DMZ cannot send requests directly to hosts running in the LAN.

deploy – uploading a deployment archive or deployment unit to an SAP Mobile Platform Server instance. SAP Mobile Platform Server can then make these units accessible to users via a client application that is installed on a mobile device.

device application – a software application that runs on a mobile device. See *mobile application*.

device provisioning – making an out-of-the box corporate device or bring your own device (BYOD) secure and ready for synchronization.

device user – the user identity tied to a device.

end-to-end tracing (E2E tracing) – supportability feature that allows developers to add specified libraries and code to applications to enable tracing during runtime.

export – the SAP Mobile Platform administrator can export mobile objects, then import them to another server on the network.

features – groups of individual bundles (also known as Eclipse plugins) and static resources that together form an installable function or set of functions.

generic business object – a data entity that is independent of the underlying model.

Google Cloud Messaging (GCM) – a free service for sending messages to Android devices. GCM requires an API Key to allow SAP Mobile Platform Server to send push notifications over GCM.

Initial Transmit – The term applied to the first transmit performed by an Agency Client which, at the onset of the transmit, contains no business logic.

Introscope – a third-party tool that can be integrated into a system landscape to quickly isolate and resolve performance issues wherever they arise in each stage of the application life cycle.

JCA – J2EE Connector Architecture. A Java-based solution for connecting an application server with a back end.

Java development environment (JDE) – IDE specific to the Java programming language that is used in SAP Mobile Platform to create and test BlackBerry Java applications.

key performance indicator (KPI) – used by SAP Mobile Platform monitoring. KPIs are monitoring metrics that are made up for an object, using counters, activities, and time which jointly for the parameters that show the health of the system. KPIs can use current data or historical data.

keystore – the location in which encryption keys, digital certificates, and other credentials in either encrypted or unencrypted keystore file types are stored for SAP Mobile Platform Server runtime components. See *truststore*.

layout configuration file – an XML file that holds the extensibility descriptors (or metadata).

Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) – an application protocol for accessing, querying, and modifying data in distributed directory services.

mobile application – (mobile app) is a software application designed to run on smart phones, tablet computers and other mobile devices. For Agentry, a general term used to refer to the mobile application built in Agentry and generally used to make the fine distinction between the Agentry Client executable itself, and the business logic which it is processing and presenting to the user; in essence this business logic is the mobile application.

mobile data model – shows the relationship between back-end enterprise data and the data on a mobile device.

monitoring – an SAP Mobile Platform feature that allows administrators to identify areas of weakness or periods of high activity in a particular area, as well as overall system health. It can be used for system diagnostics or for troubleshooting.

OData for SAP – provides SAP Extensions to the OData protocol that enables users to build user interfaces for accessing the data published via OData. The interfaces require human-readable, language-dependent labels for all properties and free-text search within collections of similar entities and across (OpenSearch).

OData metadata document – describe the entity data model (EDM) for a given service, which is the underlying abstract data model used by OData services to formalize the description of the resources it exposes.

OData Schema – defines the structure of the XML files in the OData service.

OData Service Document – a document that describes the location and capabilities of one or more collections.

offline demo data – collection of XML files used for demonstration purposes, without online connection. The files are created based on real data feeds and must adhere to naming rules.

onboarding – the enterprise-level activation of an authentic device, a user, and an application entity as a combination, in SAP Mobile Platform Server.

Open Data (OData) Protocol – Web protocol for querying and updating data. It applies and builds upon Web technologies such as HTTP, Atom Publishing Protocol (AtomPub) and JSON to provide access to information from a variety of applications.

Partner Portal – a reference Web application. Agents who sell to consumers on behalf of a system provider can use the Partner Portal to manage existing consumers, add to airtime, validate pending consumer registrations, settle commissions, and run reports.

personalization key – allows a mobile device user to specify attribute values that are used as parameters for selecting data from a data source and to provide operation parameter values. There are three type of personalization keys: transient, client, and server.

Personalization keys are most useful when they are used in multiple places within a mobile application, or in multiple mobile applications on the same server. Personalization keys may include attributes such as name, address, zip code, currency, location, customer list, and so forth.

persistent identifier (PID) – a unique identity for a dictionary that contains configuration properties for a managed service in the Open Services Gateway initiative (OSGi) modular architecture.

perspective – an Eclipse term applied as a named tab that groups commonly used resources (such as servers) and UI views associated with those resources. In SAP Mobile Platform the Mobile Development perspective facilitates mobile application development.

physical role – a security provider group or role that is controls access to SAP Mobile Platform Server resources.

Problems view – displays errors and warnings for the Mobile Application Project in Eclipse. This is a valuable source for collecting troubleshooting information and resolving issues during the development phase, and avoiding device application problems later, for example, device application synchronization or data refresh errors.

Production Data – The data stored either in the back end system or on the client device that is synchronized between those two components during a transmit; term used to distinguish between this data and the Application Data.

provisioning – See *application provisioning* and *device provisioning*.

Publish – The term that describes the deployment and transformation of the business logic built and/or modified within the Agentry Editor to the Agentry Server with the intent of serving that business logic to Agentry Clients when they next synchronize.

push synchronization – the server-initiated process of downloading data from SAP Mobile Platform Server to a remote client, at defined intervals, or based upon the occurrence of an event.

queue – a list of pending activities, made up of in-flight messages for a messaging application. The server sends messages to specific destinations based on message order in the queue. The depth of the queue indicates how many messages are waiting to be delivered.

recovery – performing the activities required to bring a system to a usable/functional state after a failure (populating CDB, initializing client, and so on).

remote function call (RFC) – used to write applications that communicate with SAP R/3 applications and databases. An RFC is a standalone function. Developers use SAP tools to write the Advanced Business Application Programming (ABAP) code that implements the logic of a function, and then mark it as "remotely callable," which turns an ABAP function into an RFC.

Representational State Transfer (REST) Web services – a style of software architecture for distributed hypermedia systems, such as the World Wide Web.

resource – a unique SAP product component (such as a server) or a subcomponent.

restoration – returning a system to its prefailure state using one or more methods of recovery. Restoration does not guarantee a return to a usable state.

role – controls access to SAP Mobile Platform resources.

SAP – one of the back-end types that SAP Mobile Platform supports. SAP Business Suite applications (such as ERP, CRM, SRM, SCM, Industry Solutions and so on) consist of many technologies and components. Unless stated otherwise, the term "SAP" means a backend business application that is based on the SAP NetWeaver ABAP application server, for example ECC 6.0.

Management Cockpit – in SAP Mobile Platform, a Web-based interface that allows you to administer your installed SAP products.

SAP Messaging Service – the synchronization service that facilitates communication with device client applications.

SAP Mobile Platform Server – the application server included with the SAP Mobile Platform product that manages mobile applications, back-end synchronization, communication, security, transactions, and scheduling.

SAP NetWeaver Gateway – enables people-centric applications to consume SAP Business Suite data through popular devices and platforms in an easy and standards-based fashion.

SAP Passport – medium for transporting technical data in a request from the client to the server. Used for collecting trace and reporting information for chains of requests (RFC, HTTP) across system borders.

schedule – the definition of a task (such as the collection of a set of statistics) and the time interval at which the task must execute in SAP Mobile Platform.

security profile – part of the application user and administration user security. A security profile determines the scope of user identity, authentication and authorization checks, and can be assigned by the platform administrator in SAP Mobile Platform. A security profile contains a set of configured security providers (for example, LDAP) to which authentication, authorization, and attribution are delegated. It also can include encryption metadata to capture certificate alias and the type of authentication used by server components. By using a security profile, the administrator creates a secured port for component communication

security provider – a security provider and its repository holds information about the users, security roles, security policies, and credentials used to provide security services to SAP Mobile Platform. A security provider is part of a security configuration.

server connection – the connection between SAP Mobile Platform SDK and a back-end EIS.

Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) – an XML-based protocol that enables applications to exchange information over HTTP. SOAP is used when SAP Mobile Platform Server communicates with a Web service.

single sign-on (SSO) – a credential-based authentication mechanism.

solution – in Visual Studio, the high-level local workspace that contains the projects users create.

Solution Explorer – in Visual Studio, the pane that shows the active projects in a tree view.

Start Page – in Visual Studio, the first page that appears when you launch the application.

statistics – in SAP Mobile Platform, the information collected by the monitoring database to determine if your system is running as efficiently as possible. Statistics can be current or historical. Use current or historical data to determine system availability or performance. Performance statistics are known as key performance indicators (KPIs).

structured data – data in a table with columns and labels.

subscription – defines how data is transferred between a user's mobile device and SAP Mobile Platform Server. Subscriptions notify a device user of data changes, then these updates are pushed to the user's mobile device.

synchronization – synchronous data delivery using an upload/download pattern. For push-enabled clients, synchronization uses a "poke-pull" model, where a notification is pushed to the device (poke), and the device fetches the content (pull), and is assumed that the device is not always connected to the network and can operate in a disconnected mode and still be productive. For clients that are not push-enabled, the default synchronization model is pull.

synchronize – the process by which data consistency and population is achieved between remote disconnected clients and SAP Mobile Platform Server.

tile – UI elements or screens, which can be primitive or can embed further tiles. In theory, you can nest tiles to an unlimited level.

tile container – the container view controller in iOS terms. Container view controllers group tiles that work together.

Transmit – The term that describes the initiation of the synchronization process between the Agency Client and Agency Server.

truststore – the location in which certificate authority (CA) signing certificates are stored. See *keystore*.

user – SAP Mobile Platform displays the mobile-device users who are registered with the server.

Web Service Definition Language (WSDL) file – describes the Web service interface that allows clients to communicate with the Web service. When you create a Web service connection for a mobile business object, you enter the location of a WSDL file in the URL.

workspace – in Eclipse, the directory on your local machine where Eclipse stores the projects that you create.

Index

G

glossaries

SAP Mobile Platform terms 1

T

terms

SAP Mobile Platform 1

