

Installation & System Management: Microsoft® Business Solutions–Navision® SQL Server Option

MICROSOFT BUSINESS SOLUTIONS–NAVISON

**INSTALLATION & SYSTEM MANAGEMENT:
MICROSOFT[®] BUSINESS SOLUTIONS—NAVISION[®]
SQL SERVER OPTION**

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PREFACE

This book is a manual for the Microsoft SQL Server Option for Microsoft® Business Solutions–Navision®. This program is designed to run on SQL Server 2000. This book is part of a comprehensive set of documentation and Help materials for the Navision enterprise business solution.

The manual describes how to install and maintain the SQL Server Option for Navision. However, we recommend that the installation and customization process is carried out with the assistance of a Microsoft Certified Business Solutions Partner representative or by someone who has Microsoft SQL Server training.

You should also be familiar with the symbols and typographical conventions used in the Navision manuals. In the list below, you can see how various elements of the program are distinguished by special typefaces and symbols:

Appearance	Element
Ctrl	Keys on the keyboard. They are written in small capitals.
<u>D</u> esign	Menu items and buttons in windows. They always start with a capital letter, and the access key is underlined.
Address	Field names. They appear in medium bold and start with a capital letter.
Department	Names of windows, boxes and tabs. They appear in medium bold italics and start with a capital letter.
Hansen	Text that you must enter, for example: "...enter Yes in this field." It is written in italics.
<code>fin.flf</code>	File names. They are written with the Courier font and lowercase letters.
↑ ↓ ▼ *► ...	The special symbols that can be seen in the windows on the screen.

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Chapter 1

Installing the Microsoft SQL Server Option for Navision

In order to run the SQL Server Option for Microsoft® Business Solutions–Navision®, you must first install Microsoft SQL Server on the server and then install the SQL Server Option for Navision on the client computers.

The chapter contains the following sections:

- Server Considerations
- Installing and Uninstalling Clients

1.1 SERVER CONSIDERATIONS

Navision Setups The two typical Navision setups are:

- Client/server installation
- Single-user installation

The client/server installation is the most common. Navision is installed on client computers and the database(s) are located on Microsoft SQL Server on another computer.

In this manual, we focus on a client/server setup. For more information, see the section called Single-User Installations on page 12.

SQL Server Considerations When you install Microsoft SQL Server in a network, you can choose to install it on a file server or on a dedicated server. Installing the program on a dedicated server improves performance considerably because it provides SQL Server with exclusive access to the computer's resources.

We recommend that you install SQL Server on a computer that contains at least three separate disks. For more information on this topic, see the section called Database Configuration Guidelines on page 47.

Tools You do not need to install the Microsoft SQL Server Client Tools on the client computers. The appropriate ODBC driver and net libraries will be installed when you install Navision on the client computers. These will enable the Navision clients to communicate with SQL Server. You can also install the SQL Server Client Tools from the SQL Server setup program if you need them.

WindowsAuthentication Requirement With the SQL Server Option for Navision, you can use Windows authentication to connect to SQL Server. This is only possible when the server's operating system is Windows XP, Windows 2000 Server or Windows NT 4.0.

You must add an extended stored procedure to each instance of SQL Server that you want to access using Windows authentication. However, if you select the 'Complete Installation' option of Navision and are going to access the default SQL Server instance on your local computer with Windows authentication, the installation program will add the procedure for you.

To add the extended stored procedure, from your server computer:

- 1** Access the Navision Installation CD-ROM.
- 2** In the folder \$:\SQL_ESP, where \$ is the CD-ROM drive, click the file `xp_ndo.exe`.
- 3** When prompted, enter the path to the BINN subfolder of the SQL Server installation folder. The unzipped `xp_ndo.dll` file must be in this folder on SQL Server.

The first time Navision connects to the server, the program will attempt to add the extended stored procedure automatically. If this is the case, you need not go through the next step.

- 4 However, if you have previously connected to the server from Navision and therefore bypassed the automatic feature, you have to add the extended stored procedure manually. Using a Microsoft tool such as Enterprise Manager, add the file to the extended stored procedures already installed on SQL Server. The name of the extended stored procedure must be `xp_ndo_enumusersids`.
- 5 Grant the `public` SQL Server database role execute permission for `xp_ndo_enumusersids`.

Note

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 If you want to use Windows authentication, you must not use Windows NT fibres.

Server Collation A collation specifies the rules by which character data is sorted and compared.

When you install an instance of SQL Server, you should select the collation that matches your geographic location/language needs as closely as possible as your default server collation. We recommend that you use a Windows collation.

For more information about collations, see the section called Collation on page 34.

1.2 INSTALLING AND UNINSTALLING CLIENTS

You use the SQL Server Option for Navision setup program to install the program on the client computers. Navision supports the new Microsoft Installer technology that has been introduced with Windows 2000 Server. You use Microsoft Installer to install, maintain and remove Navision.

The Navision installation program also installs Commerce Portal automatically and allows you to determine whether or not the Commerce Gateway connectivity components are installed. These components must be installed with the Navision client in order for it to connect with a BizTalk server.

For more information about installing the E-commerce products see the manual, *Installation & System Management: E-Commerce Solutions*.

Installing Navision

Make sure that the operating system on which you will run Navision (Microsoft Windows XP, Windows 2000, Windows 98 or Windows NT) is installed on the computer. If it is not, you must install it before you can install Navision. If you are installing Navision from a network drive, make sure that you are connected to the network server.

Navision supports the Microsoft AutoPlay feature, so it is not necessary to click the Start button. A menu appears automatically when the CD is inserted. If you install from a network drive, type the path and name of the installation wizard on the network. Click OK to start the installation wizard. Windows XP, Windows 2000, Windows 98 and Windows NT version 4.0 (or later), allow you to use the Add/Remove Programs function under Settings, Control Panel.

The SQL Server Option for Navision comes with a standard setup program that will guide you through the installation procedure. The installation CD-ROM supports the Microsoft AutoPlay feature, so it is not necessary to click Start. A menu appears automatically when the CD is inserted. If you install from a network drive, type the path and name of the Installation Wizard on the network. Click OK to start the Installation Wizard.

Earlier Version	If you have an earlier version of the program installed on the computer you can upgrade the old installation. For more information about upgrading, see the section Upgrading an Old Installation on page 11.
Canceling the Installation	You can cancel the installation at any time by clicking Cancel. If you choose to cancel the installation, a dialog box appears asking you to confirm your decision. If you press No, the installation process will continue. If you press Yes, Microsoft Installer will perform a full rollback and restore the computer to the state it was in before the installation process began. Rollback is a new feature that comes with Microsoft Installer.
Customer Information	When you start the installation program the welcome window appears informing you that you have started the Installation Wizard for Navision. If you do not want to

continue with the installation, click Cancel. To continue, click Next, and the **Customer Information** window appears:

The screenshot shows the 'Customer Information' window of the Microsoft Business Solutions-Navision 3.70 - InstallShield Wizard. The window has a title bar with the text 'Microsoft Business Solutions-Navision 3.70 - InstallShield Wizard'. Below the title bar, the text 'Customer Information' is displayed, followed by 'Please enter your information.' There are two text input fields: 'User Name:' and 'Organization:'. Below these fields, there is a section titled 'Install this application for:' with two radio button options: 'Anyone who uses this computer (all users)' (which is selected) and 'Only for me ()'. At the bottom of the window, there are three buttons: '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'. The 'Next >' button is highlighted.

Enter a user name, such as Administrator, and a company name. The installation will also continue if you leave these fields blank. You can specify that this installation belongs to you, that is to say the person who installed it or to anybody who logs onto this computer. This determines who is allowed to see the installation and therefore able to modify or uninstall it. It does not determine who is able to log on to the server via the network.

Selecting the
Installation Type

Click Next and the **Setup Type** window appears:

The screenshot shows the 'Setup Type' window of the Microsoft Business Solutions-Navision 3.70 - InstallShield Wizard. The window has a title bar with the text 'Microsoft Business Solutions-Navision 3.70 - InstallShield Wizard'. Below the title bar, the text 'Setup Type' is displayed, followed by 'Choose the setup type that best suits your needs.' There are three radio button options, each with an icon and a description: 'Minimum' (selected), 'Complete', and 'Custom'. The 'Minimum' option is described as 'The minimum number of program features will be installed. This is recommended when you run Microsoft Business Solutions-Navision 3.70 as a client in a network. This requires the least disk space.' The 'Complete' option is described as 'All the program features will be installed. This is recommended when you run Microsoft Business Solutions-Navision 3.70 as a single user.' The 'Custom' option is described as 'You can choose which program features that you want and where they will be installed. This is recommended for advanced users.' At the bottom of the window, there are three buttons: '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'. The 'Next >' button is highlighted.

This window allows you to specify the type of installation that you want to install. You can choose between three types of installation:

- **Minimum:** this installation will install only a minimum of features (the demo database and the backup of the demo database will not be installed). If you want to run Navision as a *client* in a network, this is the recommended installation. This installation includes the online Help.

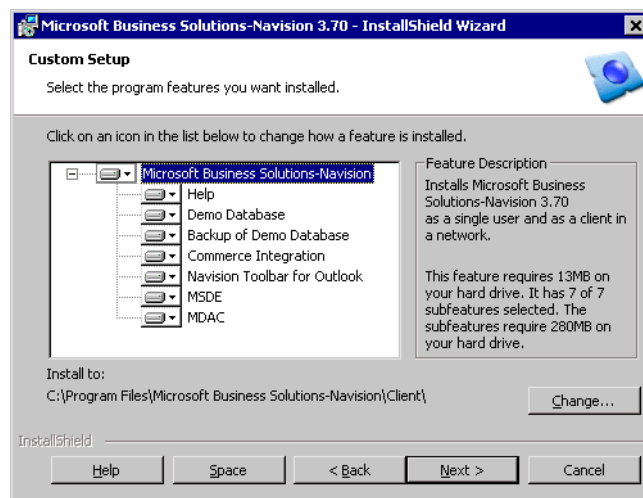
A client can be installed as a single-user, that is, with its own database, but this is not normally done because it takes up so much extra space on the client computer.

- **Complete:** this installation will install every feature. This installation is recommended if you want to run Navision as a *single-user* installation with a local database.
- **Custom:** this installation allows you to choose which program features will be installed. This option is only recommended for advanced users.

If you select a complete or a minimum installation, the installation runs automatically. See the section called "Ready to Install" on page 9.

Customized Installation

If you select **Custom**, the **Custom Setup** window appears:



In the **Custom Setup** window, you can decide how and where each feature and subfeature will be installed. This window is divided into three sections:

- A feature selection area where you can select individual features and specify how each feature will be installed.
- A feature description area that displays a short description of each feature as it is selected and an estimate of how much disk space the feature requires. It also gives you an estimate of the amount of space that its subfeatures require.
- An installation location area that tells you where each feature will be installed.

The **Custom Setup** window lists all the features that you can install:

- **Help** – the online Help for Navision.
- **Demo Database** – a Navision database that contains a demonstration company. If SQL Server has been installed on the client computer, the demonstration database is automatically attached to it. This database will then be opened automatically the first time you start Navision.
- **Backup of Demo Database** – a Navision backup of the demonstration database. You can restore this backup into a new database.

- Commerce Integration – the Commerce Gateway and Commerce Portal components. You must install these components if you want to run either Commerce Gateway or Commerce Portal. If you select this feature, the Microsoft .NET Framework is also installed. The .NET Framework is not removed when you uninstall the Navision client. It is given an entry of its own in the Add or Remove Programs window and you can uninstall it from there.
- Navision Toolbar for Outlook – this feature creates a toolbar in Outlook that allows you to open a Navision Contact or a Navision To-do from the corresponding Outlook item.
- MDAC – the Microsoft Data Access Components. These are operating system components that allow you to access data in the database with third-party tools.
- MSDE – the Microsoft SQL Server 2000 Desktop Engine. This is a small version of SQL Server and installing it allows you to run the SQL Server Option for Navision as a stand-alone installation. This will be the local instance of SQL Server to which the demonstration database is attached.

Furthermore, MSDE:

- is not installed if SQL Server is already installed on the client computer.
- 6** is not removed when you uninstall the Navision client. It is given an entry of its own in the Add or Remove Programs window and you can uninstall it from there.

If you do not install MSDE with the client, you can install it later. However, if you then want to use the demonstration database, you must attach it manually.

All of these features are part of a complete installation.

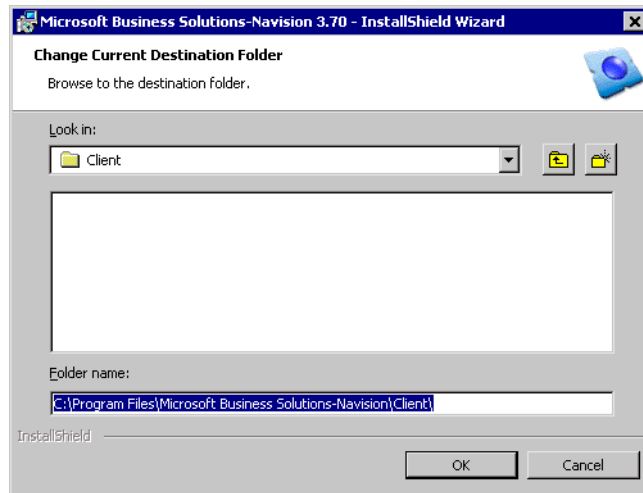
Note

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If you select one of the features and the estimated space required is given as zero (or less than the original amount of space required), the file will not be copied to the target folder. This occurs because this feature, or some of its subfeatures, already exist in the target folder. This happens when you have had Navision installed before and this feature was not removed when you uninstalled the program. No database files, database backup files or license files are removed when you uninstall Navision.

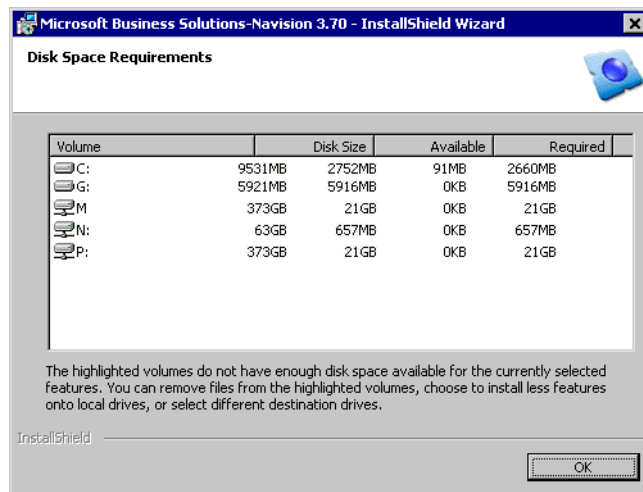
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You can change the location where any of the features will be installed by clicking Browse. When you click Browse, the following dialog box appears:



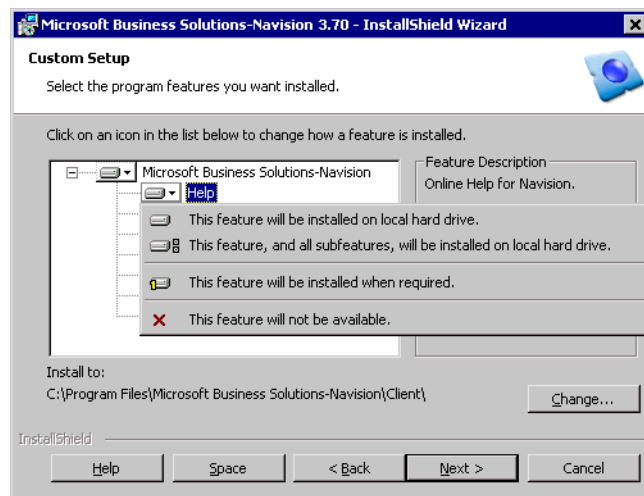
This window allows you to locate the folder where you want the feature to be installed or to create a new folder.

You can also get an overview of your disk configuration. In the **Custom Setup** window, click Disk Space. The following window appears, informing you how much space is available on your hard disk(s):





When you click one of the feature icons in the **Custom Setup** window, the following drop-down list appears displaying the options available for that feature:



The options are:



- This feature will be installed on your local hard drive.



- This feature and all of its subfeatures will be installed on your local hard drive.




- This feature and all of its subfeatures will be installed when it is required. Note that the subfeatures will automatically have the same option.



- The current feature and all of its subfeatures will not be installed.

If you click Help, a window containing a short explanation of these options appears.

Furthermore:

- In a standard client installation, you install the online Help and ignore the other subfeatures.
- A single-user installation requires you to install the demo database and MSDE (for more information, see the section called Single-User Installations on page 12). To do this, click the icon next to these features and select the  option in the drop-down menu. Installing the Backup of Demo Database is optional as the feature primarily is used to restore the demonstration company into a database when you are using the SQL Server Option for Navision. Installing the online Help is also optional.

Ready to Install

Click Next and the **Ready to Install the Program** window appears confirming that the Installation Wizard now has all the information it requires to carry out the installation process. Click Install to start the installation, and the **Installation Progress** window appears.

The **Installation Progress** window allows you to monitor the installation process and displays an overall status message that tells you what kind of action is currently being performed. Below this is a more specific description of the particular action that is

being carried out, for example, the name of the file that is currently being copied. Finally, there is a progress bar that shows you the status of the installation process.

After a few minutes, the **Installation Complete** window appears. This window informs you that the installation has been completed successfully.

Completing the Installation

To complete the installation, the license file `fin.flf` that you receive from your Microsoft Certified Business Solutions Partner must be uploaded to the server. With the SQL Server Option for Navision, clients receive their permissions from the server. For more information, see the section Uploading a License File on page 29.

Now you can start the program. On the Start menu, click Programs, Microsoft SQL Server Option for Navision.

The files that must be safeguarded against accidental overwriting have been automatically write-protected. Put the CD in a safe place.

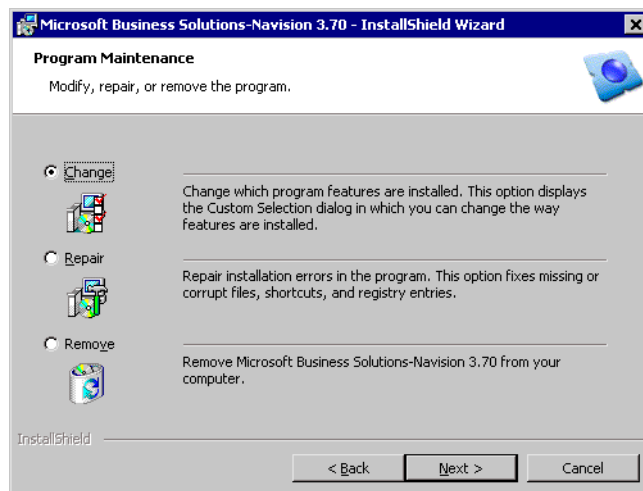
Changing the Installation

Microsoft Installer is also used for changing, repairing and removing Navision.

- 1 Open the Control Panel and select Add/Remove Programs.
- 2 Select Microsoft Business Solutions–Navision.
- 3 Click Change and the Installation Wizard opens.

The **Maintenance Welcome** window is similar to the **Installation Welcome** window and informs the user that they can now change, repair or remove the program.

- 4 Click Next in the **Maintenance Welcome** window and the **Program Maintenance** window appears:



This window allows you to choose between changing, repairing or removing the product installation.

Changing the Installation If you select *Change*, the **Custom Setup** window appears. You are now able to select the features and subfeatures that you want to install. You can also uninstall all the features and subfeatures. You are not able to change the target path of the installation. You can only change the features that have been installed.

Repairing the Installation If you select *Repair*, the Installation Wizard updates, installs or reinstalls any missing files, corrupt files, shortcuts, and registry entries. Microsoft Installer protects any license files, databases and database backups and will therefore not overwrite these files.


Removing the Installation If you select *Remove*, a window appears prompting you to confirm that you want to uninstall the product. Any databases or database backups that are stored locally will not be deleted. If you store a copy of your license file locally, it will not be deleted but the demonstration license file will be. The installation program will close after the old installation has been removed. Uninstallation can be canceled at any point by clicking Cancel. This will restore the computer to the state it was in before the uninstallation began.

A progress window appears when you are changing, repairing or removing the program. When the process is finished an **Installation Finished** window appears informing you whether or not Navision has been successfully changed, repaired or removed.

Warning
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Make a backup of any license files (*.flf) and databases (*.fdb) that are stored locally before changing, repairing or removing the client installation. For more information, see the chapter called Database Maintenance on page 99.
.....

The installation program creates a log file (an ASCII file called `delfin.log` that lists the changes made by the installation program) in the Navision folder. If you need to uninstall Navision manually, you can look in the log file to see what must be removed or changed.

Upgrading an Old Installation

 If you have Navision Financials® 2.50 or earlier installed on the computer, the Installation Wizard will ask you to uninstall the old version before you can install Navision.

If you have Navision Financials 2.60 installed on the computer, the Installation Wizard will ask you if you want to upgrade the old installation or install Navision without upgrading the old installation.

Attention

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The upgrade program only upgrades the client installation and not the database. To upgrade your database you must use the Upgrade Toolkit that is located on the product CD. We recommend that you do not upgrade your database without first consulting your local Microsoft Certified Business Solutions Partner.
.....

If you have Navision Financials 2.60 installed on the computer, the Installation Upgrade Wizard will open. This wizard will guide you through the process of upgrading your installation. You can choose between three different types of upgrade:

- *Complete*: this upgrade will uninstall the old version of the program and install a new version. It will transfer any custom selections that you made in the earlier installation to the new installation. Any databases or database backups that are stored locally will not be deleted. If you store a copy of your license file locally, it will not be deleted.
- *Custom*: this upgrade will uninstall the old version of the program and install a new version. Any databases or database backups that are stored locally will not be deleted. If you store a copy of your license file locally, it will not be deleted. When the new version is being installed the installation program will stop at the **Custom Setup** window. This window allows you to specify which features are installed and how they are installed. For more information about the **Custom Setup** window, see page 6.
- *New*: this upgrade will install a new version of Navision. It will not uninstall the old version of the program or make any changes to it.

For more information about upgrading to Navision, see the *Upgrade Toolkit* documentation on the product CD or contact your local Microsoft Certified Business Solutions Partner.

Single-User Installations

Even though the SQL Server Option for Navision is a client/server application, it is possible to use it in a single-user setup. Running a single-user installation means that you must install both SQL Server and the client application on the same computer. It must be impossible for other computers to connect to this computer. The server installation you choose is, of course, dependent on the operating system you are using.

Single-user installations can be useful for small companies who want to store their databases locally or need to be able to take their databases into the field.

We do not recommend single-user installations because they make very serious demands on your hardware and give you none of the benefits that can be gained from running a proper client/server installation.

Chapter 2

System Setup

Navision comes with a default setup that enables it to be used immediately. Different installations may require small variations in the setup, and you can easily implement these yourself. Once you have changed the settings, they will be saved and used by the program until you alter them again.

The chapter contains the following section:

- Program Properties

2.1 PROGRAM PROPERTIES

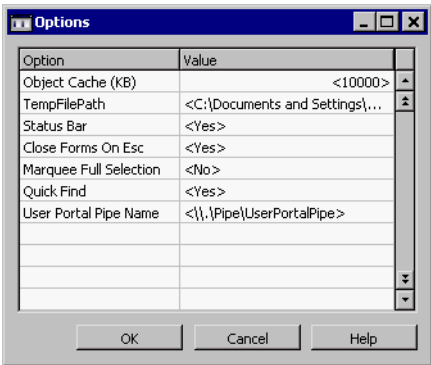
You can customize the system setup by changing the settings of the program properties.

Some settings may be entered in the **Target** field of the Navision *Properties* window or at the command prompt. For more information, see the section called "Connecting Automatically" on page 24.

The program properties can be specified in any order – just enter them after the program's start command and separate them by commas. The name of each program property is followed by an equal sign (=) and the value to which the property is set, for example:

```
c:\Program Files\Microsoft Business
Solutions-Navision\Client\finsql.exe ntauthentication=yes,
servername=My Server, database=My Database, company=CRONUS
International Ltd., id=alice
```

You can also set most program properties using the menu bar in the program window, for example, by clicking File, Company, Open (to set Company) or File, Database, Open (to set Database). The properties that do not exist as menu commands are shown in the *Options* window on the Tools menu:



Note

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Changes made in this window as well as changes made to the other parameters via the **Target** field or command prompt are saved in the setup file (the `zup` file) and will be used the next time the program is opened. However, the `zup` file does not store information about the company that you were working with. If you do not want users to be able to make permanent changes to these options, you can set default values in the command line of a batch file (for example, `fin.bat`) that they use to start the program.

.....

Server Name – Choosing the Server

Program Property	Purpose	Where Specified	Default Value	Value
Server Name	Specifies which server to connect to	Can be selected by clicking File, Database, Open or by entering <code>servername=My Server</code> in the Command line or the Target field. Only works in combination with <code>database=</code>	None	Name of server

This program property is used to specify the server that a particular client will connect to.

You can set up the connection to the server in the **Target** field by writing the name of the server after `servername=`.

You can connect to a server from within Navision by clicking File, Database, Open on the menu bar. For more information on connecting to a server, see the section called Opening Databases on page 42.

To see which server you are currently connected to, click File, Database, Information and click the **Database** tab.

Database – Selecting a Database

Program Property	Purpose	Where Specified	Default Value	Value
Database	Specifies which database to open	File, Database, Open or by entering <code>database=My Database</code> in the Command line or the Target field. Only works in combination with <code>servername=</code>	None	Name of database

The Database program property is used to make the program start with a particular database open. (The database must already exist.) In the **Target** field or on the command line that starts the program, enter the name of the database immediately after `database=`.

To open a database from within Navision:

- 1 Click File, Database, Open.
- 2 In the window that appears, select the server and the database that you want to open.
- 3 Click File, Database, Information to see which database is being used.

To read more about databases, see the chapter called "Working with Databases" on page 27.

When you select a standard database for a client, you can also select which company will open automatically by using the Company program property.

Company – Selecting a Company

Program Property	Purpose	Where Specified	Default Value	Value
Company	Specifies which company to open	File, Company, Open or by entering <code>company=CRONUS International Ltd.</code> in the Command line or the Target field. Only works in combination with <code>servername=</code> and <code>database=</code>	None	Company name

With this program property, you can select the company that will open automatically when a client starts the SQL Server Option for Navision. Before you specify the company for any client, you must specify the server and the database containing the company in the **Target** field. If you do not specify the server or database the program will use the server and database that were last opened and have been saved in the `zup` file.

From within the program, you can select a company by clicking File, Company, Open. You can also select a company from the list displayed at the bottom of the File menu. You can see the current company on the title bar of the program window.

Windows Authentication – Selecting the Authentication Mode

Program Property	Purpose	Where Specified	Default Value	Value
NTAuthentication	Specifies which type of authentication is to be used	File, Database, Open or by entering <code>ntauthentication=yes</code> in the Command line or the Target field.	Yes	Yes/No

This program property is used to determine which type of authentication is to be used when logging on to a server and opening a database.

After selecting the server and the database in the **Open Database** window you must:

- 1 Select the type of authentication that is to be used.
- 2 Enter your user ID and your password, if database server authentication is being used. If Windows authentication is being used, you do not have to enter a password or user ID.
- 3 Click OK.
- 4 In the **Target** field or on the command line that starts the program, enter `yes` or `no` after `ntauthentication=`.

If you are using Windows authentication, the SQL Server Option for Navision will start, automatically connect to the server and open the database that you have specified.

If Database authentication is being used, the SQL Server Option for Navision will start and prompt you to supply your user ID and password before connecting to the server and opening the database.

For more information about the types of authentication used in the SQL Server Option for Navision, see the chapter called "Security and User Setup" on page 69.

ID – Saving the User Setup

Program Property	Purpose	Where Specified	Default Value	Value
ID	Saves individual setup	Command line or the Target field. ID=alice	Fin	Name of ID (including path if ID file is not located in Navision folder)

Each user in a Navision multiuser installation can choose the setup of windows and program properties that they want to use. In order for the program to be able to save and use the setup selections of the various users, each user must have a unique identification code. You can create a user setup by starting the program with an ID. The information about the users setup will be stored under this ID. Here is an example in which the program starts with an ID called *SUPER*:

```
c:\Program Files\Microsoft Business
Solutions-Navision\Client\finsql.exe id=SUPER
```

In a list of Navision program files, you can see that each time you have started with a new setup ID, a file has been created that has the ID as the first part of the file name and .zup as the file name extension (for example, *super.zup*). This is called a setup file.

You can make a standard setup created for a particular type of user available to other users with similar needs. To do this, copy the appropriate setup file to the folder from which the user starts the program, and enter its ID (file name) in the **Target** field (see page 24). Alternatively, you can put the setup file on a common drive in the network (but here it can be overwritten by other users). If you choose to place the setup file in a folder other than the one containing the program files, you must remember to specify the entire path name after *id=*.

The setup ID is not the same as the user IDs in Navision, but you can make them look alike by entering the same characters. In fact, it can be an advantage to do so because although you cannot see the name of the setup file in the program, you can always see the user ID on the status bar at the bottom of the program window.

If you do not enter a setup ID, the program will use a setup file called *fin.zup* when the clients start the program. Because several users can use the *fin.zup* file at the

same time, you risk running into conflicts when you save the `fin.zup` file to the disk (by closing Navision). When each user closes the program, the setup changes they have made will be saved in the `fin.zup` file. The `fin.zup` file that was saved by the previous user who closed the program will be replaced. The program will notify you of this with a message on the screen when you log off. You will be able to choose whether or not you want to save your latest modifications.

Returning to the Original Setup

You can always return to the standard setup file `fin.zup`, by starting the program without specifying a setup ID.

If you have previously worked without a setup ID and made changes in the setup, the `fin.zup` file will contain these changes. If you do not want to use this modified `fin.zup` file but would prefer to return to the original starting point of the program, delete the `fin.zup` file and start the program again without an ID. The program will create a new, clean setup file, named `fin.zup`.

Object Cache – Improving Response Times

Program Property	Purpose	Where Specified	Default Value	Value
Object Cache (KB)	Makes the program run faster	Tools, Options or by entering <code>objectcache=10,000</code> in the Command line or the Target field.	10,000 KB	More than 0 KB and less than 1,000,000 KB

The Object Cache property increases the speed of the program. Objects such as code, descriptions and windows that will be used on the client computer are stored in the object cache. This means that the client computer only needs to retrieve these objects once from the server and then they will be stored in the object cache. The client computer must have enough memory to store the objects while they are being used in order to benefit from the object cache.

Running out of object cache (that is, setting too small a value) does not cause any problems. The total size of all the objects used in the standard application is around 20 MB. If you have enough memory, set the object cache to 20 MB. The size of the most important objects, for example, the table descriptions, is 1 MB. You should therefore, as a minimum, set the object cache to 1 MB. The upper limit is 1 GB.

Click File, Database, Information to see how much space the object cache has been allocated in the **Object Cache (KB)** field. To change the amount of space allocated to the object cache, on the menu bar, click Tools, Options, and enter the setting in the **Object Cache (KB)** field.

NetType – Selecting a Net Type

Program Property	Purpose	Where Specified	Default Value	Value
Net Type	Permits choice of network protocol	File, Database, Open, Advanced or File, Database, New, Advanced or by entering <code>NetType=</code> in the Command line or the Target field.	Default. The default net type can be specified with the SQL Server Client Network Utility	Default, Named Pipes, TCP/IP Sockets, Multiprotocol

With the SQL Server Option for Navision, you can select the net type that the server and the clients use to communicate with each other. The net type that is used for the default setting can be set from the client by using the Client Network Utility, which is a part of the SQL Server Client Utilities, if these have been installed.

On the menu bar, click File, Database, Open. Then click Advanced on the window that appears and select the net type in the **Net Type** field. Click OK.

To check this setting when you are using the program, click File, Database, Information, and look on the **Database** tab. For more information about this window, see the section "Database Information" on page 54.

TempPath – Location of Temporary Working Files

Program Property	Purpose	Where Specified	Default Value	Value
TempPath	Specifies location of temporary working files created automatically	Tools, Options or by entering <code>TempPath=</code> in the Command line or the Target field.	Windows 2000: C:\Documents and Settings\User Name\Application Data\Local Settings\Temp Windows NT: C:\Temp\ Windows 98: C:\Windows\Temp	Path to temporary files

When Navision is running, it creates a number of temporary files, which are automatically deleted when the program is closed. As a default, the temporary files of each individual user are stored in C:\Documents and Settings\User Name\Application Data\Local Settings\Temp, unless you specify a different working folder. If you do so, this working folder will be the default location.

You can specify the working folder in the **Target** field or by clicking Tools, Options. You must specify the full path, including the drive and all folders.

DB Test – Testing the Database

Program Property	Purpose	Where Specified	Default Value	Value
DB Test	Tests the database	File, Database, Test or by entering <code>dbtest=min</code> in the Command line or the Target field.	None	Min, Normal or Max

You can use this program property to test the consistency and integrity of the database. You can also run the test from within the program by clicking File, Database, Test. If you do this, you will be able to use a detailed dialog box in which you can specify exactly what you want to test. When you enter the DB Test program property in the **Target** field, the database will be tested before the program opens. You can specify one of the following options:

- `dbtest=min` (Run this before any backup that includes database files.)
- `dbtest=normal` (Use daily.)
- `dbtest=max` (Use about once a month – very time-consuming.)

For more information about the extent of these tests and how to create a customized version of the database test, see the section Testing Databases on page 50.

TestTarget

Program Property	Purpose	Where Specified	Default Value	Value
TestTarget	To specify how error messages generated by the database test are managed.	File, Database, Test or by entering <code>testtarget=@screen</code> in the Command line or the Target field.	@screen	@screen, @eventlog, filepath

You use this program property to specify how any error messages that are generated during a database test are managed. They can be displayed on the screen or stored in the Event Log or in a text file. You can enter one of the following options:

- `testtarget=@screen`
- `testtarget=@eventlog`
- `testtarget=filepath`

You must enter the full path and the name of the text file. If you select event log, you can read the error messages that were generated during the database test in the Windows **Event Viewer**. If you select screen, the error messages will be displayed on the screen and the database test will require interaction from the user if any errors are found. Selecting screen can make the database test quite time consuming.

For more information about testing the database, see Testing Databases on page 50.

Status Bar

Program Property	Purpose	Where Specified	Default Value	Value
Status Bar	Activates or deactivates the status bar	Tools, Options	Yes	Yes/No

By clicking Tools, Options on the menu bar, each user can choose whether or not the status bar will be displayed at the bottom of the program window.



The status bar shows the complete name of the active field and its contents, the work date, the current user ID, whether or not any filters have been placed on the data (FILTER appears), whether or not you are about to create something NEW (an account, for example) and finally, whether you are working in Insert (INS) or Overtyp (OVR) mode. When you make a visible change in the setup (such as changing whether the status bar is visible), it is practical to use the ID program property and a setup file on your own computer. This makes the setup selections valid only for yourself. For more information, see the section called ID – Saving the User Setup on page 18.

This property can only be adjusted from within Navision.

Close Forms On Esc

Program Property	Purpose	Where Specified	Default Value	Value
Close Forms On Esc	Determines whether windows close when you press Esc	Tools, Options	Yes	Yes/No

By clicking Tools, Options on the menu bar, you can choose whether or not the window you are working in will close when you press Esc.

It is practical to use the ID program property and have a setup file on your own computer if you change the appearance of the setup (such as changing the setting of this program property). This makes the setup selections valid only for yourself.

For more information, see the section "ID – Saving the User Setup" on page 18.

This property can only be adjusted from within Navision.

Marquee Full Selection

Program Property	Purpose	Where Specified	Default Value	Value
Marquee Full Selection	Determines how graphical objects are selected on the screen	Tools, Options	No	Yes/No

With this setting, you can choose whether graphical objects must be completely within the rectangle in order to be selected, or whether it is sufficient for them just to touch the edges.

This property is relevant for developers using the C/SIDE® development environment. You make this selection by clicking Tools, Options on the menu bar.

This property can only be adjusted from within Navision.

Quick Find

Program Property	Purpose	Where Specified	Default Value	Value
Quick Find	Quick search by letter in all windows	Tools, Options	Yes	Yes/No

This setting allows you to activate a quick search facility.

When the Quick Find setting is enabled, you can search for an entry in any non-editable field, by typing a letter or number. You can also enter the entire name of the element you are looking for. When you enter a letter or number, the **Find** window opens automatically, and the first row that matches what you entered becomes the active row.

When the Quick Find property is disabled, you can open the **Find** window by clicking Edit, Find on the menu bar or by clicking Find on the toolbar.

The Quick Find property can only be adjusted from within Navision.

User Portal Pipe Name

Program Property	Purpose	Where Specified	Default Value	Value
User Portal Pipe Name	The name of the Named Pipe used by User Portal Application Server	Tools, Options	<\\.\Pipe\UserPortalPipe>	\\server\name\Pipe\the name of your choice

This program property only takes effect if you have converted your client to a User Portal Application Server and allows you to customize the name of the Named Pipe used by User Portal Application Server. The maximum length of the string you enter that contains the name you are giving the Named Pipe is 260 characters.

To convert the client to a User Portal Application Server run the command line parameter `runasupas`.

For more information about User Portal Application Server, see the manual *User Portal Installation Guide*.

Connecting Automatically

Many of the selections that have just been described can be written as command lines after the command prompt or included as program properties that are automatically set when you start Navision.

In order to set automatic program properties under Windows XP and Windows 2000, you must have administrative rights on the computer.

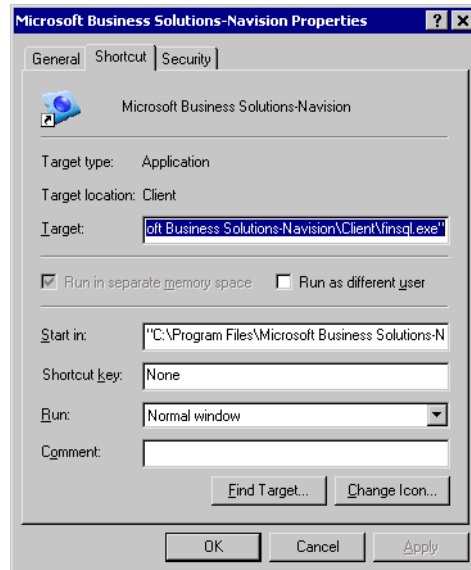
To set them as automatic program properties:

- 1 Open Windows Explorer.
- 2 Open the folder Documents and Settings, All Users, Start Menu, Programs, Navision.
- 3 Open the Navision folder and select the program icon. Notice that there are two identical icons. You must select the Microsoft SQL Server Option for Navision icon.

On Windows XP and Windows 2000, you must delete the existing shortcut and create a new one in order to gain access to the **Target** field. Note also that by copying the shortcut to the user specific folders, you can tailor the program properties to the individual user.

- 4 After you have created the new shortcut, select it and click **File, Properties**. The **Properties** window appears.

5 Click the **Shortcut** tab:



The **Target** field shows where Navision is located. It contains the path for the start command `finsql.exe`. After the start command, you can add other commands and settings for program properties. Here is an example:

```
servername=My Server, database=My Database, ntauthentication=yes,
company=CRONUS International Ltd.
```

When you set the program properties `servername`, `database`, `company` and `ntauthentication` in this way, the program perform certain tasks the next time it is opened. It will use Windows authentication to connect to the server `My Server`, open the database `My Database` if it exists on the server and open the company `CRONUS International Ltd.`, if it exists in the database. If you don't enter the company parameter, you will have to open the company manually after the program starts.

You can also use the Net Type program property to set the network protocol, if a value other than the last value used is required, for example, `nettype=Named Pipes`.

If you need to change any of the selections while you are working, you can do this from within the program. For example, you can select a different database (one that has already been created) or a different company, or you can create a new company. If you do not want a client to be able to do these things, you can set limits when you assign user permissions (by setting limits on the "system" object type). For more information about assigning user permissions, see the section called *Creating Logins* on page 76.

Chapter 3

Working with Databases

The database is the heart of Navision. All the information, companies, modifications, reports, and so on are stored here. It is therefore important that you know how to manage the database and that you are familiar with the tools that the SQL Server Option for Navision provides.

The chapter describes the basic operations involved in working with a database as well as more advanced features.

The chapter contains the following sections:

- License Files
- Creating and Maintaining Databases
- Testing Databases
- Database Information
- Database Efficiency
- Standby and Hibernation

3.1 LICENSE FILES

The Navision installation comes with a demonstration license file, `cronus.flf`. The demonstration license file allows you to use the standard Navision program as a stand-alone application and gives you access to the demonstration company that is part of the accompanying standard database, `database.fdb`. The demonstration license file also allows you to work with the SQL Server Option for Navision. The demonstration license file contains the following restrictions:

Restrictions of Cronus.flf

- Posting is only possible in the period, November to February.
- The maximum number of companies is two.
- You can have a maximum of two sessions running at any time.
- Any company name must start with CRONUS (written in capital letters). This ensures that it will be clearly identifiable as a demonstration company – and you will not accidentally create a "real" company with the wrong license file.

You can use your own license file to work in the demonstration company and in your own companies, but your permissions will be limited (even in the demonstration company) to those provided by the license file. Your license file does not contain the restrictions of the demonstration license file. Your license file is always named `fin.flf`.

In order to work with the SQL Server Option for Navision, you must upload the license file you want to use to all the SQL Servers you wish to access – instead of copying it to the individual clients. The clients automatically work under the same license file as the server they are connected to. By default, the demonstration license file `CRONUS.flf` is uploaded to a SQL Server when the server is used for the first time. SQL Server 2000 allows you to run multiple server instances on the same computer. The Navision license information must be uploaded to each server instance you wish to access.

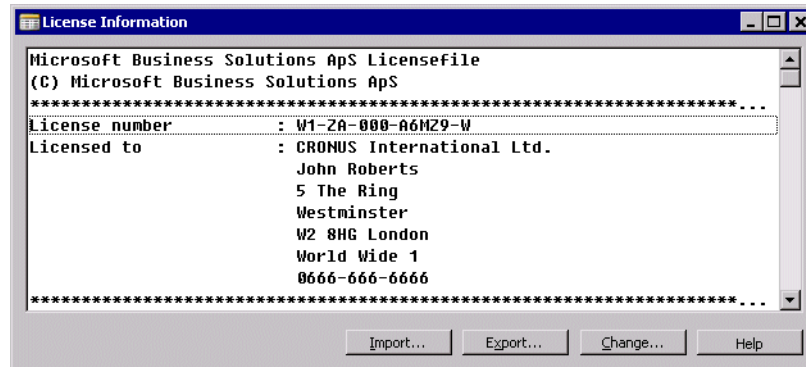
The SQL Server Option for Navision allows you to specify that every database that is stored on an instance of SQL Server must use the same license file or that the individual databases can have their own license file. You specify that a database must use its own license file by clicking the **Save license in database** field when you create or alter the database. This license file must contain the per-database granule or it cannot be stored in the database. The database will use the granules (including the sessions) specified in the per-database license file.

In addition to the license files stored in the individual databases on the server, a common license file must also be stored on the server. The common license file can be identical to one of the license files stored in the databases or it can be a different license file. Any databases that you create on this server that do not contain a per-database license file will use this license file. These databases will use the granules (including the sessions) specified in the server's license file.

For more information about creating a database, see the section *Creating a Database* on page 31.

Uploading, Importing, Exporting and Changing License Files

On the menu bar, click Tools, License Information. The **License Information** window appears:



The information displayed includes the license number of the current license file, the name of the owner and the functionality that the owner has purchased (along with any expiration dates). If at any time you want information about the current license file, you can open this window. The buttons at the bottom of the window allow you to upload, import and export license files and to temporarily change the license that you are using.

The license information that is displayed in this window will always be taken from the license information that is stored on the server, unless you have changed your license temporarily. For more information, see the section called Changing the License File on page 30.

Uploading a License File

To upload a license file to SQL Server, in the **License Information** window click Upload. In the **Upload License File** window that appears, you can browse to the license file provided by your Microsoft Certified Business Solutions Partner. Select the license file and click Open to upload it to the server. This license information will be used by all the clients connecting to this server, unless they change their license information temporarily with the Change function described on page 30, or unless a database license file is being used.

After you have uploaded the license file to the server, store a copy of the license file in a safe place until you need to use it again.

If you receive a new license file that you want all your Navision clients to use, you must upload it to SQL Server. Click Upload in the **License Information** window. The **Upload License File** window appears. Locate and select the license file and then click Open to upload it. The license file is uploaded to the server or to the database depending on the license option that you chose when you created the database.

Importing a License File

On the **License Information** window, click Import to use a different license file. The **Import License File** dialog box appears. Locate and select the license file that you want and then click Open. The program will then import the license file into the

Navision folder on your computer and it will be called `fin.flf`. The license file will automatically replace any other file called `fin.flf` without asking you to confirm that you want it to do so.

This new license file will be the active license file the next time you open Navision. When you connect to a SQL Server, the license stored there will become the active license.

Exporting a License File

Click Export to export a copy of your license file, for example, to a disk. A standard Windows dialog box appears. Locate and select the license file and then click Save to export it.

Changing the License File

If, for example, you are an Microsoft Certified Business Solutions Partner representative visiting a customer, you may want to change the license file temporarily. To do so, insert the disk containing the license file and click Change. The **Change License File** dialog box appears. Select the license file to be read into the system. The information contained in it will be transferred to the client when you click Open. When you access any servers, this temporary license information will continue to be used instead of the license information stored on the servers or in the databases. The original licenses will be reinstated when Navision is closed and opened again.

Navision warns you before your license expires. If you fail to notice the warning and the license on the server expires, you will not be able to access the server. However, you can use the Change facility to gain access to the server by using an alternative license file.

When you receive your new license file, you should use the Change facility to temporarily change to the new license. You can then connect to the server and use the Upload function to upload your new license to the server.

Ensuring that You are Using a Valid Navision License

You may want to verify that you are using a valid Navision license that has been issued to your company.

To check the validity of your license file:

- 1 Click Help, About Navision and the **About** Navision window appears.
- 2 Click *Check your license information* and your web browser opens a web page that will help you check the validity of your Navision license.

3.2 CREATING AND MAINTAINING DATABASES

You cannot work with Navision without a database. When you have installed your client application, there is no database available. You must first create a database on the server from within Navision.

Note

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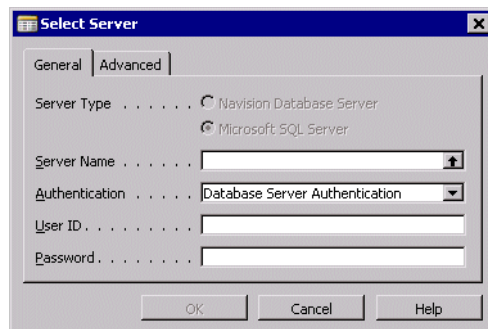
To create or alter a database, the administrator must be a member of either the *sysadmin* or the *dbcreator* SQL Server server roles. To create a database, the administrator must also have public access to the *model* database. To alter a database, the administrator can alternatively be a member of the *db_ddladmin* or *db_owner* database roles for this database. For more information about security and SQL Server roles, see Chapter 4, Security and User Setup.

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Creating a Database

To create a new database:

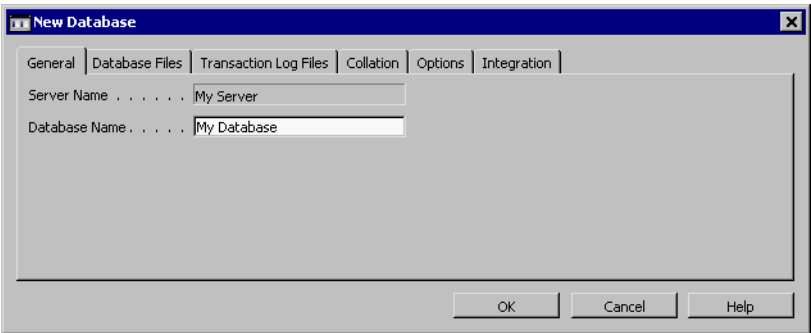
- 1 Click File, Database, New and the **Select Server** window appears:



- 2 In the **Server Name** field, enter the name of the server. If the client computer is using Windows XP, Windows 2000 or Windows NT, you can browse a list of available SQL Servers using the AssistButton® ↑, or you can type the server name. If you are using Windows 98, you must type the server name.
- 3 In the **Authentication** field use the AssistButton ▼ to select the type of authentication that you will use. If you select database server authentication, you must enter your User ID and password.
- 4 Click OK to connect to the server and proceed with the creation of the database.

The **Advanced** tab contains information about the net type that is used to communicate with the server. This is set to the default net type and does not generally need to be changed. For more information about any of the fields contained in this window, see the section called Opening Databases on page 42.

The **New Database** window appears:



General

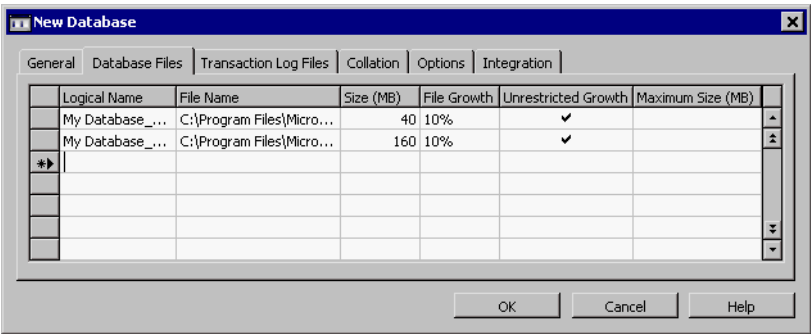
On the **General** tab, type the name of the database in the **Database Name** field. Clicking OK creates the new database with standard settings.

Note

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You can move from tab to tab by using the mouse or by using CTRL+ PAGEUP and CTRL+PAGEDOWN.
.....

Default Database Configuration

Navision will configure two data files and one transaction log file for new databases. The first data file is created as the primary file in the PRIMARY file group. The second data file and every subsequent file that is added will be created in an additional file group. The primary data file is always the first file listed on the **Database Files** tab and must always be specified.



As a default, the size of the primary data file will be set at 40 MB or at the size of the primary data file in the model database, whichever is the greater. The size of the secondary data file will be set at 160 MB. The size of the transaction log file will be set at 50% of the sum of the primary and secondary data files.

These settings allow you to restore the standard database backup that comes with the program to a new database without causing the data or transaction log files to grow. You can change all of these sizes and all of the other file properties so that they meet your requirements before you create the database.

Database Files

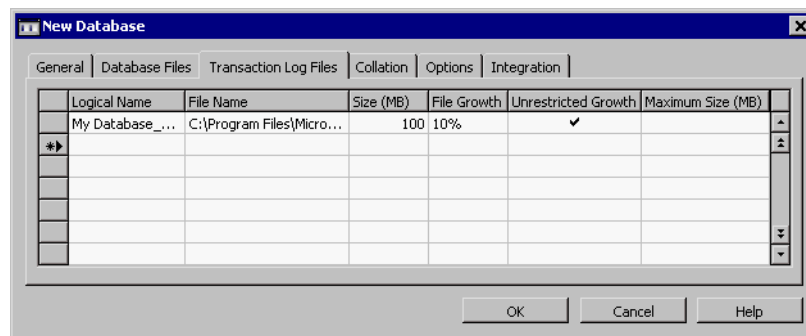
The **Database Files** tab lets you control the location, size, growth and maximum size of the data files. We recommend that you split the database into multiple files by specifying multiple names. For more information about, see the section called Database Configuration Guidelines on page 47. The following table contains guidelines for using the fields in the **Database Files** tab:

Field	Comment
Logical Name	Specify a logical name for each data file. Microsoft SQL Server uses logical names to facilitate easier management of these files.
File Name	Specify the full path and name of each physical file that makes up the database on the server. We recommend that the first file, which is the primary file, has the extension <code>.mdf</code> and that all other files have the extension <code>.ndf</code> . The path must be a valid folder on a server hard disk.
Size (MB)	Specify the size of each data file in megabytes.
File Growth	Specify the amount by which the data file will increase in size each time it expands. You can express this in kilobytes (by using the suffix KB), megabytes (by using the suffix MB) or as a percentage (by using the suffix %) of its size at the time it increases. If you enter zero, the file will not be able to grow.
Unrestricted Growth	Specify whether SQL Server is able to expand the data file. This expansion is only limited by the available disk space.
Maximum Size (MB)	Specify the maximum size of the data file in megabytes if Unrestricted Growth field has not been selected. You must allow the data file to grow without restriction or set a maximum size.

We recommend that you give your database needs careful consideration before determining the size of your database. Expanding your database can take up considerable time and resources.

Transaction Log Files

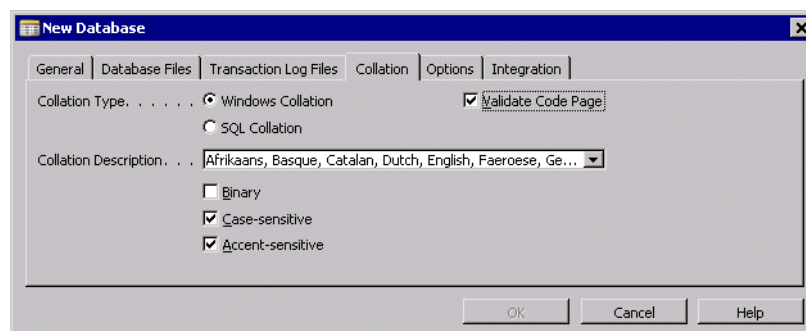
The **Transaction Log Files** tab lets you control the location, size, growth and maximum size of all the transaction log files. The transaction log is used to track the changes that are made to the database and for database recovery. For more information on this topic, see the section called Database Configuration Guidelines on page 47.



The fields listed on this tab have a similar purpose to those on the **Database Files** tab. We recommend that the transaction log files have the extension `.ldf`. For further information about the transaction log, consult Microsoft's SQL Server documentation.

Collation

The **Collation** tab lets you control the type of collation that will be used by the new database. A collation specifies the rules by which character data is sorted and compared. SQL Server 2000 allows you to specify the collation at both database and column level. The SQL Server Option for Navision only allows you to specify the collation at database level.



The SQL Server Option for Navision allows you to choose between Windows collations and SQL collations:

- A Windows collation corresponds to the collations supported by the Windows operating systems, where they are known as Regional and Language Options.
- SQL collations are the original collations introduced in SQL Server 7.0 and are still supported for backwards compatibility.

We recommend that you use a Windows collation when you create a database. This type of collation closely follows the collation rules of the operating system.

When you are creating a new database, the **Collation** tab displays the default server collation settings. If the server collation is a Windows collation, this collation will be used as the default collation for the database. If the server collation is a SQL collation, then a case and accent sensitive Windows collation for the English language will be used as the default collation for the database.

You should always choose the collation settings that match your requirements when you create a database.

Before you create the database, you can modify the collation to suit your requirements. If you have selected the Validate Code Page option, the **Collation** tab only displays the collation descriptions that are supported by the operating system that is installed on the client computer that is being used to create the database. That is to say it displays those collations that match either the OEM or ANSI code pages that are used by the client computer. If you have not selected the **Validate Code Page** option, the **Collation** tab displays all the available collations.

If you select **Windows Collation**, you should choose a collation that matches your geographic location/language needs as closely as possible. The binary, case-sensitive and accent-sensitive properties of the collation that you select can be modified. Selecting **Binary** will clear both the **Case-sensitive** and **Accent-sensitive** properties. Selecting either the **Case-sensitive** or **Accent-sensitive** properties will clear the **Binary** property. Use the AssistButton ▼ to see the Windows collation descriptions that are available.

When you select **SQL Collation**, the binary, case-sensitive and accent-sensitive properties are inactive because they are included in the collation description and you should choose a collation description that matches your code page and the required binary/dictionary and case-/accent-sensitive characteristics. Use the AssistButton ▼ to see the SQL collation descriptions that are available.

Each new database you create can use a different collation. After the database has been created, you can change the collation that it uses by clicking File, Database, Alter. For more information about altering the database and changing the collation, see Altering the Database on page 44.

The **Collation** tab also contains an option called **Validate Code Page**. This option is selected by default. If this option is selected, every time a client connects to the database the OEM or ANSI code page that is used by the client computer is checked to make sure that it is compatible with the code page used by the database. If this option is not selected, the code page that is used by the client computers is not validated.

You can disable this option if you are sure that every character is converted correctly between all the clients and the database. Disabling this setting allows clients that are using different regional settings (code pages) to use the same database even though some characters entered by one client may not be interpreted correctly by another client or by the server.

Note

.....
An "incompatible" client is a client that uses a different code page than the database.
.....

Other problems that can be caused by not validating the code page are:

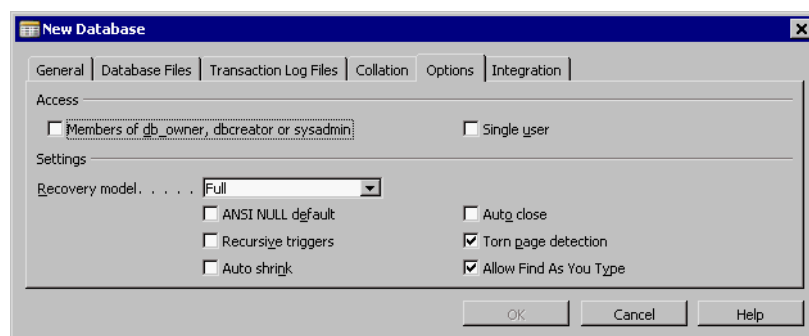
- The sorting of textual data is governed by the database server and this means that the data may not be sorted according to the rules specified on the "incompatible" client computers. This problem will be more acute if there is some C/AL code that only works correctly when a particular sort order is selected.
- If you are accessing SQL Server with external tools, these tools may not be able to read the data that has been entered by the "incompatible" clients correctly.

We therefore recommend that you use the default setting and validate code pages because this will avoid all these problems.

For more information about collations, see Microsoft's documentation.

Options

The **Options** tab contains advanced settings for the database. These options can be changed later. For more information about changing the database, see the section Altering the Database on page 44.



The first two settings are used for limiting the users who have access to the database:

Field	Comment
Members of db_owner, dbcreator or sysadmin	If you select this option, only members of the <i>db_owner</i> fixed database role, the <i>dbcreator</i> fixed server role or the <i>sysadmin</i> fixed server role have access to the database.
Single user	If you select this option, only one user can access the database at a time. This setting should be used when you are carrying out administrative functions such as testing the database, restoring a backup, altering the database and renaming a company. Remember to clear this check box when you are finished.

The remaining settings are used for determining the characteristics of the database:

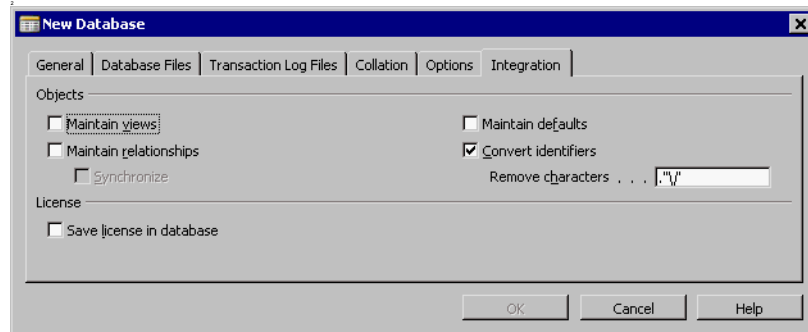
Field	Comment
Recovery model	<p>This setting determines the kind of information that is written to the transaction log and therefore the kind of recovery model that you want to use in this database.</p> <p>The options are:</p> <p><i>Bulk-Logged</i></p> <p><i>Full</i></p> <p><i>Simple</i></p>
<i>Bulk-Logged</i>	<p>If you select <i>Bulk-Logged</i> the transaction log file will only contain limited information about certain large-scale or bulk copy operations. The Bulk-Logged recovery model provides protection against media failure combined with the best performance and the minimal use of log space for certain large-scale or bulk copy operations.</p> <p>The backup strategy for Bulk-Logged recovery consists of:</p> <p>Database backups.</p> <p>Differential backups (optional).</p>
<i>Full</i>	<p>If you select <i>Full</i>, the details of every transaction are stored in the transaction log and this information can be used when you apply transaction log backups. The Full recovery model uses database backups and transaction log backups to provide complete protection against media failure. If one or more data files are damaged, media recovery can restore all the committed transactions. Incomplete transactions are rolled back.</p> <p>Full recovery allows you to recover the database to the point of failure or to a specific point in time. All the operations, including bulk operations such as <code>SELECT INTO</code>, <code>CREATE INDEX</code> and bulk loading data, are fully logged to guarantee that the database is completely recoverable.</p> <p>The backup strategy for Full recovery consists of:</p> <p>Database backups.</p> <p>Differential backups (optional).</p> <p>Transaction log backups.</p>
<i>Simple</i>	<p>If you select <i>Simple</i>, the database can be recovered to the point at which the last backup was made. However, you cannot restore the database to the point of failure or to a specific point in time. To do that, choose either the Full or Bulk-Logged recovery model.</p> <p>The backup strategy for Simple recovery consists of:</p> <p>Database backups.</p> <p>Differential backups (optional).</p>
ANSI NULL default	<p>This setting controls the database default <code>NULL</code> settings for column definitions and user-defined data types.</p> <p>When you select this option, all user-defined data types or columns that have not been explicitly defined as <code>NOT NULL</code> default to allow <code>NULL</code> entries. Columns that have been defined with constraints follow the constraint rules regardless of this setting.</p>

Field	Comment
Recursive triggers	<p>When you select this option, triggers fire recursively. Triggers can have two different types of recursion:</p> <p>Direct recursion, which occurs when a trigger fires and performs an action that causes the same trigger to be fired again.</p> <p>Indirect recursion, which occurs when a trigger fires and performs an action that causes a trigger on another table to fire. This second trigger updates the original table, causing the first trigger to fire again.</p>
Auto close	<p>This setting is used for determining whether or not the database is closed and shut down properly when all processes in the database are complete and the last user exits the database, thereby freeing resources.</p> <p>The auto close option is useful for databases using the SQL Server Desktop Edition because it allows database files to be managed as normal files. They can be moved, copied to make backups, or even e-mailed. The auto close option should not be used for databases that are accessed from an application that continuously makes and breaks connections to SQL Server. Closing and reopening the database between each connection will impair performance.</p>
Torn page detection	<p>When you select this option, SQL Server can detect incomplete Input/Output operations that have been caused by power failures or other system outages.</p> <p>Torn pages are usually detected during recovery because any page that was written incorrectly is likely to be read by recovery.</p> <p>If a torn page is detected, an I/O error is raised and the connection is terminated. If a torn page is detected during recovery, the database is marked suspect. The database backup should then be restored, and any transaction log backups should be applied.</p>
Auto shrink	<p>This setting determines whether or not database files are subject to periodic shrinking. Both data files and transaction log files can be shrunk automatically by SQL Server.</p> <p>When you select this option, SQL Server will automatically shrink a data file or transaction log file when more than 25 percent of the file is taken up by unused space. The file is shrunk until only 25 percent of the file consists of unused space, or to the size of the file when it was created, whichever is greater.</p> <p>Navision performs slightly better when this setting is not selected.</p>
Allow Find As You Type	<p>This setting determines whether or not you can use the Find As You Type option when using the Find function to find an entry in a table or form. Using the Find As You Type facility can affect performance because requests are sent to the server for each character that is typed.</p>

For more information about all of these options except Allow Find As You Type, see Microsoft's SQL Server documentation.

Integration

The **Integration** tab contains database settings that affect the way Navision integrates with SQL Server and external tools. These options can be changed later.



The **Integration** tab is divided into two sections and contains the following settings:

Field	Comment
Maintain Views	<p>This setting determines whether or not SQL Server will create and maintain a view for each language ID that is added to a table or field in Navision.</p> <p>If you select this option, external tools can use the SQL views to gain access to the <i>Caption ML</i> property of the object in the required languages rather than the name supplied in the table.</p>
Maintain Relationships	<p>This setting determines whether or not SQL Server will create and maintain foreign key constraints for each <i>TableRelation</i> property of a Navision table.</p> <p>If you select this option, external tools will have access to the table relationships (foreign key constraints) that exist between the Navision tables. These relationships are disabled and are not used to enforce data integrity but are intended for modelling purposes only.</p> <p>For more information about table relationships in the SQL Server Option, see the manual <i>Application Designer's Guide</i>.</p>
Synchronize	<p>This setting is linked to the Maintain Relationships setting and is only active if you have already decided to create and maintain the table relationships on SQL Server.</p> <p>For more information about table relationships in the SQL Server Option, see the manual <i>Application Designer's Guide</i>.</p>
Maintain Defaults	<p>This setting determines whether or not SQL Server will create and maintain default constraints for each field of a Navision table. If you select this option, external tools can use the defaults when inserting data into or modifying data in Navision tables.</p>

Field	Comment
Convert Identifiers	<p>This setting allows you to select the invalid characters in the names of all the SQL Server objects (tables, columns, constraints) in the database and map them to the underscore character. The Remove characters field contains a list of the characters that are converted to underscores. You can modify this list.</p> <p>When the conversion is completed, the database must be closed and reopened before you can use the new identifiers.</p> <p>For more information about identifiers and SQL Server, see section 3.3 of the manual <i>Application Designer's Guide</i>.</p>
Save license in database	<p>This setting allows you to specify that the license file is uploaded and stored in the database instead of on the server. This is useful if you are hosting several databases with separate license files on the same server.</p> <p>If you select this option when you are creating or altering a database, you will be prompted to upload the license file to the database.</p> <p>For more information about per-database licenses, see page 28.</p>

Note

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If you have converted a database from an earlier version of Navision and you now want to convert these identifiers, you will not be able to revert to the current identifier mapping. Turning this option off again will not allow you to revert to the current identifier mapping.

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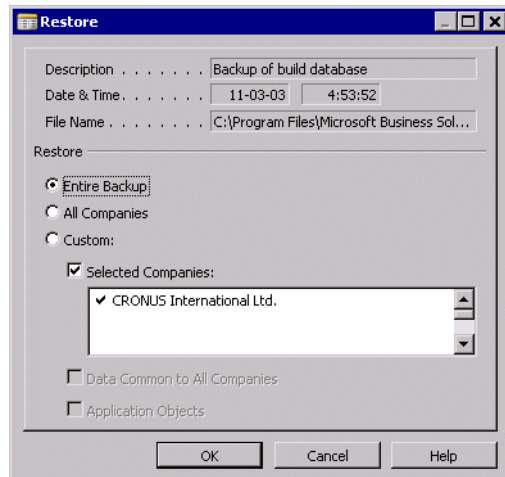
Restoring the Standard Database

The database that you have just created contains only a few basic tables and is not yet ready for use in Navision. Before it can be used, you must restore a backup of the original standard database (database.fbk) into the new database.

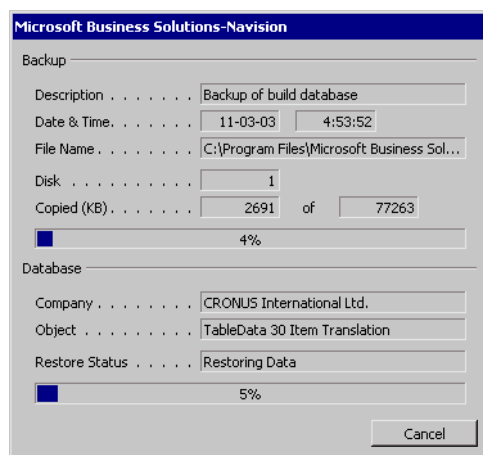
This backup comes with the SQL Server Option for Navision and is stored in the Navision folder on the client computer if you have carried out a complete installation. The backup contains all the information necessary for using the database, including *Data Common to All Companies* and *Application Objects*. *Data Common to All Companies* includes the report list and permissions groups of the program. When you restore the *Application Objects*, the accounting application is transferred to the database.

To restore the standard database:

- 1 Open the new database and click Tools, Restore. A standard Windows dialog box appears. In this **Restore** window, locate `database.fbk`, select it and click Open. The following window appears:



- 2 Make sure that *Entire Backup* is selected and click OK to start restoring the database. The following window appears:



The restore procedure will take a few minutes, and this window allows you to monitor its progress. For more information, see the chapter called Database Maintenance on page 99.

When the restore process has been completed, your database will be ready for use in Navision. It will contain a copy of the demonstration company CRONUS International Ltd.

You can now create your own companies in the database. You can delete the demonstration company if you do not need it or if you want to use the space it takes up for storing other data.

Using the Standard Database

You can use the standard database in two ways: with a demonstration license (`cronus.flf`) or with your own license (`fin.flf`). The license file you want to use must first be uploaded to the server. For more information, see the section called "Uploading a License File" on page 29.

Using the Demonstration License File Cronus.flf

If you choose to work under the demonstration license file, `cronus.flf`, you have access to all the Navision application areas and you can test all the functions – including ones you have not purchased permissions for. The demonstration license file does, however, contain certain restrictions. For more information about these restrictions, see page 28.

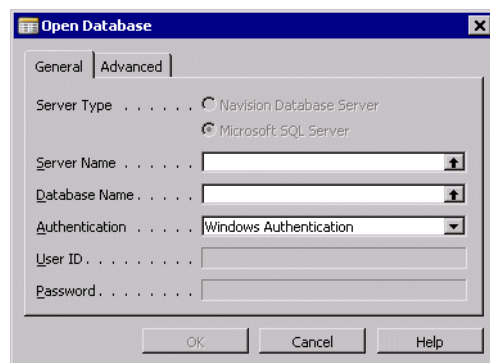
Using Your Own License File

If you work under your own license file (`fin.flf`), you can use only the functions for which you have purchased permissions. This means that you can only see the data for those functions – even in the demonstration company. On the other hand, your own license file does not limit posting dates. You can also create as many companies in the database as you have purchased permissions for.

Opening Databases

To open a database:

- 1 Click File, Database, Open. The **Open Database** window appears:




- 2 In the **Server Name** field, enter the name of the server.

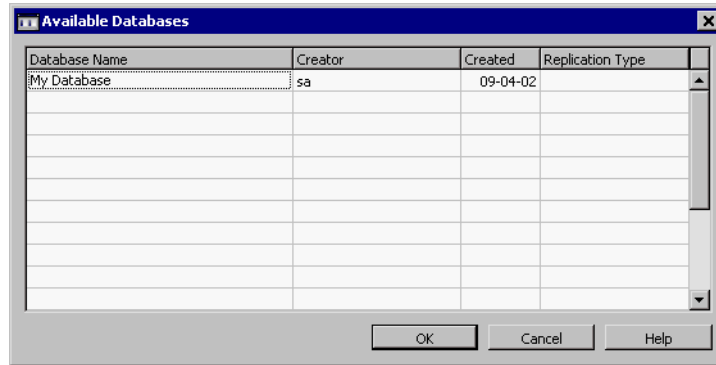
If the client is running on Windows 98, it is important to remember the names of the different servers because the program does not provide a list you can browse through.

If the client is running Windows XP, Windows 2000 or Windows NT, you will be able to see a list of servers in the active domain. You must remember the names of servers in other domains.


SQL Server 2000 allows you to run multiple server instances on the same computer. Each server instance that is available on a computer is included in the list

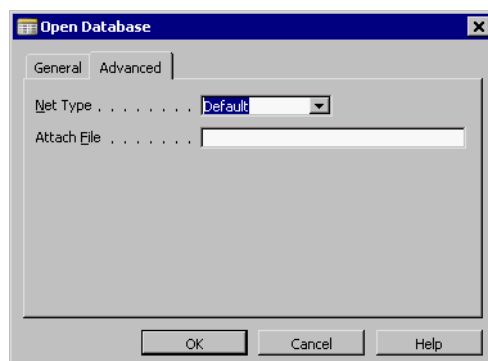
that is shown in **Available Microsoft SQL Servers** window, along with the other servers that are available.

- 3 In the **Database Name** field, enter the name of the database that you want to open. You can browse a list of the Navision databases that are available on the selected server by using the AssistButton . The **Available Databases** window appears:



This window lists all of the available databases and tells you who created them as well as when they were created. It also tells you the kind of replication that is used by the database if it is participating in SQL Server replication.

- 4 In the **Authentication** field, specify the type of authentication you require. You can choose between database server authentication and Windows authentication. You can use the AssistButton  to select the authentication type from a list. For more information about authentication, see the chapter called Security and User Setup on page 69.
- 5 You must enter a User ID and password if you are using database server authentication. If you are using Windows authentication, you do not have to enter a User ID and password.
- 6 You can specify the network type that will be used when you connect to the server by clicking the **Advanced** tab in the **Open Database** window. However, it is not usually necessary to change the network type from the default setting. The Default Net Type setting allows Navision to connect to a server using the default client network type assigned by SQL Server. You can change the net type with the Client Network Utility, which is part of the SQL Server Client Utilities, if they have been installed on the client computer.



- 7 Use the AssistButton ▾ to select the net type from a list and click OK.
- 8 If you would like to attach and open a detached database that consists of a single data file (excluding the transaction log file), you must enter the complete path and file name of the database in the **Attach File** field. This file will typically have the .mbf extension. You can give this single file database any name by entering it in the **Database Name** field on the **General** tab. If no transaction log file exists alongside the data file, it will be created automatically when you attach the data file. The database file is attached when you open it.
- 9 Click OK to open the database.

When you have opened the database, you can open a company by clicking File, Company, Open, or you can add a new company by clicking File, Company, New.

Note
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Navision will automatically open the database and company that you were last working on when you reopen the program.
.....

Automatic Reconnection

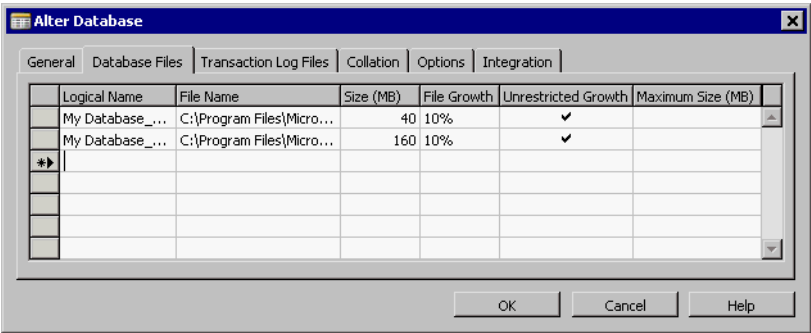
Navision can automatically detect if the connection to the server has been broken. It will do this the next time the client tries to access the server after having been inactive for at least 10 minutes. If the connection has been broken, for example, because the server has been stopped and then restarted, Navision will attempt to reestablish the connection to the server and open the database with the same settings that were used when the database was last opened. The user can then continue to work with the database and will not notice that the server has been unavailable.

This allows you to shut down the server temporarily, for example, for hardware upgrades or modifications to server properties and then restart it, without causing any serious inconvenience.

Altering the Database

The SQL Server Option for Navision allows you to change the database properties whenever you think it is necessary.

Click File, Database, Alter, and the **Alter Database** window appears:



The **Alter Database** window is similar to the **New Database** window and allows you to perform the following actions on the current database:

- Change the properties of the existing data or transaction log files.
- Delete existing data files or transaction log files, provided they are empty. The first data file or transaction log file that is listed is the primary file. The primary file cannot be deleted. In the SQL Server Option for Navision, the primary data file is only used for storing SQL Server catalog information and system tables for the database, provided that secondary data files have been created.
- Add new data files or transaction log files. Any new data files that are added will be included with the secondary data file(s) in a separate filegroup from the PRIMARY filegroup. The secondary data files are used for storing Navision data. New data files cannot be added to the PRIMARY filegroup from within Navision.
- Change the collation that the database is using. For more information about changing the collation, see *Changing the Collation* on page 46.
- Change the database options. All the properties listed on the **Options** tab can be changed.
- Create and maintain views and table relationships in SQL Server for integration purposes.
- Synchronize the table relationships that exist in Navision with those that are maintained on SQL Server.
- Change the identifier/character mappings for SQL Server identifiers.
- Change the database license file setting. If you decide that the license file should be stored in the database instead of on the server, you will be prompted to upload the license file to the database. If you decide that you no longer want the license file to be stored in database, the database will use the license file that is stored on the server.

Note

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 You *must* set the database **Single user** option before you alter the database.

You cannot change the logical name or the file name of the data files or the transaction log files.

For more information about storing the license file in the database, see page 28. For more information about table relationships, see the manual *Application Designer's Guide*.

Expanding the Database

You can expand the database by:

- Increasing the size of the existing data files or adding new data files, in order to allow more data to be stored in the database. If secondary data files are present, you will only need to increase the size of the primary data file when the catalog which it contains has become too large. When this occurs, new SQL Server objects

such as tables cannot be created until you increase the size of the primary data file. When you are using secondary data files, you cannot create more space for storing Navision data by simply increasing the size of the primary data file. You can create more space for storing data by increasing the size of the secondary data files which contain Navision information. You can also add new secondary data files in order to store more data.

- Increasing the size of the existing transaction log files or adding new transaction log files in order to allow more transactions to be performed in the database. The transaction log will continue to grow as new transactions are performed in the database. SQL Server truncates the log after performing a successful database or transaction log backup.

To expand your database, you must have enough space available on the server hard disk(s) where you store the files that you are expanding.

Remember that once space has been allocated to the database, it cannot be used by any other applications on the server computer until the database has been deleted.

Note

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You should always make a SQL Server backup of your database before expanding it. To learn more about making backups, see the chapter called Database Maintenance on page 99.
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Deleting Database Files

You can *only* delete data files or transaction log files from a SQL Server database if the files are empty.

You cannot delete the primary data file or the primary transaction log file.

Changing the Collation

You can also change the collation that is used by the database. This will change the collation of all the objects in the database except tables that have the *LinkedObject* property set to Yes. These objects must be recreated manually by, for example, scripting them in SQL Server's Enterprise Manager.

You *must* set the database **Single user** option before you change the collation.

If you change the collation from a case-sensitive to a case-insensitive collation or from an accent-sensitive to an accent-insensitive collation, duplicates can occur in the primary keys of the tables. Duplicates can be caused by the values of the character data stored in the primary keys. If duplicates occur, you will get an error message and the alteration of the database collation will be aborted. We therefore recommend that you do not change these attributes of a collation.

Note

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Changing the collation can be a lengthy process, depending on the size of the database and the number of companies in the database, because the system tables and all the user table indexes that contain character data must be rebuilt. Furthermore, rebuilding the database will increase the size of the transaction log. You must ensure that there is a considerable amount of free space before changing the collation. If there is not enough space for the transaction log file, you will receive an error message and the collation change will be rolled back.

.....

Changing Database Options

Navision also allows you to change any of the database options that you set when you created the database. You should, for example, place a check mark in the *Single user* field on the **Options** tab before carrying out any database tests. This check box should be cleared when the tests are completed. For more information about the fields contained in the **Alter Database** window, see the section called Creating a Database on page 31.

When you click OK, the information is saved, and you can continue to work in the database.

Database Configuration Guidelines

The first data file listed in the **Database Files** tab of the **New Database** and **Alter Database** windows is created as the primary data file and is therefore placed in the PRIMARY filegroup.

All other data files are secondary files and are placed in a separate filegroup that is set as the default filegroup for the database. All Navision objects that are created in the database are distributed among the files in this filegroup if secondary data files have been created.

The primary data file cannot be deleted. You cannot add new data files to the PRIMARY filegroup from within Navision. However, you can change the properties of the primary data file, such as the size, the growth, and so on, in the same way as you can for the secondary data files.

The placement of data and transaction log files is important in determining the efficiency and integrity of a database. The minimum server configuration should consist of at least four disks. You should use one disk for storing the primary data file for each of your databases. You should use the second disk for storing the operating system software and any installed applications. You should use the third disk for storing the secondary data files (which contain the Navision data) if secondary data files have been created. You should use the fourth disk for storing the transaction log files.

Keeping the primary data file and the transaction log files on separate disks from the secondary data files enables you to use a more robust backup and restore strategy. If there is a media failure on the disk containing the secondary data files, it is still

possible to make a backup of the active transaction log, restore the database from a previous database backup, and apply all the transaction log backups up until the point of failure.

We recommend that you use as many disks as possible for the distribution of data and transaction log files. A RAID configuration allows such a distribution by providing striping to optimize performance or mirroring to support fault tolerance. Preferably, both striping and mirroring should be employed. For more information about backups and using RAID with SQL Server, consult Microsoft's SQL Server documentation, or your Microsoft Certified Business Solution Partner.

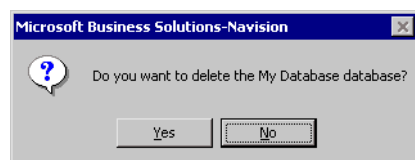
Note

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Data files and transaction log files cannot be created on compressed file systems or remote network drives.
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Deleting Databases

Never delete a database without making a backup. Save one or more copies of the backup in a secure place. For more information about making backups, see the chapter Database Maintenance on page 99.

After you have made the backup, you can click File, Database, Delete to remove the original database that will no longer be used. Before the database is deleted, you will have to answer two messages like this one:



When you delete a database, *everything* in the database is deleted, including any customizations you have made. You are not able to delete a database that you cannot open from within Navision. You cannot delete a database if other connections are using the database.

Deleting Part of a Database

If you do not want to do anything quite so drastic as deleting the entire database, there are various other ways to delete part of the information:

- To remove *old information*, use the Date Compress batch jobs. On the main menu, click Periodic Activities, Date Compression for the relevant application area.
- To remove *individual records*, open the relevant application and on the menu bar click Edit, Delete. There must be no open entries or non-zero balances for the records you want to delete.
- To remove a *company*, click File, Company, Delete.

- If you have access to the development environment for Navision, you can delete *individual objects*. You can read about the development environment in the *Application Designer's Guide*.
- If you need to delete *almost everything* except a couple of objects, such as some reports, you can save the objects by exporting them before you delete the database. You can then click File, Database, Delete to delete the database. Finally, you can import the old objects to a new database.

Moving a Company from One Database to Another

If you happen to create your own company in the wrong database, you can move it to the correct database by making a backup copy of just the company. (Select the appropriate company before you begin the backup.) When the backup is complete, open the correct database and restore the company backup into it.

Renaming a Company

You can also rename a company after it has been created in Navision.

Before you rename a company you must make sure that you are working in the company that you want to rename and that you are the only user who has access to the company.

To make sure that you are the only user with access to the company, click File, Database, Alter and the **Alter Database** window appears. Click the **Options** tab and enter a check mark in the **Single user** option field and click OK.

To rename the company, click File, Company, Rename and the **Rename Company** window appears. Enter the new company name in the **New Company Name** field and click OK.

Renaming a company that has been used and already contains data can take some time.

3.3 TESTING DATABASES

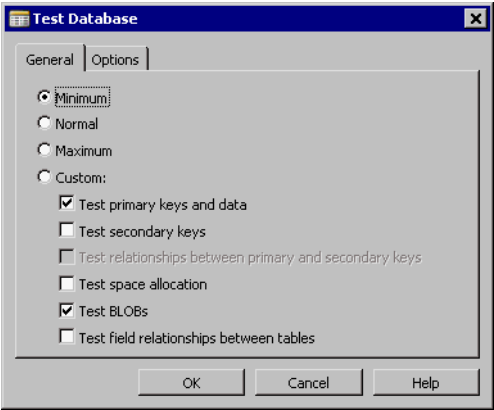
To safeguard against errors, you should frequently check the integrity and consistency of your databases.

Without Opening the Program You can test the database without opening Navision. This is done by setting the program property DB Test In the **Target** field (see page 21). Here is an example:

```
c:\Program Files\Microsoft Business
Solutions-Navision\Client\finsql.exe ntauthentication=yes,
servername=My Server, database=My Database, dbtest=normal
```

The possible settings for DB Test in the **Target** field are `min.`, `max.` and `normal`. You can customize the database test if you start the test from within Navision.

From Within the Program To start the test from within the program, click File, Database, Test. The **Test Database** window appears:



You determine the extent of the test by selecting one of the options at the top (such as *Minimum*). When you select an option, the individual tests included in that option are run. In the SQL Server Option for Navision most of the tests also involve running the SQL Server database consistency checker (DBCC).

The following table lists what the different tests involve. It also lists the SQL Server DBCC tests that are carried out:

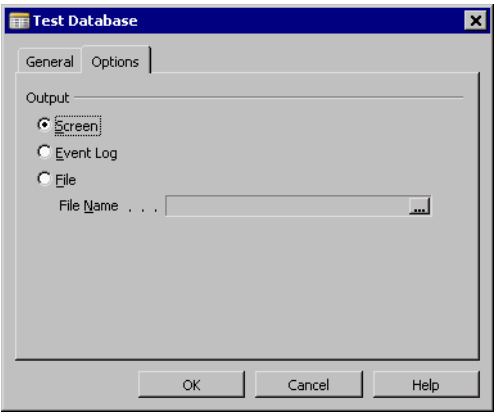
Level	Test Fields	Features Checked
Minimum	Test primary keys and data	All records in all tables can be read. Records are sorted in ascending order according to the primary key. All fields are correct in relation to the field type. DBCC CHECKTABLE(<Table>,NOINDEX)
	Test BLOBs	All BLOBs (fields for pictures – on the item card, for example) can be read. DBCC CHECKTABLE(<Table>,NOINDEX) You can read about BLOBs in the <i>Introduction</i> manual and the <i>Application Designer's Guide</i> .

Level	Test Fields	Features Checked
Normal	All the fields included in the Minimum test, plus:	
	Test secondary keys	All secondary keys in all tables can be read. Sorting is done correctly according to the secondary key. All fields in the sorting have the correct field type. DBCC CHECKTABLE(<Table>)
	Test space allocation	All space in the database is either used by a sorting key or is available. DBCC CHECKALLOC(<Current Database>)
Maximum	All the fields included in the Normal test, plus:	
	Test field relationships...	All fields that have relationships to other fields can be accessed from the field to which they are related.
Custom	The same fields as in the Maximum test, but you can deselect the ones you do not want to use.	Whatever you select. However, some of these tests correspond to SQL Server tests and must run concurrently.

Primary and secondary keys, which are mentioned in the table shown above, are sometimes described as indexes and are used, for example, when you sort information. The keys determine how information in a table is ordered. You switch keys to sort the information in a table in a different way. For example, you might want to sort your customers by name or by number. See the *Introduction* manual for a description of how information is sorted and how to change the sorting. For more information, see the section called Using Keys and Key Groups to Improve Performance on page 58.

How often you need to test the database depends on how secure the rest of the system (including the network) is and what level of security you need. It is a good idea, however, to test before you make a backup – especially if you do not use the Navision backup function.

Click the **Options** tab to specify how the output from the database test is managed:



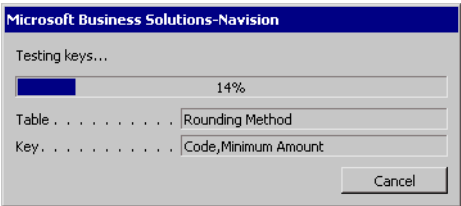
The output from the database test consist of the errors messages that are generated. These can be handled as follows:

Option	Means
Screen	The error messages are displayed on the screen. Each time an error message is displayed you must click OK before the test continues. This can be quite troublesome if the test generates a large number of messages.
Event Log	The error messages are written in the operating system's event log. For more information about the event log, see the operating system's documentation.
File	The error messages are written to a text file. Use the AssistButton to specify the name and location of the text file.

If you select **Event Log** or **File** the database test is not interrupted and will not take so long. You can then review any error messages that were generated and repair the things that caused them.

Note
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We recommend that the *Single user* database option is selected when performing tests. To do this click File, Database, Alter, and in the **Alter Database** window select the **Options** tab and select the *Single user* field.
.....

While the test is being performed, the following status window is displayed:



If an error occurs, the program stops and displays an error message indicating what the error is and where it occurs.

The following steps must be taken:

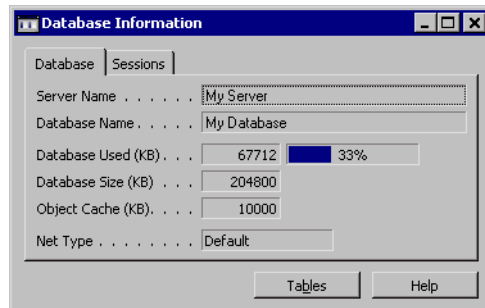
- If the error refers to SIFT™ sum totals, the index containing the fields listed should be deleted and re-created. The test should then be run again. If there is still an error, follow the procedure explained in the section called Finding Errors In the Tables on page 61.
- Any other type of error could mean that the database has become corrupt and inconsistent. It may be possible to correct these inconsistencies by running the SQL Server DBCC CHECKDB command, using a REPAIR option. We recommended that only the REPAIR_FAST or REPAIR_REBUILD options be used to prevent loss of data.

An alternative to repairing the database, and the preferred method of correcting database errors, is to restore the database from backups. For more information, see the chapter Database Maintenance on page 99.

It is important to have a reliable backup procedure in place, and you must ensure that your backups can be restored successfully.

3.4 DATABASE INFORMATION

To see information about the current status of the database in Navision, click File, Database, Information. The **Database Information** window appears:



This window allows you to check whether or not there is enough space available in the database, how much object cache has been allocated to the program, how many sessions your license permits and how many users are currently connected to the server. (You cannot change anything in this window – you can only view the information.)

Database

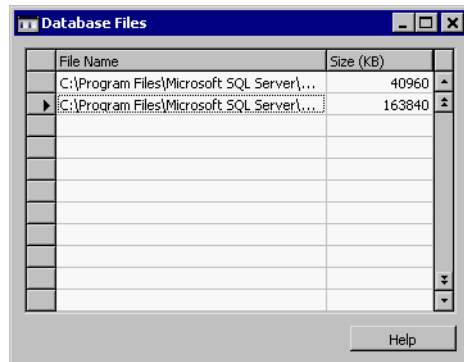
The **Database** tab contains the following information about the database that is currently open:

- The name of the server on which the database is stored
- The name of the current database
- The amount of space that is used in the database
- What percentage of the total space in the database is currently used
- The total size of the database
- How much space has been allocated to the object cache
- The network type that is being used

For more information about the object cache and the other program properties, see the chapter System Setup on page 13. You can expand the database by clicking File, Database, Alter.

For more information about expanding a database, see the section called Expanding the Database on page 45.

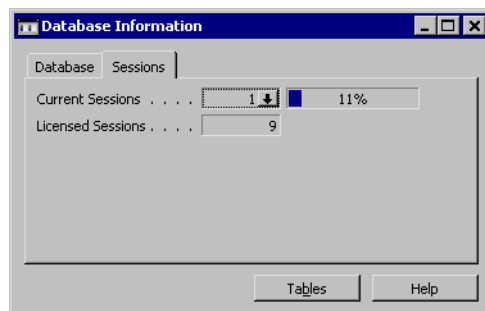
A database can be set up to consist of several individual files. Click the AssistButton ↓ to the right of the **Database Name** field and the **Database Files** window appears:



This window displays the names and sizes of the data files (but not of the transaction log files).

Sessions

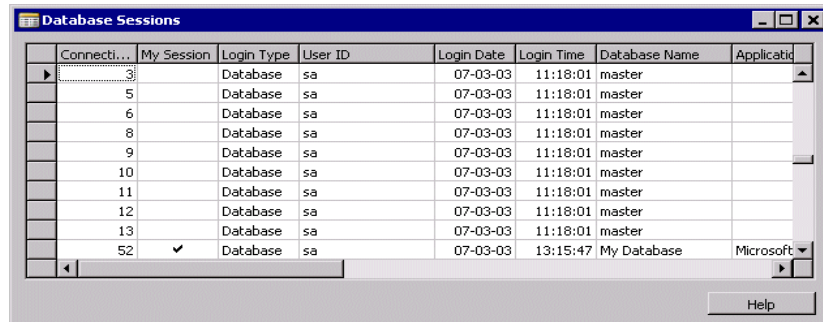
The **Database Information** window also contains information about sessions.



The **Sessions** tab contains the following information:

- The **Current Sessions** field tells you how many sessions (active Navision, C/Front and C/ODBC applications) are currently connected to the server. The number is shown both as the number of sessions and as a percentage of the maximum number of sessions for which you have obtained permissions. Each computer can have several sessions running at once.
- The **Licensed Sessions** field tells you the maximum number of sessions (active Navision programs) that can connect to the server. If you need more, you must obtain them from your Microsoft Business Solutions Solution Center.

If you click the AssistButton ↓ to the right of the **Current Sessions** field, the **Database Sessions** window appears listing details of all the sessions connected to the server:



The screenshot shows a window titled "Database Sessions" with a table of active sessions. The table has columns: Connecti..., My Session, Login Type, User ID, Login Date, Login Time, Database Name, and Applicati... The table contains 14 rows of data. The last row (ID 52) is highlighted and has a checkmark in the "My Session" column. The "Database Name" for the last row is "My Database" and the "Applicati..." is "Microsoft".

Connecti...	My Session	Login Type	User ID	Login Date	Login Time	Database Name	Applicati...
3		Database	sa	07-03-03	11:18:01	master	
5		Database	sa	07-03-03	11:18:01	master	
6		Database	sa	07-03-03	11:18:01	master	
8		Database	sa	07-03-03	11:18:01	master	
9		Database	sa	07-03-03	11:18:01	master	
10		Database	sa	07-03-03	11:18:01	master	
11		Database	sa	07-03-03	11:18:01	master	
12		Database	sa	07-03-03	11:18:01	master	
13		Database	sa	07-03-03	11:18:01	master	
52	✓	Database	sa	07-03-03	13:15:47	My Database	Microsoft

The window shows all the current connections to this server. Each line represents one user. A user can appear more than once if they have started more than one session. The session that you are currently working in has a check mark in the **My Session** field.

An administrator can cancel one of the sessions by selecting the line in question and deleting it. The user will then be disconnected from the server and will have to restart the program if they want to continue working. The administrator must be a member of either the *sysadmin* or *processadmin* SQL Server server roles.

For more information about the data displayed in the **Database Sessions** window, see chapter 5 of the *Application Designer's Guide*.

The Tables button at the bottom of the **Database Information** window opens a window displaying information that is used for analyzing where and how data is distributed in the database. You can read about this in the following section.

3.5 DATABASE EFFICIENCY

After you have been using Navision for a while, it is a good idea to check how effectively the database is being utilized. There are a number of special tools for doing this.

Click File, Database, Information, and then click Tables at the bottom of the **Database Information** window. A list of all the tables in the database appears:

Company Name	Table No.	Table Name	No. of Records	Record Size	Size (KB)
	78	Printer Selection	0		0
	243	Report List	292	196	56
	377	Object Translation	0		0
	378	Report List Translation	0		0
	385	Company Notes Setup	1	24,576	24
	9801	Property Store	0		0
	99008518	BizTalk Suspended Qu...	0		0
	99008519	BizTalk Technical Notif...	0		0
	2000000002	User	0		0
	2000000003	Member Of	0		0
	2000000004	User Role	145	226	32

Buttons: Optimize, Test, Key Groups, Help

All the information in Navision is organized in tables. Each line in the window represents one table. Each line displays the following information:

Field	Contents
Company Name	The name of the company to which the table on the line belongs.
Table No.	The number of the table. (Each table in Navision has a unique number.)
Table Name	The name of the table. This is the name that is used in C/SIDE rather than the name of the window that displays the table on the screen (they are often the same).
No. of Records	The number of records (entries) in the table. By keeping track of how many new records have been added in a certain period, you can estimate the number of records you can expect in the next period. Combining this with the record size in the Record Size field, you can see whether you will have enough space in your database.
Record Size	The average number of bytes per record in a table. This can be used as described for the No. of Records field.
Size (KB)	The total size of the table, in kilobytes.

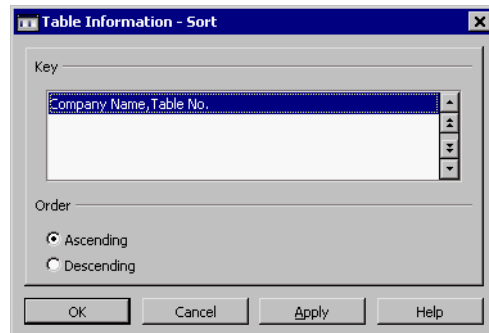
The values displayed in the **Database Information (Tables)** window cover all the information related to the individual tables in Navision, both financial information and keys. The next section explains how to use this information to improve the utilization of the database.

Note

.....
 Linked objects are not included in the table list.

Using Keys and Key Groups to Improve Performance

To make the information in the tables as useful as possible, many of the tables have several predefined sorting keys. To view these predefined sorting keys, click File, Database, Information, Tables. Select the table, click View, Sort on the menu bar. The **Table Information - Sort** window appears:

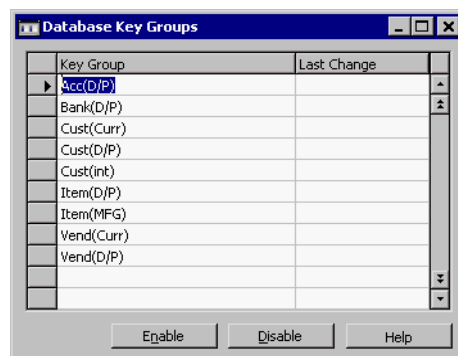


You can change the sorting order for the table.

The program does not allow you to change the status of keys unless you have access to the C/SIDE development environment.

If you do not have access to C/SIDE, you can have your Microsoft Certified Business Solution Partner create a set of keys that makes a particular type of task easier. They can set them up as *key groups*, which you can enable and disable without risk. The program will perform better when you have disabled the key group because the system does not have to maintain the keys included in the key group.

To enable or disable the key groups, click File, Database, Information, Tables, Key Groups. The **Database Key Groups** window appears:



Enter the key group names, and click Enable or Disable.

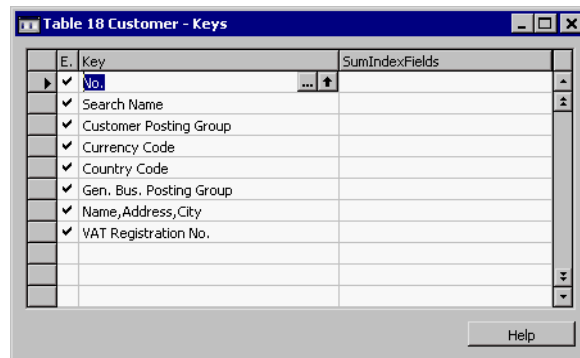
Setting Up a Key Group

To set up key groups (only possible if you have access to C/SIDE), you must specify which key group each key belongs to. The keys are found in the definitions of the tables.

To set up a key group:

- 1 Click Tools, Object Designer, Table and select the table that contains the key you want to include in the key group.
- 2 Click Design.
- 3 On the menu bar, click View, Keys. You can now see the keys for the selected table.

This window shows the keys for the **Customer** table:



Disabling a Key Group

If you do not need to sort the **Customer** table by the Currency Code key very often, you could put the Currency Code key in a key group called, for example, *RarelyUsed* and disable it. The name of the key group must not be longer than 10 characters.


To disable the key:

- 1 In the **Keys** window (as shown above), select the line containing Currency Code.
- 2 On the menu bar, click View, Properties.
- 3 In the **Properties** window, enter *RarelyUsed* for the Key Groups property.
- 4 Save the table definitions by closing the Table Designer.
- 5 Click File, Database, Information, Tables.
- 6 Select the **Customer** table, and click Key Groups.
- 7 To disable the key group *RarelyUsed*, type *RarelyUsed* in the **Key Group** field.
- 8 Click Disable.

Now, if you click Customers on the Sales & Receivables main menu and then on the menu bar, click the View, Sort, you are no longer able to sort the **Customer** table by currency code.

Note
.....
When you re-enable keys that have been disabled, the program performs a sorting procedure that requires a certain amount of free space in the database.
.....

Key Properties

 The SQL Server Option for Navision contains some key properties that set relationships between Navision keys and SQL Server indexes.

MaintainSQLIndex

This key property determines whether a SQL Server index is created (when the property is set to *Yes*) or dropped (when the property is set to *No*) for the corresponding Navision key.

A Navision key allows data in a table to be sorted by the key fields. However, SQL Server does not need an index in order to sort by particular fields. If an index exists, sorting by the fields matching the index will be faster, but modifications to the table will be slower. The more indexes there are on a table, the slower the modifications will be.

You can disable the MaintainSQLIndex key property for Navision keys that are only used occasionally (for example, when running infrequent reports). This will prevent modifications to the table from being too slow.

Note
.....
You cannot disable this property for the primary key of a table. The index corresponding to the primary key is always created in SQL Server.
.....

MaintainSIFTIndex

This key property determines whether SIFT structures are created (when the property is set to *Yes*) or dropped (when the property is set to *No*) in SQL Server to support the corresponding SumIndexField® for the Navision key.

SumIndexFields are created in Navision to support, for example, FlowField® calculations and other fast summing operations. SQL Server can sum numeric data by scanning the table. If the SIFT structures exist for the SumIndexFields, summing the fields will be faster, especially for large sets of records. On the other hand, modifications to the table will be slower because the SIFT structures must also be maintained.

There are situations where SumIndexFields must be created on a key to allow FlowField calculations, but the calculations are performed infrequently or on small sets of data. In these situations, you can disable this property to prevent modifications to the table from being too slow.

Optimization

To initiate the optimization process, click File, Database, Information, Tables, Optimize.

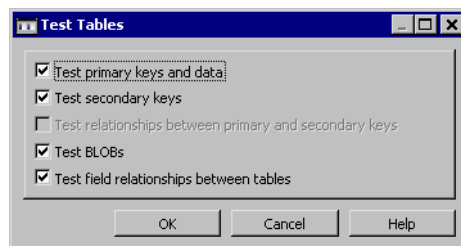
The optimization process performs two functions:

- For each Navision table, the SQL Server indexes, other than the primary key, are rebuilt to optimize their layout and usage.
- For each SIFT structure, any entries that contain zero values in all numeric fields are removed. The removal of these redundant entries will free space and provide more efficient updating and summing of SIFT information.

Finding Errors In the Tables

If you suspect that there are errors in some tables, you can perform error tests.

To perform a test on selected tables, click File, Database, Information, Tables. Then highlight the tables to be tested and click Test. The **Test Tables** window appears:



If you do not select any tables, the test will be carried out on all the tables.

From this window, you can activate the same tests, (except the space allocation test), that you can activate by using the DB Test program property or by clicking File, Database, Test. If you choose to test only one table and select, for example, *Test field relationships between tables*, the relationships between the selected table and the related tables will be tested.

Creating Space in the Database

The number of entries in the system will grow as you continue to use Navision. At some point you must, therefore, choose between expanding the database or combining some of the old entries, so they take up less space.

Date Compression

Combining entries is called *compression*. Although you can only compress entries from closed fiscal years, you can compress them more than once.

Note

.....
Date compression removes information from the entries, so you must always make a backup of the database before you run the function.
.....

What Is Combined?

During the compression process, several old entries are combined into one new entry. For example, G/L entries from previous fiscal years can be compressed so that there is only one positive and one negative entry per account per month (one each for debit and credit).

After the compression process has been completed, certain fields will always remain in the combined new entry. The contents of each of these fields will be set to a common or total value. In G/L accounts, for example, these are **Posting Date, G/L Account No., Gen. Bus. Posting Group, Gen. Prod. Posting Group, Gen. Posting Type, Amount** and **VAT Amount**. The contents of other fields will be cleared by the date compression.

You can also select other fields to be retained. If you select more fields to be retained, this will result in more new, compressed entries per time period. The fields that you can select are listed in the window that appears when you choose the date compression batch job.

What Is the Result?

The number of entries that remain after the date compression process has been completed depends on how many filters you set before you start the batch job, which fields you want to have combined, and the compression period you select. There will always be at least one combined entry. When the batch job is finished, the result is displayed in the date compression register at the location in the program where you ran the batch job.

The amount of a date-compressed entry is the sum of all the entries that have been compressed into it. The date is set to the starting date of the compression period, for example, the first day of the month if you are compressing by month. After compression has taken place, you can still see the net change in each account for each compression period.

Starting Date Compression

There are date compression batch jobs for each type of entry that can be created in Navision. The batch jobs are found in the appropriate application areas on the main menu. For example, there is a batch job for the date compression of G/L entries. To

open this batch job click General Ledger, Periodic Activities, Date Compression, General Ledger and the following window appears:

Note

When you choose other date compression batch jobs (other than G/L Entries), a tab appears containing filters that you can set on the entries before they are removed for compression. You can use this facility if you only want entries with particular values in a field to be included in the compression.

The **Options** tab contains the following fields, in which you can set up the conditions for the compression:

Field	Comments
Starting Date	Enter the first date you want to include in the compression. The compression will include all (for example, G/L) entries from that date until the date in the Ending Date field. If you do not enter a date, the compression will begin with the first posting date in the program.
Ending Date	Enter the last date you want to include in the compression. All (for example, G/L) entries from the starting date through this date will be compressed.
Period Length	Enter the time period over which you want to combine entries. To see the options, click the AssistButton ▼ to the right of the field:
Options:	Entries Combined:
<i>Day</i>	From the same posting date
<i>Week</i>	From the same week (only entries with a common month and accounting period)
<i>Month</i>	From the same month (only entries with a common accounting period)
<i>Quarter</i>	From the same quarter (only entries with a common accounting period)
<i>Year</i>	From the same fiscal year and calendar year
<i>Period</i>	From the same accounting period (grouped within the same calendar year)

Field	Comments
Posting Description	Enter the description that will accompany the entry or entries created by the compression. <i>Date Compressed</i> is suggested as a default.
Retain Field Contents	Enter a check mark by the fields whose contents you want to save. Selecting a field here means that when a group of entries for a period is compressed, a common or total value for the field will be retained in the combined entry. Thus, you will still have all the information about this field for each compression period. The more fields you select here, the more detailed the information is in each compressed entry.
Retain Dimensions	Click the AssistButton ... and the Dimension Selection window appears. In this window select the dimensions that you want to retain in the compressed entries.
Retain Totals	Enter a check mark if you want each combined entry to include the total contents of the Quantity field. This option is available for G/L entries to allow you to retain the totals if you want to. In many cases, this total will be meaningless because the Quantity field is used in various contexts. However, you may want to retain the totals if you have used the field when registering purchases, for example, so you can choose to have it included in the combined entry.

Note
.....
If you select *Day, Week, Month, Quarter or Period* as the time period, you will later be able to compile various statistics about the compressed entries by period.
.....

Example of Date Compression

In the following scenario, a company has used Navision since January 1, 1996 for six complete fiscal years that follow the calendar year. The company is now in the middle of the seventh fiscal year (2002). Until now, no entries have been deleted or compressed but the company believes it no longer needs to have a complete historical record of everything that has happened. Here is a suggested compression strategy for G/L entries:

- 1 In the present fiscal year (Fiscal Year 7), save all entries (do not perform date compression at all).
- 2 In the preceding fiscal year (Fiscal Year 6), create one combined transaction per account per day per department per project. It will still be possible to create

statistics for each day based on department and project. Fill in the fields in the window as shown here:

Date Compress General Ledger

Options

Starting Date 01-01-01

Ending Date 31-12-01

Period Length Year

Posting Description . . . Date Compressed

Retain Field Contents . . ☐ Document Type
☐ Document No.
☐ Job No.
☐ Business Unit Code

Retain Dimensions . . . DEPARTMENT; PROJECT

Retain Totals ☐ Quantity

OK Cancel Help

- 3 For the previous fiscal year (Fiscal Year 5), create one combined transaction per account per accounting period. It is not necessary to preserve information about departments and projects. From now on, the statistics for this fiscal year can be printed only on the basis of period, without reference to departments and projects. Fill in the fields in the window as shown here:

Date Compress General Ledger

Options

Starting Date 01-01-00

Ending Date 31-12-00

Period Length Year

Posting Description . . . Date Compressed per period

Retain Field Contents . . ☐ Document Type
☐ Document No.
☐ Job No.
☐ Business Unit Code

Retain Dimensions . . .

Retain Totals ☐ Quantity

OK Cancel Help

- 4 For fiscal years that are more than three years old, only one combined entry per account per fiscal year needs to be saved. For the three oldest fiscal years, you will

be able to generate statistical information based only on totals for entire years. Fill in the fields in the window as shown here:

The screenshot shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "Date Compress General Ledger". It has a tab labeled "Options". Inside the dialog, there are several input fields and checkboxes. The "Starting Date" is set to "01-01-96" and the "Ending Date" is set to "31-12-98". The "Period Length" is set to "Year" via a dropdown menu. The "Posting Description" is set to "Date Compressed". Under "Retain Field Contents", there are four unchecked checkboxes: "Document Type", "Document No.", "Job No.", and "Business Unit Code". The "Retain Dimensions" field is empty. Under "Retain Totals", there is one unchecked checkbox for "Quantity". At the bottom of the dialog are three buttons: "OK", "Cancel", and "Help".

Field	Value
Starting Date	01-01-96
Ending Date	31-12-98
Period Length	Year
Posting Description	Date Compressed
Retain Field Contents	<input type="checkbox"/> Document Type <input type="checkbox"/> Document No. <input type="checkbox"/> Job No. <input type="checkbox"/> Business Unit Code
Retain Dimensions	
Retain Totals	<input type="checkbox"/> Quantity

3.6 STANDBY AND HIBERNATION

Navision supports the standby and hibernation facilities provided by Windows.

Putting your computer on standby means that the entire computer switches to a low power state. When on standby all devices, such as the monitor and hard disks, turn off and your computer uses less power. When you want to use the computer again, it comes out of standby quickly, and your desktop is restored exactly as you left it. Standby is particularly useful for conserving battery power in portable computers. Because Standby does not save your desktop state to disk, a power failure while on Standby can cause unsaved information to be lost.

Putting your computer in hibernation means that before shutting down your computer saves everything that is currently in memory to disk, turns off your monitor and hard disk, and then turns off your computer. When you reactivate your computer, your desktop is restored exactly as you left it. It takes longer to bring your computer out of hibernation than out of standby.

Shutting Down Individual workstations can go to standby or hibernate after being idle for a certain length of time. It is also possible to make the computer go to standby from the Windows Shut Down dialog box.

However, Navision will not allow Windows to go into hibernation or standby in the following situations:

- while carrying out a transaction, for example, posting an order.
- while printing a report.
- while making a backup.

If you attempt to make the computer go to hibernation or standby from the Windows Shut Down dialog box, a window will appear informing you that Navision is busy and that shutting down is not yet possible:

When you click Cancel in this window, the hibernation or standby procedure will be postponed.

If you ignore this window, the computer will go into hibernation or standby when Navision has completed its task.

Restarting When you restart your computer after it has gone to standby or when it is in hibernation, it will restart with the desktop exactly as it was when you left it. You will see the same Navision windows that were open when you left it. However the information displayed in these windows will also be the same and is therefore not necessarily up to date.

The window will not be updated until you use the program and actively update the window in question.

Using a Laptop If you are using a laptop computer and close the top, Windows will shut down. However, an active Navision client will force Windows to wait until the operation it is

carrying out is finished before shutting down. When the user reactivates Windows, the Navision client will be exactly as it was when you left it.

Chapter 4

Security and User Setup

This chapter describes the security system of the Microsoft SQL Server Option for Navision. It also explains how to control the access which each user has to the information contained in the program.

The chapter contains the following sections:

- Security in the SQL Server Option for Navision
- Active Directory and Navision
- The SQL Server Security System
- The Navision Security System
- Navision and the SQL Server Security System
- Changing Passwords

4.1 SECURITY IN THE SQL SERVER OPTION FOR NAVISION

An enterprise business solution must have a built-in security system that protects your database and the information that it contains from being accessed by unauthorized people. It must also allow you to specify what the authorized users are allowed to do in the database – whether they can read, enter or modify data.

The minimum acceptable level of security requires that each user is assigned an ID and a password. This ensures that only authorized personnel can gain access to your database. This is database level security.

A medium level of security requires that you can limit the user's access so that they can only access certain types of information stored in the database. In other words, they can only gain access to particular tables in the database. This is table level security.

A high level of security requires that you can limit the access that users have to the information that is stored in the tables – that they can only gain access to specific records in the tables. This is record level security.

The SQL Server Option for Navision satisfies these requirements by integrating its own security system (which includes record level security) with the Microsoft SQL Server security system and with the Windows security system. This allows Navision to use the unified login system provided by Windows NT. If your domain is running on Windows 2000 (or is an Active Directory enabled Windows NT domain), Navision makes use of both the Active Directory Services and Windows 2000 single sign-on.

Security Overview

In order to understand how security is managed in the SQL Server Option for Navision, you must understand the SQL Server security system, Active Directory, the Navision security system and how they interact.

This chapter explains how the various parts of the security system work together. With several security systems interacting, the terminology can be confusing, so before explaining how the Navision security system works it is necessary to clarify two key concepts:

- **Authentication:** the process by which the system validates the users identity. This can be done by having the user enter an ID and password when they log on.
Navision supports two kind of authentication: Windows authentication and database server authentication.
- **Login:** when a user has identified themselves and been recognized by the system they are granted access to the parts of the system for which they have permission.

If the user has used Windows authentication to log on to the system then they have been assigned a Windows login.

If the user has used database server authentication to log on to the system then they have been assigned a database login.

The following table shows what the different authentication modes require from the user before granting access to databases.

Authentication	Windows requires	SQL Server requires
Windows authentication	Windows account (user ID and password)	Windows login
database server authentication		SQL Server login (user ID and password)

Database Server Authentication

In the SQL Server Option for Navision the database server authentication is based on Microsoft's SQL Server authentication. For more information, see the section called SQL Server Authentication on page 73.

Windows Authentication

The Windows single sign-on and the unified login supported by Windows NT are the same. In this manual, we will refer to both of these systems as Windows authentication.

Authentication and Login

With Windows authentication, when a user tries to connect with SQL Server to open a database, they will not have to supply a user ID or password. Navision will automatically ask Windows to confirm whether or not this user, who has already logged on to the network, has a valid Windows account and whether this account gives them the right to access this particular server.

If the user is allowed to access the server then Navision will check to see if the user has been assigned a Windows login within Navision. If the user has a Windows login, they will be granted access to the database.

The user will be granted access to Navision and be given the permissions specified for that Windows user and those specified for any Windows groups of which they are a member.

If the user does not have a valid Windows account or if their account does not include permission to log on to the Navision database, authentication fails and the user receives an error.

Advantages of Windows Security

The Windows authentication system includes the following security features:

- Secure validation and encryption of passwords
- A time limit on passwords
- Minimum password length
- Account lockout after an invalid password is entered

4.2 ACTIVE DIRECTORY AND NAVISION

To take full advantage of the features provided by the Active Directory Security system, the Navision client computers and the domain controller must all either be running on Windows 2000, Windows XP or otherwise have access to Active Directory.

If your Navision client computers do not have access to Active Directory, they will not be able to see the **Windows Users & Groups** window described on page 93. When they create or open a database, the clients will not be able to see the generated list of available servers either, as described in the section called Opening Databases on page 42.

Active Directory allows the administrator to give administrative permissions to other users, thereby delegating large areas of responsibility to other members of the organization. This feature makes administering Navision more flexible. Others users, for example, department managers, can administer all the groups that they need within their department from the Microsoft Management Console.

With this tool you can make Windows users members of specific security groups that have already been given roles within Navision. You can control access to and permissions within Navision, without having to open the program, provided that the Windows security groups have been given the appropriate roles within Navision.

In an Active Directory environment, Navision allows you to create Navision users and roles from Windows accounts, and modify the rights of these users and roles. All Active Directory security groups will be visible within Navision and can be given roles within Navision. For more information, see the section called Additional Security Features Provided by Active Directory on page 92.

If the clients are running on Windows 98/NT without Active Directory in a Windows 2000 domain, the system can only use Windows authentication and use Active Directory tools to administer Navision logins. In this case, database security is administered exclusively from within Navision.

Active Directory Service Security

The Active Directory Service adds new features to the security already used by Navision and Windows NT. The two key features are:

- The administrators can grant or deny users access to Navision by simply adding them to or deleting them from a Windows security group.
- The administrators can allow other people in the organization, for example, heads of departments, to create and administer users and groups.

4.3 THE SQL SERVER SECURITY SYSTEM

Microsoft SQL Server has two levels of security: server security and database security. The SQL Server Option for Navision has embraced both levels of security and interacts with them by means of an automatic synchronization process.

Server security consists of server-wide security accounts (known as logins), which are used to authenticate users before granting them access to the server.

Database security consists of database-specific security accounts that control the level of access and the permissions granted to individual users for the databases on the server.

Server Security

The SQL Server security system authenticates users by validating their logins before granting them access to any of the resources contained in the system.

SQL Server employs two types of authentication. These correspond to the two types of logins that can be created in SQL Server: Windows NT logins and SQL Server logins.

Windows Authentication

The Windows NT authentication used by SQL Server corresponds to the Windows authentication used by Navision, as described on page 71.

SQL Server Authentication

The database server authentication used by Navision refers to SQL Server authentication, as mentioned in the section called Security Overview on page 70. It is used when the network administrator has decided not to support Windows authentication or the SQL Server administrator has chosen not to use Windows authentication. SQL Server authentication *must* be used when SQL Server is running on the Windows 98 operating system.

With this method, SQL Server carries out its own authentication of the user's ID and password. SQL Server does this by checking whether a SQL Server login with this user's ID and password has been created. This login must first have been created by a SQL Server administrator, with a SQL Server tool. If a SQL Server login has not been set up, authentication fails and the user receives an error.

Database Security

In the SQL Server security system, access to individual databases on the server is controlled by the database user accounts in each database.

The user is granted access to the server after the login has been authenticated. Database security then validates permissions by checking the database user accounts on the server. The permissions that the user has been granted to the various objects within the database, such as tables, is determined by the information

contained in the user's database user account. It also contains information about any additional permissions that the user may have been granted to alter the database itself.

Users who have valid SQL Server logins, but no database user accounts, will be granted default permissions. The default setting grants such users access to the master database as guests. Guests have very limited rights. This means that a valid SQL Server login always gives access to at least one database.

4.4 THE NAVISION SECURITY SYSTEM

The Navision security system represents an even more refined layer of security. It allows you to control which objects (tables and so on) each individual user can access within each database. Furthermore, you can specify which particular records or pieces of information that are stored in these tables each user is allowed to access. In other words, permissions can be allocated at both database level and at record level in the SQL Server Option for Navision. You can also specify the type of access that each user has to these tables and records – whether they are able to read, modify or enter data.

The Navision security system contains information about the permissions that have been granted to each individual user who can access each particular database. This information includes the roles that the users have been assigned as well as any particular permissions that they have been granted as individual users.

The Navision security system is initiated when you create a database login. It is therefore imperative that the first database login you create is that of a *superuser*. The superuser then owns and administers all access to this database from within Navision.

Until you create a superuser, SQL Server administrators can carry out any transactions they wish in a Navision database.

One of the first things that the superuser should do is create logins for the other people who will have access to the database and grant permissions to these users.

Depending on which kind of authentication your system uses, users are assigned either database logins or Windows logins:

- Windows logins

If you use Windows authentication to control access to Navision, users are assigned Windows logins. These are administered and listed in a separate table and window.

Windows logins in Navision correspond to the Windows users and groups of the Windows domain. If both your domain and clients are running on Windows 2000, or the clients have access to Active Directory, and SQL Server runs on Windows 2000 or Windows NT, you can give Windows users and groups roles within Navision. You can also make Navision roles members of Windows security groups.

When you create a Windows login and want to give it a Navision role, you have access to a list of Windows users and groups as well as Navision roles. From Navision you can give Windows users and groups Navision roles, and you can make Navision roles part of Windows groups.

- Database logins

If you are using database server authentication to control access to Navision, users are granted database logins. These correspond to SQL Server logins.

Customizing Security

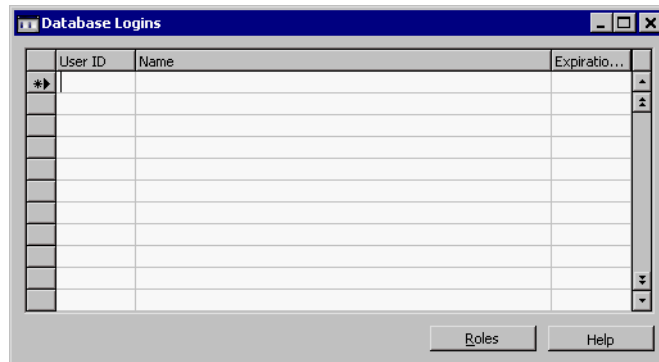
	<p>You can customize security to your needs, for example, by restricting access to resources or by tracking user IDs.</p>
Limiting Access to Specific Entries	<p>In Navision you can specify that each individual user or group can only have access to specific entries in the database. For example, you can limit their access to the entries that relate to their department or to the projects that they are working on. This feature is known as record level security. For more information about implementing record level security, see the section called Applying Security Filters on page 82.</p>
Time-limited Permissions	<p>Passwords in Navision do not have time limits, but you can put time limits on user IDs. If you have the required permissions, you can delete a user ID from the system or cancel all of its permissions. If deleting a user ID is too drastic a step to take, you can specify a limited time period during which a particular user ID is allowed to post in the system. You set up this limitation in the User Setup window. For more information about this feature, see the section called User Setup on page 89.</p>
Registering Time Use	<p>You can also specify that you want the program to register the amount of time that each user works with a company in the database. This can be used, for example, by accountants who post for others, to document the amount of time spent working on the accounts of the various companies. To see the time use that has been registered, click General Ledger, Setup, Users, User Time Registers. For more information about this feature, see the section called User Time Register on page 90.</p>
Default and Fixed Printer Selections	<p>User IDs can be used to specify which printer each individual user can use. To set this up, click General Ledger, Setup, Printer Selections. For more information about this feature, see the section called Selecting a Printer on page 91.</p>
User IDs on all Entries	<p>All G/L entries and most other entries in Navision contain a field displaying the user ID of the user who made the entry.</p>
Identifying Individual System Setups	<p>The user ID of the current user is always displayed on the status bar at the bottom of the program window. If you save individual setup files for each of the users, it can be helpful to use the login as the setup ID. This is the only way that you will be able to see in the window which setup file has been used to start the program.</p> <p>If the client computers are using Windows 2000, you will only have to setup user IDs if several users are sharing the same Windows account. This is because Windows 2000 stores each user's individual setup file in their own Windows account directory. For more information about setup files, see the section called ID – Saving the User Setup on page 18.</p>

Creating Logins

	<p>Before you start to create user IDs for the people who will use your Navision installation, you must decide whether each user must have a Windows login or a database login. The procedures for setting up the different logins are very similar.</p>
--	--

You must create a SQL Server login for each user on SQL Server before you create a database login for them in Navision or they will not be able to access the database. Their password is defined on SQL Server. However, you can create a Windows login for a Windows user or group in Navision without first creating a SQL Server login for them on SQL Server. The synchronization process will ensure that a SQL Server login is created for the Windows user or group.

To set up logins and to grant permissions, on the menu bar click Tools, Security. Select Database Logins or Windows Logins. The corresponding window, for instance the **Database Logins** window, appears:



Setting Up the Superuser

You must start by setting up the login of a superuser who has permission to do everything in the program. The ID that you give this login must be the same for this user in Navision and in either SQL Server (if a database login is being used) or Windows (if a Windows login is being used).


The following example illustrates how to set up a superuser. You can use the same procedure to set up other logins.

- 1 In the **User ID** field, enter the user ID of one of the people who will administer this database, in this example *SUPERUSER*. Remember that this ID must be identical to the ID of the SQL Server login or Windows user or group. You can type uppercase and lowercase letters as you like – the program will convert all letters to uppercase. You can later change the user ID in this field.
- 2 In the **Name** field, enter the name of the user to whom this login belongs.
- 3 In the **Expiration Date** field, you can enter a final date on which a user ID will be able to log on to the program. As a security precaution, superusers should *not* have a date limitation.

Giving the Superuser a Role

You must assign the "SUPER" role to your superuser before you assign roles to any other users. In the **Database Logins** window, make sure that the ► (current record) symbol on the left side of the window is next to the user *SUPERUSER*, and click Roles at the bottom of the window. The **SUPERUSER - Roles** window appears, listing the security roles (groups of permissions) that this user has been assigned.




To see a list of the roles that have been set up, click the AssistButton  in the **Role ID** field. The **Roles** window appears. If you have not changed them, the window will list the standard roles that come with the program. You must assign the role named *SUPER* to the superuser:

SUPER	Read, use, change and delete all data and all application objects (if you have purchased a license to do so).
-------	---

To give this role to the superuser login, in the **Roles** window, double-click the line containing the *SUPER* role or select the line and click OK. This will return you to the **SUPER - Roles** window and the *SUPER* role will have been added to the list of roles that have been assigned to this user.

Note

The standard roles come with the standard database. When you create a new database, these roles will be copied to it when you restore a Navision backup of a database containing the *Data Common to All Companies* and *Application Objects* into the new database.

As a default, the roles apply to all the companies in the database, but they can be restricted to apply to only a particular company. To do this, enter the name of the company (or use the AssistButton ) in the **Company** field on the right side of the window. For permissions to apply to several companies, you must set up one line per company (each line starting with the same role ID). If you specify that the permissions a user has only apply to a particular company in the database, the user in question will only be able to see that company.

Furthermore, Navision allows you to limit the permissions that a security role has to specific departments, customers, suppliers and so on. This is done by applying security filters. For more information about security filters, see [Applying Security Filters](#) on page 82.

Permissions for All Other Users

Before assigning roles to all the other users, you should look at the standard roles that come with the program. You can use these roles as they are, modify them or set up completely different ones.

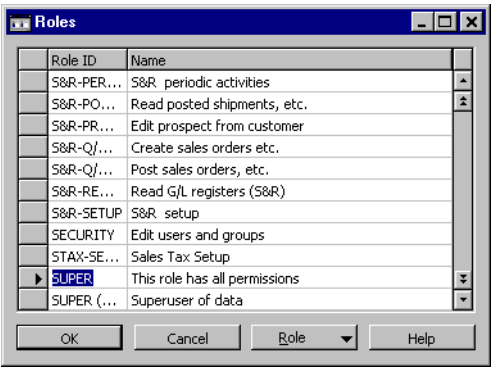
Each role describes a set of access permissions to tables, reports, functions and so on. Various permission types allow the user to:

- read (information in a table, for example).
- insert (information in a table, for example).
- modify (information in a table, for example).
- delete (information in a table, for example).
- execute (functions or reports, for example).

You can link each user to one or more roles as needed by following the procedure for giving superusers a role described on page 77.

There is no point in granting permissions to areas that your license file does not permit you to use. However, granting such permissions does not cause any problems. If you have the program customized or purchase additional application areas, remember to change or add to the permissions.

To view, modify or create permissions, click Tools, Security, Roles on the menu bar. The **Roles** window appears. It lists the IDs and names of all the roles in the current database:



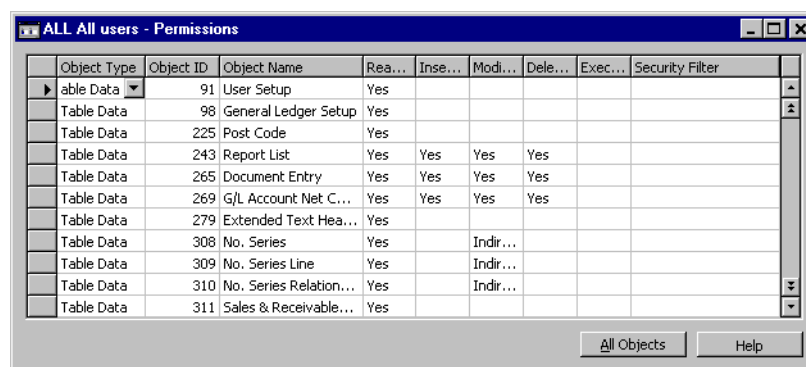
For detailed information about the permissions that are included in a role, select the role (*SUPER* is selected in the picture) and click Role, Permissions. For more information, see the section called Modifying Existing Roles on page 80. Some special roles are described in the following table:

Role	Permissions
SUPER	This role can read, use, change and delete all data and all application objects (that your license permits). Navision <i>requires that at least one user is assigned this role in each database.</i> You cannot alter the permissions that have been granted to this role.

Role	Permissions
SUPER (DATA)	This role can read, use, change and delete all data. This is a role that you will normally assign to an accounting manager or another person who can work with all the data but does not need to make changes in the program.
SECURITY	This role has access to the tables and functions related to security information (users, permissions). Users within this role can grant permissions to others, but only those permissions they themselves have. Therefore, if you want to create an “area superuser,” you should give the person the SECURITY role plus permissions for the areas (such as Purchases & Payables) in which they can grant and revoke permissions for other users.
ALL	This role can use fundamental (but not “high-security”) tables and functions. The permissions the user gains with this role can only be used in the tables that users must normally have access to, such as the Main Menu. Assign this role to all users (except SUPERUSER), because this is a prerequisite for all other roles you will assign to them.

Modifying Existing Roles

To modify a role, open the **Roles** window and select the role by making sure that the ► (current record) symbol is next to it. Click Role, and then click Permissions. The **Permissions** window for this role appears. You can see which permissions are included in this role. The following window is for the role ALL (All users).



In this window, you can modify, delete or insert lines. Each line represents an object (table, report, form, dataport, codeunit, system, and so on) in Navision. In the **Object Type** field, you can click the AssistButton ▼ to see (or select) the types of objects for which you can grant permissions. In the **Object ID** field, use the AssistButton ▲ to select the object that you want to grant permission to. The **Object Name** field is filled in automatically when you select an object ID.

There are five permissions fields where you can see whether the role has permission to read, insert, modify, delete or execute for the table, report, and so on.

The following options appear in the permissions fields:

Option	Comments
Yes	This permission is granted and you have full access to this object. You can always, for example, read this object.

Option	Comments
<i>Indirect</i>	<p>This permission is granted indirectly.</p> <p>An indirect permission allows you to, for example, read the object via another object that you have permission to use, such as, a codeunit or a form.</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>You have permission to run Codeunit 80, Sales-Post. The Sales-Post codeunit performs many tasks. One of these is to modify Table 39, Purchase Line. When you run the Sales-Post codeunit, Navision checks whether or not you have permission to modify the Purchase Line table. If you do not have permission to modify the Purchase Line table, the codeunit will not be able to complete its tasks and you will receive an error message.</p> <p>If you have permission to modify the Purchase Line table, the codeunit will run successfully. However, you do not need to have full access to the Purchase Line table in order to run the codeunit. If you have indirect permission to modify the entries in the Purchase Line table, the Sales-Post codeunit will run successfully.</p> <p>When you have indirect permission, you can only modify the Purchase Line table when you run the Sales-Post codeunit or another object that has permission to modify the Purchase Line table.</p>
	Not selected (the field is empty) and you do not have this permission.

Important

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When you modify a role for one user, it is also altered for all the other users who have been assigned this role in the current database.

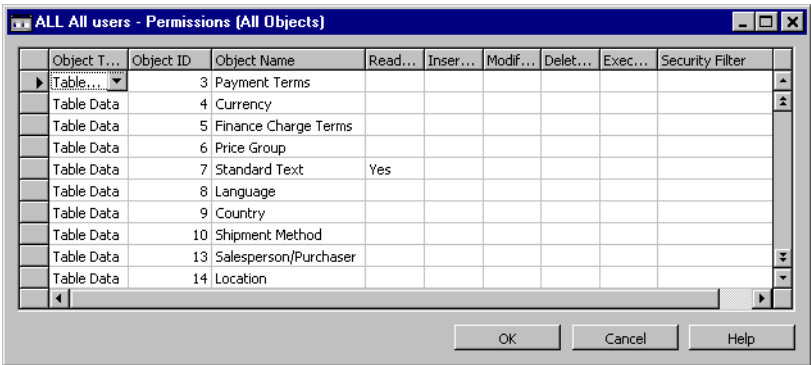
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You can also modify these permissions by applying security filters. For more information about security filters, see the section Applying Security Filters on page 82.

Selecting Additional Objects

You can also grant permissions for multiple objects.

To see all the objects for which you can grant permissions, click All Objects. The **Permissions (All Objects)** window appears:



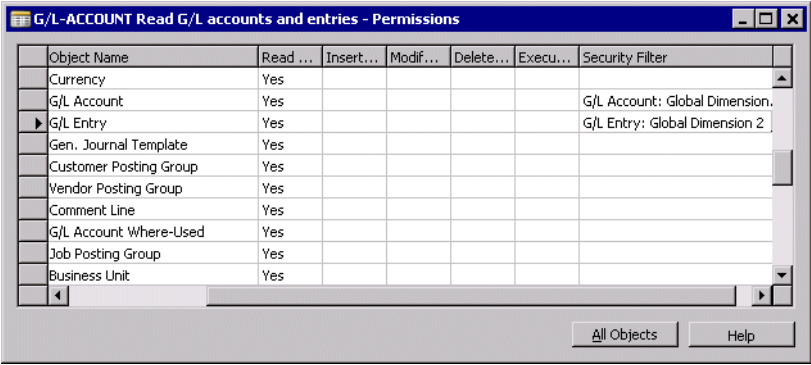
You can use the scroll bar on the right to scroll up and down in the window. Enter Yes in the fields for those permissions you want to add. (When you return to the

Permissions window, it will include the ones for which you entered Yes.) Click OK to save your selection.

You can also apply security filters in this window. For more information about security filters, see the next section.

Applying Security Filters

The SQL Server Option for Navision supports record level security and allows you to tailor the security system to meet the needs of your organization. You may, for example, want some of your employees to be only able to read, edit and enter information in the accounts of a particular customer or of a particular department. This is done by applying security filters that limit the access that your users have to the records stored in specific tables in the database.



Applying Security Filters

Security filters can only be applied to tables and the records that they contain. In the following example, security filters are applied that limit the access that a user has to the entries in the database. The filters that are applied are based on Department and Project (Global Dimensions 1 and 2). After the filters have been applied, the user will only be able to see the accounts and entries that have to do with the Sales department and the Toyota project.

The user has been assigned the G/L-ACCOUNT and the ALL roles in the current database. These are two of the standard roles that are provided with the application. The G/L-ACCOUNT role allows the user to read all the accounts and entries in the General Ledger Chart of Accounts by granting them read access to the **G/L Account** table (15) and the **G/L Entry** table (17). The user's permissions have not been limited to any particular company.

However, you can specify that this user can only read specific accounts and entries by applying one or more security filters to these tables. The user will only be able to see the accounts and entries that comply with these filters. If you set a security filter that specifies that the user who has been given this role is only able to see the records in the **G/L Account** table that relate to a particular department (Global Dimension 1), they will not be able to access any of the other records that are stored in this table.

The **Chart of Accounts** window displays the information that is stored in the **G/L Account** table. Before applying the filter the **Chart of Accounts** window looks like this:

No.	Name	I...	A...	Totaling	G.	G.	G.	Net Change	Balance
1000	BALANCE SHEET	B..	H..						
1002	ASSETS	B..	B..						
1003	Fixed Assets	B..	B..						
1005	Tangible Fixed Assets	B..	B..						
1100	Land and Buildings	B..	B..						
1110	Land and Buildings	B..	P..					1.479.480,60	1.479.480,60
1120	Increases during the Year	B..	P..		P..	N..	M..	147,73	147,73
1130	Decreases during the Year	B..	P..		S..	N..	M..		
1140	Accum. Depreciation, B...	B..	P..					-526.620,38	-526.620,38
1190	Land and Buildings, To...	B..	E..	1100..1190				953.007,95	953.007,95

To apply the security filter:

- 1 Click Tools, Security, Roles and the **Roles** window appears.
- 2 Select the G/L-ACCOUNT role and click Role, Permissions. The **Permissions** window for that role appears.
- 3 Select the **G/L Account** table.
- 4 In the **Security Filter** field, click the AssistButton ... to open the **Table Filter** window.
- 5 In the **Field** field, click the AssistButton ↑ and select *Global Dimension 1 Filter* in the list that appears.
- 6 In the **Filter** field, enter *Sales*.
- 7 Click OK to apply the filter.

You have now applied the security filter to the G/L-ACCOUNT role.

When a user who has the G/L-ACCOUNT role opens the **Chart of Accounts** window, there is less information displayed in the **Net Change** and **Balance** fields:

No.	Name	I...	A...	Totaling	G.	G.	G.	Net Change	Balance
1000	BALANCE SHEET	B..	H..						
1002	ASSETS	B..	B..						
1003	Fixed Assets	B..	B..						
1005	Tangible Fixed Assets	B..	B..						
1100	Land and Buildings	B..	B..						
1110	Land and Buildings	B..	P..						
1120	Increases during the Year	B..	P..		P..	N..	M..		
1130	Decreases during the Year	B..	P..		S..	N..	M..		
1140	Accum. Depreciation, B...	B..	P..						
1190	Land and Buildings, To...	B..	E..	1100..1190					

The G/L ledger entries are stored in a separate table. You must therefore remember to apply the same filter to the **G/L Entry** table. You must apply the filter to both tables in order to ensure that the user does not gain access to any entries that are not specified in the filter that has been applied to the **G/L Account** table. This will ensure that the user can only see the accounts and the entries that comply with the security filter. Security permissions and filters are table specific.

When you are applying the security filter to the **G/L Entry** table you must select *Department Code* in the **Field** field.

To apply the same filter to the **G/L Entry** table:

- 1 Select the G/L-ACCOUNT role and click Role, Permissions. The **Permissions** window for that role appears.
- 2 Select the **G/L Entry** table.
- 3 In the **Security Filter** field, click the AssistButton ... to open the **Table Filter** window.
- 4 Click the AssistButton ↑ in the **Field** field and select *Global Dimension 1 Code*.
- 5 In the **Filter** field, enter *Sales*.
- 6 Click OK to apply the filter.

You have now applied a security filter to the G/L-ACCOUNT role. After you have applied this security filter the users who have this role can only see the G/L accounts and ledger entries that relate to the Sales dept. (Global Dimension 1). G/L Account 8530 contains 40 ledger entries that relate to all the departments. After you have applied the security filter the users who have the G/L-ACCOUNT role can only see 14 of these entries:

8530 Repairs and Maintenance - General Ledger Entries										
Posting ...	D...	Docume...	G/L Acco...	Description	G..	G..	G..	Amount	B..	Bal.
01-01-00		2000-1	8530	Entries, January 2000	P..	N..	M..	105,65	G..	
01-02-00		2000-2	8530	Entries, February 2000	P..	N..	M..	106,52	G..	
01-03-00		2000-3	8530	Entries, March 2000	P..	N..	M..	118,14	G..	
01-04-00		2000-4	8530	Entries, April 2000	P..	N..	M..	90,87	G..	
01-05-00		2000-5	8530	Entries, May 2000	P..	N..	M..	112,77	G..	
31-05-00	I...	108007	8530	Invoice 108007	P..	N..	M..	600,00	G..	
01-06-00		2000-6	8530	Entries, June 2000	P..	N..	M..	113,42	G..	
01-07-00		2000-7	8530	Entries, July 2000	P..	N..	M..	100,10	G..	
01-08-00		2000-8	8530	Entries, August 2000	P..	N..	M..	104,01	G..	
01-09-00		2000-9	8530	Entries, September 2000	P..	N..	M..	107,40	G..	
01-10-00		2000-10	8530	Entries, October 2000	P..	N..	M..	99,98	G..	
01-11-00		2000-11	8530	Entries, November 2000	P..	N..	M..	102,74	G..	
01-12-00		2000-12	8530	Entries, December 2000	P..	N..	M..	91,48	G..	
04-01-01		2592	8530	New Tires	P..	N..	M..	35,58	B..	WW

To see the dimensions that these entries relate to, click Entry, G/L Dimension Overview and the **G/L Entries Dimension Overview** window for account 8530 appears:

Posting...	D.	Docume...	G/L Acc...	Description	AREA	BUSINES...	CUSTOM...	DEPART...	PROJECT
01-01-00		2000-1	8530	Entries, Je				SALES	
01-02-00		2000-2	8530	Entries, Fe				SALES	
01-03-00		2000-3	8530	Entries, M				SALES	
01-04-00		2000-4	8530	Entries, Ag				SALES	
01-05-00		2000-5	8530	Entries, M				SALES	
31-05-00	I...	108007	8530	Invoice 10	30			SALES	TOYOTA
01-06-00		2000-6	8530	Entries, JL				SALES	
01-07-00		2000-7	8530	Entries, JL				SALES	
01-08-00		2000-8	8530	Entries, Av				SALES	
01-09-00		2000-9	8530	Entries, Se				SALES	
01-10-00		2000-10	8530	Entries, Ov				SALES	
01-11-00		2000-11	8530	Entries, Ne				SALES	
01-12-00		2000-12	8530	Entries, De				SALES	
04-01-01		2592	8530	New Tires				SALES	TOYOTA

These changes will only take affect the next time those users who have been assigned this role in the database log on. If any are currently logged on, their permissions are not affected by this security filter.

You can refine this role even further by applying another security filter that allows the users who have been given the G/L-ACCOUNT role to see only the G/L accounts and entries that relate to a specific project (Global Dimension 2).

To apply this security filter:

- 1 Click Tools, Security, Roles and the **Roles** window appears.
- 2 Select the G/L-ACCOUNT role and click Role, Permissions. The **Permissions** window for that role appears.
- 3 Select the **G/L Account** table.
- 4 In the **Security Filter** field, click the AssistButton ... to open the **Table Filter** window.
- 5 In the **Field** field, click the AssistButton ↑ and select *Global Dimension 2 Filter* in the list that appears.
- 6 In the **Filter** field, enter *Toyota*.
- 7 Click OK to apply the filter.

To apply the same filter to the **G/L Entry** table:

- 1 Select the G/L-ACCOUNT role and click Role, Permissions. The **Permissions** window for that role appears.
- 2 Select the **G/L Entry** table.

- 3 In the **Security Filter** field, click the AssistButton ... to open the **Table Filter** window.
- 4 Click the AssistButton ↑ in the **Field** field and select *Global Dimension 2 Code*.
- 5 In the **Filter** field, enter *Toyota*.
- 6 Click OK to apply the filter.

You have now applied another security filter to the G/L-ACCOUNT role.

After you have applied this security filter, the ledger entries for G/L account 8530 look like this:

Posting ...	D...	Docume...	G/L Acco...	Description	G..	G..	G..	Amount	B..	Bal.
31-05-00	I...	108007	8530	Invoice 108007	P..	N..	M..	600,00	G..	
04-01-01		2592	8530	New Tires	P..	N..	M..	35,58	B..	WW

Now the users who have been given the G/L-ACCOUNT role can only see 2 entries.

To see the dimensions that these entries relate to, click Entry, G/L Dimension Overview and the **G/L Entries Dimension Overview** window for account 8530 appears:

Posting ...	D...	Docume...	G/L Acco...	Description	AREA	BUSINES...	CUSTOM...	DEPART...	PROJECT
31-05-00	I...	108007	8530	Invoice 1	30			SALES	TOYOTA
04-01-01		2592	8530	New Tires				SALES	TOYOTA

You have now applied a more refined security filter to the G/L-ACCOUNT role. Any user who has been given this role will only be able to see information in the G/L accounts that conforms to the security filters. Furthermore, they will only be able to read the G/L entries of the Sales department that relate to the project called Toyota.

Important

When you apply a security filter to a role, you modify that role. This means that all the other users who have been assigned that role will also have their permissions changed.

If you don't want these modified permissions to apply to all the other users who have been assigned this role, you should consider creating new security roles before changing any of the standard security roles. You might also want to create new roles that contain security filters which reflect the security needs of your company. Each department may need its own set of security roles each with their own individual security filters.

Joining Security Filters

Setting up one security filter will not in itself ensure that the user can only see those records that are specified in the filter. Each user will generally have more than one role in the current database, and will receive permissions from each of these roles. The permissions that the user possesses are the sum of all the permissions specified for all the roles that the user has been assigned.

If more than one role gives the user permissions to access data from the same table, the security filter specified for this table in one role will have no effect if another role gives the user permissions to perform the same operations on the same table but without any security filter. Not applying a security filter means that the user can, for example, read all the entries in that table.

In the same way if the user has two roles that give permission to the same table and both roles have security filters applied to them, it is the sum of these filters that is applied. This means that if one filter specifies that the user should only be able to read entries 1 – 10 and the other filter specifies entries 5 – 20, the user will be able to read entries 1 – 20.

Creating a Role

You will often need to create your own security roles.

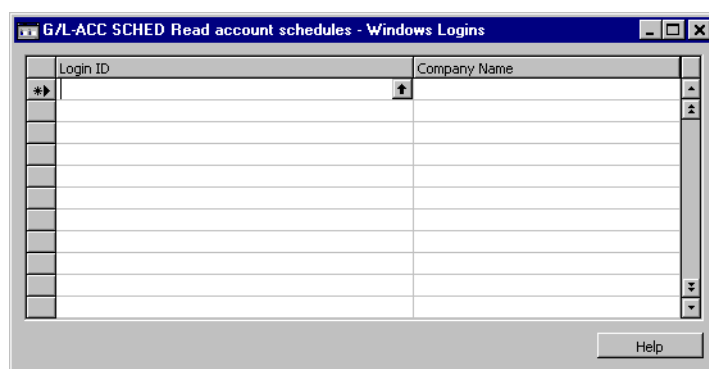
To create a role:

- 1 On the menu bar, click Tools, Security, Roles. The **Roles** window will appear.
- 2 Click Edit, Insert New (or use F3) to get an empty line on which to create the new role.
- 3 Enter an ID for the role in the **Role ID** field and a description of it in the **Name** field.
- 4 Press Enter or click the next line to accept the new role. Then click the new role again.
- 5 Click Roles, and then click Permissions. The **Permissions** window for this new role appears. See the picture on page 80.
- 6 Click All Objects at the bottom of the window. The **Permissions (All Objects)** window appears.
- 7 Enter Yes next to the permissions you want to include in the role, or select Yes with the help of the AssistButton ▾ to the right of the field.
- 8 Create any security filters that you want to apply to the permissions that you have given to this new security role.

When you click OK in the **Permissions (All Objects)** window (see page 81), the lines marked Yes and the security filters that you applied will be copied to the **Permissions** window for this role, where you will subsequently be able to see them.


Users Linked to the Role

To see the users that are linked to a particular role, on the menu bar click Tools, Security, Roles. Select the role, and then click Roles, Database Logins or Windows Logins. A window similar to the following appears, listing the Database or Windows logins that have been given this role in the database:



Adding Users to a Role

To add users to a role, you must be a superuser or at least have the permissions you want to give to others, as well as access to security.

To give a login the role that you have selected, click the AssistButton  in the **User ID** field (or **Login ID** field if you are in the Windows Logins section) and the **Windows Logins** or **Database Logins** window appears, depending on your choice. If you have not already set up user IDs, you can do so in this window. Select the login that you want to add to this role and click OK. You are returned to the **Logins** window where you started. Make sure the fields are filled out to your satisfaction and exit the window. This adds the login to the role.

User Time Limits

Navision allows you to put time limits on user IDs. If you are using Windows authentication, you can also put a time limit on passwords within the Windows domain. If you have the required permissions, you can always delete a user's login from the system or cancel all their permissions. Alternatively, you can specify a limited time period during which a particular user ID is only allowed to post in the program.

After you have created a user ID, you can specify that the user with that ID can post only during certain time periods (for example, June 1 – June 15) and that the program must keep track of the amount of time the user has been working in each company. This can be used, for example, by accountants who post for others, to document the amount of time spent working on the accounts of the various companies. The **User Setup** and **User Time Register** windows are user for this. They are both found by clicking General Ledger, Setup, Users.

User Setup

In the **User Setup** window, you define when each user will be allowed to post and whether the program will record the amount of time that they were logged on. You can also assign responsibility centers and warehouse locations to the user.





This window lets you specify the main menu that will appear when the user with a particular ID opens Navision. This is relevant because the program can be customized in many ways – many different main menus may be available. If they are available, you can choose to display one main menu to users who work with the Inventory application area, for example, and another to those who work with the General Ledger application area.

To open the **User Setup** window, click General Ledger, Setup, Users, User Setup.

User ID	Allow Po...	Allow Po...	Register ...	Main Me...	Sales Re...	Purchas...	Wareho...	Service ...
AH			✓		0 BIRMING...	BIRMING...	BLUE	BIRMING...
JR	01-01-00	31-12-02	✓		0 LONDON	LONDON		
*MS					0			

Fill in the fields in the **User Setup** window according to these guidelines:

Field	Comments
User ID	Enter the user ID for which you want to set up conditions. The user must have been set up already. If you cannot remember the user ID, click the AssistButton ↑ to the right of the field to see a list of the user IDs that have been set up in the current database.
Allow Posting From	Enter the date on which the user will be allowed to start posting.
Allow Posting To	Enter the last date on which the user will be allowed to post.
Register Time	If you want to register the amount of time a user works on the company, enter a check mark by clicking the field or pressing the spacebar.
Main Menu ID	If you want the user to see a particular main menu when they start the program, you must specify it here. If you cannot remember whether any special menus have been created, click the AssistButton ↑ to the right of the field and a list will appear. If you do not select any special main menu, the user will see the standard main menu.

Field	Comments
Sales Responsibility Center Filter	Enter the code for the responsibility center to which you want to assign the user. Click the AssistButton  to the right of the field to see the responsibility centers that have been created. This responsibility center will be the default responsibility center when the user creates new sales documents. The user will only see sales orders that are created from their responsibility center. If you leave this field blank, the default responsibility center in Customer or Company Information (in order of priority) will be used.
Purchase Responsibility Center Filter	Enter the code for the responsibility center to which you want to assign the user. Click the AssistButton  to the right of the field to see the responsibility centers that have been created. This responsibility center will be the default responsibility center when the user creates new purchase documents. The user will only see purchase orders that are created from their responsibility center. If you leave this field blank, the default responsibility center in Customer or Company Information (in order of priority) will be used.
Warehouse Location Filter	Enter the code for the location to which you want to assign the user. Click the AssistButton  to the right of the field to see the locations that have been created. This location will be the default location when the user creates new warehouse documents. The user will only see warehouse documents that are created from their location. If you leave this field blank, the default location in Company Information will be used.
Service Responsibility Center Filter	Enter the code for the responsibility center to which you want to assign the user. Click the AssistButton  to the right of the field to see the responsibility centers that have been created. This responsibility center will be the default responsibility center when the user creates new service documents. The user will only see service orders that are created from their responsibility center. If you leave this field blank, the default responsibility center in Customer or Company Information (in order of priority) will be used.

For more information about responsibility centers, see the online Help.

Note

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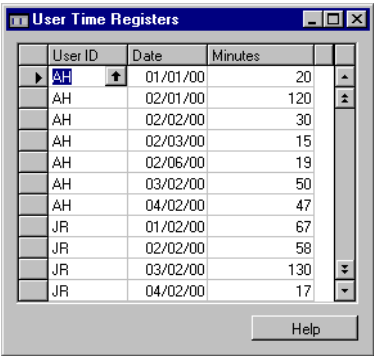
Other fields for posting periods are found by clicking General Ledger, Setup, General Ledger Setup, but those periods refer to the entire company and thus apply to all users. Anything that you enter for a particular user under User Setup will take precedence over the general choices you made under General Ledger, Setup, General Ledger Setup, for that user.

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User Time Register

If the **Register Time** field in the *User Setup* window contains a check mark, the *User Time Registers* window will contain information about when and how long individual

users have been logged on to the company. Click General Ledger, Setup, Users, User Time Registers. The **User Time Registers** window appears:



The screenshot shows a window titled "User Time Registers" with a table containing the following data:

User ID	Date	Minutes
AH	01/01/00	20
AH	02/01/00	120
AH	02/02/00	30
AH	02/03/00	15
AH	02/06/00	19
AH	03/02/00	50
AH	04/02/00	47
JR	01/02/00	67
JR	02/02/00	58
JR	03/02/00	130
JR	04/02/00	17

This window displays the time use registered for a number of users. The lines are generated automatically, but you can also enter information in them.

Time use is registered in whole minutes, rounded to the nearest minute. The program creates one line per user, per day. If the same user uses the company more than once on a day, the line displays the total time used on that day.

If a user finishes using the company after midnight, the time use will be registered to the date when work began – not the date it was completed.

User IDs on All Entries All entries in Navision contain a field displaying the user ID of the user who made the entry.

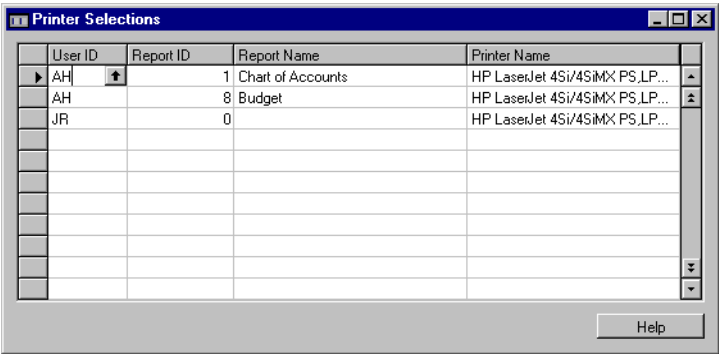
Identifying Individual System Setups The current user ID always appears on the status bar at the bottom of the program window. If you save individual setup files for different users, it can be helpful to use the user ID as the setup ID. This is the only way that you will be able to see in the window which setup file has been used to start the program. For more information, see the section called ID – Saving the User Setup on page 18.

Selecting a Printer




When you want to print from Navision, you can use the printers you have installed in Windows. The printer that has been designated as the default printer in Windows will be used as a default in Navision.

Individual Printer Selection If you want a particular user to always use a specific printer, or if you want a particular report always to be printed on the same printer, you can set these options as fixed printer selections. A fixed printer selection will apply no matter what printer selections or other changes have been made in the program. The fixed printer selection does not determine options such as paper format.

To choose fixed printers, click General Ledger, Setup, Printer Selections. The **Printer Selections** window appears:



Fill in the fields in the **Printer Selections** window according to these guidelines:

Field	Comments
User ID	Enter the ID of the user for whom the printer selection applies. The user ID must have been created in the User table already. To see a list of all the users, click the AssistButton  to the right of the field. If you would like the selection to apply to all users, leave the field blank.
Report ID	Enter the ID of the report to which the printer selection applies. To see a list of all the reports, click the AssistButton  to the right of the field. If you would like the selection to apply to all users, leave the field blank.
Report Name	This field is filled in automatically when you enter the report ID.
Printer Name	Enter the name of the printer that will be used for both the user ID and the report specified on this line. To see a list of all the available printers, click the AssistButton  to the right of the field. The Printers window appears and you can select the printer you want from there.

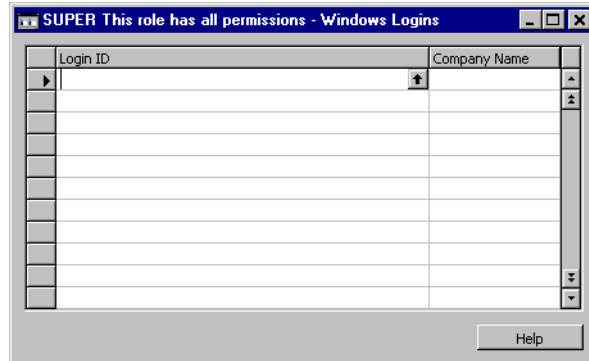
Additional Security Features Provided by Active Directory

If your network and clients are using Active Directory or are Active Directory enabled, you have access to extra security features. You are able to give Windows users and groups roles within Navision. You can also make Navision roles members of Windows security groups. However, the individual permissions that are granted to the roles can only be administered from within Navision.

Giving Windows Users or Groups a Navision Role

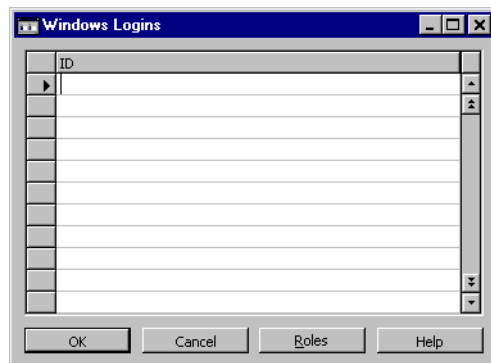
Active Directory allows you to give Windows users and groups a Navision role.

On the menu bar click Tools, Security, Roles to open the **Roles** window. Select the Navision role you want to assign and click Role, Windows Logins and the **Windows Logins** window for this role appears:



This window lists all the Windows users and groups that have already been given this role in Navision. To add a Windows user or group to the list select an empty row, or create one by clicking Edit, Insert New (or use F3).

Click the AssistButton ↑ in the **Login ID** field. The **Windows Logins** window appears:



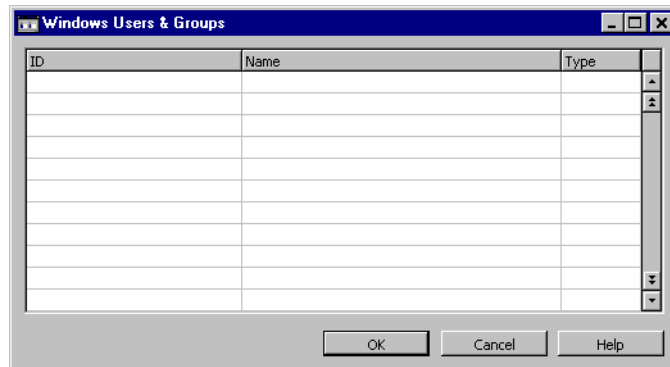
This window contains a list of all the Windows users and groups that can log on to Navision. Select the user or group to whom you want to give this Navision role and click OK. This user or group will now be added to the list shown in the **Windows Logins** window for this role.

Giving a Windows User or Group a Navision Login

It is also possible to add a Windows user or group to the list of Windows logins that can access the system.

On the menu bar, click Tools, Security, Windows Logins. This opens the **Windows Logins** window. Click the AssistButton ↑ and the **Windows Users & Groups** window

appears listing all the Windows users and groups that are available in the current forrest of domains and domain trees:



In the **Windows Users & Groups** window, select the Windows user or group for which you want to create a Windows login. Double click it or click OK and it will be added to the **Windows Login** table.

This window is only available if Active Directory is enabled in the domain and on the clients. However, if you are running a Windows NT network without Active Directory, you can still type in the names of the Windows users and groups in the **Windows Logins** window. In that case, remember to use the Domainname\Username format, for example *myserver\myID*.

Adding Navision Roles to a Windows Security Group

Active Directory also allows you to make Navision logins and roles members of Windows security groups. On the menu bar click Tools, Security, Windows Logins to open the **Windows Logins** window.

This window lists all the of the Windows users and groups that can currently access the system. Select the Windows login to which you want to add a Navision role. Click Roles and select the relevant role from the Roles window that appears. This role and all the individual users that have been given this role will now be added to the Windows login that you selected earlier.

4.5 NAVISION AND THE SQL SERVER SECURITY SYSTEM

The two previous sections of this chapter have been devoted to explaining the SQL Server security system and the Navision security system. This section explains how these two systems interact.

Note that Navision now has two login tables. Windows logins are listed in the **Windows Login** table. Database logins are listed in the **User** table.

The heart of the security system for the SQL Server Option for Navision is the synchronization process. The synchronization process ensures that the information contained in the Navision **User** table and **Windows Login** table corresponds with the information contained in the SQL Server security system.

SQL Server database user accounts contain information about the permissions that the users have to the objects contained in the database. The information for managing permissions to Navision objects is contained and administered within Navision.

Synchronization of User Accounts

Every time a user is added, deleted or renamed in the **Windows Login** table or **User** table, a synchronization process is initiated. The synchronization process compares the Navision login tables with the security system in SQL Server. It modifies the SQL Server security system to reflect the changes made in the Navision **Windows Login** table or **User** table.

This means that every time a Navision database administrator alters the information about a login in one of the Navision login tables for a particular database, the synchronization process automatically updates the information contained in the SQL Server database user accounts for this database.

Navision cannot create or delete a SQL Server login. The SQL Server login must first be created by a SQL Server administrator. Navision can only verify or reject the validity of a login before updating the database user account. However, Navision can create and delete Windows logins in SQL Server through the synchronization process.

Adding Users

For both kinds of logins, the synchronization process creates a database user account for the login in the corresponding database if such an account does not already exist.

Windows Logins	If a new Windows login is added to the Windows Login table of a Navision database, the synchronization process matches this login to that in SQL Server. This is done by comparing the security identifiers (SIDs) of the two logins. If the synchronization process does not find a match, the system creates a new Windows login in SQL Server.
Database Logins	If a new database login is added to the User table of a Navision database, the synchronization process checks whether this user ID has a valid SQL Server login in SQL Server. This SQL Server login must have the same name (user ID) as the Navision login that is being added.

Deleting Users

For both kinds of logins, if you delete a login from one of the Navision login tables, the synchronization process deletes the SQL Server database user account for that login. Note that if you delete SQL Server database user accounts from outside Navision, without deleting the login in Navision, synchronization will create new database user accounts for these users.

- Windows Logins

When a Windows login is deleted from the Navision **Windows Login** table, you are asked if you want to delete this user's Windows login on SQL Server. Navision does not delete the Windows login on SQL Server automatically.
- Database Logins

When a database login is deleted from the Navision **User** table, the synchronization process will not delete the SQL Server login. It can only be deleted by a SQL Server administrator using a SQL Server tool, such as Microsoft Enterprise Manager.

When Navision tries to match user IDs in the **User** table with SQL Server logins, the uppercase user ID in the **User** table is matched with the uppercase representation of the logins in SQL Server, regardless of case.

Synchronizing

The synchronization process can be initiated from within Navision. To start the synchronization process, click Tools, Security, Synchronize.

You may need to initiate the synchronization process after having restored a Navision backup. If the logins in the backup do not match the SQL Server logins or the Windows users and groups, the necessary changes must be made to the Navision logins, Windows users and groups or SQL Server logins after the backup has been fully restored. You should re-initiate the synchronization process after these changes have been made.

Warning

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Never use SQL Server tools to add or delete information stored in the Navision **Windows Login** table or **User** table because this information is used during the synchronization process.

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SQL Server Database Roles and Server Roles

- The ability to perform certain activities within SQL Server requires that the users have the appropriate server or database permissions or that the members of certain server or database roles. Membership of these roles is not assigned automatically during the synchronization process. They must be assigned by a SQL Server administrator.

The minimum requirements for carrying out these activities are listed in the following table:

Navision Activity	Requires Membership of Server or Database Roles
Invoking the synchronization process or modifying the User table	<i>sysadmin</i> server role. Alternatively both a member of the <i>securityadmin</i> server role and a member of the <i>db_owner</i> database role for this database.
Creating a database	<i>sysadmin</i> or <i>dbcreator</i> server role. Alternatively, the user must have been granted the <i>create database</i> permission. The user must also have public access to the <i>model</i> database.
Altering a database	<i>sysadmin</i> or <i>dbcreator</i> server role. Alternatively a member of the <i>db_owner</i> or <i>db_ddladmin</i> database role for this database.
Creating tables within a database	<i>sysadmin</i> server role or be a member of the <i>db_owner</i> database role for this database.

In order for a user to create or modify table definitions in Navision, they must be a member of the *db_owner* database role (the database creator is automatically a member of this role). Membership of this database role must be assigned outside Navision, after the user has been created in one of the Navision login tables. These are the **Windows Login** table (accessed through the **Windows Logins** window) and the **User** table (accessed through the **Database Logins** window). Adding a user to a database role is done with a tool such as Microsoft Enterprise Manager. Note that this user will then have all permissions within this database.

Any permissions required on individual tables or views in the database, for users who are not *db_owner* users, must be manually granted to the users if the use of external tools such as report writers is required outside Navision.

Direct Access to Navision Tables on SQL Server

Because of the security risk involved in using an open database such as SQL Server, all permissions to access Navision tables in SQL Server directly, using various SQL Server tools, must be granted permissions by a SQL Server administrator from outside Navision.

Access to SQL Server Objects

A login created in Navision will have a corresponding login and database user account in SQL Server. This database user account does not grant the user any permissions on any SQL Server object stored in the database, regardless of whether the user has been granted permissions in Navision or not. Therefore, if the user logs on to the server from outside Navision, with a tool such as Microsoft Enterprise Manager, they will not be granted access to any SQL Server object stored in the Navision part of the database.

4.6 CHANGING PASSWORDS

If you have been given your user ID and password by the system manager, it is a good idea to change your password the first time you use the program. That will ensure that you are the only one who knows your password.

Note

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 Passwords in Navision do not have time limits. If you want to set time limits for access, you can place an expiration date on the user ID or you can specify an allowed posting period for each user (click General Ledger, Setup, Users, User Setup).

To change your program password, click Tools, Security, Password and the **Change Password** window appears:

The user ID and user name, which appear in the two uppermost fields, cannot be changed here. To change them, click Tools, Security, Users.

Enter your current password in the **Current Password** field (remember to distinguish between uppercase and lowercase letters). Enter your new password in the **New Password** field. You must then confirm the new password by entering it again in the **Reenter New Password** field. This verifies that you entered it correctly the first time and that you can remember it. The password will not appear when you enter it, and you cannot see it anywhere else in the program.

If a message appears informing that the password is incorrect, there are two possible causes:

- You typed it wrong the second time – try again.
- The password that you created is not what you think it is. Perhaps you made a typing error the first time, or maybe you used uppercase and lowercase letters differently in the two fields. Enter the password in the **New Password** field again, and then reenter it again.

Click OK if you want to change the password; click Cancel to stop the password from being changed.

Chapter 5

Database Maintenance

This chapter contains guidelines for maintaining Navision databases on SQL Server. This includes when and how to back up your Navision data as well as some guidelines for maintaining SQL Server statistics that are used to optimize performance.

The chapter contains the following sections:

- Making Backups
- Migrating to the SQL Server Option for Navision
- Advanced Backup and Restore Information
- Maintaining and Updating Statistics

5.1 MAKING BACKUPS

You make backups of your company data to ensure that you always have a copy of the data, which you can restore into the application if you have problems with the working copy.

You should make backups for your own sake, but in most countries it is also required by law.

This means that if you upgrade to a new version of Navision or change the installation in another way, you must still keep at least one copy of your company data in a readable format (and in a safe place).

If you upgrade to a new version of the accounting system (for example, from Navision Attain to Microsoft Business Solutions–Navision), it may be necessary to save the old system in order to be able to access the old information. You do not need to have the old system installed – you can just save it and install it if you need to.

Determining When to Make Backups

Determining a procedure for creating backups is a vital part of maintaining your database. If you make frequent entries in your database, you will need a backup procedure that guarantees the reliability of your data and will allow you to fully recover your data after any failures that may occur.

We also recommend that you always make a backup before:

- altering a database.
- changing the collation used by the database.
- deleting a database. (You cannot retrieve it after it has been deleted unless you have saved a backup.)
- changing any server-wide or database configuration options.
- adding SQL Server logins or carrying out any other security-related operation.
- installing or removing equipment from the computer or computers on which the Navision database is stored.
- performing data compression (see the section called Data Compression on page 61) and optimizing tables.
- using programs to optimize your hard disk.

It is always a good idea to have an up-to-date copy of your company data in a secure place in case of fire, theft, computer viruses and so on.

We also recommend that you make a backup of the master database in SQL Server after performing any operation that changes the information in the master database.

The operations that update the master database and require a backup include:

- creating or deleting a database. However, if a database grows automatically as a result of the autogrow feature, this does not affect the master database. Adding and deleting files and filegroups does not affect the master database.
- adding logins or carrying out other login security-related operations.
- altering server-wide or database configuration options.
- creating or removing backup devices.

For more information about operations that update the master database and when to make backups, see Microsoft's SQL Server documentation.

Using the Microsoft SQL Server Backup Facility

An enterprise business solution must be able to manage a substantial amount of input and output activity every day. This increases the need to guard against information loss in case of database or hardware failure.

It is therefore important that you implement a suitable backup procedure and that the system is set up so that the possibilities for data loss are minimized.

If the system fails, you must be able to recover all of your data, including the data that has been modified since you made your last backup.

The SQL Server Option allows you to use two different types of backup: Microsoft SQL Server backup and Navision backup.

We recommend that you use the backup facilities provided by SQL Server for your daily needs.

Applying Transaction Log Backups SQL Server uses a roll forward capability to recover all the committed transactions that were carried out up to the point of failure. Roll forward is achieved by restoring your last database backup and applying all subsequent transaction log backups to recreate these transactions.

In such cases, only uncommitted work (incomplete transactions) will be lost, provided the active transaction log is also backed up and applied. The active transaction log also contains details of all uncommitted transactions. When you apply the active transaction log backup, SQL Server will roll back the uncommitted transactions.

Losing the active transaction log will prevent the system from successfully applying all the transaction log backups. One way of protecting both the transaction log files and the data files against hardware failure is to place them on mirrored disks.

When you place the primary data file and the transaction log files on different physical disks than the data files containing the user objects, you ensure that any media failure on the disks containing the user database files affects only those files. You can further protect the files from isolated media failure by placing the primary data file and the transaction log files on mirrored disks.

For more information, consult your Microsoft Certified Business Solutions Partner or Microsoft's SQL Server documentation.

In order to apply transaction log backups, you must choose the correct options when you create your databases and implement suitable backup procedures.

The database options that affect your ability to apply transaction log backups are the following:

- Select into/bulk copy
- Truncate log on checkpoint

Both of these should remain disabled to prevent SQL Server from truncating your log file and to ensure that the log file contains detailed information. These options are located on the **Options** tab of the **Alter Database** and **New Database** windows. For more information, see the section called Creating a Database on page 31.

SQL Server Backups Microsoft SQL Server supports four different types of backup. You should choose the type of backup you will be using carefully in order to ensure that you get the level of security you require.

The four types of backup are the following:

- Database backup – this makes a backup of the entire database.
- Transaction log backup – this makes a backup of the entire transaction log.
- Differential backup – this makes a backup of all committed entries since the last database backup.
- File and filegroup backup – this makes a backup of individual files or filegroups within a database.

These can be combined to form many different types of backup and restore procedures, thereby allowing you to make your backup and restore strategy fit your database needs.

For more information about SQL Server backup and restore strategies, consult Microsoft's SQL Server documentation.

The SQL Server backup/restore system is server-based and is therefore considerably faster than the Navision backup/restore system, which is client-based.

It is possible to restore a SQL Server backup of a Navision database directly into SQL Server without using Navision. You can also create a database directly in SQL Server without first having to create it in Navision and then restore a SQL Server backup of a Navision database directly into the database on SQL Server.

SQL Server allows you to make backups when the system is in use. With SQL Server, you can also automate many of your administrative tasks, including making backups.

SQL Server allows you to establish a database maintenance plan (with the help of a wizard) that includes database optimization, integrity tests and a backup plan.

SQL Server Tests You should run SQL Server database consistency tests (using the SQL Server `dbcc` options) before making backups. SQL Server also allows you to include integrity tests in its backup procedure.

For more information about the backup facilities contained in Microsoft SQL Server and the different strategies that can be implemented, consult your Microsoft Certified Business Solutions Partner or Microsoft's SQL Server documentation.

Using the Navision Backup Function

You must use the Navision backup function when you want to migrate your data from Navision to the SQL Server Option for Navision.

Whenever you create a new database, you must always restore a Navision backup to retrieve the *Data Common to All Companies* and *Application Objects*, and place them in the new, empty database. Data common to all companies includes the report list, permissions groups, user IDs and printer selections, but no real company data. For more information, see the section called Constraints on Restoring a Backup on page 109.

When carrying out a Navision backup in the SQL Server Option for Navision, every object that is backed up gets locked and other users are given read-only access. This means that depending on what is being backed up, other users will not be able to work in the database.

Note

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 Selecting the Single user database option before you make or restore a Navision backup will improve performance. Ensuring that you are the only user using the database means that SQL Server does not have to lock resources thereby improving performance. To do this click File, Database, Alter, and in the **Alter Database** window, select the **Options** tab and then select the **Single user** field.

5.2 MIGRATING TO THE SQL SERVER OPTION FOR NAVISION

You must use the Navision backup function when you want to migrate your data from Navision to the SQL Server Option for Navision.

Testing before Using Navision Backup Methods

The Navision backup system tests the primary keys and data in a database for errors before making a backup. It does this to ensure that incorrect information is not copied to a backup.

Navision makes a backup by creating a file containing the most basic information from the database. When the backup file is later restored back into the system, Navision recreates the rest of the information from this file. The larger the database, the longer it takes to make a backup of the database and to restore the backup. Because of this, users of installations with large databases often choose to back up onto tape, using the backup program that comes with the tape station.

Note

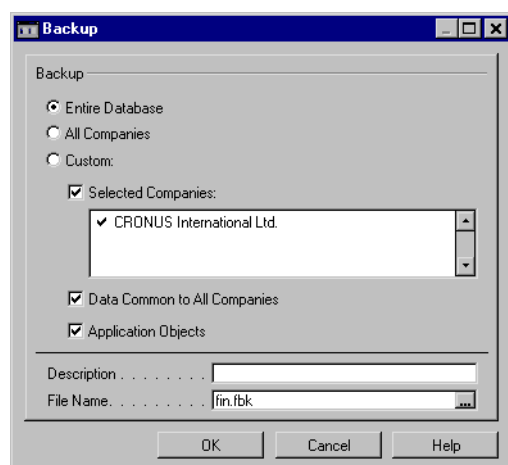
.....

Selecting the Single user database option before you make or restore a Navision backup will improve performance. Ensuring that you are the only user using the database means that SQL Server does not have to lock resources thereby improving performance. To do this click File, Database, Alter, and in the **Alter Database** window, select the **Options** tab and then select the **Single user** field.

.....

Making a Backup

To make a backup, click Tools, Backup and the **Backup** window appears:



You can now specify how extensive you want the backup to be. Click the option button next to the type of backup that you want to make:

- *Entire Database* (including all companies in the database, data common to all companies, and application objects)

- *All Companies* (that is, only the companies)
- *Custom* (whatever you select)

If you select *Custom*, you must place a check mark next to the companies that you want copied. You do this in the list of companies under *Selected Companies*.

It is best to make an complete backup. If you need to restore a backup later on, you don't have to restore the entire backup – you can choose how much of the backup to restore.

Description, Name
and Location of the
Backup

You must give the backup a unique description in the **Description** field at the bottom of the window. In the **File Name** field, enter a name for the backup. Navision will suggest file names containing consecutive numbers and the file name extension .fbk. It is a good idea to use this default name because Navision will use the same default when you restore backups. It will also help you get a quick overview of the backups you have.

The file name of the backup includes the path (location on the disk or network). If you only enter a file name, the backup will be saved in the current folder on the current drive. This will normally be in the same place as Navision. If you want to save the backup in a different location (because it takes up too much space or because you want to save it on disks, for example), enter the path and the name in the **File Name** field. To save the backup with the correct name and location, click the AssistButton ... to the right of the field. A standard Windows dialog box appears. Select a target drive and directory where you want to store the backup, and enter the file name of the backup. Click Save when you have finished.

The **File Name** field now contains the name of the backup.

Click OK to start making the backup, and the following window appears:

While the backup is being made, you can see how much of the database has been copied so far on the top status indicator. You can see the status of the disk or disk location it is being copied to on the bottom status indicator. To stop the backup, click Cancel. If you do not cancel it, the backup will proceed, and you will receive a message when it has finished.

In a Navision backup the data is compressed, so that it takes up as little space as possible.

Verifying a Navision Backup

To verify that a backup is consistent, simply restore it to a new, empty database. If you are able to read the data in the database, the backup is consistent. If you have only backed up a company, restore the backup to a database that contains only the *Application Objects* and *Data Common to All Companies*, and see if you can read any data in the company.

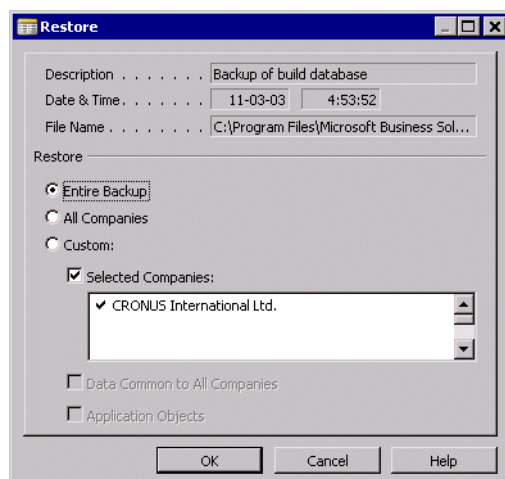
Restoring a Navision Backup

Before you can restore a Navision backup you must create an empty database into which you can restore the backup. Creating a new database is described in detail starting on page 31.

Navision backups are packed, and you will not be able to determine their size before you restore them into the SQL Server database. The initial size of the database should be set large enough to contain the restored database without having to grow automatically because this slows down the restore process considerably.

When you have created the database and restored *Data Common to All Companies* and *Application Objects*, click Tools, Restore to restore the backup. When you click Tools, Restore, a standard Windows dialog box appears. Here you can locate the backup on the disk, hard disk or network. Find the folder containing the backup and select the file. It must have the file extension `.fbk`.

When you have selected the backup, click Open. The **Restore** window appears:

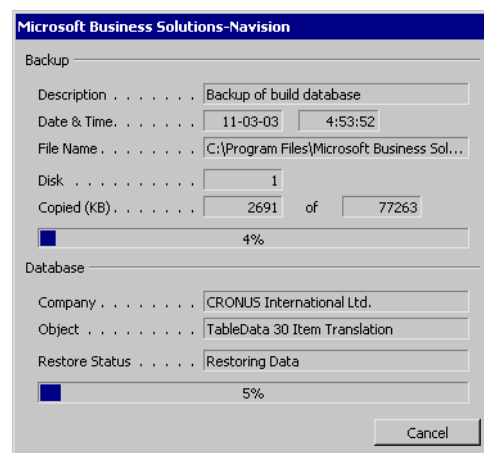


The name of the backup appears in the **File Name** field with its description and the date and time of its creation in the two fields above it. In the lower part of the window, you can select how much of the backup will be restored:

- *Entire Backup* (including all the companies in the database, *Data Common to All Companies* and *Application Objects*)
- *All Companies* (that is, only the companies)
- *Custom* (the *Selected Companies*, and can also include *Data Common to All Companies* and *Application Objects*). Remember that whenever you have a completely empty database, you must start by restoring a backup that contains at least these two options.

You can limit the amount of the backup that will be restored. To do this, remove the appropriate check marks in the window.

After you have made your selection, click OK to start the restore. A status window on the screen informs you of the progress:



The amount of time it takes to restore a database depends on the size of the database.

Important

When you are using Navision to restore a database, the transaction log will increase considerably in size. You must therefore ensure that there is enough space for it on the disk where it is stored. For more information, see the section called Advanced Backup and Restore Information on page 108.

5.3 ADVANCED BACKUP AND RESTORE INFORMATION

Migrating involves making a Navision backup of the database and then restoring it into an empty database in the new version of Navision.

Before converting your earlier versions of Navision databases to the SQL Server Option for Navision, you should be aware of the following issues.

Security

If Windows authentication is being used, the SQL Server Option for Navision requires that each user has the same ID in the Navision **Windows Logins** table and in their Windows account. If database server authentication is being used, the user's SQL Server login must be the same as their ID in the Navision **User** table.

The synchronization of the security system is carried out at the end of the restore procedure. If the user IDs are not identical, then restoring the database will result in a message informing you that the security system is inconsistent and that you should run the synchronization process after these user ID problems have been corrected. The database will still be restored successfully. For more information about the synchronization process, see the chapter called Security and User Setup on page 69.

To avoid this problem, make sure the user IDs are the same as the IDs used in the Windows or SQL Server accounts before you make a backup of the database in the previous version of the program. It is probably easier to change the IDs in the Navision **Windows Logins** table than to change the IDs used in the Windows accounts.

Transaction Log Size

Restoring a database increases the size of the existing SQL Server transaction log. The transaction log contains information about every change that has been made to the database, including information about newly created and modified records and logs of, for example, index creation operations. This means that the size of the transaction log can be increased by at least the amount of data restored into the database. Make sure that you have enough space for the enlarged transaction log.

Linked Objects

When you make a Navision backup, the table descriptions of all the linked objects are also backed up but the table data is not backed up. When you restore a Navision backup that contains linked objects, the SQL Server objects that the linked objects refer to must already exist in the database into which you are restoring the backup.

If the SQL Server database contains a view that refers to a Navision table that is contained in the backup but does not yet exist in the database, you must create a dummy view that selects literal values for its columns before restoring the backup. These literal values must be defined in terms of the appropriate SQL data types. Creating the dummy view allows the linked objects to be successfully restored. After the database backup has been successfully restored you can redefine this view so that it refers to the Navision table that has now been restored into the database.

After successfully using Navision to restore your database, you should make a SQL Server backup of the entire database. There are two reasons for this:

- When you make a SQL Server backup of the entire database, the transaction log will be truncated, thereby reducing the size of the transaction log that was created during the migration procedure.

- You will now have a SQL Server backup of your database that you can restore if it becomes necessary. This backup also serves as the starting point for subsequent transaction log backups. You will no longer have to use the Navision restore facility, which is time-consuming and can create a large amount of data in the transaction log.

Table Relationships If the synchronization of the table relationships fails when you are restoring a database backup, the backup will still be restored successfully. The only task that will not be completed is the synchronization of the table relationships.

Description of a Navision Backup File

The backup file is a compressed copy of the database. The backup program copies small blocks from the database, compresses them and gives them a header. Among other things, the header has a *header checksum*, which ensures data integrity. When the backup program has written all the small blocks, it calculates and writes a *master checksum*. These two checksums have two purposes:

- To verify that data in the backup is consistent and not corrupted
- To protect the backup from modifications

The Header in the Backup File At the beginning of the backup file, you will find a header in ASCII format containing a list of all the objects in the file. To see a list of the objects included in the backup (for example, named backup.fbk and located in the folder d:\backup\), go to a command prompt and type the following:

```
type backup.fbk |more
```

The backup file contains an end of file marker after the list, so you do not see the binary content of the file. For each object, the list will show you its type, number, name, date and time of creation, size in bytes and a version number. If the object is table data, the version number is replaced with the name of the company to which the data belongs. This list is useful for seeing which objects are included in the backup, without restoring the entire backup.

Constraints on Restoring a Backup

There are certain constraints when you restore a backup into a non-empty database. When you create an empty database, it is actually not completely empty. An empty database is defined as a database that contains only an empty security system and the company table definition. You can define and limit user access permissions to the database in the security system. An empty security system is identical to the security system that is automatically generated when you generate an empty database in Navision. An empty security system consists of the tables listed below:

Table	Defines...
User Group	the user groups that you want in your system
Permissions	which rights the different user groups have

Table	Defines...
User	the individual users and their passwords
Member Of	which groups the individual users belong to

Of the tables here, only the **User Group** and **Permission** tables, where a superuser has been set up, hold data. If you change the contents of the four security tables, the security system is no longer empty.

The contents of the backup can be divided into the following data types:

- *Application Objects*, which form the application, such as the **Customer** table, the **Item** table and the **G/L Account** table
- *Data Common to All Companies*, which includes the report list, permissions groups, user IDs, printer selections, and the security system tables
- *Company Data*, which is all the data in the tables

These three data types can be restored individually from different backups. To restore a backup from three different backups into an empty database:

- 1 Restore the objects of the type Application Objects from one backup.
- 2 Restore the objects of the type Data Common to All Companies from another backup.
- 3 Restore Selected Companies from yet a third backup.

The following table contains answers to questions or problems that may arise during the restore process:

Question or Problem	Answer
Can I restore everything into an empty database?	All data types can be restored into an empty database.
Can I restore objects of the type <i>Application Objects</i> into a nonempty database?	No. Objects of the type <i>Application Objects</i> can only be restored into an empty database.
I cannot restore my company into the database.	You cannot restore the data of a company if there is already another company with the same name in the database. If, however, you want to restore the company that is in the backup, rename the existing company in the database and then restore the company in the backup.
I cannot restore objects of the type <i>Data Common to All Companies</i> .	If the database contains objects of the type <i>Data Common to All Companies</i> other than the security system tables, it is not possible to restore objects of type <i>Data Common to All Companies</i> .

Question or Problem	Answer
I am prompted to confirm overwriting of the existing security system while restoring. What does that mean?	If all objects of the type <i>Data Common to All Companies</i> in the database are security system tables, then all objects of the type <i>Data Common to All Companies</i> can be restored. If neither the security system in the database nor the security system in the backup is empty, you will be prompted to confirm whether the existing security system in the database should be overwritten by the security system from the backup.
When a database has been completely restored, I receive an error message telling me that the Navision and SQL Server security systems have not been synchronized successfully.	Ensure that the user IDs in the Navision User table match either the Windows NT accounts or the SQL Server logins. When you have made the necessary changes, initiate the synchronization process by clicking Tools, Security, Synchronize. For more information on this topic, see the section called Navision and the SQL Server Security System on page 95.
While I am restoring a database I receive a message asking whether or not I would like to link a Navision table to a SQL Server object. What does this mean?	This means that the database you are restoring contains a table that has the same name as an existing SQL Server object. Linking them means that Navision will not create a table in SQL Server but will use the existing object instead and will start entering data from the backup into this SQL Server object. To avoid this, cancel the restore procedure and rename or delete the SQL Server object before beginning the restore process again.

Changed Table Definition

If a field in a table definition has changed in type or number in relation to the backup, it is not possible to restore data into the corresponding table. If you have changed some of the properties of a field in a table definition, the restore program will attempt to fit the data into the table anyway. If, for example, you have shortened the length of a text field from 80 to 40 characters, and there is no data in that specific table in the backup that is longer than 40 characters, the backup will be successfully restored. Otherwise the restore procedure will stop, and you will have to increase the length of that particular field. After that, you can continue the restore process from where it stopped.

5.4 MAINTAINING AND UPDATING STATISTICS

When you create an index (known as a key in Navision), SQL Server automatically generates and stores statistical information about the distribution of values in the indexed column(s). The query optimizer in SQL Server uses these statistics to estimate the cost of using the index for a query.

This means that every time Navision applies a filter to a table, SQL Server uses this statistical information to generate the most effective query that can be used to retrieve the information from the corresponding SQL Server tables. These statistics are therefore vitally important to the performance of the SQL Server Option for Navision.

However, as the data in the columns changes, the index and column statistics can become out-of-date and this results in the query optimizer making less-than-optimal decisions on how to process a query. For example, if you create a table with an indexed column and 1,000 rows of data, all with unique values in the indexed column, the query optimizer considers the indexed column the best way to collect the data for a query. If you update the data in the column so that it contains many duplicate values, the column is no longer an ideal candidate for use in a query. However, the query optimizer still considers it to be a good candidate based on the index's outdated distribution statistics, which are based on the data before the update.

SQL Server automatically updates this statistical information periodically as the data in the tables changes. The frequency with which the statistical information is updated is determined by the volume of data in the column or index and the amount of changing data. For example, the statistics for a table containing 10,000 rows may need updating when 1,000 index values have changed because 1,000 values may represent a significant percentage of the table. However, for a table containing 10 million index entries, 1,000 changing index values is less significant, and so the statistics may not be automatically updated.

SQL Server minimizes the cost of this automatic statistical update by analyzing samples of the data, rather than analyzing all of it. SQL Server, however, always ensures that a minimum number of rows are sampled; tables that are smaller than eight MB are always fully scanned to gather statistics.

Under some circumstances, statistical sampling will not be able to accurately characterize the data in a table. You can control the amount of data that is sampled during manual statistical updates on a table-by-table basis by using the `SAMPLE` and `FULLSCAN` clauses of the `UPDATE STATISTICS` statement. The `FULLSCAN` clause specifies that all of the data in the table is scanned to gather statistics, whereas the `SAMPLE` clause can be used to specify either the percentage of rows to sample or the number of rows to sample.

For more information about generating and updating statistics, see Microsoft's SQL Server documentation.

Maintaining Statistics for Navision Databases

When you create a Navision database on SQL Server, this statistical information is created automatically. In order for the SQL Server Option for Navision to function optimally, you must update these statistics regularly.

To update the statistics:

- 1 Open the SQL Query Analyzer.
- 2 Select the database that contains the statistics you want to update.
- 3 Run one of the following queries:

`update statistics [table name] – to update the statistics for a single table.`

`sp_updatestats – to update the statistics for all the tables.`

Updating the statistics for Navision tables can be a time consuming task depending on the number of records that the tables contain. The tables that are updated most often are the tables whose statistics must be updated most regularly. Therefore, we recommend that you create a job on SQL Server that performs regular updates of all the tables when the system is not in use. If performing the update is still too time consuming, you can divide it into smaller jobs that update the statistics for some of the tables. Creating a SQL job allows you to automate the task and generate reports containing details about the success of the job.

For more information, see Microsoft's documentation.

Appendix A

Glossary

The appendix contains an alphabetical list of technical computer terms, which are used in this book.

A.1 GLOSSARY

Active Directory The directory service used in Windows 2000 Server. It allows any object on a network to be tracked and located. Active Directory provides the ability to build applications that give a single point of access to multiple directories in a network environment.

authentication The process by which a user's ID and password is verified when they log on to a computer or network. This can be done by having the user enter an ID and password when they log on or use a smart card to identify themselves to the system. This manual contains references to two kinds of authentication: Windows authentication and database server authentication. See login.

batch job A program or set of commands that can run without any interaction from the user.

BLOB (Binary Large Object) An object that can store anything but is normally used to store graphics, memos and other Navision objects.

cache Cache means a store or hiding place. As a computer term, it refers to part of the computer's memory. The cache serves as a way station for data that is on its way to or from the hard disk and needs to be processed by the CPU. Cache can be accessed quickly and using it makes less work for the hard disk. The bigger the cache, the better the performance. In Navision, Cache is a program property representing the program's database cache. See also object cache.

client A client is one of the computers in a network from which an individual user works with the common data that is found on the server. See single-user.

client/server This is the term for a particular way in which several computers (a server and some clients) work together in a network. Each computer does some of the work itself (in contrast to old-fashioned systems, in which the server did all the work and was therefore heavily loaded and slow). The client is generally optimized for user interaction and the server provides the centralized multiuser functionality. A client/server system is faster than one in which all the work is done by the server.

command line You can type command lines (such as `copy`, `del`, and `rename`) in response to a prompt from an operating system (MS-DOS, OS/2 or UNIX) and specify parameters for running programs. A database server can be started from a command line.

compression A method for reducing the size of files so that they can be stored in less space. See Data Compression.

C/SIDE® (Client/Server Integrated Development Environment) C/SIDE is the name of the development system in which Navision is programmed. It is partly a programming language and partly a collection of tools that standardize routines, functions and codes, and in other ways take care of trivial tasks.

data file A file that contains data such as tables, rows and stored procedures.

database (relational) This is a collection of tables containing rows and columns used for storing data. A database is organized so that operations can be carried out on the information it contains, such as sorting, searching and recombining.

database login An entry in the User table that Navision uses to verify the user ID and password that the user enters in order to gain access to a Navision database. Database logins are given users who access the system with Database Server authentication. See login.

database option This allows the user to determine the characteristics of a database such as the handling of certain non-logged operations.

database server The computer in a network that contains and manages shared databases is called a database server.

database server authentication This type of authentication is used when the network does not support Windows authentication or the network administrator has chosen not to use Windows authentication. In the SQL Server Option for Navision it is based on Microsoft's SQL Server authentication. See authentication.

database user account The account on SQL Server that contains information about the permissions that individual users have been granted in a particular database. The SQL Server Option for Navision uses it to store information about whether or not you can access this particular database. All the information about Navision object permissions is stored in Navision.

date compression A method used by Navision for reducing the amount of space taken up by data. Data can be combined according to various time periods, for example, day, month or year.

DBMS (Database Management System) A layer of software between the physical database and the user. The DBMS manages all requests for database action (for example queries or updates) from the user. In addition, a DBMS permits centralized control of security and data integrity requirements.

dedicated A dedicated database server performs only tasks involving the database and no other network tasks.

domain tree When multiple domains are connected by trust relationships and share a common schema, configuration and global catalog, you have a domain tree. Multiple domain trees can be connected together in a domain forest.

Enterprise Manager A program that is part of the SQL Server Client tools and is used for organizing and maintaining SQL Server databases.

file group A database specific collection consisting of one or more files that have been grouped together to form a single unit which is used for allocation and administration purposes.

forest A forest is a collection of Active Directory domain trees. Forests serve two main purposes: to simplify user interaction with the directory, and to simplify the management of multiple domains. See domain tree.

index In a database an index is a list or table that contains reference information that points to stored data. Indexes are often used to implement keys.

key Fast and efficient searches in a database require a sorting system. The information you are looking for is located in fields; by assigning an order to some of these fields, you can determine the order in which the fields will be searched. This field combination is called a key (or sorting key). A key can consist of a single field. Navision comes with a number of keys, but you can set up more. Updating the keys consumes a lot of the computing power, so you can improve the performance by disabling some keys. The chapter about using databases (starting on page 27) contains a more detailed description.

login In Navision a login is a user account. It contains the information about the user's ID and password that the system uses to verify the user when they log on to the database. Navision has two types of logins: Windows logins and database logins. They are created either in the **Windows Login** table (for Windows logins) or the **User** table (for database logins) and must possess a valid Windows account or SQL Server login, respectively.

master database A database used by SQL Server to store information about the server and all the other databases that exist on the server. This information includes the location of the primary files that contain the startup information for the databases.

memory Computer memory refers to Random Access Memory (RAM). When a new program is started, the operating system places the program in the memory so that the central processing unit (CPU) can work with it.

migration This is the process by which you move your data (database) from one version of a program to a newer version of the same program.

model database The database that SQL Server uses as the template for all new databases.

multiprotocol This is one of the network types that are necessary for different programs, including Navision, to be able to communicate with SQL Server. The network type uses a particular network protocol for communication.

multiuser installation A multiuser installation is one in which Navision is used on several computers connected in a network and using common data on a server, also known as a client/server installation.

named pipes This is a network type that uses a particular network protocol for communication.

net type This is a type of network library that uses a network protocol for communication between a client and a server.

network server The computer in a network that provides shared services to the other computers is called a network server. If it contains the Navision database, it is also called a database server. We do not recommend that you use one computer as the server for both the network and Navision because each role requires a large amount of computing power.

nondedicated A nondedicated database server is a computer that not only manages the database program but also runs other programs.

object The Navision application consists of a number of objects, including: tables, forms, reports, codeunits and dataports.

object cache The object cache, like cache, allows the program to work faster. The object cache is used only on clients. Its task is to store the code, descriptions and windows that will be used on the client, so they only need to be retrieved once. Using object cache requires the client computer to have enough memory to store the objects while they are used.

parameter See program property.

primary data file This data file contains the startup information for a database and can also be used for storing data. Every database has one primary data file.

primary key The column or combination of columns that uniquely identify a row in a table.

program property A program property is something you can use to set various system values that affect how the program works. For example, in Navision you can use the Database program property to specify the database that will be used. Many program properties can be set by clicking Tools, Options on the menu bar. In addition, most of them can be entered in the **Target** field or the command line used to start the program, as described on page 24.

protocol A protocol is a set of rules or standards that determines how computers communicate with each other and how data can be exchanged. NetBEUI and TCP/IP are examples of such a protocol.

RAID (Redundant Array of Inexpensive (or Independent) Disks) A storage system based on a disk array that holds a certain amount of redundant information. The redundant information can be used to detect and (in some configurations) correct errors that may occur.

RAM See memory.

record level security Record level security is a system that allows you to limit the access that users have to the information that is stored in the tables so that they can only gain access to specific records in the tables.

role This is an administrative unit in Navision that is used for determining the permissions that are given to individual users. Each role has specific rights and all the users that are mapped to a role inherit the rights that belong to that role. Roles can be given to both types of Navision login and to Active Directory security groups. There is also an item called Roles on the Security submenu of the Tools menu. Note that the old concept of groups has been replaced by roles.

rollback A feature of the Microsoft Installer service. The system restores itself to its initial state if the installation should fail. It is only available during installation. After an application has been installed, an uninstallation is required to remove the application.

security accounts SQL Server stores information in these accounts about who has access to the various databases and which fixed server and database roles they have been assigned.

security identifier (SID) A unique number that identifies user, group, and computer accounts in Windows NT and Windows 2000. Internal processes in Windows refer to an account's SID rather than the account's user or group name.

service A process under Windows that performs a specific system function or executes a specific program. This execution is started as soon as Windows is loaded, before any user is logged onto the system.

session A session is a connection between a client and a server. A running instance of Navision that is connected to a server is an example of a session.

SIFT This is an acronym for SumIndexField Technology and is used to generate sums for fields that contain decimals. This is useful for getting such information as the balance of an account, the number of items in stock, the invoiced total outstanding.

single-user installation A single-user Navision installation is one in which Navision is used on an independent computer. The difference between a client and a single-user installation is that a single-user uses its own database, whereas a client is connected to a server computer and uses a database that is stored on this server.

SMS (System Management Server) If you have installed SMS software on every computer in the network, you can manage the whole network from the computer at the top of the network hierarchy.

sorting key See key.

swapping This is a process used by a computer to enable it to use more memory than is physically present. If the active programs together use more memory than the computer has, the least-used data is "swapped" (moved) to the hard disk in a "swap file." When this data is needed again, it is retrieved back into the memory, and other data is placed in the swap file on the hard disk.

table This is an object in a database that is used for storing data. A table consists of rows and columns.

target field The field in which you specify the location of the program that you want to run, along with any parameters that you want to set. You can read about this on page 24.

TCP/IP Sockets This is a network type that uses a particular network protocol for communication.

transaction log The set of transaction log files. These are the database specific files that SQL Server uses to store detailed information about every change that is made to the database. In SQL Server you can apply a backup of the transaction log to recover data after hardware failure.

upload The process by which a copy of a file is transferred from a local computer to a remote computer.

user See login.

view This is a type of virtual table that can be used in SQL Server and is an alternative way of looking at data from one or more tables in a database. A view generally consists of a subset of columns or a filtered set of rows from one or more tables.

Windows authentication The process by which the system validates the users identity. In this manual we refer to both the Windows 2000 single sign-on and the Windows NT unified login as Windows authentication. See authentication.

Windows login An entry in the Windows Login table that Navision uses to verify the user ID and password that the user. Windows logins are given users who access the system with Windows authentication. See login.

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