# Connecting External System Management Tools to CCMS - Interface Framework - 6.10



Documentation for XMI eXternal Monitoring Interface

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1. THE XMI INTERFACE	4
1.1 THE XMI CONCEPT	4
1.2 REALIZING THE XMI CONCEPT	5
1.3 THE XMI SESSION - LOGGING EXTERNAL MANAGEMENT TOOLS ONTO THE R/3 SYSTEM	6
1.4 XMI SESSIONS FOR MORE THAIN ONE SMAPI	6
1.5 XMI SESSION WITHOUT USING A SMAPI	7
1.6 GENERATING THE XMI LOG AND THE AUDIT LEVEL FUNCTION	7
1.7 USING THE XMI LOG	8
1.8 Messages for the XMI Log	8
1.8.1 Message Components	
1.8.2 Language-Specific Messages	
1.8.3 Language-independent Messages	
1.8.4 Message Arguments	
1.8.5 Time Zone-Independent Messages in the XMI Log	
1.9 XMI REFERENCE MANUAL	
1.9.1 Structures for XMI	12
1.9.2 External XMI Interface	15
1.9.2.1 Logging onto the R/3 System with the External System Management Tool	16
1.9.2.2 Logging off from the R/3 System with the External Management Tool	18
1.9.2.3 Setting the Audit Level	
1.9.2.4 Querying the Interface Version(s)	
1.9.2.5 Reading an Extract of the XMI Log	
1.9.2.6 Querying the Interface Long Text	
1.9.2.7 Checking an Interface Version	
1.9.2.8 Writing a Message in the R/3 System XMI Log with the External Tool	
1.9.2.9 Installing a Language-Specific Message Text List	
1.9.3 Authorizations in XMI	27

## 1. The XMI Interface

The XMI interface is a general framework for the CCMS external system management interfaces. This has two consequences: firstly, that the XMI functionality can only be usefully employed in conjunction with other interface functions. Secondly, external system management interfaces can only be used in conjunction with the XMI interface.

The XMI interface contains essential function modules and structures with the following two primary aims:

- To coordinate connections between external system management tools and individual CCMS interfaces (also known as SMAPIs<sup>1</sup>). This involves checking access authorizations and the interface version as well as monitoring the connection for the whole of its duration.
- To write messages in the R/3 XMI log on behalf of the external tool. The tool can in some sense leave traces of its own activity in the R/3 database.
   It is possible to tell what has been triggered in the system from outside and by whom, because system control activities triggered by external tools are automatically logged by XMI.

Further XMI interface functions allow you to display the messages in a given language and to delete obsolete messages from the database.

Essentially, the XMI interface controls two database tables in which permanent information is stored.

- The first table contains the XMI log. This is a list of all messages recorded within the SMAPIs and by external programs. It is filled using XMI functions. Message texts appear in English.
- The second table contains the message texts (for an external message) in various languages. We call these text templates *formats*. For the sake of multiple language support, you can fill this table directly from the external system management tools. You can think of this as a "interpeter table".

Additionally, the interface stores temporary information about the logon status of the individual SMAPIs.

## 1.1 The XMI Concept

All CCMS external interfaces use common function modules within the R/3 System. These common function modules can in turn be grouped together into an interface. Since this interface is primarily responsible for logging external access, it is called XMI, the eXternal Monitoring Interface.

Figure 1.1 shows how XMI is addressed along with a concrete SMAPI (e.g. XBP) by external agents. It also shows that the SMAPI functions use XMI functionality internally.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>SMAPI = System Management Application Programmer's Interface

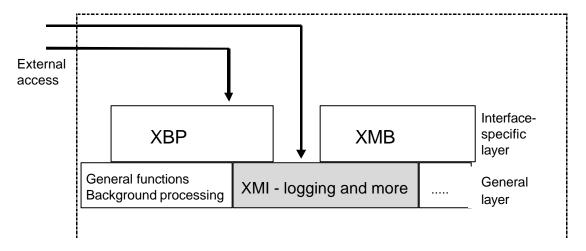


Fig 1.1: XMI as a general layer for external interfaces.

Access to the R/3 System from an external agent consists therefore of calling SMAPI functions and XMI functions as well.

The SMAPI functions carry out the tasks required by the external agent and the XMI functions generate the access log and enable functions beyond the scope of the SMAPI which are also required.

## 1.2 Realizing the XMI Concept

Most XMI functions remain invisible to developers who want to integrate external tools with CCMS. When external tools are used, XMI only appears at the beginning and end of the CCMS session in the form of two functions - SXMI\_LOGON and SXMI\_LOGOFF. These functions are obligatory. All others are optional.

- SXMI LOGON: Log an agent onto an external interface
- SXMI\_LOGOFF: Log an agent off from an external interface
- SXMI\_LOGMSG\_ENTER: Write a message in the XMI log
- SXMI\_AUDITLEVEL\_SET: Set the global XMI audit level
- SXMI\_LOG\_SELECT: Read the XMI log messages
- SXMI\_VERSIONS\_GET: Query the current version(s) of the interfaces
- SXMI VERSION CHECK: Check whether a particular version is supported
- SXMI\_INTERFACE\_DESCRIBE: Find the SMAPI name for a SMAPI short name
- SXMI MESSAGE FORMATS UPLOAD: Upload language-specific messages

These functions are listed in order of their relevance. The XMI reference manual further on in this document contains a comprehensive description of the functions.

## 1.3 The XMI Session - Logging External Management Tools onto the R/3 System

External System Management tools use one or more of the CCMS external interfaces to carry out their tasks. They do this by setting up an RFC connection with the R/3 System. Within this RFC connection, the tool must establish a separate session with each individual interface with which it wants to work.

The RFC connection checks the authentication and authorization of the external tool with respect to R/3, since this is a "normal" R/3 logon procedure. The external tool is logged on as an R/3 user for the duration of the RFC connection. During this time the external program can connect to or disconnect from one or more interfaces. These SMAPI connections can occur in any order and may overlap. More than one SMAPI session is therefore possible during a single RFC connection.

The XMI monitors the SMAPI connections and their duration. The tool identifies itself to each interface and receives an identification in return. This session ID is always the same for the entire duration of an RFC connection.

So that the external tools do not need to know in advance which SMAPI version of an interface is used in a particular R/3 Release, the XMI interface contains functions which query the interface version. The XMI is therefore the central reference regarding current versions and available interfaces.

Thus there is the special case that an XMI session is not opened for a SMAPI, but is only used to execute XMI functions. You can not only query the version of a SMAPI with it, but also load language-specific formats in this type of session.

Each interface contains global variables during a session which characterize the status of the SMAPI connection between a tool and the interface. Should several external tools log on to a single CCMS interface, this status information is created for each instance (and also for the various RFC connections).

#### 1.4 XMI Sessions for more than one SMAPI

Each session between the R/3 System and an external management tool begins by establishing an RFC connection. An RFC session consists of one or more XMI sessions. Each XMI session contains a series of function calls to the function modules in the individual interfaces. The following example demonstrates this (indentations indicate the nesting levels):

Open RFC session
Open XMI session for XBP
Call XBP functions
Open XMI session for XMB
Call XMB functions
Call XBP functions
Close XMI session
Close RFC session

R/3 authorization
Agent identification
Agent user identification
Agent identification
Agent user identification
Agent user identification

If one of the session partners (the R/3 System or the external tool) is affected by a program crash and a new RFC session is initiated, the changed situation is recognizable through a new session ID.

## 1.5 XMI Session without using a SMAPI

It is possible and useful to establish an XMI session without actually connecting to a SMAPI. In this case the Agent can not call SMAPI functions subsequently. However XMI functions can be called. This variant might be useful to query the actual versions of the SMAPIs that your R/3 supports and for uploading language specific texts into R/3.

Open RFC session R/3 authorization
Open XMI session (no SMAPI) Agent identification
Call XMI functions
Close XMI session
Close RFC session

This minimal session was necessary to allow external agents to get in touch with XMI even if the version of the agent does not fit the version of the R/3 SMAPI.

## 1.6 Generating the XMI Log and the Audit Level Function

The XMI log is a table containing English message texts. The messages can have various degrees of detail. The audit level determines the degree of detail to which messages in the XMI log are written.

The XMI log contains messages from external tools and also messages which arise in SMAPI functions. Although the XMI log was conceived as a log of externally-triggered actions, the programmer can also use it to localize errors when programming external tools and using SMAPIs.

The routine which stores the messages has a parameter called the audit level. The audit level determines whether the message should always be logged (auditlevel=0), or is simply a message which supplies further detail (higher detail degree). This works as follows:

XMI itself has a global XMI audit level (default=0). This can be set explicitly from a tool using an XMI function module. It works like a filter for stored messages. If an external tool logs onto more than one SMAPI within an RFC session, the XMI audit level is the last audit level to be set of all of those addressed up to that point.

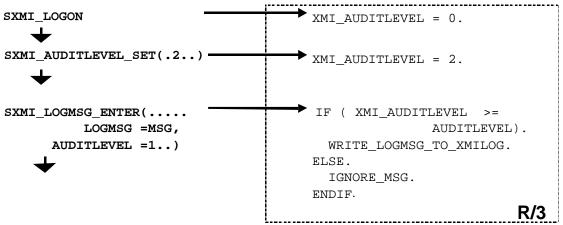


Fig. 1.2 How the global audit level works

If a message is now generated destined for the XMI log, the XMI audit level is compared with the audit level of the message function. If the value within the function module called is less than or equal to the global XMI audit level, an entry is made in the XMI log. To demonstrate with an example: If at the end of the procedure in Fig. 1.2, messages with audit level 3 are generated, these will not be stored, since the XMI audit level is only 2.

If the global XMI audit level is not explicitly set by the external tool, it is set to 0 (minimal). This means that only the most important audit trail is logged.

When you open a new RFC session, the audit level is reset to 0.

## 1.7 Using the XMI Log

You can review the access monitoring information which has been collected and logged in the R/3 System by using transaction **RZ15**. Here, the following details (amongst others) are displayed (see R/3 table TXMILOGRAW):

- Log ID,
- Time at which the entry was triggered,
- Manufacturer's name,
- Name of the agent product trying to log onto R/3,
- SAP user ID,
- external User ID (if reported by the external tool)
- SessionID.
- Interface version
- Changes carried out within the system (e.g. alert reset).

All SMAPI functions which make modifications inside R/3 always record a message in the XMI log. The implementation of the interface in R/3 is responsible for this. To trace errors you can also log all external operations which read from the system.

It is also possible to read information from the XMI log with an external tool using the SXMI\_LOG\_SELECT function. You can use this to read parts of the XMI log in a particular language (as long as the message texts have previously been installed in this language).

You can only delete old XMI log entries using transaction RZ15. The process of deleting entries itself creates an entry in the XMI log, recording that deletion has taken place. There is no external function for this kind of reorganization. This prevents external agents from being able to cover up their own tracks.

## 1.8 Messages for the XMI Log

The XMI framework contains formats and mechanisms for supporting language-specific flexible messages. These messages can be generated by the external program. In the following we try to explain what components messages consist of, how they can be translated to different languages and finally what arguments they can carry.

#### 1.8.1 Message Components

Messages consist of three components. First of all there is the message identifier, then comes the message text (can be translated), and finally the message arguments which are language independent.

- The message identifier is split into the MSGCLASS and the MSGID. The MSGCLASS specifies the name space of the external program. Therefore SAP SMAPIS use the name of the software company as the MSGCLASS. The MSGID on the other hand is a unique identifier choosen relatively to this name space. By convention SAP uses numbers for the MSGID but in general it can be choosen freely by the developer.
- 2. The message text is the 'pure text' part of a message. At generation time of the message this informative text is English. At display time the message text can be translated to some other

language. The message text contains special place holders (&1..&4) to determine the locations where the language-independent arguments will be filled in at display time. See the next subsection for undestanding the timing aspect. Since the message text also defines the formatting of the output the MSGID + MSGTEXT are referred to as message formats (see function SXMI\_MESSAGE\_FORMATS\_UPLOAD). Such formats in other languages might contain the same amount and syntax for place holders eventhough their positions might differ.

3. The message arguments are typed strings. There can be at most four arguments in each message. Each argument can have a different type. The types include string, float, date and time (see section 'Message Arguments'). The argument type is specified by one character (see SXMI\_LOGMSG\_ENTER). Arguments are not translated to other languages no matter what type they have.

The SAP implementation of the SMAPI uses the same format for writing the access monitoring protocol to the XMI log. For these internal messages the MSGCLASS is predefined as 'SAP-T100' and and the translation will be managed by SAP. Please Note that all MSGCLASSes having prefix 'SAP' are reserved for development by SAP AG.

#### 1.8.2 Language-Specific Messages

The messages which are stored automatically by XMI or by external system management tools in the R/3 System are stored in English. When a message is stored, an English message text is always stored with it. For a message to be displayed later in the logon language, the message formats need to have been installed in the system in this language. The external system management tool is responsible for this.

XMI makes interfaces available and provides a concept which enables language-independent messages to become language-specific. The messages generated are always saved in the English 'fallback' version.

The time scale of a language conversion is important to the language concept. There are three points in time relevant to language-specific messages (see figs. 1.3 - 1-5: arrows marked 1, 2 and 3):

- 1. The **Message generation time** is the time at which a message is generated.
- In any case, an English text is logged, which is displayed if no language-specific message texts have been installed. The English text belonging to each message generated (fallback message text) is saved in the XMI log.

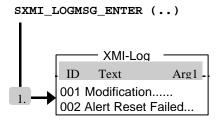


Fig 1.3: Message generation time. Messages are stored in the XMI log.

2. The **Load time** is the time at which a language-specific text list is installed in the system. This can occur either before or after the first message is generated. Messages in the XMI log are not affected when a language is installed. Identical messages in different languages are linked by a unique message identifier (MSGID). Newly generated messages are logged in English as before.

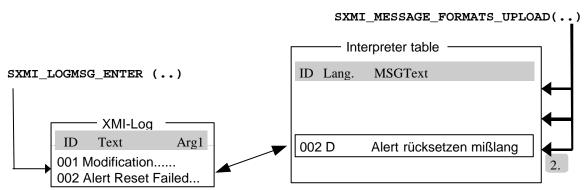


Fig. 1.4: Load time. Messages are loaded in additional languages.

#### 3. The **Display time** is the time at which a user attempts to display the XMI log.

A user, logged on in a particular language, wants to display a previously-generated XMI log. It is only at this point that the XMI log is translated into the display log. If the desired language exists in the system interpreter table, the message text is displayed in this language. If it has not been installed, the parameters for displaying the messages in this language are set. However, the rest of the text is displayed in English.

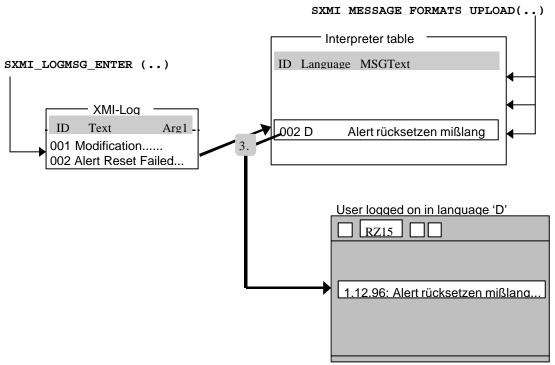


Fig 1.5: Display time. The XMI log is displayed in the logon language.

You can also use the internal language conversion functions within the R/3 System even if you intend to display the messages using external means. The message texts can be exported in a specified target language (if it exists in the system). The language to be installed or the display language is determined using the language key within the R/3 System.

As the messages need to be read over a long period of time, the message identifiers (i.e. their correlation to the meaning of the message) must be kept unchanged. The content of already defined message identifiers may not be changed, otherwise the message display will no longer make sense.

If a user tries to display the XMI log (internally with RZ15 or externally) before messages have been installed in further languages, only the fallback (English) text is displayed.

#### 1.8.3 Language-independent Messages

Messages - with no MSGID specified - can be put into the XMI-Log by means of SXMI\_LOGMSG\_ENTER. It is not possible to translate these messages at any time. Messages of this kind are therefore language-independent by definition.

#### 1.8.4 Message Arguments

At generation time of the message the argument type can be specified by one character. Message arguments can have the following types:

- 'C' Character (or String)
- 'I' Integer
- 'P' Packed
- 'F' Float
- 'U' UTC-Stamp
- 'D' Datepart of UTC
- 'T' Timepart of UTC

While the first four items correspond to ABAP/4 types and should be well understood the UTC date and time format will be explained in the following subsection.

#### 1.8.5 Time Zone-Independent Messages in the XMI Log

Messages in the XMI log are stored with a UTC (Universal Time Coordinated) time stamp. This is the date and time GMT (Greenwich Mean Time) when the entry is made. This means that the messages are stored independently of local time and can therefore be better compared with other global time details.

The SAP UTC has the format: YYYYMMDDHHMMSS Example: 12.18.1996 CET 14:06:35 would be 19961218130635 in this notation.

External tools must observe this format in all queries and calls whenever a time stamp is required or a date and time (resp.) is used as an argument.

## 1.9 XMI Reference Manual

This is the reference manual for the interface function modules. Please note that you will need to check in your system for the most up-to-date interface parameter types (transaction SE37, function module interface).

#### 1.9.1 Structures for XMI

The following structures are required for communication between external programs and the XMI.

For function modules which output tables you will need to define an internal table (of the same type if at all possible) for it. This is because of the constraints given through the RFC.

The structures are given here as they would be required by an external developer. For this reason, the types are contained in the description. You should however check in your R/3 System to ensure that the structure type has not changed since this document was produced.

Structure	SXMIVERS	
Field name	Туре	Short description
INTERFACE VERSION	CHAR 3 CHAR 10	Interface identification code (SMAPI short name) The interface version required by the SMAPI
Notes Related to	-	- -

Structure	SXMIDESC	
Field name	Туре	Short description
TEXT	CHAR 128	Interface name long text
Notes	_	_
Related to	_	_
	_	_

Structure	SXMIMSG	
Field name	Туре	Short description
MSGLANGU	LANG 1	Language key from SAP logon
MSGID	CHAR 20	Message ID for an XMI log entry
MSGTEXT	CHAR 128	The message text itself
Notes	_	-
Related to	_	-
	_	-

Structure	SXMIMAJMIN		
Field name	Туре		Short description
MAJOR	CHAR	2	MAJOR NUMBER
MINOR	CHAR	2	MINOR NUMBER of Release
PATCHLEVEL	CHAR	4	Free text
Notes	_		Only used internally

Related to	_	-
	_	_

Structure	SXMILO	GADM	
Field name	Туре		Short description
EXTCOMPANY	CHAR	16	XMI logging: Company name
EXTPRODUCT	CHAR	16	XMI logging: Program name
SAPUSER	CHAR	12	XMI logging: SAP user ID
EXTUSER	CHAR	16	XMI logging: User in ext. management tool
INTERFACE	CHAR	3	Interface identification code (e.g. XBP)
VERSION	CHAR	10	XMI interface version
SESSIONID	CHAR	24	Unique session ID
OBJECT	CHAR	50	Object ( Job name, spool ID )
SERVER	CHAR	20	Server on which the XMI action is carried out
AUDITLEVEL	NUMC	1	The higher the audit level, the more detailed the
			log.
Notes	_		Only used internally
Related to	_		- TXMIMSGRAW, SXMILOGEXT
	_		-

Structure	SXMIMSGR	RAW	
Field name	Туре		Short description
MSGCLASS	CHAR 10	6	XMI logging: Company name range
MSGID	CHAR 20	0	Message identification for XMI log entry
MSGARG1	CHAR 12	28	Argument string for XMI log
ARGTYPE1	CHAR 1	1	Argument type for an XMI log entry
MSGARG2	CHAR 12	28	Argument string for an XMI log
ARGTYPE2	CHAR 1	1	Argument type for an XMI log entry Argument
MSGARG3	CHAR 12	28	string for an XMI log
ARGTYPE3	CHAR 1	1	Argument type for an XMI log entry
MSGARG4	CHAR 12	28	Argument string for an XMI log
ARGTYPE4	CHAR 1	1	Argument type for an XMI log entry
MSGTEXT	CHAR 12	28	The message text itself
Notes	_		Only used internally
Related to	_		- TXMIMSGRAW
	_		-

Structure	SXMIMSGEXT	
Field name	Туре	Short description
MSG	CHAR 255	The expanded (translated) message
Notes	_	-
Related to	_	- SXMILOGEXT
	_	-

Structure	SXMILOGEXT	
Field name	Туре	Short description
LOGID	CHAR 24	ID for an XMI log message
<sxmilogadm>:=</sxmilogadm>	see structure	see structure
EXTCOMPANY		
EXTPRODUCT		
SAPUSER		
EXTUSER		
INTERFACE		

VERSION SESSIONID OBJECT SERVER AUDITLEVEL <sxmimsgext>:= INTERFACE</sxmimsgext>		
Notes	_	-
Related to	_	-
	-	-

#### 1.9.2 External XMI Interface

This section describes all XMI function modules relevant for software vendors.

SXMI\_LOGON: Logs on

external program onto an external interface

SXMI\_LOGOFF: Logs off

external program off from the external interface

SXMI\_AUDITLEVEL\_SET: Set the

global XMI audit level

SXMI\_VERSIONS\_GET: Queries

the current interface version

SXMI\_LOG\_SELECT: Reads

XMI log messages

SXMI\_INTERFACE\_DESCRIBE: Find the

SMAPI name for a SMAPI short name

SXMI\_VERSION\_CHECK: Check

whether a particular version is supported

SXMI\_LOGMSG\_ENTER: Enters a

message in the XMI log

SXMI\_MESSAGE\_FORMATS\_UPLOAD: Installs

language-specific messages

# 1.9.2.1 Logging onto the R/3 System with the External System Management Tool

Function	SXMI_LOGON			
	Logging an agent onto an external interface			
FM interface	function SXMI_LOGON			
	exporting			
	EXTCOMPANY like XMILOGRAW_EXTCOMPANY type			
	RFC_CHAR length 16			
	EXTPRODUCT like XMILOGRAW_EXTPRODUCT type			
	RFC_CHAR length 16			
	RFC_CHAR length 3			
	VERSION like TXMILOGRAW_VERSION type			
	RFC_CHAR length 10			
	<u>importing</u>			
	SESSIONID like TXMILOGRAW_SESSIONID type			
	RFC_CHAR length 12			
	<u>tables</u>			
	exceptions			
	ALREADY_LOGGED_ON			
	CANT_LOG_ACTION			
	INVALID_PARAMETERS			
	LOGON_DENIED			
	PROBLEM_DETECTED			
	UNKNOWN_INTERFACE			
	UNKNOWN_VERSION			
	connet yet be generated (changes)			
	cannot yet be generated (changes)			
Parameters (Input)	- EXTCOMPANY			
	Manufacturer of the external program			
	- EXTPRODUCT			
	Product name of the external program			
	- INTERFACE (optional)			
	Identification code of the interface to which the agent wishes to			
	connect (e.g. 'XBP')			
	If this is not specified, only XMI functions can be used			
	<ul> <li>VERSION (optional)</li> </ul>			
	Version of R/3 expected by the external program			
Parameters (Output)	SESSIONID			
raiameters (Output)	- SESSIONID			
	Unique identification for an XMI session			
Exceptions	<ul> <li>LOGON_DENIED: The logon was refused because the R/3 user used by</li> </ul>			
	the external management system is not authorized to work with the			
	external management system.			
	<ul> <li>INVALID_PARAMETERS: EXTCOMPANY and EXTPRODUCT are different</li> </ul>	+		
	within the same session	•		
	<ul> <li>UNKNOWN_INTERFACE: The interface expected by the external tool is no</li> </ul>	στ		
	supported			
	<ul> <li>UNKNOWN_VERSION: The version required by the external tool is not</li> </ul>			
	supported			
	<ul> <li>ALREADY_LOGGED_ON: This INTERFACE is already logged on</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>PROBLEM_DETECTED: A problem not directly related to XMI functionality</li> </ul>	,		
	- FRODERN DETECTED. A DICIDIENTRO CINECTO TELATER IN ANDITRO TRANSPORT			
	has occurred in an XMI function module. This is probably caused by another function module which has been called. Consult the syslog.			

<ul> <li>CANT_LOG_ACTION: The action was terminated because the R/3 XMI logging mechanism returned an error</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>SESSIONID is the first message ID which is assigned for the function pool</li> <li>If you log on without specifying an INTERFACE, you may only carry out XMI functions (read from or write to the XMI log).</li> </ul>
- see SXMI_LOGOFF
Before a SMAPI function module is called for the first time,
the external management system must log onto the R/3 System with an R/3 user name and password (C function RfcOpen).
2. the user name of the external management system is recorded in the
CCMS external interface management system using function module SXMI_LOGON.
The R/3 user will only be able to log on successfully if you have assigned it authorizations for the R/3 authorization object <b>S_XMI_PROD</b> (see below).

# 1.9.2.2 Logging off from the R/3 System with the External Management Tool

Function	SXMI_LOGOFF
	Logging an external program off from the external interface
FM Interface	function SXMI_LOGOFF
	<u>exporting</u>
	INTERFACE like TXMILOGRAW_INTERFACE
	default '*' type RFC_CHAR length 3
	importing
	tables
	exceptions
	CANT_LOG_ACTION  NOT_LOGGED_ON
	PROBLEM_DETECTED
Parameters (Input)	INTERFACE (optional, if no interface is specified, the tool logs off from
l arameters (input)	everything.
	'*': logs off from specific interfaces)
	Identification code of the interface with which the tool was working (e.g. XMB)
Parameters (Output)	none
Exceptions	NOT_LOGGED_ON: There is no logon to the R/3 System.
LXOOPHOITO	PROBLEM_DETECTED: A problem not directly related to XMI functionality
	has occurred in an XMI function module. This is probably caused by
	another function module which has been called. Consult the syslog
	CANT_LOG_ACTION: The action was terminated because the R/3 XMI
	logging mechanism returned an error
Notes	You must call the SXMI_LOGOFF function module to enable the external
	management system to end its R/3 session.
	Afterwards, you need to close the RFC connection using the C-RFC call
	RfcClose
	A word about specifying the interface, there are three possibilities:
	1. concrete interface (e.g. XMB): The agent is logged off from the interface. If it
	is no longer logged onto any concrete interfaces, the XMI functions are still
	available
	2. '*' all SMAPIs are logged off. As in 1), the XMI functions are still available.
	3. Parameter not set: everything is logged off. No further XMI calls are then
	possible. This variant is used to end the connection completely. Any
	subsequent SXMI_LOGON is done with an new SESSIONID.
Related to	- see SXMI_LOGON

## 1.9.2.3 Setting the Audit Level

Function	SXMI_AUDITLEVEL_SET
	The global XMI audit level is set for a session
FM Interface	function SXMI_AUDITLEVEL_SET
	exporting
	AUDITLEVEL like TXMILOGRAW_AUDITLEVEL type
	RFC_NUM length 1
	importing
	tables
	exceptions
	CANT_LOG_ACTION
	NOT_LOGGED_ON
	PROBLEM_DETECTED
Parameters (Input)	AUDITLEVEL (optional, default value 0 if value not otherwise specified)
Parameters	none
(Output)	
Exceptions	NOT_LOGGED_ON: There is no logon to the R/3 System.
	PROBLEM_DETECTED: A problem not directly related to XMI functionality
	has occurred in an XMI function module. This is probably caused by
	another function module which has been called. Consult the syslog
	CANT_LOG_ACTION: The action was terminated because the R/3 XMI
	logging mechanism returned an error.
Notes	- Audit levels.
	<ul> <li>0 Messages output with level 0 are always logged in the XMI log.</li> </ul>
	This level is used for functions which change data (write functions).
	<ul> <li>1 Messages with level 1 are compared with the internal audit</li> </ul>
	level. This level is used for errors during reading operations.
	<ul> <li>2 Comparison takes place. Used in reading</li> </ul>
	Comparison takes place. Used when entering/leaving functions
	This can only be used when the agent is logged on.

# 1.9.2.4 Querying the Interface Version(s)

Function	SXMI_VERSIONS_GET
	Query the currently supported version numbers of a single interface or all
	SMAPIs
FM Interface	function SXMI_VERSIONS_GET
	exporting
	INTERFACE like TXMILOGRAW_INTERFACE
	default '*' type RFC_CHAR length 3
	importing
	tables
	VERSIONS structure SXMIVERS length 13
	number of fields 2
	exceptions
	CANT_LOG_ACTION
	PROBLEM_DETECTED
	UNKNOWN_INTERFACE
Parameters (Input)	INTERFACE (optional: no value means all interfaces, * means all specific
	interfaces
	Identification code of the relevant interface (e.g. XMB)
Parameters	- VERSIONS =
(Output)	Structure SXMIVERS
	(INTERFACE
	VERSION)
Exceptions	UNKNOWN_INTERFACE: The specified interface could not be found
	PROBLEM_DETECTED: A problem not directly related to XMI functionality
	has occurred in an XMI function module. This is probably caused by
	another function module which has been called. Consult the syslog
	CANT_LOG_ACTION: The action was terminated because the R/3 XMI
	logging mechanism returned an error
Notes	This function can also be used without the agent being logged on
	uses SXMI_ <smapi>_VERSIONS_GET_INT</smapi>

# 1.9.2.5 Reading an Extract of the XMI Log

Function	SXMI_LOG_SELECT
	The XMI log can be read by external programs. You use this function module to
	get an extract from it.
FM Interface	function SXMI LOG SELECT
1 Willitellace	exporting
	EXTUSER like SXMISELECT_EXTUSER
	default '*' type RFC_CHAR length 16
	FROMTIMSTMP like SXMISELECT_FROMTMSTMP
	type RFC_NUM length 14
	INTERFACE like SXMISELECT_INTERFACE
	default '*' type RFC_CHAR length 3
	OBJECT like SXMISELECT_OBJECT default '*'
	type RFC_CHAR length 50
	SESSIONID like SXMISELECT_SESSIONID
	default '*' type RFC_CHAR length 24
	TOTIMSTMP like SXMISELECT_TOTMSTMP
	type RFC_NUM length 14
	importing
	NUMBER like SYST_DBCNT type RFC_INT length 4
	TRANSLATED like SXMIBOOL_REP type
	RFC_CHAR length 1
	TRUNCATED like SXMIBOOL_REP type
	RFC_CHAR length 1 tables
	LOG structure SXMILOGEXT length 461
	number of fields 13
	exceptions
	CANT_LOG_ACTION
	CANT_SELECT
	INVALID_RANGE
	NOT_LOGGED_ON
	PROBLEM_DETECTED
	UNKNOWN_INTERFACE
Parameters (Input)	- FROMTIMSTMP
	Time stamp for the beginning of the period you wish to read
	- TOTMPSTMP
	Time stamp for the end of the period you wish to read
	- EXTUSER
	A user ID which is assigned in the external program
	INTERFACE (optional, not set or '*': all interfaces)
	Identification code of the interface the agent is to work with (e.g. XMB)
	- SESSIONID
	Unique identification for an XMI session
	- OBJECT
	Object affected by the logged action
Parameters	- NUMBER
(Output)	Number of XMI log entries found
	- TRANSLATED (True= 'X', False=' ')
	Messages translated before reading

	- TRUNCATED (True= 'X', False=' ')
	Messages had to be truncated when used
	- LOG
	Structure SXMILOGEXT( i.e.
	– LOGID
	- LOGTIMSTMP
	- EXTCOMPANY
	- EXTPRODUCT
	- SAPUSER
	- EXTUSER
	- INTERFACE
	- VERSION
	- SESSIONID
	- OBJECT
	- SERVER
	- AUDITLEVEL
	– MSG)
Exceptions	<ul> <li>NOT_LOGGED_ON: There is no logon to the R/3 System.</li> </ul>
	- INVALID_RANGE
	<ul> <li>UNKNOWN_INTERFACE: The interface required by the external tool is not</li> </ul>
	supported
	CANT_SELECT: Period does not exist. Error in selection criteria
	<ul> <li>PROBLEM_DETECTED: A problem not directly related to XMI functionality</li> </ul>
	has occurred in an XMI function module. This is probably caused by
	another function module which has been called. Consult the syslog
	<ul> <li>CANT_LOG_ACTION: The action was terminated because the R/3 XMI</li> </ul>
	logging mechanism returned an error
Notes	This function module can only be used if the agent is logged on

# 1.9.2.6 Querying the Interface Long Text

Function	SXMI_INTERFACE_DESCRIBE
	Given the identification code of a concrete interface, the system returns the full
	official name.
FM Interface	trivial
Parameters (Input)	- INTERFACE
	Identification code of the interface whose long text you require (e.g.
	XMB)
Parameters	- DESCRPTION
(Output)	Long text of the interface specified in INTERFACE (e.g. XMB)
Exceptions	UNKNOWN_INTERFACE: The specified interface could not be found
	PROBLEM_DETECTED: A problem not directly related to XMI functionality
	has occurred in an XMI function module. This is probably caused by
	another function module which has been called. Consult the syslog
	CANT_LOG_ACTION: The action was terminated because the R/3 XMI
	logging mechanism returned an error
Notes	This function module can also be used if agent is not logged on via XMI
	- uses SMXI_ <smapi>_INTRFACE_DESCRIBE_INT</smapi>

# 1.9.2.7 Checking an Interface Version

Function	SXMI_VERSION_CHECK
	You can use this function module to check whether a particular version of a
	concrete interface is supported by the system.
FM interface	trivial
Parameters (Input)	- INTERFACE
	Identification code of the interface concerned (e.g.: XMB)
	- VERSION
	Interface version used by the external program
Parameters	- VERSION_VALID (True = 'X', False = ' ')
(Output)	Is the version supported by R/3?
Exceptions	UNKNOWN_INTERFACE: The specified interface could not be found
	PROBLEM_DETECTED: A problem not directly related to XMI functionality
	has occurred in an XMI function module. This is probably caused by
	another function module which has been called. Consult the syslog
	CANT_LOG_ACTION: The action was terminated because the R/3 XMI
	logging mechanism returned an error
Notes	- uses SXMI_ <smapi>_VERSION_CHECK</smapi>

# 1.9.2.8 Writing a Message in the R/3 System XMI Log with the External Tool

cation
(e.g.

	<ul> <li>INVALID_PARAMETERS e.g. Time does not conform to UTC, type not from type pool</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>PROBLEM_DETECTED: A problem not directly related to XMI functionality</li> </ul>
	has occurred in an XMI function module. This is probably caused by
	· · · · · ·
	another function module which has been called. Consult the syslog
Notes	This function module records fallback messages in RAW format
	A COMMIT WORK is executed within the FM
	<ul> <li>The function module can only be used if an agent is logged on. If an INTERFACE is specified, the external tool must also be logged onto that.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>The following argument types will be supported:</li> <li>'C' Character</li> <li>'I' Integer</li> <li>'P' Packed</li> <li>'F' Float</li> <li>'U' UTC-Stamp</li> <li>'D' Datepart of UTC</li> <li>'T' Timepart of UTC</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>The MSGID is optional. If it is not specified, the message cannot be translated at any time.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Internally each company implementing an external tool has its own name space. The prefix is taken from the EXTCOMPANY field during the log-in. In general this not visible to the external tool. But it is good to know in case of collisions.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>IMPORTANT: The MSGTEXT is not supposed to be an empty string nor a purely blank padded string (which means empty in the ABAP sense).</li> </ul>

# 1.9.2.9 Installing a Language-Specific Message Text List

Function	SXMI_MESSAGE_FORMATS_UPLOAD
	You can make the system language-specific by installing message texts in a
	particular language
FM Interface	function SXMI_MESSAGE_FORMATS_UPLOAD
	exporting
	importing
	tables
	FORMATS structure SXMIMSG length 160
	number of fields 3
	exceptions
	CANT_LOG_ACTION
	CANT_UPLOAD
	INVALID_PARAMETERS
	NOT_LOGGED_ON
	PROBLEM_DETECTED
Parameters (Input)	- MSGLANGU
	Language key as per R/3
	- MSGID
	Message ID
	- MSGTEXT
	Message MSGID in language MSGLANGU

Parameters	none
(Output)	
Exceptions	<ul> <li>NOT_LOGGED_ON: There is no logon to the R/3 System.</li> <li>INVALID_PARAMETERS: Check language and textformat.</li> <li>CANT_UPLOAD:</li> <li>PROBLEM_DETECTED: A problem not directly related to XMI functionality has occurred in an XMI function module. This is probably caused by another function module which has been called. Consult the syslog</li> <li>CANT_LOG_ACTION: The action was terminated because the R/3 XMI logging mechanism returned an error.</li> </ul>
Notes	Various language-specific message lists can be installed in an R/3 System. If no lists are installed, the message text displayed is the fallback text in English. You do not therefore need to install a list. This function module is only necessary if you intend to support multiple languages.  - MSGLANGU is the normal R/3 language key (e.g. E for English). Please note in advance that this will be due to change in R/3 4.0. The language will
	then consist of two characters (i.e. EN for English)  This function module can be used if you are logged onto XMI (not necessarily onto a SMAPI)  IMPORTANT: The MSGTEXT is not supposed to be an empty string nor a purely blank padded string (which means empty in the ABAP sense).

#### 1.9.3 Authorizations in XMI

The following two processes require an authorization check:

- The system must check whether an external tool specified according to manufacturer and product name should be allowed to use a particular interface (SXMI\_LOGON)
- You also need to assign the authorization to users who may clean up (reorg) the XMI log. In other
  words you can specify and decide who may delete old entries, i.e. execute functions
  SXMI\_LOG\_REORG\_INT.

XMI uses authorization objects **S\_XMI\_PROD** and **S\_XMI\_LOG** for this purpose

Authorization object	S_XMI_PROD
Description	Authorization for external management interfaces (XMI)
Class	BC_A (Basis Administration)
Fields	EXTCOMPANY
	XMI logging: Manufacturer of external management tool
	EXTPRODUCT
	XMI logging: Program name of external management tool
	INTERFACE
	Identification code for the interface (e.g. XBP)

You can maintain authorization **S\_XMI\_ADMIN** to allow external tools access to the R/3 System.

Authorization object	S_XMI_LOG
Description	Authorization to reorganize the XMI Log
Class	BC_A (Basis Administration)
Fields	XMILOGACC
	Access methods for XMI log

You can maintain authorization **S\_XMILOG\_ADM** to allow users access to the XMI log. Field values SELECT and REORG are checked in transaction RZ15.