



BatchMan

Maintaining Customer Numbers / Authorizations

Product Info & Support

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Contents

1.	General information	3
2.	Rules	3
3.	Administration, authorization, customer numbers	4
3.1.	User groups/Auth. user tab	7
3.2.	Jobs/nets tab	8
3.3.	Steps/Step user tab	9
3.4.	Target system tab	10
4.	Setup authorization check, customers numbers	10
5.	Customer numbers in master data maintenance	11
6.	Customer numbers in reporting	12

1. General information

The customer numbers' concept in BatchMan is an enhancement of the authorization concept that already exists. It enables more refined authorization control by allowing master data objects to be assigned to certain BatchMan users.

This master data object/user assignment basically occurs either by using the customer number assigned or by using the master data naming convention assigned to the user.

The master data naming conventions relevant for authorization are specifically:

Net: Net name

Job: Job name

Target system

Step: Step name

Step user (only for creation)

Thus, the relevant customer number, the job name, and the target system of the job are used for the authorization check of a job, for instance.

These are compared to the respective values that are assigned to the relevant user.

If a master data object is not assigned to any customer number, it generally belongs to all users; but the respective user must still pass the authorization check for the respective naming convention.

In a nutshell, this mode of operation can be defined with these rules:

2. Rules

When you create, edit or display a master data object, the following checks are performed.

1.) Customer number check

The system checks whether the relevant customer number is assigned to the respective user or whether the user of the relevant customer number belongs to an upper-level administrator group of this customer number.

If no customer number is assigned to the object, the system skips this check (object belongs to all users).

2.) Naming conventions check (object name, target system, etc.)

Here, a distinction is made between two cases:

a) No customer number is assigned to the object (yet).

For the comparison, the system uses the name patterns of all customers and administrator groups that are assigned to the user; if a user is included in an administrator group, then the system also uses the name patterns of all customers and administrator groups subordinate to that administrator group.

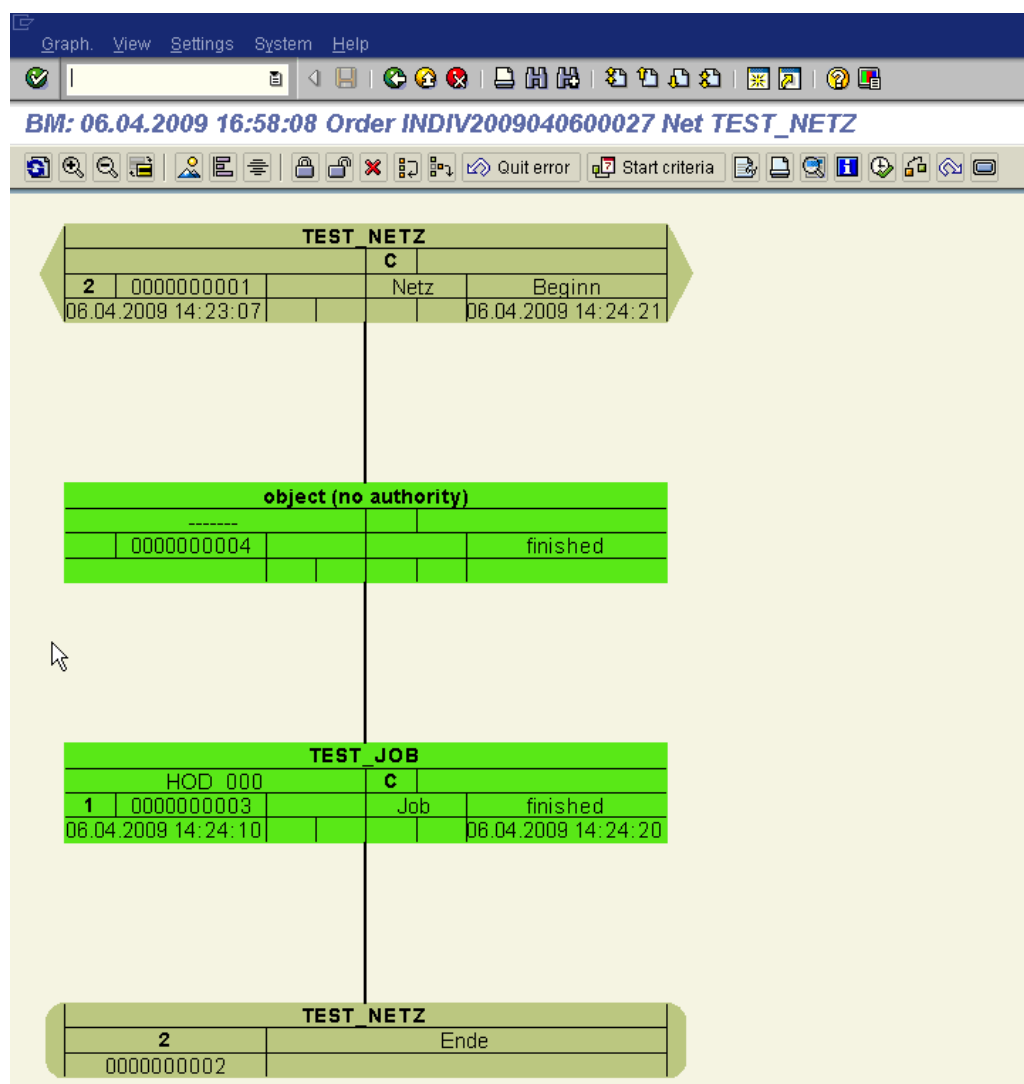
b) A customer number is assigned to the object.

For the comparison, the system uses the name patterns of the customer concerned (if also assigned to the user) as well as all upper-level administrator groups of this customer (if assigned to the user).

If the result of this check is negative, the object concerned cannot be displayed, edited or created.

The exception here is being nested objects (such as a job in the net).

If, for example, a user has the authorization for a net but not for a job within that net, then the net is displayed, but the job is made anonymous. It is subsequently displayed as an object (no authorization). This object is then completely anonymous, i.e. there are no details displayed except for the status in monitoring.



3. Administration, authorization, customer numbers

To branch to the administration of the customer numbers, select via the BatchMan function tree -> Customizing -> Extended Customizing -> Maintain customer numbers.

BM: Customer number Display

Group/ customer number

- Main node

Header

Group: 0

Description:

User groups/ Auth. user | Jobs/ nets | Steps/Stepuser | Zielsysteme

User groups

from	To

User

User ID

Created: 00:00:00

Changed: 00:00:00

Created: 00:00:00

Changed: 00:00:00

This report is used to maintain customer numbers and authorizations in BatchMan depending on authorizations users or user groups that can be assigned to a customer or an administrator group.

The customer and administrator maintenance is mapped as a hierarchical tree structure.

The hierarchy consists of the main node and the subnodes where one or more customers or administrator groups are located respectively.

Here, users have access to the customer numbers to which they are assigned. From these they also take the naming conventions relevant for authorization.

User who are entered in administrator groups have access to all lower-level customer numbers, from which they also take the naming conventions relevant for authorization, in addition to the authorizations entered in their own administrator groups.

Example:

1.)

The “Admins Group 0” administrator group has access to the lower-level customer numbers from “Customer 1” and “Customer 2”.

The group takes the naming conventions relevant for authorization from the entries in “Admins Group 0”, from the lower-level “Admins Group 1” administrator group, from the lower-level “Customer 1” customer as well as from the lower-level “Admins Group 2” administrator group and from the lower-level “Customer 2” customer.

2.)

The “Admins Group 1” administrator group has access to the lower-level customer numbers from “Customer 1”.

The group takes the naming conventions relevant for authorization from the entries in “Admins Group 1” and from the lower-level “Customer 1” customer.

3.)

The “Customer 1” customer group has access to its own customer numbers.

This group also takes the naming conventions relevant for authorization only from its own entries in “Customer 1”.

In the condition on delivery, there is only one main node.

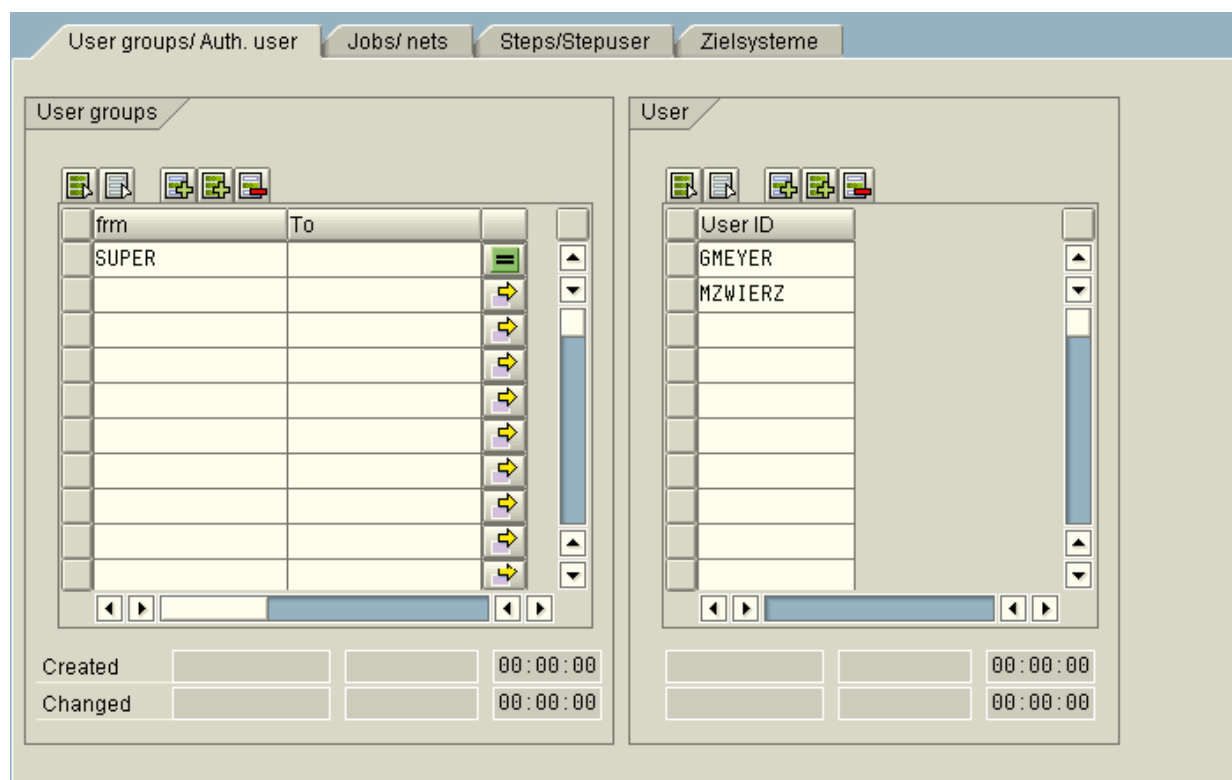
Using the edit  pushbutton, you can switch to the change mode.

All the nodes' entries can be created, changed or deleted using the context menu by selecting the relevant node and pressing the right mouse button. You can also call these functions in the menu above the tree.

You may move the nodes for administrator groups and customers within the hierarchy via the "drag and drop" function. When you double-click on an administrator group or a customer, the system displays the dependent data in the respective tables of the tab pages (user groups, users, jobs/nets, etc.) in the right section of the screen.

3.1. User groups/Auth. user tab

In this tab, you can assign members to the relevant administrator or customer group. The users and user groups must exist for these; wildcards are not permitted in this case.



The screenshot displays the 'User groups/Auth. user' tab in the BatchMan 5 application. The interface is divided into two main sections: 'User groups' on the left and 'User' on the right. The 'User groups' section contains a table with columns 'from' and 'To'. The 'User' section contains a table with 'User ID'. Both sections have a context menu with icons for create, edit, and delete. At the bottom, there are fields for 'Created' and 'Changed' with timestamps.

from	To
SUPER	

User ID
GMEYER
MZWIERZ

Created: 00:00:00
Changed: 00:00:00

3.2. Jobs/nets tab

In this tab, you can assign the naming conventions relevant for authorization for the job and net names. Wildcards are permitted in this case.

In the following example, all users who are assigned to the group concerned would only have authorizations for nets starting with "T" or "G" as well as for jobs starting with "G" or "Z".

The screenshot displays the 'Jobs/nets' tab in the BatchMan 5 software. The interface is divided into two main panels: 'Nets' on the left and 'Jobs' on the right. Both panels have a list of names with a search bar and a scroll bar. The 'Nets' panel shows 'Net.name' with entries 'T*' and 'G*'. The 'Jobs' panel shows 'Jobname' with entries 'G*' and 'Z*'. Below each list are 'Created' and 'Changed' timestamp fields, all showing '00:00:00'.

Net.name	Jobname
T*	G*
G*	Z*

Created: 00:00:00
Changed: 00:00:00

3.3. Steps/Step user tab

In this tab, you assign for the step names the naming conventions relevant for authorization.

You can also define step users. These settings only apply when creating a step and have no additional function relevant for authorization.

When you create a step, only the users defined here may later be entered as step users of members of this group. At this point, wildcards are possible.

You have the option to switch off the step user maintenance by clicking on the ☐ Step user aus auth. user. checkbox. For creating a step, members of this group may later enter all other group members.

Header

Customer: 50034 Kunde 1

Description: ☐ Step user aus auth. user.

User groups/ Auth. user Jobs/ nets Steps/Stepuser Zielsysteme

Steps

Stepname

Created: 00:00:00

Changed: 00:00:00

Stepuser

Stepuser
S*

Created: 00:00:00

Changed: 00:00:00

3.4. Target system tab

In this tab, you can assign the naming conventions relevant for authorization for the target systems of a job. Wildcards are permitted.

The screenshot shows the 'Target systems' tab in the BatchMan interface. The 'Target Systems' panel contains a list of target systems with the following entries: '*000*' and 'HO*'. Below the list, there are fields for 'Created' and 'Changed' with time values '00:00:00'.

4. Setup authorization check, customers numbers

To activate the authorization check for customer numbers and naming conventions, select via the BatchMan function tree -> Customizing -> Setup Programs -> Setup Parameters.

The screenshot shows the 'Setup Parameters' window in the BatchMan interface. The 'Jobinterface' tab is selected. The 'Standard color in the graphic' is set to 'Black - Status indep. / always continue'. The 'Duration of entries in application log (in days)' is set to '030'. Several checkboxes are checked, including 'Popup for generating user specific RFC connections', 'Write messages (Start/ Stop BatchMan) parallel in syslog', 'Activate authorization check for object names', 'Priority by job class', and 'Flag, if earliest/latest start date will be fixed set'. The checkbox 'History will be kept if master data are deleted' is unchecked.

Activate the "Activate authorization check for object names (customer numbers)" flag.

Pay attention to point 3.

You must at least assign to the individual users (user groups) authorizations for the naming conventions. **Initially, users have no authorization whatsoever.**

5. Customer numbers in master data maintenance

After you have activated the authorization check for object names in the setup, the system displays a new “Customer number” field in the master data maintenance.

BM: Job - Entrance

Job name Mast.data

General data | Step list | Alerting / Run time | Scheduling dates | Start criteria | Checkpoints | Predecessors/ Successors

Target system

Process type

Description

Job class Subject area

Targ. instance Issue no.

Customer no.

☐ Automatic schedule for STD orders ☐ Users can request this job ☐ Read child jobs ☐ Insert childjobs in graphic

Using this, it is possible to assign customers to the master data objects. Here, only those customers may be selected for which the respective processor is entered. If the processor belongs to an administrator group, then the system also displays lower-level customers for selection.

In this regard, bear in mind the rules on the checks of the naming conventions (cf. 2. Rules). The check of the naming convention runs depending on the customer number assigned (or not assigned).

Example:

Processor B is assigned “Customer 1” and “Customer 2”.

In “Customer 1”, processor B has authorization for job name “A*”.

In “Customer 2”, processor B has authorization for job name “B*”.

If the processor creates a job now, then that processor has the choice between job names “A*” and “B*”.

However, as soon as the processor assigns a customer number, the processor may use for “Customer 1” only job name “A*”, and for “Customer 2” only job name “B*”.

If the processor fails, the customer number is empty “A” and “B”.

Empty customer numbers belong to all customers, but the system still checks the naming conventions for the respective processor.

6. Customer numbers in reporting

After you have activated the authorization check for object names in the setup, the system displays the "Customer numbers" field in some reporting selections and in monitoring.

If you leave this empty, you select all customer numbers. If you only want to select objects to which no customer number is assigned, enter "00000" as customer number or select the empty entry in the selection list (see illustration).

BM: Job overview

General data | Alerting | Runtime | Scheduling dates | Start criteria I

Job selection criteria

Netz (superior)		to		➔
Job name		to		➔
Target system		to		➔
Job type		to		➔
Job description		to		➔
Job class		to		➔
Target instance		to		➔
Subject area		to		➔
Issue no.		to		➔
Customer no.	00000	to		➔
Recovery job		to		➔

Automatic  

User req. 

Read chil. 

Childjobs ☒ ☐

Customer no.

organizational data

Created by		to		➔
Created on		to		➔
Changed by		to		➔
Last changed on		to		➔