HANA Proxy

The HANA Proxy is needed if you want the app to make direct database connections to HANA. For example, if you use HANA on-premises or in a private cloud and you want the app to connect to the Management Database that you created on the HANA server.

The Proxy is a very small Java program with an accompanying systemd service unit to allow for easy installation as a service on a GNU/Linux distribution. Typically it is installed on the same server as HANA.

Download & Install

Open a console to the HANA server and log in as the `root` user. (If you cannot log in as root directly, you can use the commands `su -` or `sudo -i` to switch to the root user before entering the commands below.)

Then download and unpack the hanaproxy tarball within the `/root` directory, create a symlink to the unpacked version, and install the systemd service:

```
v=1.6.0
cd /root
wget https://docs.cobisoft.de/wiki/_media/cobi.wms/hanaproxy-$v.tar
tar -xf hanaproxy-$v.tar
ln -s hanaproxy-$v hanaproxy
systemctl enable /root/hanaproxy/hanaproxy.service
```

After that, you should be able to start it and check its status to make sure it's running:

```
systemctl start hanaproxy
systemctl status hanaproxy
```

The `status` command should say `active (running)` in green text.

Control / Monitor

You can start/stop/restart the service or check its current status with `systemctl`:

```
systemctl start hanaproxy
systemctl stop hanaproxy
systemctl restart hanaproxy
systemctl status hanaproxy
```

Refer to the documentation of systemd/systemctl for more details.

Update

To update, unpack the newest version, update the symlink, and restart the proxy.

```
v=1.6.0
cd /root
wget https://docs.cobisoft.de/wiki/_media/cobi.wms/hanaproxy-$v.tar
tar -xf hanaproxy-$v.tar
rm hanaproxy
ln -s hanaproxy-$v hanaproxy
systemctl daemon-reload
systemctl restart hanaproxy
```

Troubleshoot

If you suspect that HANA Proxy may not be working properly even though it is running, you can test a few things.

First of all see if it's reachable from another machine. Let's say the IP Address of the HANA server is `192.168.16.30`. The port used by HANA Proxy is `30075`. Using Nmap, we can try:

```
nmap 192.168.16.30 -p 30075
```

On MS Windows you could also use `Test-NetConnection` aka `tnc` instead of Nmap:

```
tnc 192.168.16.30 -Port 30075
```

If the port doesn't seem open, a firewall could be blocking the connection.

Once you've made sure that the port itself is reachable, you can test if HANA Proxy can execute queries. This can be done with a `netcat` utility. If you have Nmap installed, you should have the `ncat` command which can do this, otherwise if you're on a GNU/Linux distro you should also have a simple `nc` tool that is capable enough.

First copy the following HANA Proxy command into a text file, let's say `hptest.json`, with the correct password in place of “secret”:

```
{ "host": "localhost"
, "port": "30015"
, "user": "SYSTEM"
, "password": "secret"
, "schema": "SBOCOMMON"
, "query": "select * from srgc"
}
```

(The host can be “localhost” when the HANA Proxy is running on the same server as the HANA database. Port `30015` is default for HANA. The `SYSTEM` user should have permissions to query any database.)

Now you can send the command to HANA Proxy with the following command:

```
ncat 192.168.16.30 30075 < hptest.json
```

The results of the query, or at least an error message, should be returned in JSON format.

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