Volume

Rights Management



User Guide



Table of Contents

Overview	
Authentication	1
Menu Authorization	2
Row and Column Authorization	3
Configuration	6
Adding a Company	
Adding a Project	6
Default Row Authority	
Column Authority Override	9
Row Authority Override	10
User Group Configuration	
Adding a User	13
Impersonating a User	17
Report & Import Wizard	



Overview

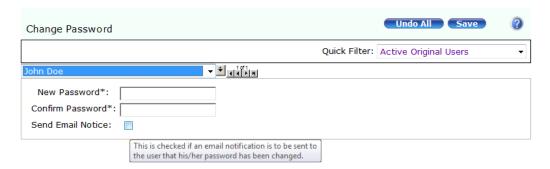
Rights management is an integral part of Rintagi. All of the rights management is automatically built in to all screens, reports or import wizards as they are generated. Row Authority is used to authorize access to row information; Column Authority is used to authorize column information. Together they form the role(s) for a user.

Authentication

A user name and password are required to access a Rintagi application. A password can be assigned or changed by an administrator once a user is established (as discussed in the next chapter).

Change Password

Command: Operation -> Manage User -> Change Password



A password change notification may be sent to the user's email address. This fully-encrypted password is stored in the database so that not even professionals who have access to the database can decrypt it. Subsequently users may change their password by clicking the "Change Password" link from the login panel after successfully logging in.



A forgotten password screen with a hint question and answer is also available when needed.



Menu Authorization

There are two authorization levels. For the first level, the login user can be granted access to each menu item by any of the following related entities:

User Groups
 Companies
 Projects
 Agents
 Brokers
 Customers
 Investors
 Members
 Vendors

Menu Permission

Command: Client Tier -> Menu -> Menu Permission



A row is automatically created in Menu Permission with "Everyone" checked when a menu item is created. "Everyone" can be unchecked and various specific permission groups can be assigned access. In the example above, the systems table maintenance screen is only available to the systems administrator. Additional user groups can be designated by adding more rows.

Row and Column Authorization

The second level of authorization is row and column authorization. Together they form another role for a user.

Once access to the menu level is attained, only the following columns will be permission-managed:

- 1. Usrld Integer (The user login ID)
- 2. UsrGroupId Smallint (The login user belongs to this group)
- 3. UsrGroupLs Varchar (The login user belongs to these groups [comma-delimited and enclosed in parenthesis])
- 4. Cultureld Tinyint (The login user's culture)
- 5. Companyld Smallint (The login user belongs to this company)
- 6. CompanyLs Varchar (A list of the companies the login user belongs to [comma-delimited and enclosed in parenthesis])
- 7. ProjectId Smallint (The login user belongs to this Project)
- 8. ProjectLs Varchar (A list of Projects the login user belongs to [comma-delimited and enclosed in parenthesis)
- 9. AgentId Integer (The agent's ID, [sales representative, etc.])
- 10. BrokerId Integer (This is the broker's ID)
- 11. CustomerId Integer (This is customer's ID)
- 12. InvestorId Integer (This is the investor's ID)
- 13. MemberId Integer (This is the ID for the member, employee, etc.)
- 14. Vendorld Integer (This is the vendor's ID)
- 15. InputBy Integer (This is the user login ID that created the record)
- 16. ModifiedBy Integer (This is the user login ID that modified the record)

If you want more columns to be permission-managed than the above, simply add them to the table called "CtPermKey" and Rintagi will take care of the rest.

Anyone who has access to the screen/report that retrieves data from a table that does not contain any of the above permission-managed columns may access all the data inside that table.

A user can be designated to 'view', 'add', 'update' and/or 'delete' on a particular row. Any column can be designated as "Visible and Enabled for Edit", "Visible but not Editable", or "Invisible".

In summary, the following functionalities are available:

- 1. One user may have many roles,
- 2. A user may have different roles within a combination of company, project and application,
- 3. A user may impersonate many other users and take on their roles,
- 4. If there is a conflict assigning authorities within a role, the last one takes precedence (pessimistic),
- 5. If there is a conflict among roles, the one with higher authorities takes precedence (optimistic),
- 6. Classified information may only be revealed to specified Column Authorities,
- 7. Approval can be performed only by specified Column Authorities;
- 8. A user may belong to multiple companies, multiple projects, and multiple user groups,
- 9. Unlimited hierarchy for companies, projects, etc.
- 10. Default roles can be overridden in individual screens and reports.

Configuration

Because rights management is integral to Rintagi it is built in to all screens or reports as they are generated. Row Authority is used to authorize access to row information; Column Authority is used to authorize column information. Together they form the role(s) for a user.

Adding a Company

Mandatory: Rintagi must find at least one company in this table. During installation one company is installed into the table named "Company". This table is inside the database with a name that ends with "Cmon". A screen has not yet been established for this table because more columns can be added to this table. For the present, use the "fire-host-mode" of the SQL Server Management Studio to add more companies to this table.

Adding a Project

Optional: As with adding companies, projects can be added via the "fire-host-mode" of the SQL Server Management Studio. Use this same procedure for adding to the Customers, Vendors, Agents, Brokers, etc. tables.

Default Row Authority

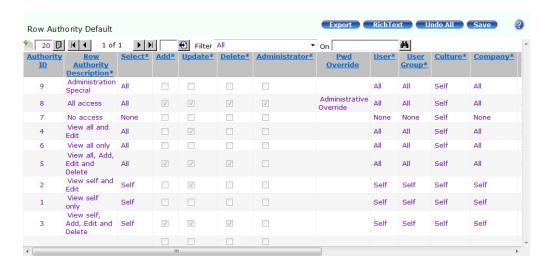
Mandatory: One and only one row must be checked as the Administrator of this table. Any additional user-defined Default Row Authorities must be assigned to User Groups as roles.

Appropriate permissions are:

- 1. All
- 2. None
- 3. Self

Default Row Authority

Command: Rule Tier -> Authorization -> Row Default





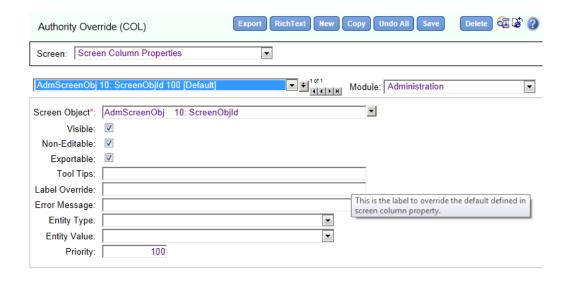
Schema Characteristic	Description		
Authority Id	This internal ID uniquely represents this row authority default.		
Row Authority Description	A description of the Default Row Authority (50 characters or less).		
Select	The appropriate report and menu permission selection.		
Add	Check if this Row Authority allows insertion.		
Update	Check if this Row Authority allows updating.		
Delete	Check if this Row Authority allows deletion.		
Administrator	Check if this is a system administrator Row Authority.		
Password Override	User group password required when this authority is selected, if needed.		
User	The selected permission for user-related items.		
User Group	The selected permission for user-group related items.		
Culture	The selected permission for a culture.		
Company	The selected permission for company related items.		
Project	The selected permission for project related items.		
Agent	The selected permission for agent related items.		
Broker	The selected permission for broker related items.		
Customer	The selected permission for customer related items.		
Investor	The selected permission for investor related items.		
Member	The selected permission for member related items.		
Vendor	The selected permission for vendor related items.		

Column Authority Override

Optional: The column default before override is visible, editable and exportable. As screen columns are being defined, the screen column authorities for the default authority are automatically defined. Each column can be designated as non-visible, read-only or non-exportable. Additional column authorities can be added to each column. Moreover, tooltips, labels, error message can also be overridden.

Column Authority Override

Command: Rule Tier -> Authorization -> Column Authority Override



Schema Characteristic	Description
Screen Object	This is the screen column that requires authority overrides.
Visible	The selected screen column is visible when checked, invisible when unchecked, for the selected entity (described below).
Non-Editable	The selected screen column is non-editable when checked, editable when unchecked, for the selected entity (described below).

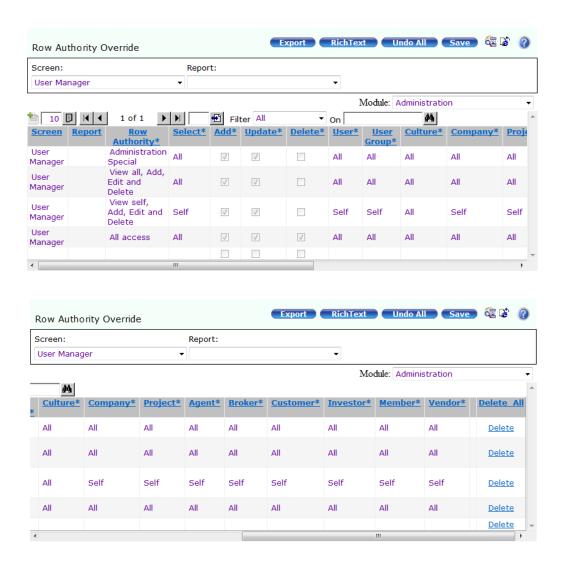
Exportable	The selected screen column is exportable when checked, non-exportable when unchecked, for the selected entity (described below).
Tooltips	The assigned tooltips for the selected screen column is used when this is empty, otherwise this will take precedence for the selected entity (described below).
Label Override	The assigned label for the selected screen column is used when this is empty, otherwise this will take precedence for the selected entity (described below).
Error Message	The assigned error message for the selected screen column is used when this is empty, otherwise this will take precedence for the selected entity (described below).
Entity Type	This can be Agent, Broker, Company, Culture, Customer, Investor, Member, Project, User, User Group, Vendor, or any value assigned as authority item in the table CtPermKey. Empty means everyone.
Entity Value	The available value for the selected entity type will show up when the appropriate entity type is selected. Empty means everyone.
Priority	This is the priority in case of conflict. 100 is assigned as default.

Row Authority Override

Optional: Any additional instruction here will override the Default Row Authority (defined previously) when accessing this selected screen or report.

Row Authority Override

Command: Rule Tier -> Authorization -> Row Authority Override

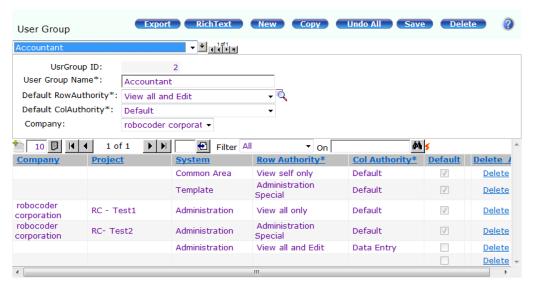


User Group Configuration

Mandatory: To set up other users at least one user is required and this user should have administrative rights. Every user must belong to one or more user groups. Contents in the grid below shall override the default row and column authorities. If there is a conflict, specific shall override general in the order of (System, Company, Project) and then the last one wins.

User Group

Command: Operation -> Manage User -> User Group



^{*} Contents in the grid above shall override the default row and column authorities speficied. If there is a conflict, the last one wins.

Schema Characteristic	Description	
User Group ID	An internal ID that uniquely identifies this user group.	
User Group Name	The unique User Group Name (50 characters or less).	
Default Row Authority	The row authorization to be used as the default.	
Default Column Authority	The column authorization to be used as default.	
Company	The user group belongs to this company, if applicable.	
Company (data grid)	This company may override default authorities.	
Project	This project may override default authorities.	
System	This system may override default authorities.	
Row Authority	This row authority for the selected combination of Company, Project and System for this user group will override the default.	

Column Authority	This Column Authority for the selected combination of Company, Project and System for this user group will override the default.
Default	Check when the Column Authority selected is a default for all systems.

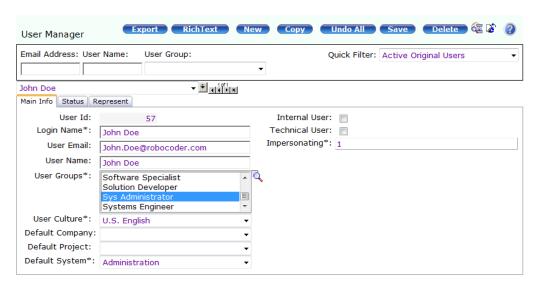
Adding a User

Mandatory: The User Manager must be assigned administrative rights in order to set up other users. The user manager screen is composed of three tabs:

- 1. Main Info
- 2. Status
- 3. Represent

User Manager: Main Info

Command: Operation -> Manage User -> User Manager



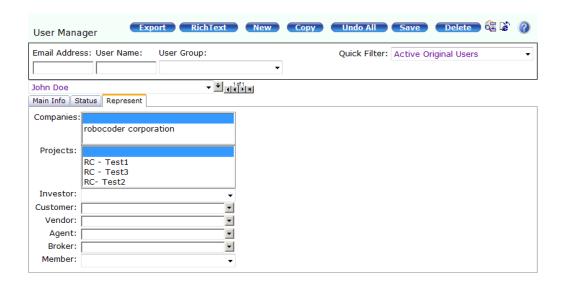
Schema Characteristic	Description		
User Id	The internal ID uniquely identifying this user.		
Login Name	The unique login name for this user.		
User Email	User's email address, if available.		
User Name	User's name in full.		
User Groups	A list of the user groups that this user belongs to. (User must belong to at least one user group).		
Culture	The culture setting for this user.		
Default Company	The company to be selected after login.		
Default Project	The project to display after login.		
Default System	The system to display after login.		
Internal User	Check if server-side printers should be made available for this user.		
Technical User	Check if a detailed technical error trace should be made available to this user.		
Impersonating	Click the appropriate link to view/edit the impersonated user.		

User Manager: Status



Schema Characteristic	Description	
Failed Attempt	The number of times that this user has failed at login.	
Last Success	The last time that this user successfully completed login.	
Last Failed	The last time that this user failed to login.	
Hint Question	The hint question to be used if password is forgotten. (Hint will be emailed to user).	
Hint Answer	The hint answer requiring a match to generate email.	
Active	Uncheck this if this user needs to be disabled.	
Modified On	The date this user was last modified.	

User Manager: Represent



Schema Characteristic	Description
Companies	The user has access to this list of the companies (empty field indicates all companies).
Projects	The user has access to these projects (empty field indicates all projects).
Investor	The user has access to this investor (empty field indicates all investors).
Customer	The user has access to this customer (empty field indicates all customers).
Company	This user group belongs to this company, if applicable.
Vendor	The user has access to this vendor (empty field indicates all vendors).
Agent	The user has access to this agent (empty indicates all agents).
Broker	The user has access to this broker (empty indicates all brokers).
Member	The user has access to this member (empty field indicates all members).

Impersonating a User

Optional: The administrator may designate impersonation capabilities to a user so that he/she would inherit additional rights provided by the impersonated users, including viewing and editing additional data. A supervisor who needs to monitor his/her subordinates will find this useful. In the case of a sudden dismissal, impersonation also enables another employee to take over the duties of the dismissed user temporarily and immediately.

User Impersonation

Command: Operation -> Manage User -> User Impersonation





Report & Import Wizard

For reporting, rights management is automatic on criteria only. Advanced data filtering can be done by passing the following parameters to the Stored Procedure called by the Regular Field Clause (defined in Report Definition):

Parameter	Data Type	Description
@Usrs	varchar(1000)	Advanced: A list of the current login user ID, UsrId, followed by the impersonated UsrId, if any, delimited by CHAR(191).
@RowAuthoritys	varchar(1000)	Advanced: A list of the current login row authority ID, followed by the impersonated row authority ID, if any, delimited by CHAR(191).
@UsrId	int	The user ID of the current login.
@usrName	nvarchar(50)	The username of the current login user.
@currCompanyId	smallint	The current company ID.
@wClause	varchar(4000)	The simplest form of this is "WHERE 1=1" but it may also contain a special filter rule defined in the client tier.

Warning: Anyone having access to any import wizard may import data to the designated tables.