Management Database

The COBI.wms management database can be installed in **on-premises or private cloud** environments where you have direct access to the database server and can create your own databases on it. The management database allows you to centrally define and manage connections to SAP Business One databases, COBI.wms users and devices, and module permissions.

Creating the database

If you are using MS SQL Server, execute the contents of the following file in SQL Server Management Studio:

cobiwms-mssql.sql

If using SAP HANA, instead execute the following in HANA Studio:

cobiwms-hana.sql

Company connections

You must define SAP Business One database connections by inserting rows into the “companies” table.

Usually, you only need to fill in the following columns:

Column	Type / Valid values	Description
CompanyID	Text	Unique identifier for this connection
SQLDB	Text	Name of the SAP Business One database
APIType	SL or IF	SL for Service Layer; IF for Integration Framework
APIURL	Text	Service Layer URL or Integration Scenario Trigger-URL
APIID	Text	For SL: same as SQLDB; For IF: Company ID in the IF SLD
APIUsername	Text or NULL	For SL: SAP Business One username; For IF: NULL
APIPassword	Text or NULL	For SL: SAP Business One password; For IF: NULL

Tip: You can use the character sequence `{host}` as part of the APIURL value, to make the app use the same host name (or IP address) as that of the management database.

Tip: (only for Service Layer) If you want to enforce warehouse employees to use individual logins, you can leave the APIUsername and APIPassword fields NULL and only fill in the APIUser and APIPass fields in the Users table instead, as explained below in the section: Separate login per user

Note: If the ApiType is SL, then the SQLDB column can be left empty, which will cause the app to use a pure Service Layer connection as if in a Cloud environment. However, this is **strongly discouraged** because a direct database connection offers significantly higher performance and stability. Therefore, the SQLDB column should always be filled for all On-Premises installations.

See also: Architecture Overview

Example for adding a productive and a test connection:

```
INSERT INTO companies (companyId, sqlDb, apiType, apiUrl, apiId,
apiUsername, apiPassword) VALUES
('01 - PROD', 'SBO_PROD', 'SL', 'http://{host}:50001/b1s/v2', 'SBO_PROD',
'manager', 'secret');

INSERT INTO companies (companyId, sqlDb, apiType, apiUrl, apiId,
apiUsername, apiPassword) VALUES
('02 - TEST', 'SBO_TEST', 'SL', 'http://{host}:50001/b1s/v2', 'SBO_TEST',
'manager', 'secret');
```

Optional columns

The following columns of the companies table should usually be left empty, i.e. NULL or an empty text:

Column	Type / Valid values	Description
DBType	MSSQL or HANA	MSSQL for SQL Server, HANA for SAP HANA
SQLHost	Text	Database server host name or IP address
SQLPort	Text	Database server port number
SQLUser	Text	Database login user (e.g. 'sa' or 'SYSTEM')
SQLPass	Text	Database login password
SQLDomain	Text	Domain SQL Server “trusted connection”
HANAProxyHost	Text	HANA Proxy host name or IP address
HANAProxyPort	Text	HANA Proxy port number
Profile	Text	Code to enable a customer-specific profile

The columns `DBType`, `SQLHost`, `SQLUser`, and `SQLPass` only need to be filled if the SAP Business One company database resides on a different database server than the one on which the management database is installed. I.e. you can redirect the app to a different server/database by filling these columns. The `SQLPort` column only needs to be filled if the database server listens on a different port than the default (1433 for MS SQL Server, 30015 for SAP HANA).

The `HANAProxyHost` column only needs to be filled if the HANA Proxy is not installed on the same server as the SAP HANA database itself. The `HANAProxyPort` only needs to be filled if the HANA Proxy is configured to use a different port than the default value of 30075.

The `Profile` column is used to enable customer-specific specializations in the app and should be left empty unless instructed.

Devices and Users

COBI.wms Devices

Devices will register themselves automatically when they connect to the management database.

Devices are assigned a numeric ID beginning from 1, which can be seen in the login screen of the app at the bottom right of the login button.

A device can be removed by using the `removeDevice` procedure:

```
-- MS SQL Server
EXEC removeDevice 1;

-- SAP HANA
CALL removeDevice(1);
```

COBI.wms Users

This section is optional; the app can also be used without adding COBI.wms users to the management database.

You may add COBI.wms users to more strictly control access to the app and monitor what was done by who. The “Username” and “Password” fields in the app will only appear if at least one COBI.wms user is defined.

To add COBI.wms users, use the `addUser` procedure:

```
-- MS SQL Server
EXEC addUser 'user1', 'password', NULL, NULL, 'Full Name';

-- SAP HANA
CALL addUser('user1', 'password', NULL, NULL, 'Full Name');
```

The first parameter is the user ID that uniquely identifies the user and it is also the username for logging into the app. It could be a name like 'alice' or 'bob' that easily identifies an employee, or it could be a symbolic name like 'manager' or 'production1'.

The second parameter is the password. It cannot be NULL, but it can be an empty text (just `''`) to allow the user to log in without having to type anything into the Password field.

The third and fourth parameters are obsolete and should be `NULL`.

The last parameter can be the full name, or a long description of the user, or it can be `NULL`.

The password of a user can be reset with the `resetPassword` procedure:

```
-- MS SQL Server
EXEC resetPassword 'user1', 'new password';

-- SAP HANA
```

```
CALL resetPassword('user1', 'new password');
```

Users can be removed with the `removeUser` procedure:

```
-- MS SQL Server
EXEC removeUser 'user1';

-- SAP HANA
CALL removeUser('user1');
```

Separate login per user

Note: This feature requires the app to be connected via Service Layer.

You can specify a separate SAP Business One login for each COBI.wms user or device. This way, the Change Log in SAP Business One can correctly display which COBI.wms user or device booked or updated a document.

To make use of this feature, first make sure that the Users table in the **COBI.wms Management Database** contains the `apiUser` and `apiPass` columns. If they are missing, add them like this:

```
-- MS SQL Server -----------
USE cobiwms;
ALTER TABLE users
ADD apiUser nvarchar(255),
    apiPass nvarchar(255);
DROP VIEW cwms__version;
---------------------------

-- SAP HANA  ---------------
SET schema cobiwms;
ALTER TABLE users
ADD ( apiUser nvarchar(255),
      apiPass nvarchar(255) );
DROP VIEW cwms__version;
---------------------------
```

(The “drop view” at the end will make the app re-generate some stored procedures on next login.)

After that, you can overwrite the SAP Business One login for a COBI.wms user the following way:

```
UPDATE users
SET apiUser = 'sbo_username',
    apiPass = 'sbo_password'
WHERE userId = 'cobiwms_username';
```

If you don't use COBI.wms users, you can do the same for a device. Each device that connects to the database actually creates a special COBI.wms user called `_deviceXXXX` (where XXXX is the device ID), and you can set the login data for that special user.

For example, you could create SAP Business One users called `wms0001`, `wms0002`, etc., and then assign the login data of those to the corresponding COBI.wms device users such as `_device0001`, `_device0002`, and so on.

```
UPDATE users
SET apiUser = 'wms0001',
    apiPass = 'password'
WHERE userId = '_device0001';

UPDATE users
SET apiUser = 'wms0002',
    apiPass = 'password'
WHERE userId = '_device0002';

-- And so on...
```

Once you've updated the `users` table with these commands, just restart the COBI.wms Android app and the change will take effect. You can make a test booking with the app and check the Change Log in SAP Business One to make sure that it worked.

WARNING: When you save the SAP Business One user's password in the `apiPass` field as shown above, the password will be seen in plain text in the management database. (This should generally not be an issue because untrusted persons should not have access to your database server.)

License management

Licensing model

Every parallel access to COBI.wms requires a license. For example, if a maximum of 3 people will use COBI.wms at the same time, you will need 3 licenses. However, whether you want to license devices or users is up to you.

You could assign your licenses to three devices, so anyone can use those devices with or without a COBI.wms user. Or you could assign your licenses to three COBI.wms users, so those users can use COBI.wms on any number of Android devices by using their login. You can also mix the two models. For example, you could assign licenses to two devices so anyone can use them, and assign a third license to a user so that user can use any Android device to log in.

Importing licenses

Import licenses simply by executing INSERT statements:

```
-- Change LICENSE_1, LICENSE_2 etc. to the actual license, keep the
apostrophes.
INSERT INTO licenses (license) VALUES ('LICENSE_1');
INSERT INTO licenses (license) VALUES ('LICENSE_2');
INSERT INTO licenses (license) VALUES ('LICENSE_3');
```

Assigning licenses

Bulk-editing the LICENSES table

The information of which user or device a license is assigned to is found directly in the LICENSES table of the management database. If you want to make a large number of changes, it might be easiest to directly modify this table.

For example, in MS SQL Server Management Studio, you can right-click on the Devices table and select “Edit top 200 rows” and directly edit the “UserID” or “DeviceID” column of each license. (For each license, only one of the columns can be filled, the other must be NULL.)

Using stored procedures

To assign licenses to devices and/or users, you can also use the `assignDeviceLicense` and `assignUserLicense` procedures. These will automatically check whether you have any free (unassigned) licenses and use one of them:

```
-- MS SQL Server
EXEC assignDeviceLicense 1; -- Give a free license to Device 1
-- or
EXEC assignUserLicense 'user1'; -- Give a free license to User 'user1'

-- SAP HANA
CALL assignDeviceLicense(1); -- Give a free license to Device 1
-- or
CALL assignUserLicense('user1'); -- Give a free license to User 'user1'
```

For revoking licenses, you can use the `revokeDeviceLicense` and `revokeUserLicense` procedures. This will free up the license that is currently used by a given user or device, so you can then assign it to another user or device:

```
-- MS SQL Server
EXEC revokeDeviceLicense 1; -- Take away the license of Device 1
-- or
EXEC revokeUserLicense 'user1'; -- Take away the license of User 'user1'

-- SAP HANA
CALL revokeDeviceLicense(1); -- Take away the license of Device 1
-- or
CALL revokeUserLicense('user1'); -- Take away the license of User 'user1'
```

Permission management

All modules of the app are enabled by default for all devices and users, and have to be blocked explicitly if you want to change this.

The settings for users take precedence over the settings for devices. For example, you could block a number of modules for a certain device, but if a user logs in on that device who is explicitly given permissions for those modules, then the user can use those modules anyway. Conversely, if a number of modules are explicitly blocked for a user, then no matter what device the user logs in to, those modules will not be available to that user.

You can effectively block usage of the app without COBI.wms user login, by blocking all modules for all devices, and then giving permissions to the users. (This can also be done by leaving the `apiUsername` and `apiPassword` fields in the Companies table empty, and only setting them for individual users.)

To allow/block modules for devices/users, use the `setDevicePermission` and `setUserPermission` procedures:

```
-- MS SQL Server
EXEC setDevicePermission 1, 'MODULE_ID', 0; -- Device 1 has MODULE_ID
disabled
EXEC setUserPermission 'user1', 'MODULE_ID', 1; -- But user1 has it enabled
so she/he can use it anyway

-- SAP HANA
CALL setDevicePermission(1, 'MODULE_ID', 0); -- Device 1 has MODULE_ID
disabled
CALL setUserPermission('user1', 'MODULE_ID', 1); -- But user1 has it enabled
so she/he can use it anyway
```

The first parameter is the device or user ID, the second is a module ID, and the third parameter is the allow/block status. 1 means allow, 0 means block. So in the above example, the module “MODULE_ID” is blocked for device 1, but explicitly allowed for the user 'user1'.

Following is the list of module IDs:

- `IGN`: Plus booking
- `IGE`: Minus booking
- `WTR`: Inventory transfer
- `PDN`: Receipt
- `PKL`: Picking
- `DLN`: Delivery
- `RPD`: Purchase return
- `RDN`: Sales return
- `IPE`: Issue for production
- `IPN`: Receipt from production
- `PRQ`: Purchase request
- `POR`: Purchase order
- `ITM`: Wares list
- `INC`: Inventory counting
- `WTQ`: Inventory transfer request
- `PRINT`: Label printing

For your convenience, here is a template for calling the `setUserPermission` procedure once for every module, which you can copy & paste into SQL Server Management Studio or HANA Studio:

```
-- MS SQL Server
EXEC setUserPermission 'username', 'IGN', 1;
EXEC setUserPermission 'username', 'IGE', 1;
EXEC setUserPermission 'username', 'WTR', 1;
EXEC setUserPermission 'username', 'PDN', 1;
EXEC setUserPermission 'username', 'PKL', 1;
EXEC setUserPermission 'username', 'DLN', 1;
EXEC setUserPermission 'username', 'RPD', 1;
EXEC setUserPermission 'username', 'RDN', 1;
EXEC setUserPermission 'username', 'IPE', 1;
EXEC setUserPermission 'username', 'IPN', 1;
EXEC setUserPermission 'username', 'PRQ', 1;
EXEC setUserPermission 'username', 'POR', 1;
EXEC setUserPermission 'username', 'ITM', 1;
EXEC setUserPermission 'username', 'INC', 1;
EXEC setUserPermission 'username', 'WTQ', 1;
EXEC setUserPermission 'username', 'PRINT', 1;

-- SAP HANA
CALL setUserPermission('username', 'IGN', 1);
CALL setUserPermission('username', 'IGE', 1);
CALL setUserPermission('username', 'WTR', 1);
CALL setUserPermission('username', 'PDN', 1);
CALL setUserPermission('username', 'PKL', 1);
CALL setUserPermission('username', 'DLN', 1);
CALL setUserPermission('username', 'RPD', 1);
CALL setUserPermission('username', 'RDN', 1);
CALL setUserPermission('username', 'IPE', 1);
CALL setUserPermission('username', 'IPN', 1);
CALL setUserPermission('username', 'PRQ', 1);
CALL setUserPermission('username', 'POR', 1);
CALL setUserPermission('username', 'ITM', 1);
CALL setUserPermission('username', 'INC', 1);
CALL setUserPermission('username', 'WTQ', 1);
CALL setUserPermission('username', 'PRINT', 1);
```

Just change `username` to the actual username via search & replace in Notepad or the like, and switch the 1 to a 0 for the modules to disable.

Here's the same for devices:

```
-- MS SQL Server
EXEC setDevicePermission deviceID, 'IGN', 1;
EXEC setDevicePermission deviceID, 'IGE', 1;
EXEC setDevicePermission deviceID, 'WTR', 1;
EXEC setDevicePermission deviceID, 'PDN', 1;
EXEC setDevicePermission deviceID, 'PKL', 1;
EXEC setDevicePermission deviceID, 'DLN', 1;
EXEC setDevicePermission deviceID, 'RPD', 1;
EXEC setDevicePermission deviceID, 'RDN', 1;
```

```
EXEC setDevicePermission deviceID, 'IPE', 1;
EXEC setDevicePermission deviceID, 'IPN', 1;
EXEC setDevicePermission deviceID, 'PRQ', 1;
EXEC setDevicePermission deviceID, 'POR', 1;
EXEC setDevicePermission deviceID, 'ITM', 1;
EXEC setDevicePermission deviceID, 'INC', 1;
EXEC setDevicePermission deviceID, 'WTQ', 1;
EXEC setDevicePermission deviceID, 'PRINT', 1;

-- SAP HANA
CALL setDevicePermission(deviceID, 'IGN', 1);
CALL setDevicePermission(deviceID, 'IGE', 1);
CALL setDevicePermission(deviceID, 'WTR', 1);
CALL setDevicePermission(deviceID, 'PDN', 1);
CALL setDevicePermission(deviceID, 'PKL', 1);
CALL setDevicePermission(deviceID, 'DLN', 1);
CALL setDevicePermission(deviceID, 'RPD', 1);
CALL setDevicePermission(deviceID, 'RDN', 1);
CALL setDevicePermission(deviceID, 'IPE', 1);
CALL setDevicePermission(deviceID, 'IPN', 1);
CALL setDevicePermission(deviceID, 'PRQ', 1);
CALL setDevicePermission(deviceID, 'POR', 1);
CALL setDevicePermission(deviceID, 'ITM', 1);
CALL setDevicePermission(deviceID, 'INC', 1);
CALL setDevicePermission(deviceID, 'WTQ', 1);
CALL setDevicePermission(deviceID, 'PRINT', 1);
```

Change `deviceID` to the correct device ID number via search & replace, and switch the 1 at the end to a 0 for the modules to disable.

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