Develop SAP Business One extensions on the SAP Cloud Platform

Run Simple

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The objective of this hands on is to put in practice how to develop SAP Business One extensions on SAP Cloud Platform.

The exercise will be composed by

- Step 1: Create a Fiori application connecting to SAP Business One Service Layer via SAP API Business Hub
- Step 2: Implement a server side NodeJS application
- Step 3: Deploy the NodeJS application to SAP Cloud Foundry
- Step 4: Consume the server side NodeJS application from the Fiori application

This hands-on exercise will require several steps, please follow them in the proposed order as each step is counting on the precedent steps.

PREREQUISITES

i. Download and Install Development Tools

Download and install git version control on your system from the following link

https://git-scm.com/downloads

We will also make use of SAP Cloud Platform Cloud Foundry Environment.

To do so, we need the Cloud Foundry command line interface (CLI)

You can download it and install if the CF CLI for your operating system on.

https://github.com/cloudfoundry/cli#downloads

Downloads

Installing using a package manager

Mac OS X and **Linux** using Homebrew via the cloudfoundry tap:

```
brew install cloudfoundry/tap/cf-cli
```

Debian and **Ubuntu** based Linux distributions:

```
# ...first add the Cloud Foundry Foundation public key and package repository to your system
wget -q -O - https://packages.cloudfoundry.org/debian/cli.cloudfoundry.org.key | sudo apt-key add -
echo "deb https://packages.cloudfoundry.org/debian stable main" | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/cloudfou
# ...then, update your local package index, then finally install the cf CLI
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install cf-cli
```

Enterprise Linux and **Fedora** systems (RHEL6/CentOS6 and up):

```
# ...first configure the Cloud Foundry Foundation package repository
sudo wget -O /etc/yum.repos.d/cloudfoundry-cli.repo https://packages.cloudfoundry.org/fedora/cloudfoundry-c
# ...then, install the cf CLI (which will also download and add the public key to your system)
sudo yum install cf-cli
```

Installers and compressed binaries

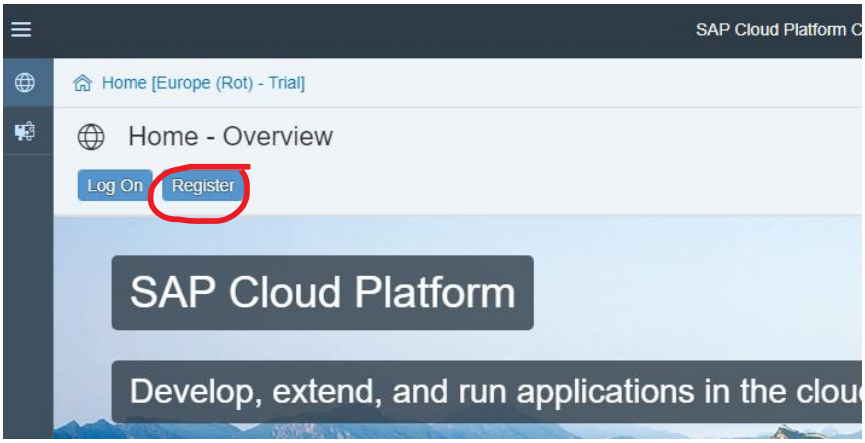
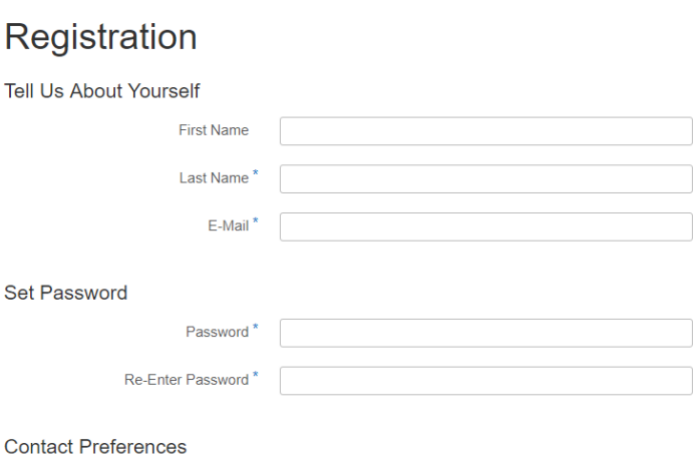
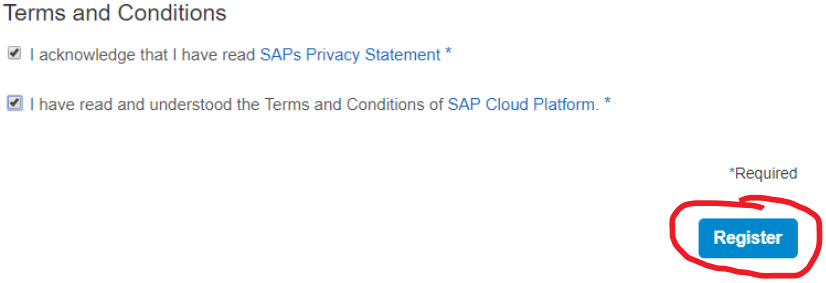
	Mac OS X 64 bit	Windows 64 bit	Linux 64 bit
Installers	pkg	zip	rpm / deb
Binaries	tgz	zip	tgz

ii. Create a SAP Cloud platform trial account

The exercises proposed in this hands on are implemented on top of the SAP Cloud Platform.

If you have already a trial SAP Cloud Platform account, you can skip this step.

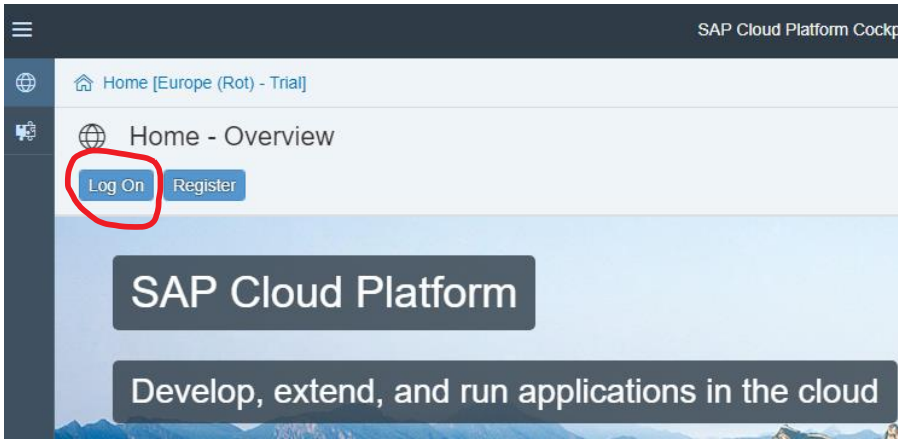
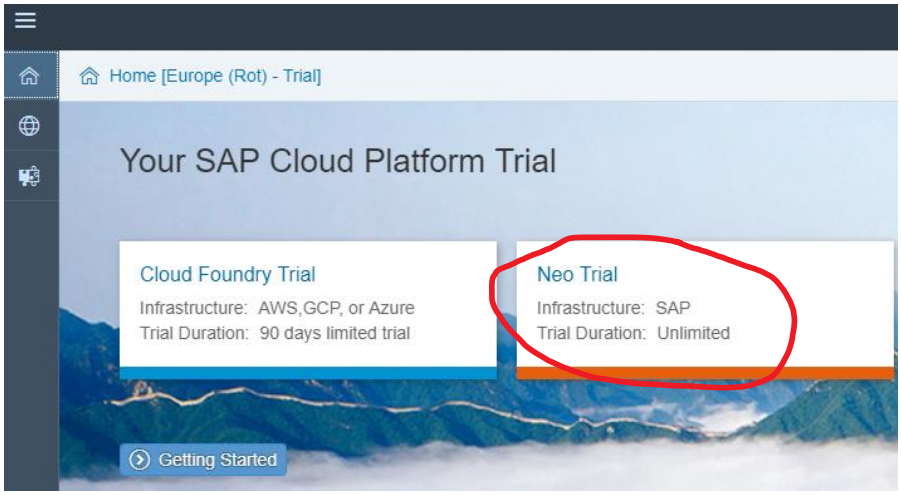
To create a trial SAP Cloud Platform account, go to the following link:

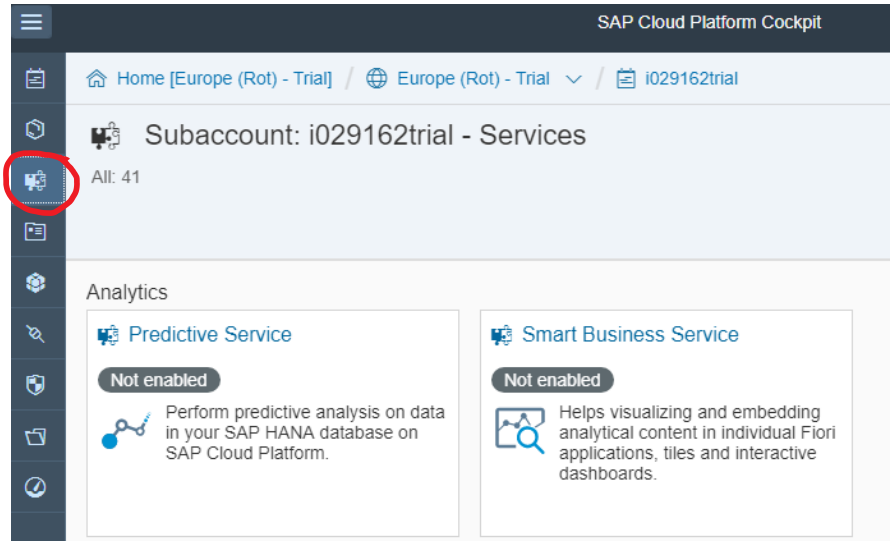
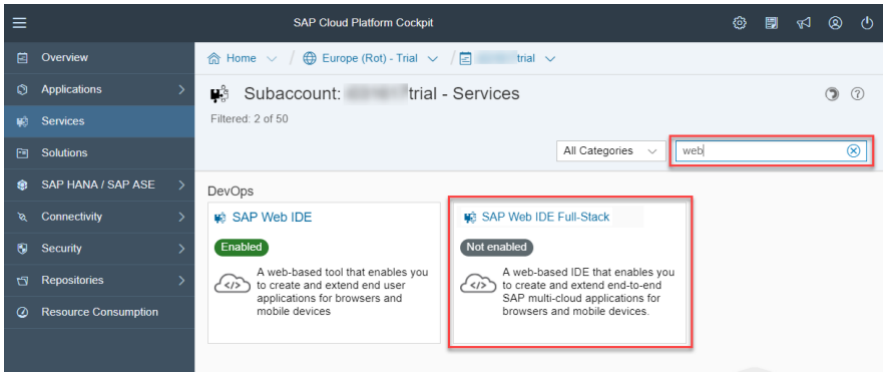
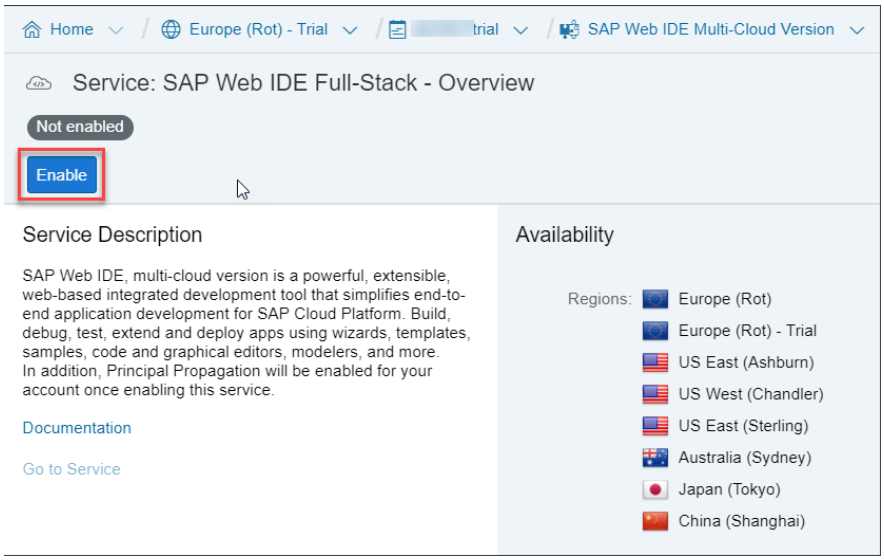
Explanation	Screenshot
To create a trial SAP Cloud Platform account, go to the following link: https://account.hanatrial.ondemand.com Press the Register button	
Enter all your details	
Accept the terms and conditions by checking both check boxes and press “Register”.	

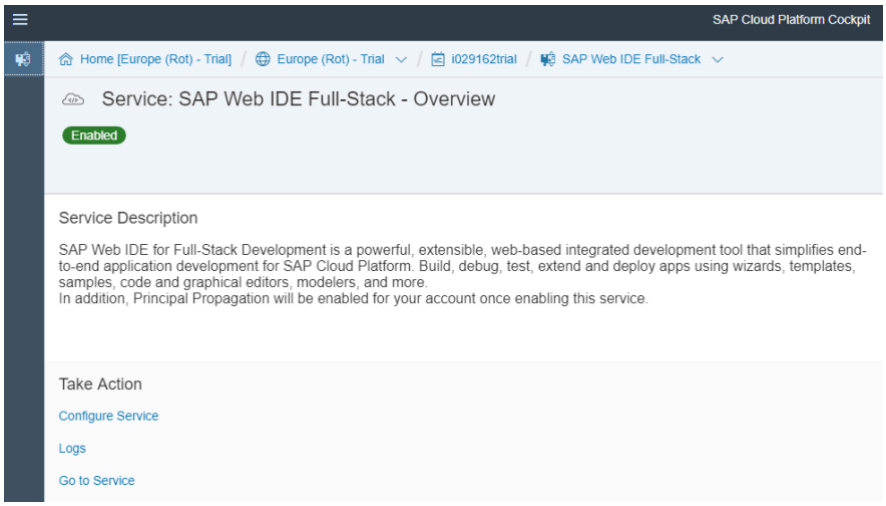
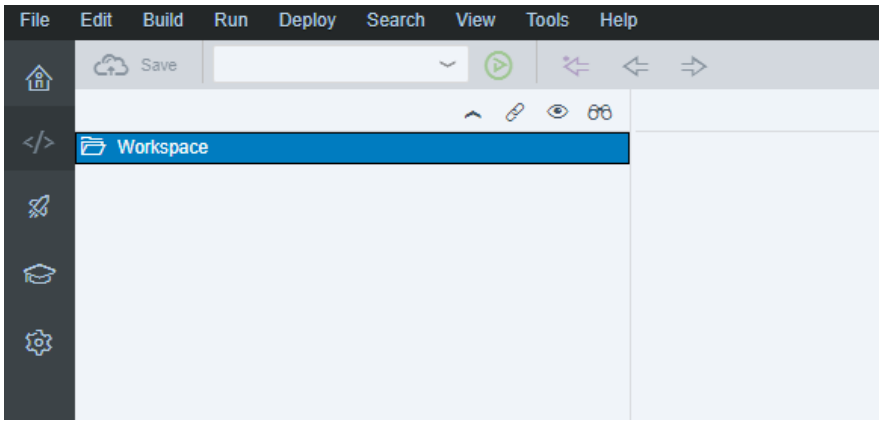
iii. Activate Web IDE Full Stack service

We will use Web IDE Full Stack for the creation and implementation of our application.
Web IDE is offered as a service on the SAP Cloud Platform.

To activate Web IDE Full Stack service please follow the steps here below, if you already have Web IDE Full Stack service active in your account please skip this step.

Explanation	Screenshot
Open your trial SAP Cloud Platform account from the following link: https://account.hanatrial.ondemand.com	
Press the Log On button if you are not automatically logged in	
After login if you are proposed between Cloud Foundry Trial and Neo Trial please choose Neo Trial.	

Explanation	Screenshot
Select the Services icon on the left side bar.	
Enter **Web** in the search edit text. Click on the SAP Web IDE Full Stack box.	
Click **Enable**. This may take a few minutes.	

Explanation	Screenshot
Once Enabled select the link **Go to Service** to open Web IDE Full Stack.	
Web IDE opens with an empty Workspace unless you already developed applications with Web IDE in the past.	

iv. SAP API Business Hub

SAP API Business Hub is the central catalog of all SAP and partner APIs for developers to build sample apps, extensions and open integrations with SAP.

SAP Business One has exposed 3 packages as of today:

- SAP Business One – Sales
- SAP Business One – Business Partners
- SAP Business One - Inventory

Many other packages will follow very soon, stay tuned.

Please go to the following link for more details:
https://api.sap.com

STEP 1: CREATE A SAP FIORI APP CONNECTING TO SAP BUSINESS ONE SERVICE LAYER VIA SAP API BUSINESS HUB

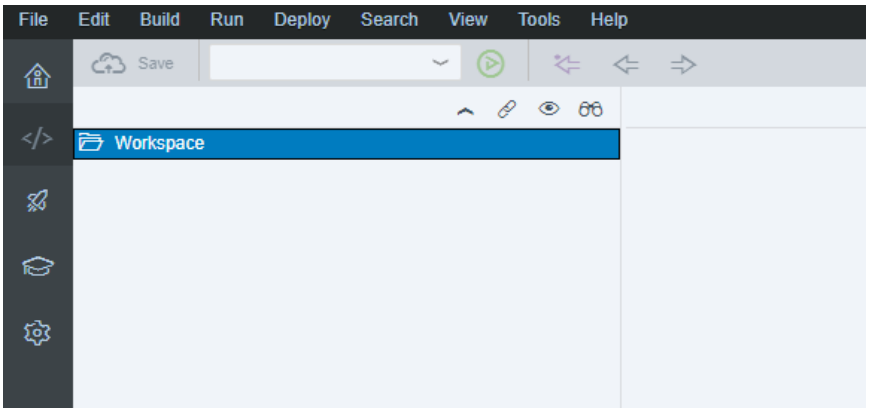
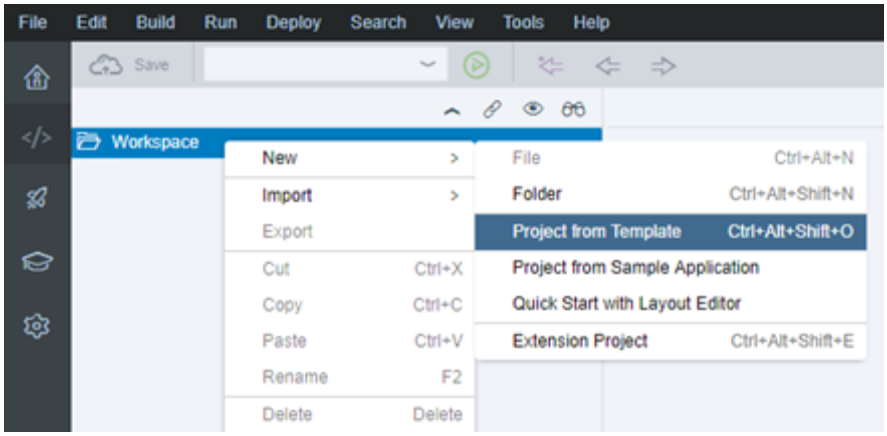
The objective of this first exercise is to develop a SAP Fiori app using the **SAP UI5** template.

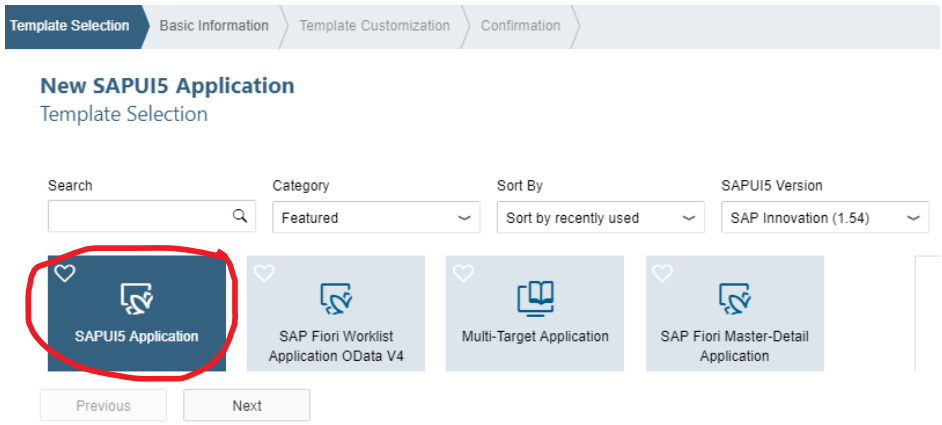
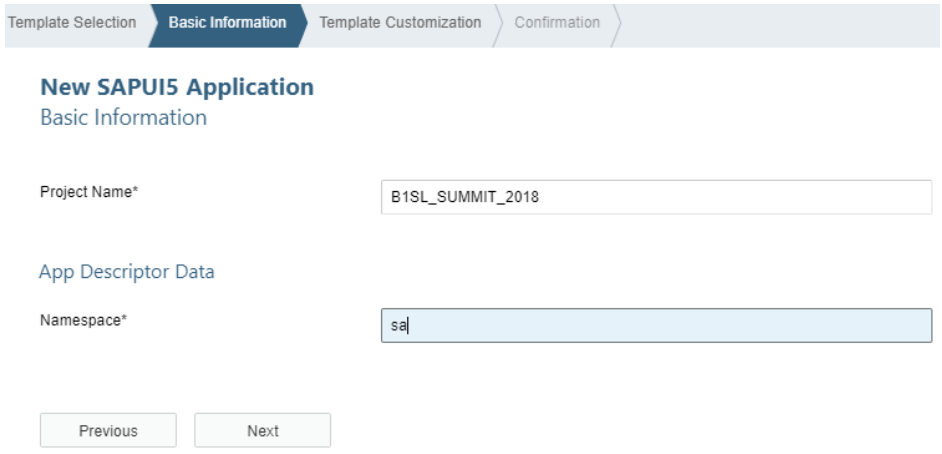
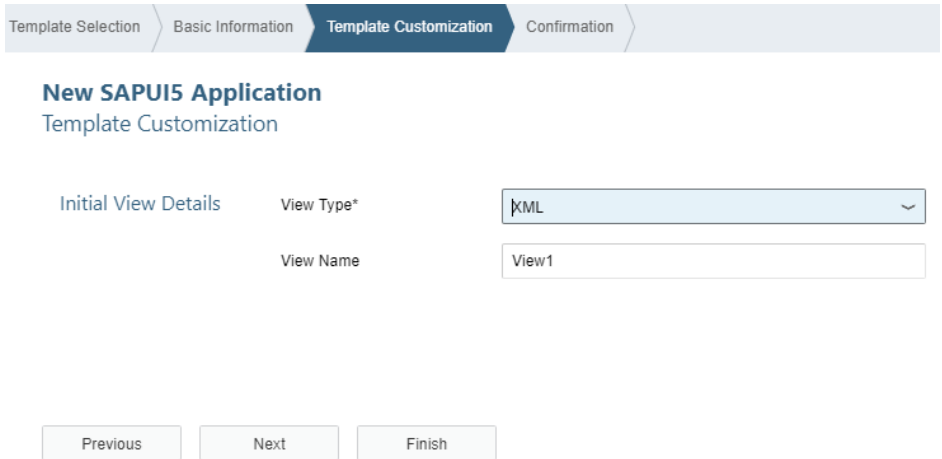
Service Layer provides OData v4 support since SAP Business One 9.3 PL04 version for SAP HANA.

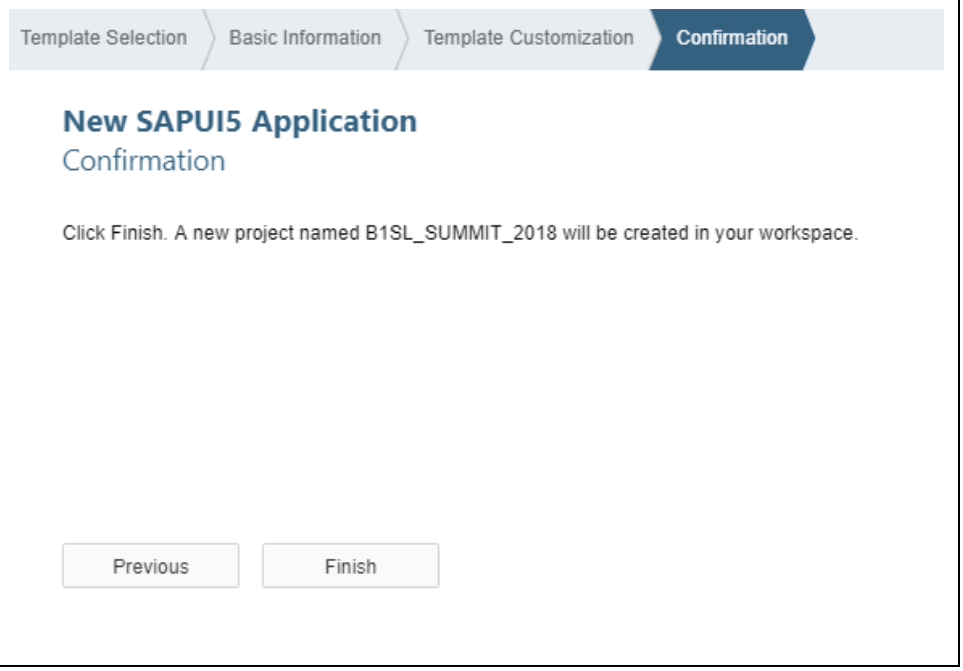
In this exercise, we will use the Service Layer APIs exposed via the SAP API Business Hub, please refer to the prerequisites section SAP API Business Hub for more details.

Web IDE supports OData v4 on some templates like SAP Fiori Worklist Application OData v4 and SAPUI5. More templates will support OData v4 gradually. In this exercise, we will use the SAPUI5 template.

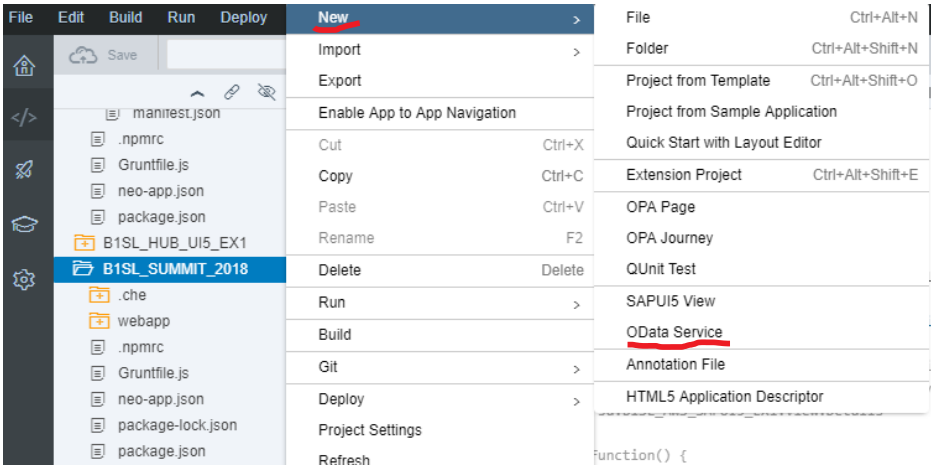
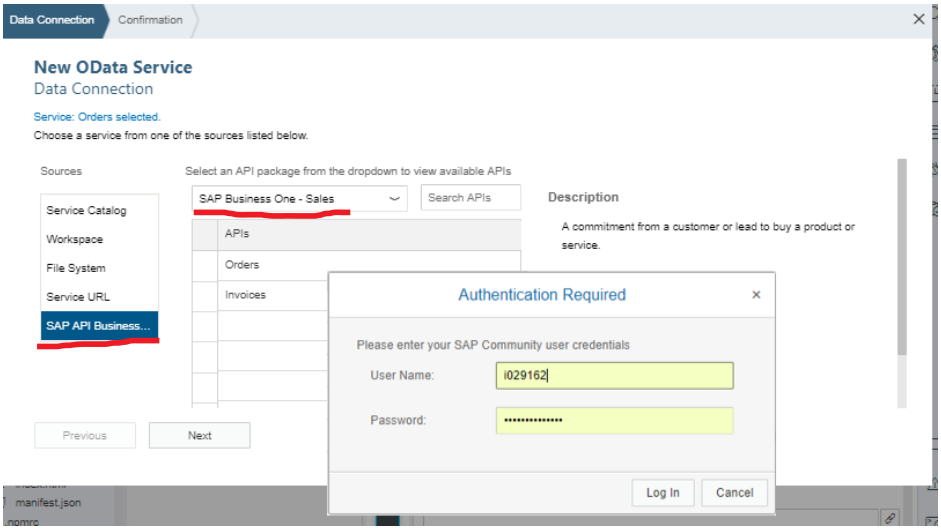
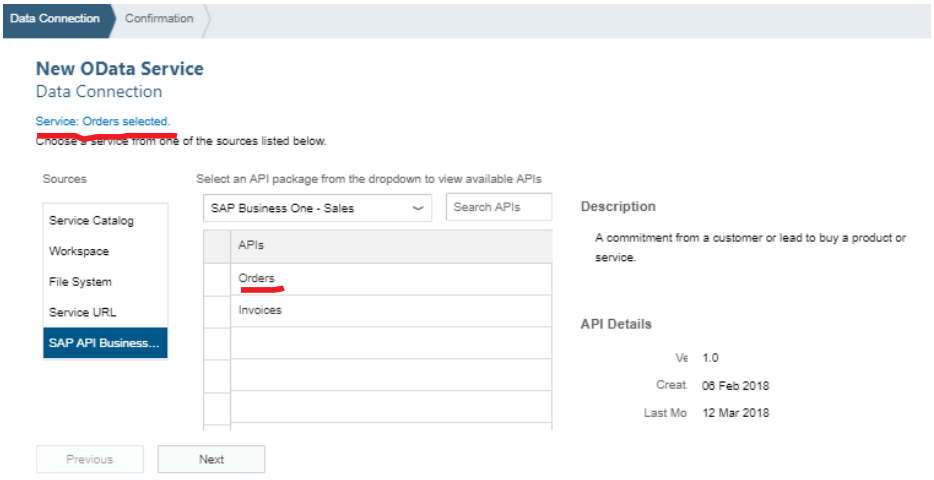
i. Create a SAPUI5 Application

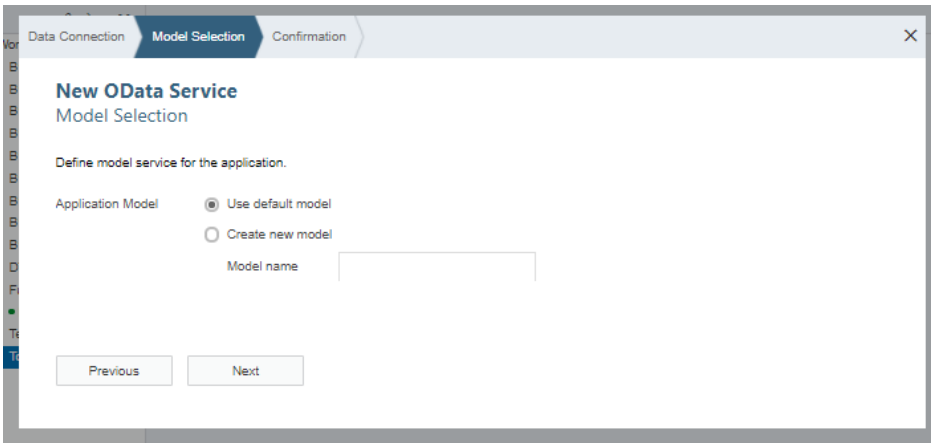
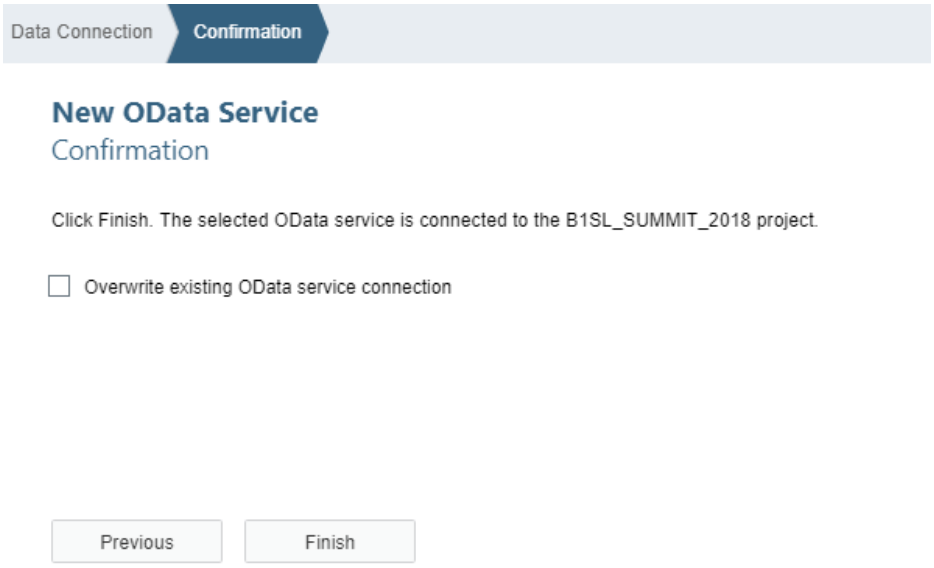
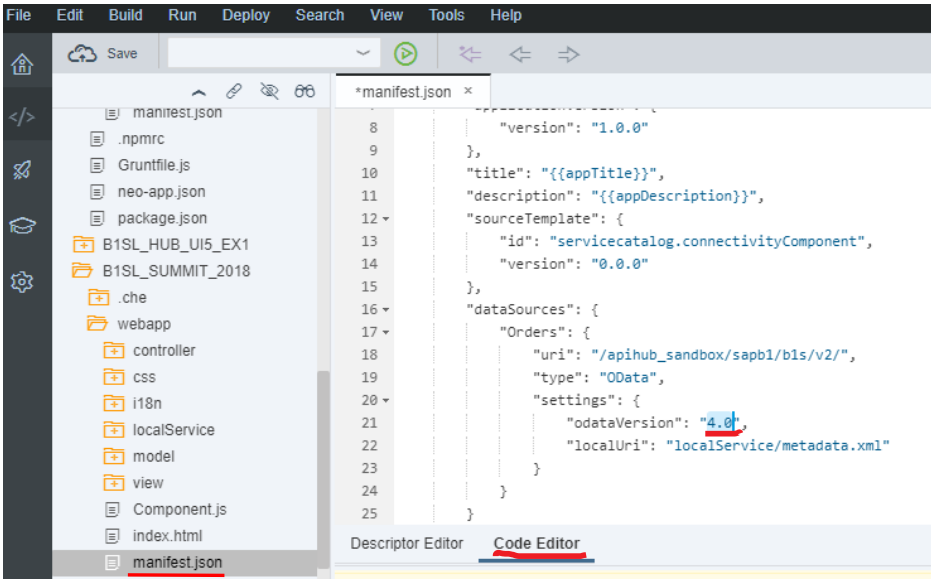
Explanation	Screenshot
Open SAP Web IDE Full Stack. Check the prerequisites sections “Create a SAP Cloud platform trial account” and “Activate Web IDE Full Stack service” if you don’t know how to open WebIDE Full Stack.	
Right click on your Workspace and select **New -> Project from Template**.	

Explanation	Screenshot
Select the **SAPUI5 Application** template. Press **Next**. If you don't see this template, change the Category to **All categories**.	
Enter a **Project Name**. Enter a **Namespace**. Press **Next**.	
Keep the **Initial View Details** with the **default** values. Press **Next**.	

Explanation	Screenshot
Press **Finish** to confirm the creation of the SAPUI5 template.	

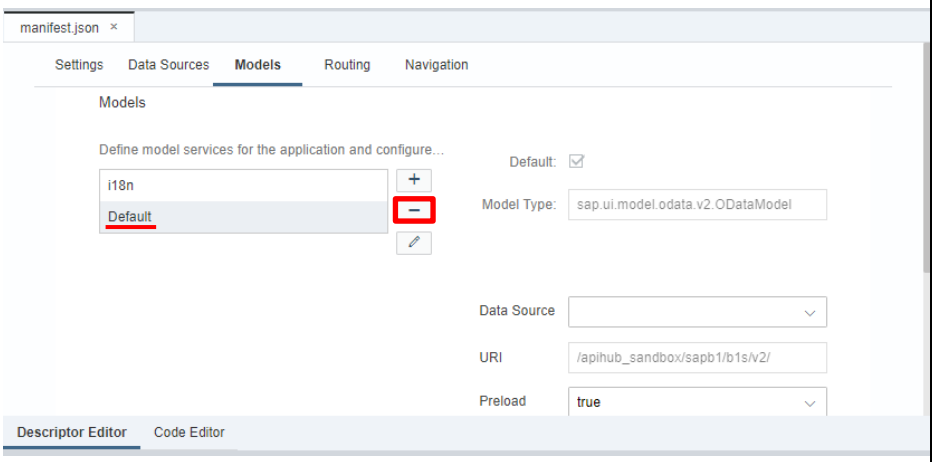
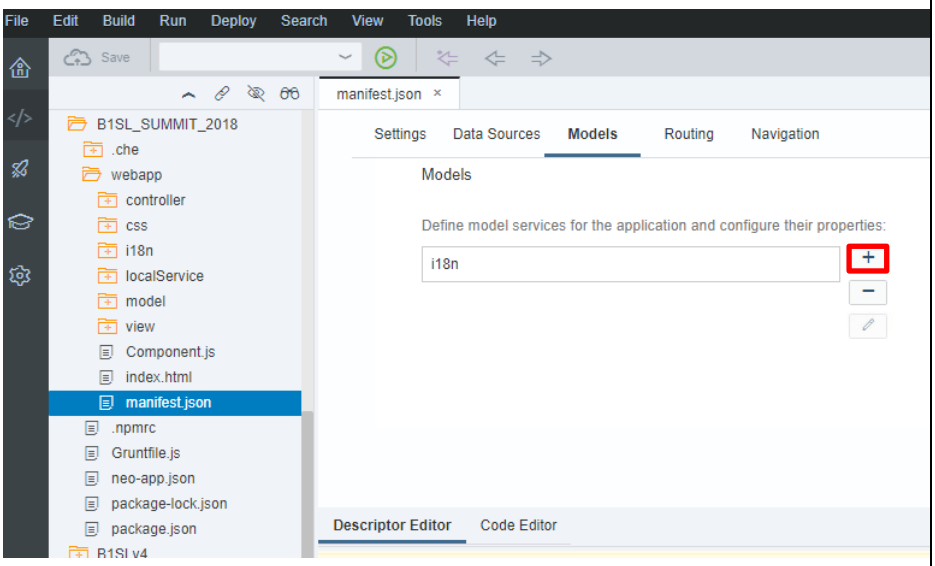
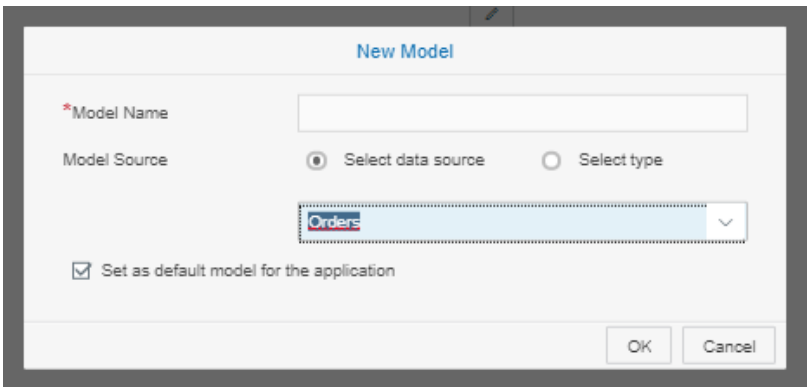
ii. Add a Data Source to the SAPUI5 Application

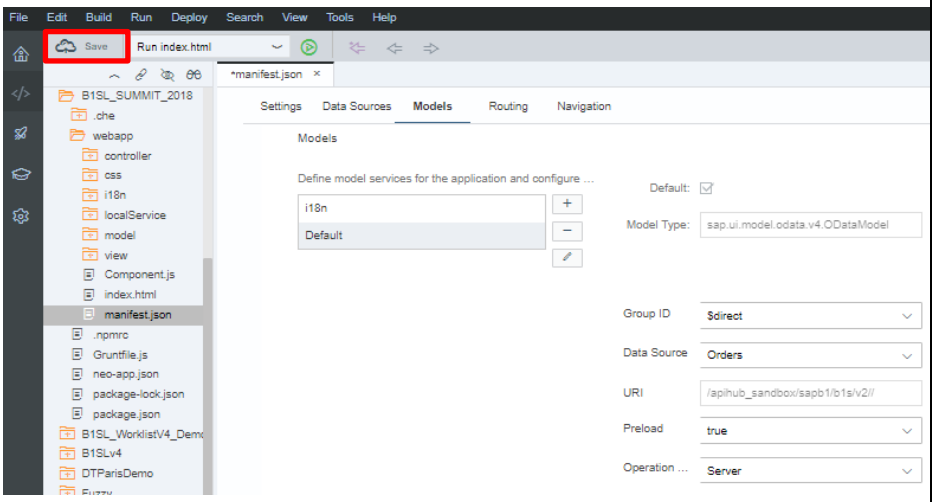
Explanation	Screenshot
In Web IDE select your project and right click to get the menus. Select **New -> OData Service**.	
Select **SAP API Business Hub** in the Sources (left side of the screen). Select the "**SAP Business One – Sales**" API package from the dropdown control. You might be prompted to enter your SAP Community User Name and Password. Enter your credentials and press Log In.	
From the available APIs presented select **Orders** and make sure the "**Service: Orders selected**" blue message is shown at the top of the Data Connection tab. Press **Next**.	

Explanation	Screenshot
In the Model Selection step keep the radio button “**Use default model**” to create a default model associated to our OData Service. Press **Next**.	
Press **Finish**.	
Open the file “**webap/manifest.json**” inside your application and select the **Code Editor**. Search for the element “dataSources”/”Orders” and change the “odataVersion” value inside “settings” to “4.0”.	

iii. Create a Model

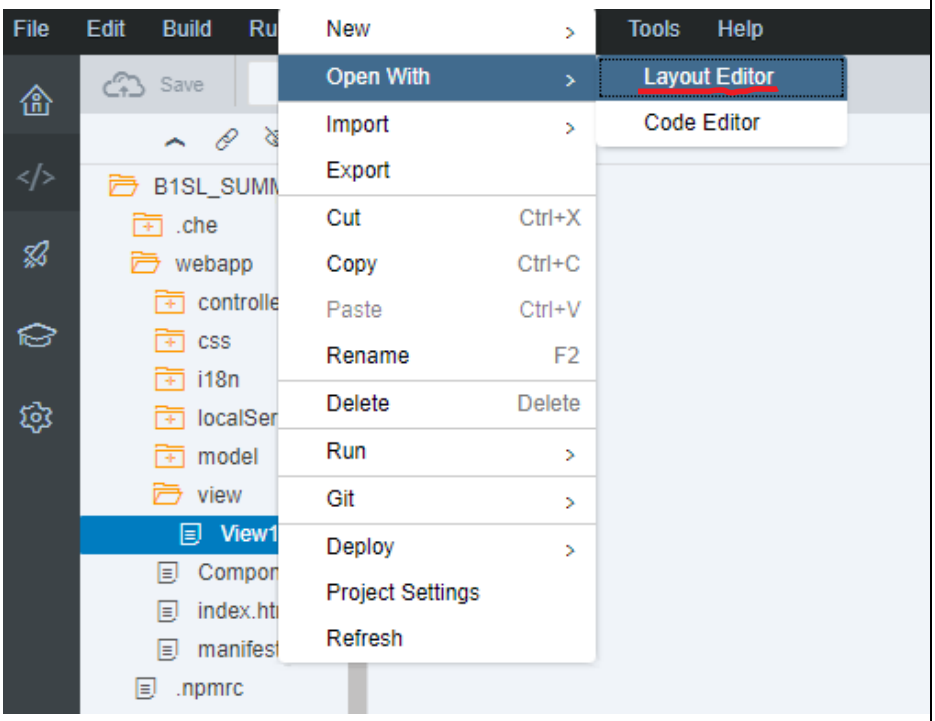
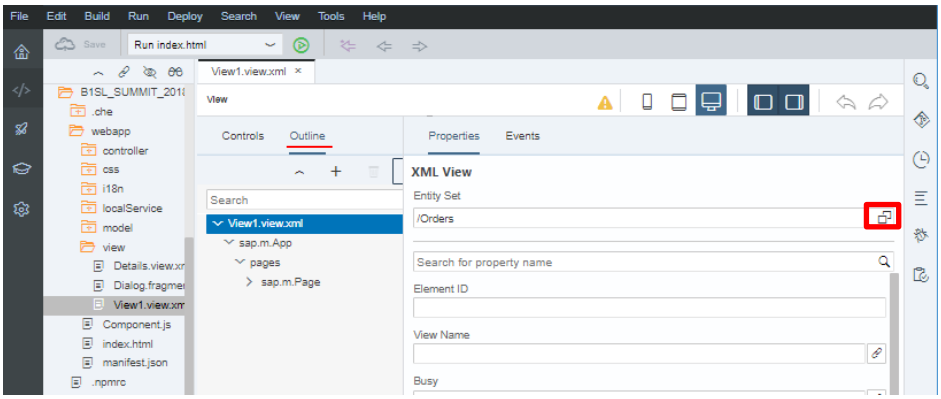
The generated model by the OData service wizard was generated for OData version 2.0. As our SAP Business One APIs are OData version 4.0 the easiest is to remove the autogenerated Model and create a new one after we changed the OData service OData version to 4.0.

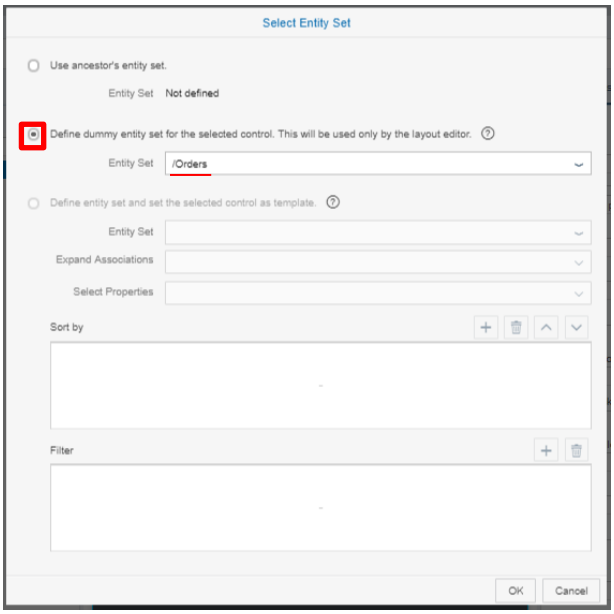
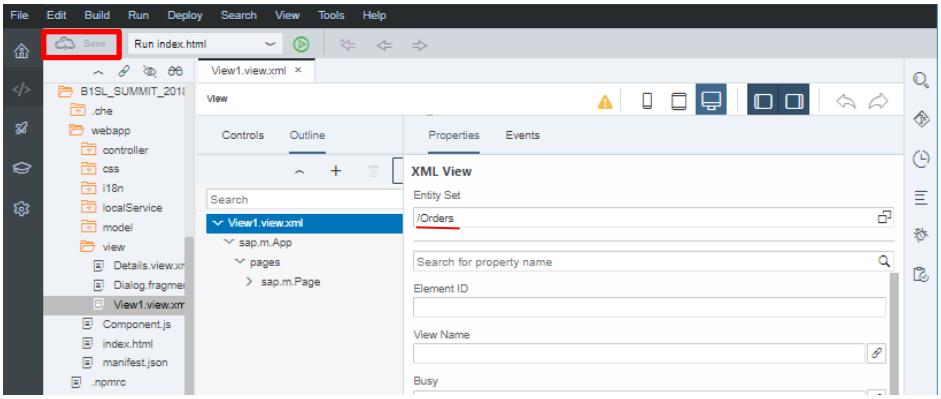
Explanation	Screenshot
Open the **manifest.json** file, select **Descriptor Editor** (bottom of the screen) and **Models tab**. Select the **Default** model and **press** the **-** button to delete it.	
Press the **+** button to add a new Default model.	
Check the box "**Set as default model for the application**". There is no need to enter a Model Name as we checked the default model option. Select **Orders** as the **Model Source**. Press **OK**.	

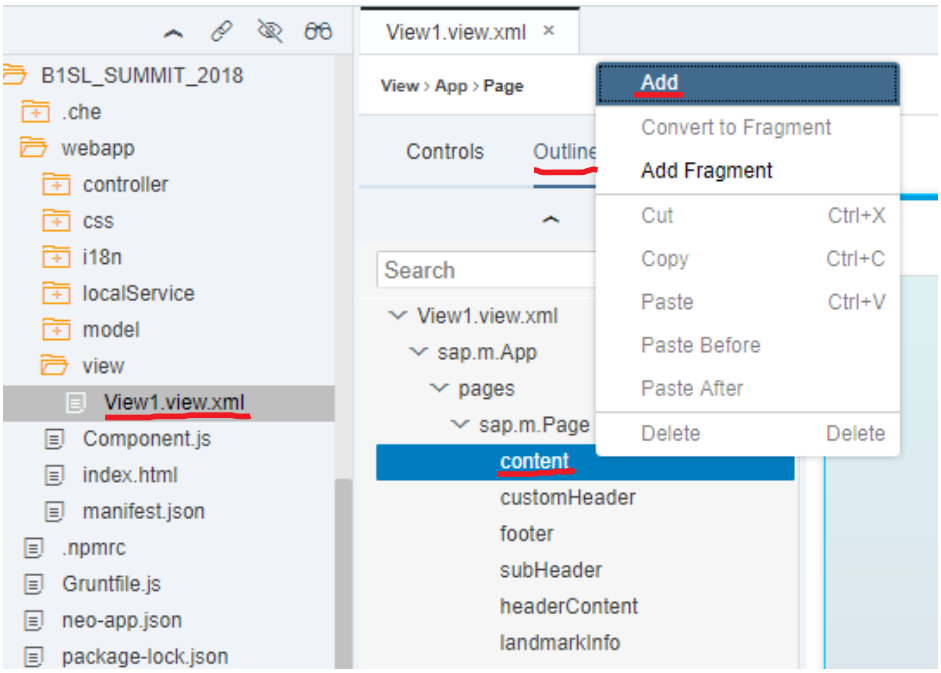
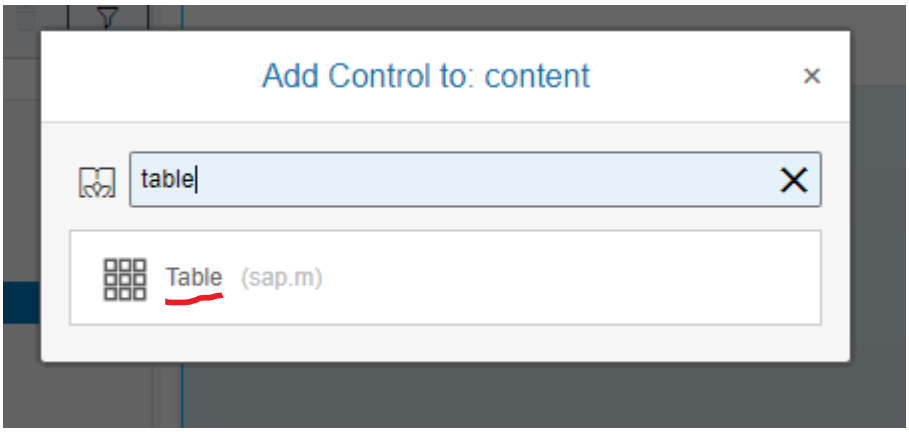
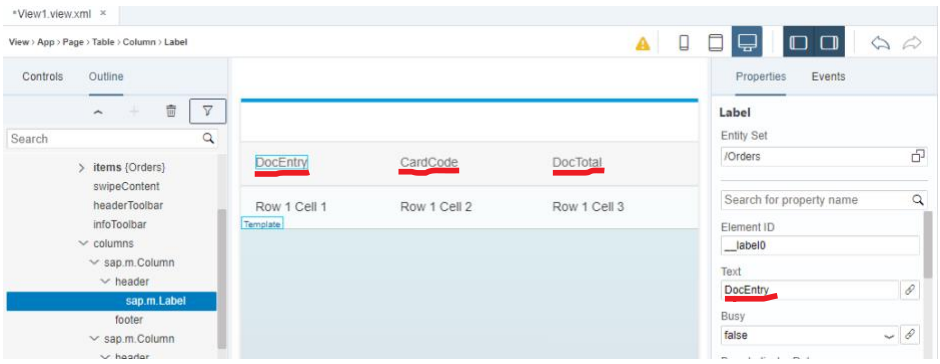
Explanation	Screenshot
A new **Default** model will be shown in the Models tab pointing to the API Hub URI for OData v4 Data Source. Press **Save** button to your changes.	

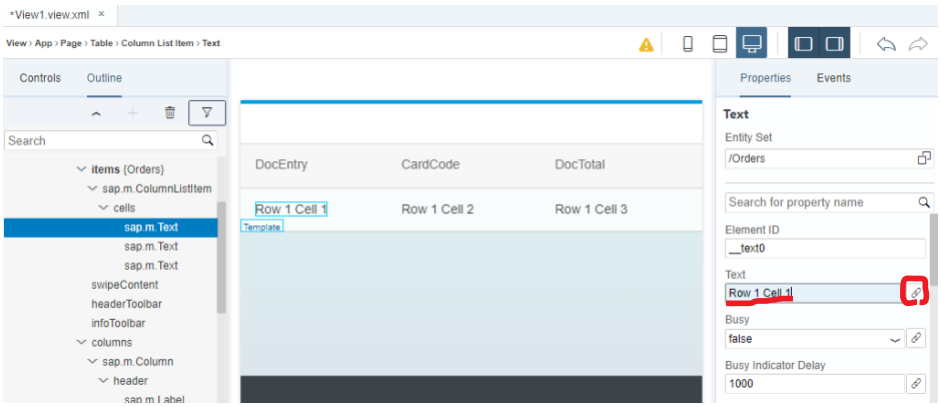
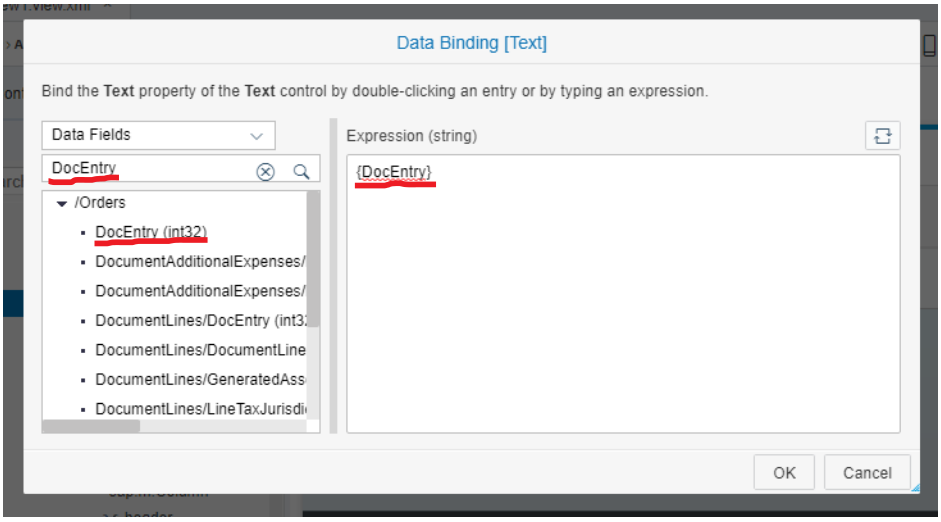
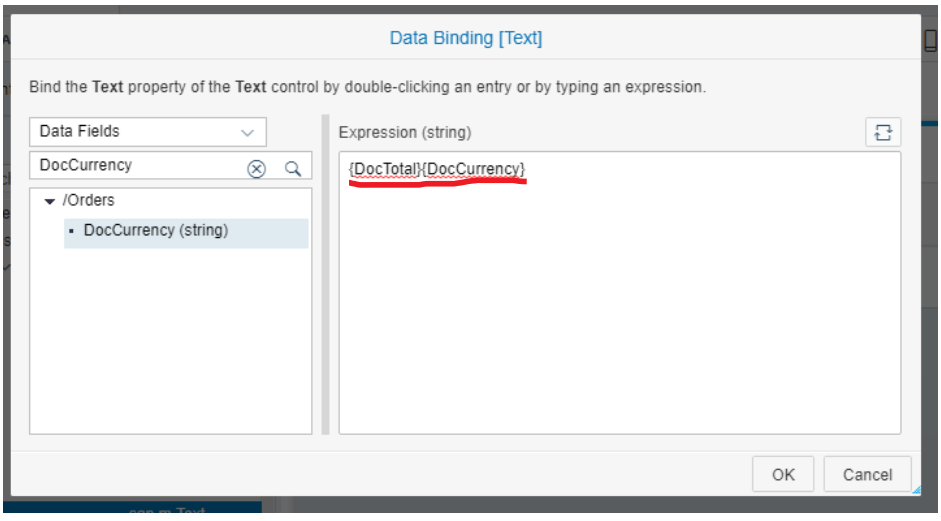
iv. Add controls to the View1 view.

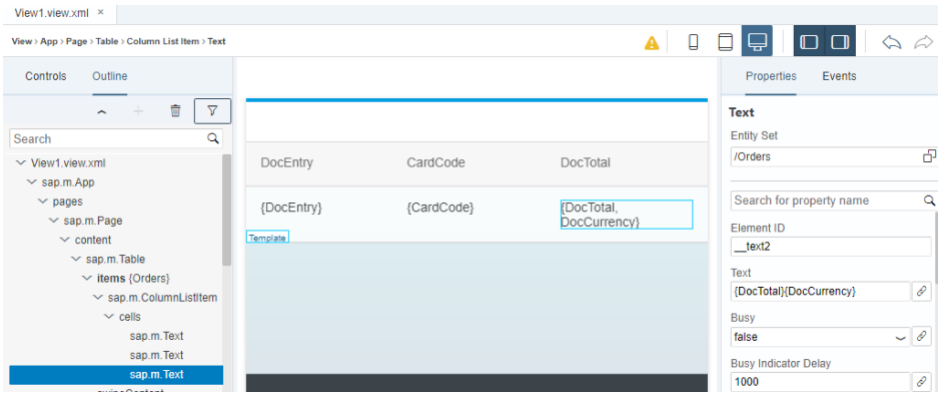
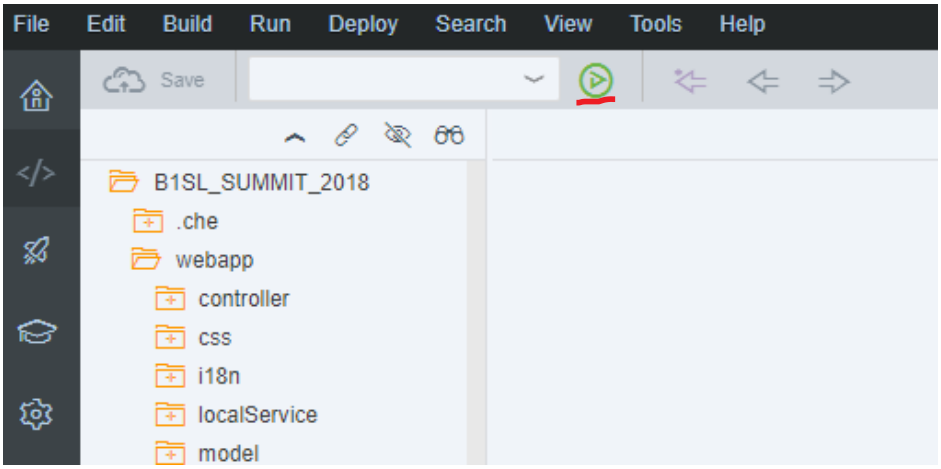
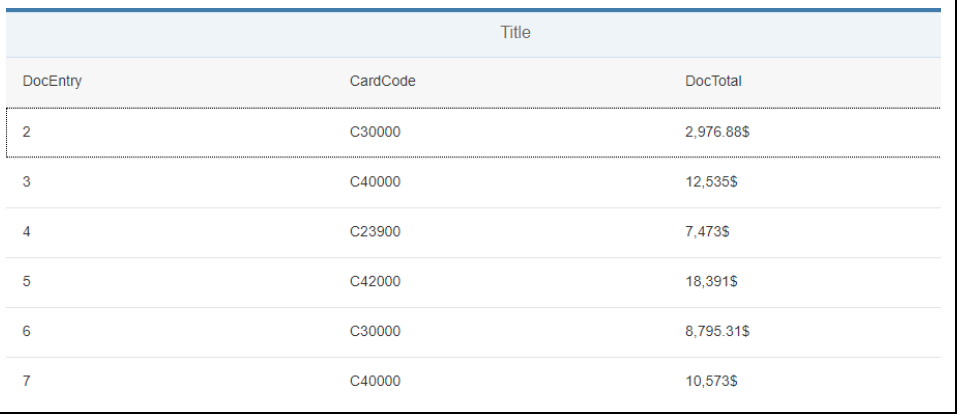
Add a sap.m.Table control

Explanation	Screenshot
Open the **view folder**. Open the **View1.view.xml** file with the **Layout Editor**.	
Select the **Outline** tab. Select **View.view.xml**. Click on the button to select the **Entity Set** associated to our view.	

Explanation	Screenshot
Check the second option **Define dummy entity set…** and choose the **/Orders** Entity Set. Press **OK**.	
Once back to the Layout Editor the **/Orders** entity should be shown. Press **Save** button.	

Explanation	Screenshot
Expand **sap.m.Page**. **Right click** on **content** and select **Add**.	
Enter **table** to filter the controls shown in the list. **Click** on the **Table** control so it will be added to our view.	
On the table created edit each **sap.m.Table -> columns -> sap.m.Column -> header -> sap.m.Label Text** Property: - Change Header 1 by **DocEntry**. - Change Header 2 by **CardCode**. - Change Header 3 by **DocTotal**.	

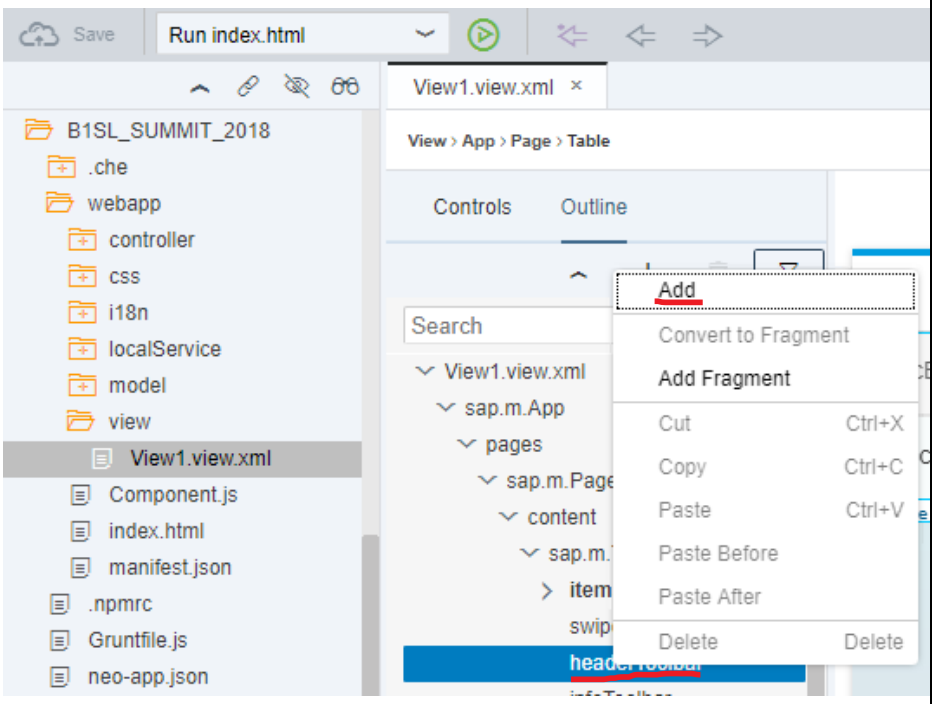
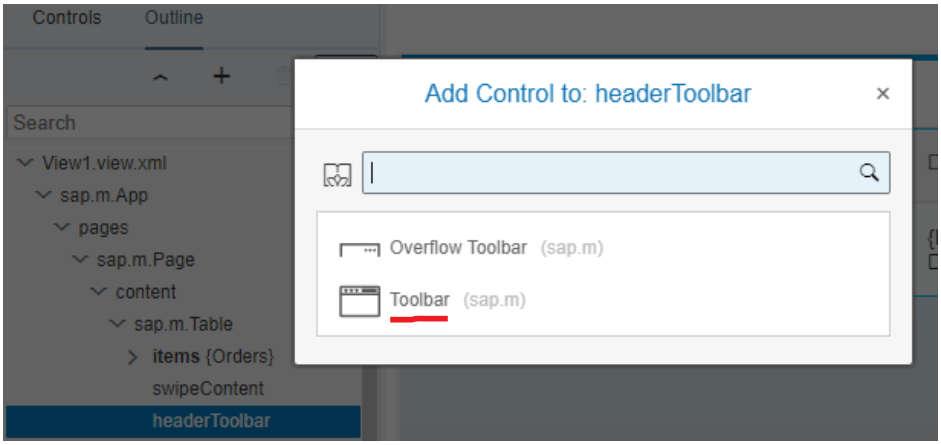
Explanation	Screenshot
Select each one of the **items -> sap.m.ColumnListItem -> cells -> sap.m.Text** cell to bind them to their corresponding Orders properties. On the **Text property** click the **Binding button** on the right side of the Text property.	
Delete the default Expression string. In the Search for data field enter the name of the Orders property **DocEntry**. **Double click on the field name** so it will be copied to the Expression string between curly brackets. **Repeat this step for CardCode column**.	
For the **DocTotal** column we will add 2 properties: - **DocTotal** - **DocCurrency** We will then search and add first the **DocTotal** and afterwards search and add the **DocCurrency**. Press **Save** button on the View1.view.xml file.	

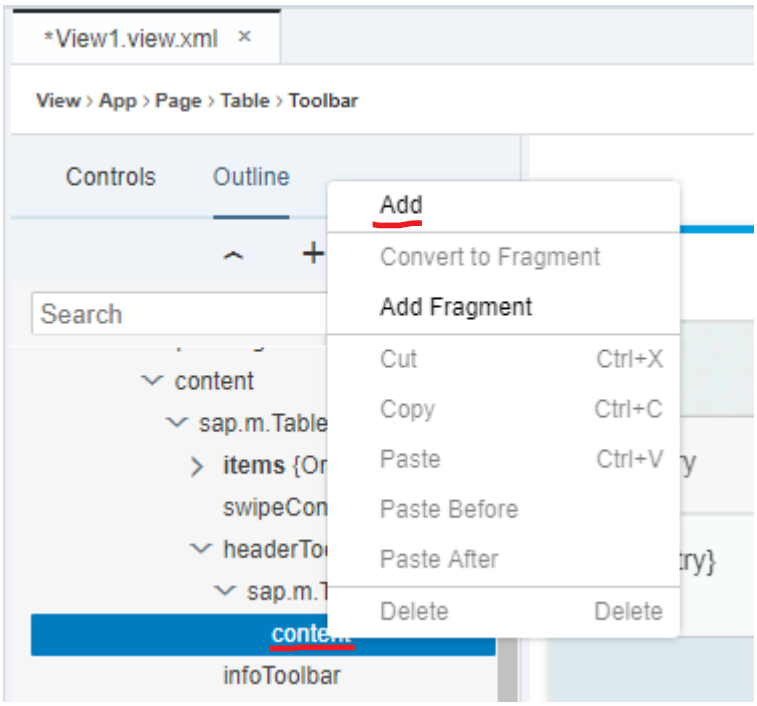
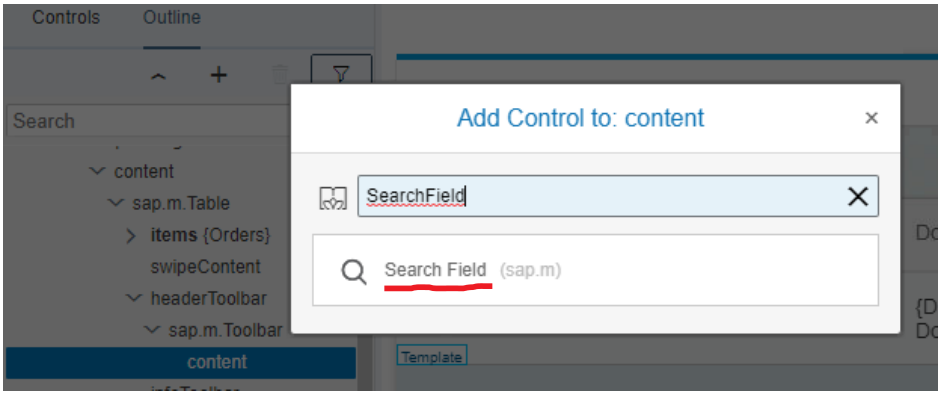
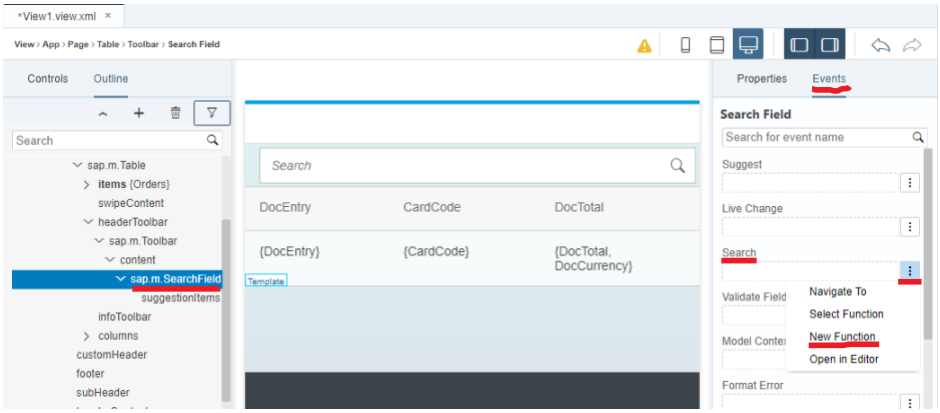
Explanation	Screenshot
Your **View1.view.xml** layout should look like this at this point.	
Click on the green arrow to run your application.	
A new tab opens showing your application. You can see the Table is automatically filled with the list of Orders available in the API Business Hub sandbox running SAP Business One.	

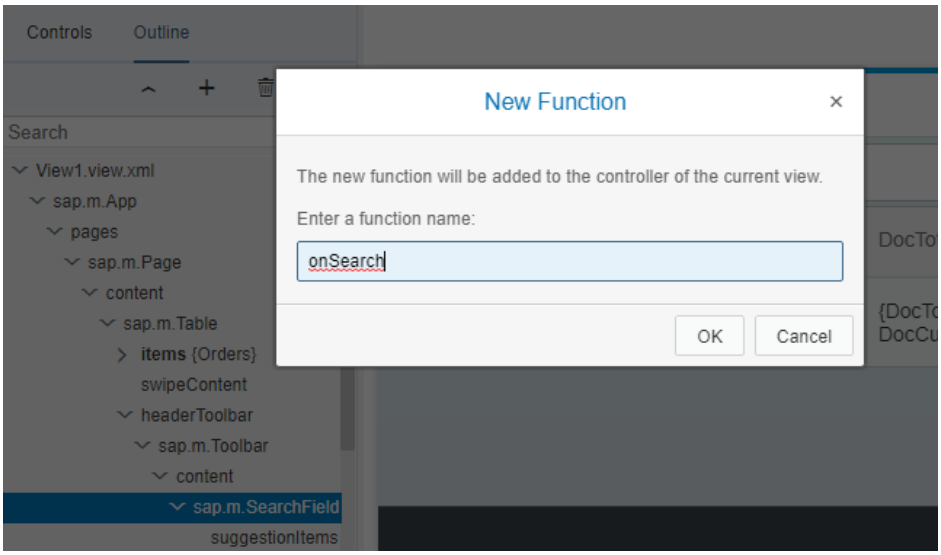
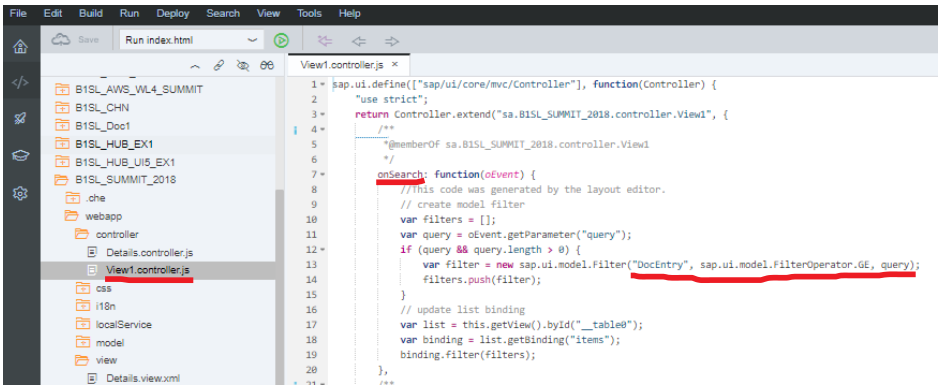
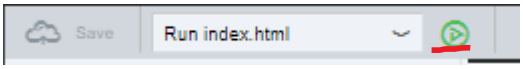
Title

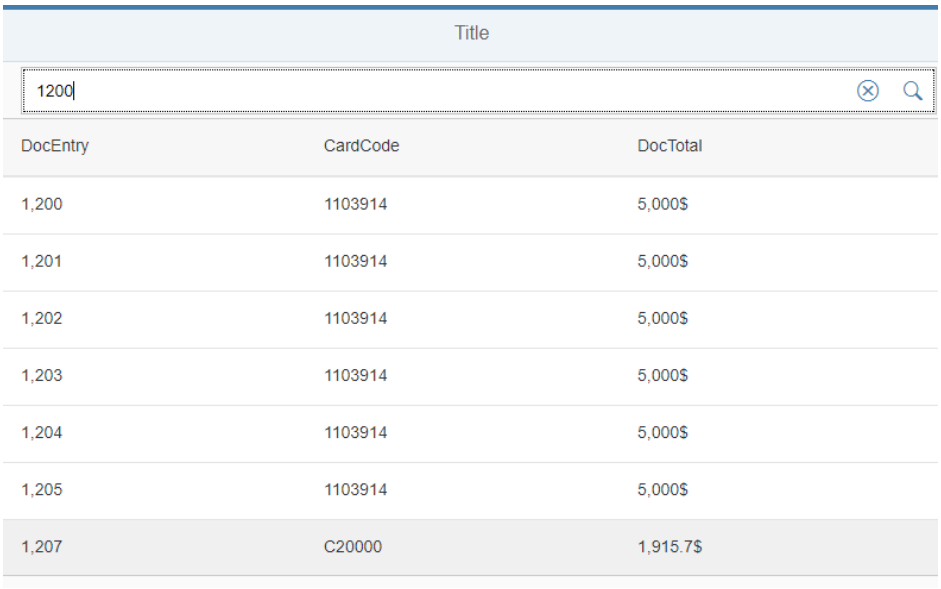
DocEntry	CardCode	DocTotal
2	C30000	2,976.88$
3	C40000	12,535$
4	C23900	7,473$
5	C42000	18,391$
6	C30000	8,795.31$
7	C40000	10,573$

Add a Search Field control to the sap.m.Table

Explanation	Screenshot
Open the **View.view.xml** file with the Layout Editor. Go to the **Outline** tab and select **sap.m.Table -> headerToolbar**. **Right click** to get the context menus and select **Add**.	
Click on the **Toolbar** proposed control.	

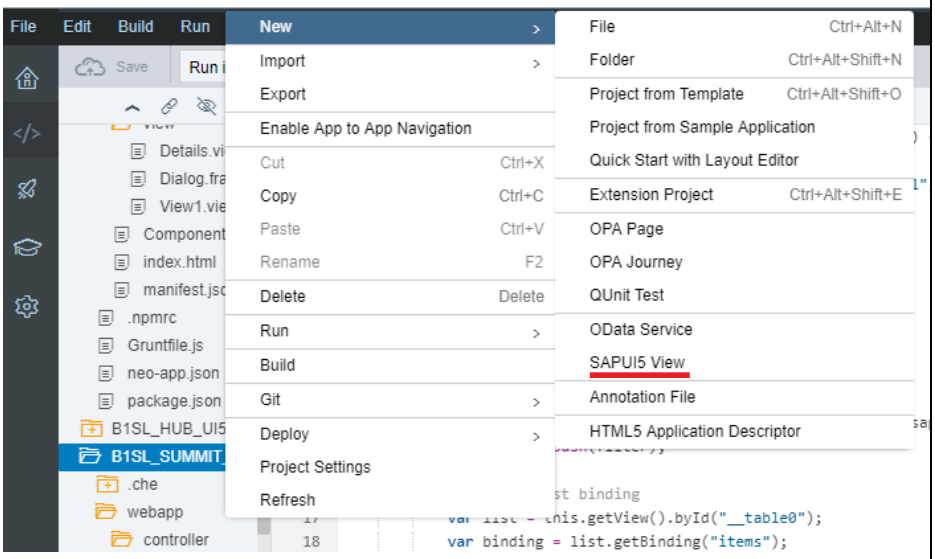
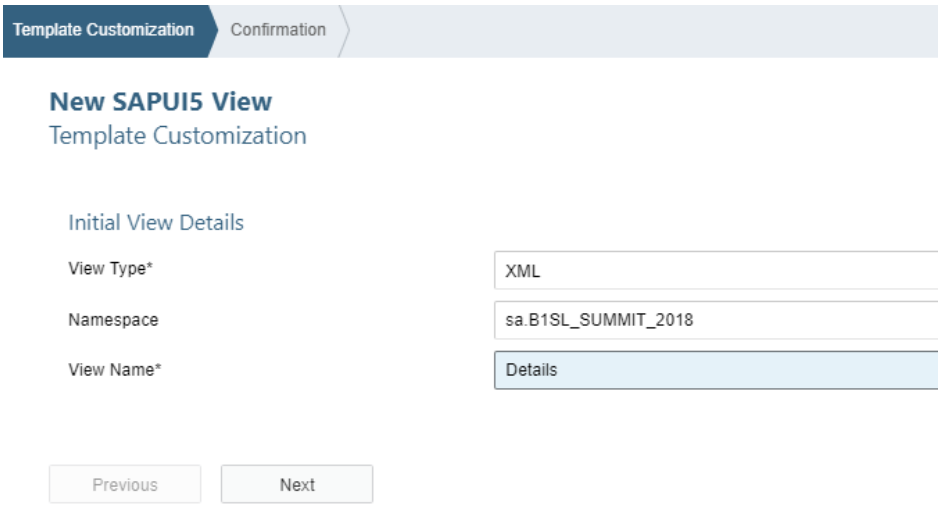
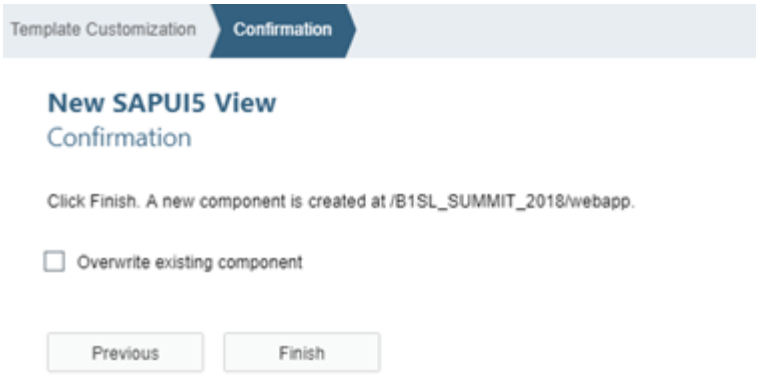
Explanation	Screenshot
Go to the created **sap.m.Toolbar -> content** element and **right click** to select the **Add** menu.	
Enter **SearchField** to filter the controls. **Click** on the **Search Field** proposed control.	
Select the **sap.m.SearchField** control in the Outline tab. Select the **Events** tab in the right side of the screen. On the **Search** event click on the ⋮ button and select **New Function** option.	

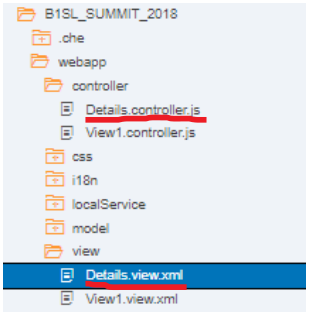
Explanation	Screenshot
Enter **onSearch** as function name that will be called when the Search button will be pressed. Press **OK**. Press **Save**. A new function with that name will be created in the View.Controller.js.	
Open the **View1.controller.js** file. Copy the code from https://github.com/B1SA/B1_SCP_HandsOn/blob/master/snippets/View1.controller.js_onSearch.js into your **onSearch** method so it looks like here. This code filters the Orders with DocEntry greater or equal than the value entered in the SearchField. Press **Save**.	
Run your application.	

Explanation	Screenshot
Check that the SearchField filters the table with Orders having a DocEntry higher than the entered value.	

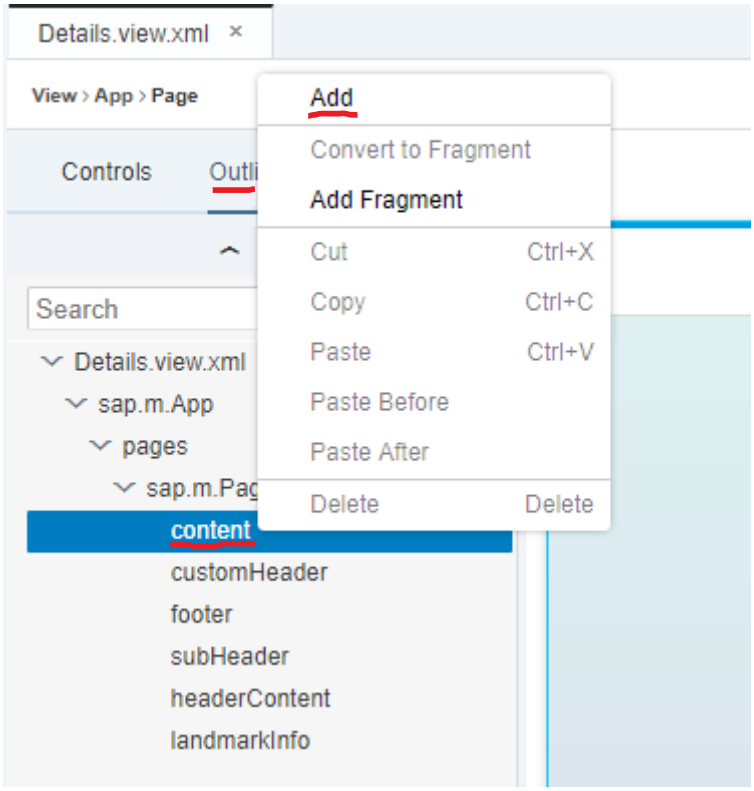
v. Add a second view called Details

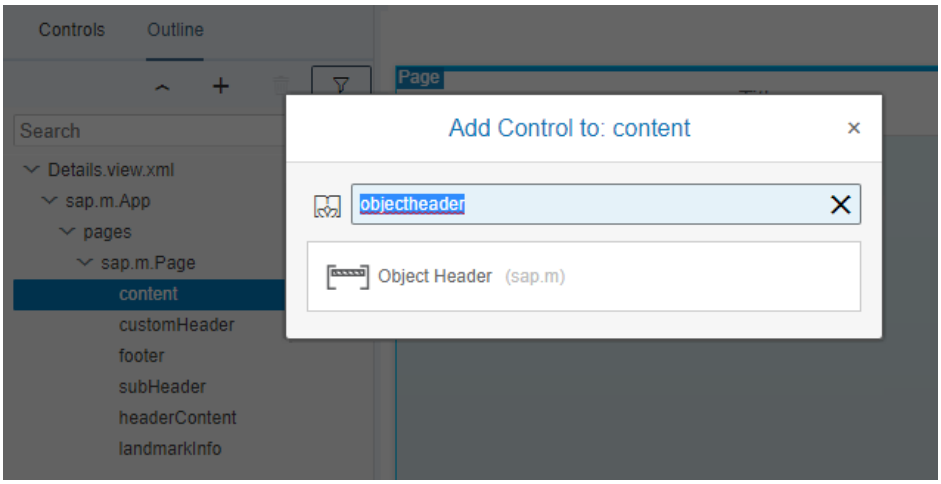
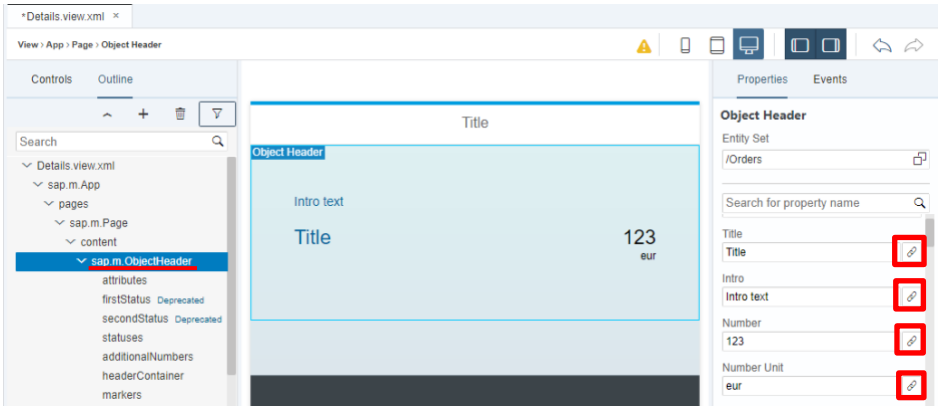
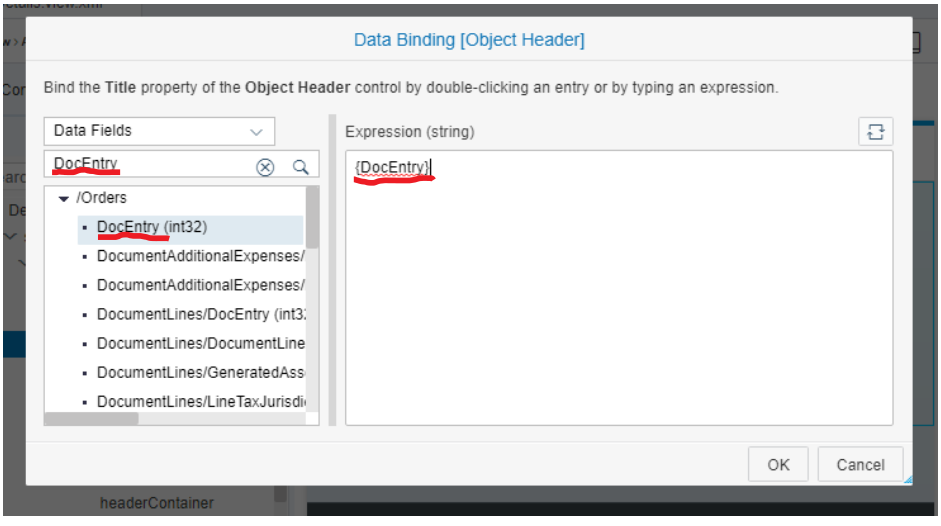
Create a Details view.

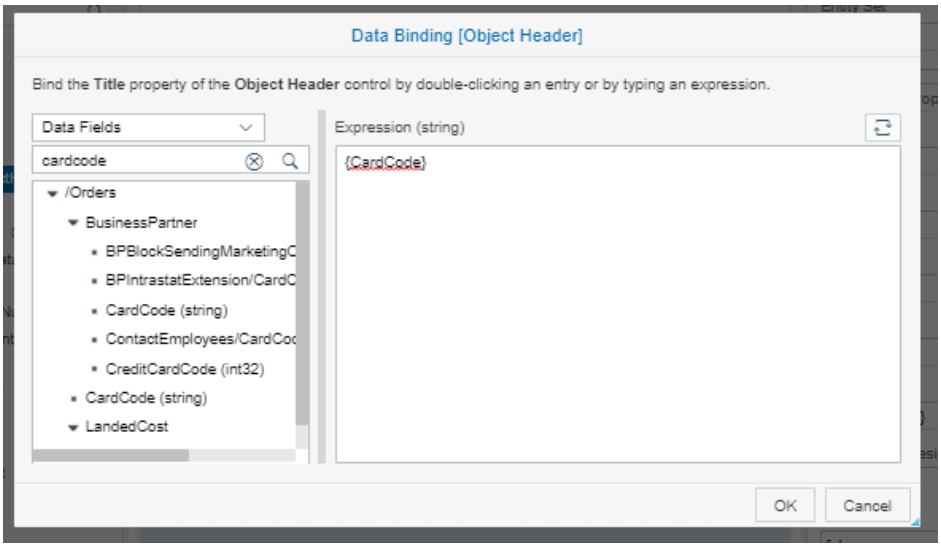
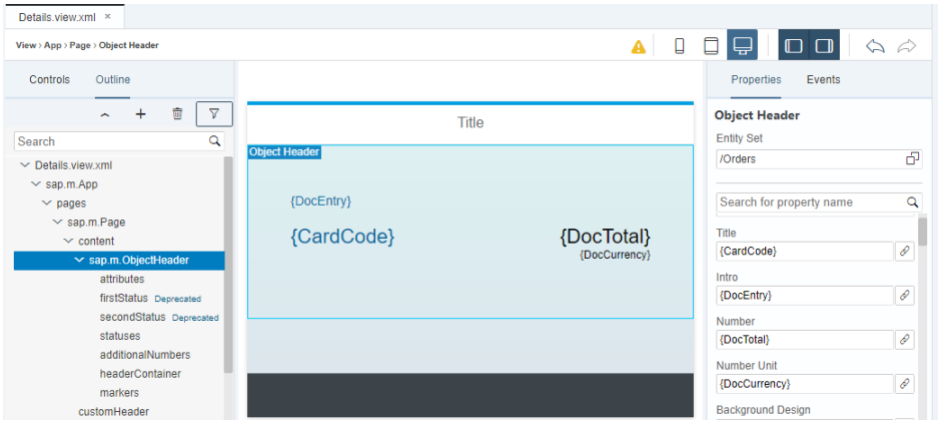
Explanation	Screenshot
Right click on your application and select **New -> SAPUI5** View.	
Keep the default values for View Type and Namespace. Enter the name of the new View: **Details**. Press **Next**.	
Press **Finish** to confirm the creation of the **Details** view.	

Explanation	Screenshot
Two files are created: - Details.view.xml - Details.controller.js.	

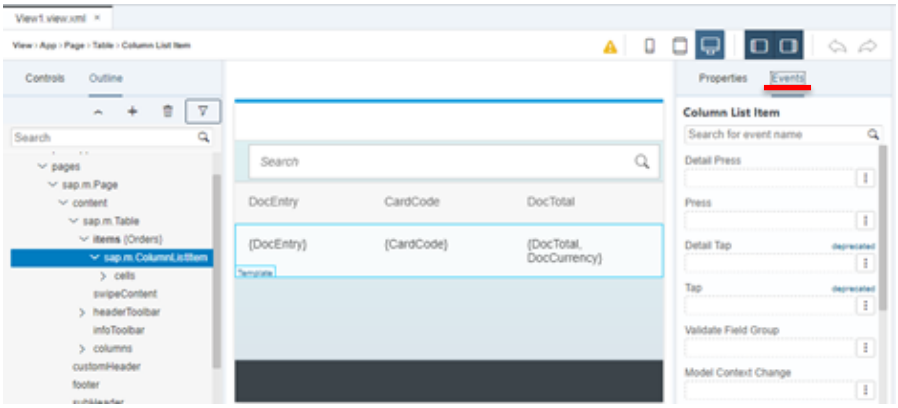
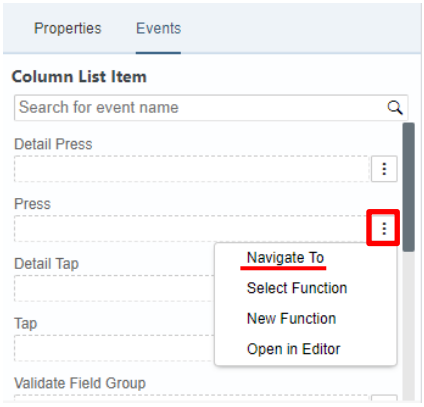
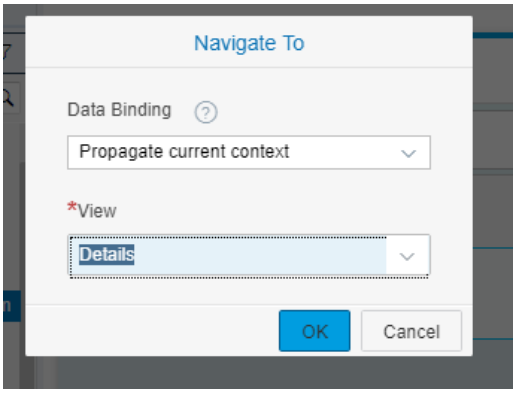
Add an Object Header control.

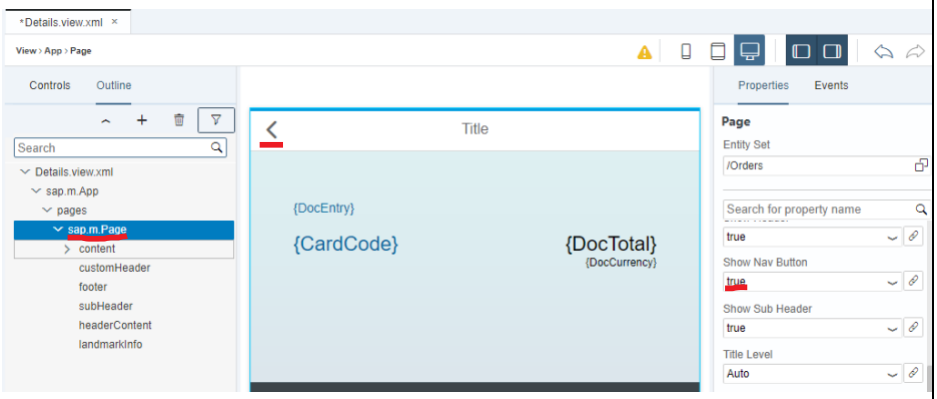
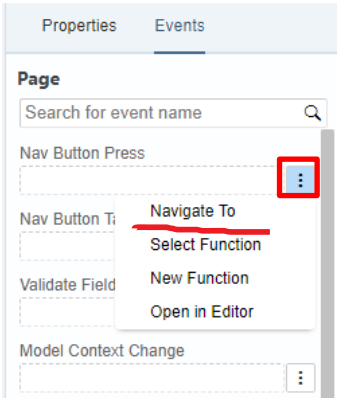
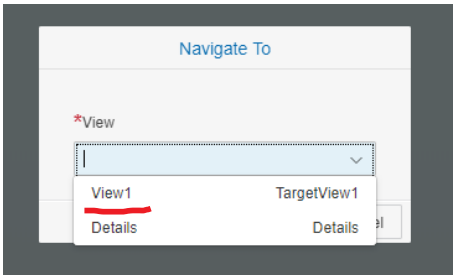
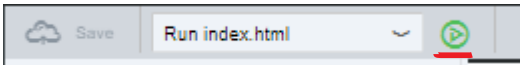
Explanation	Screenshot
Open the **Details.view.xml** file with the Layout editor. Go to the **Outline** tab. Right click on **Details.view.xml -> sap.m.App -> sap.m.Page -> content** and select **Add**.	

Explanation	Screenshot
Enter **objectheader** to search for the Object Header control. **Click** on the **Object Header** proposed control.	
Select the created **sap.m.ObjectHeader** element in the Outline tree. Go to the **Properties tab** in the right side of the screen. **Click** one by one on the **Data Binding icon** for the properties: - **Title** - **Intro** - **Number** - **Number Unit**	
A new dialog will be presented for each one of the properties. Search for the Orders Data Field to be assigned to each property: - Title -> CardCode - Intro -> DocEntry - Number -> DocTotal - Number Unit -> DocCurrency and double click on the proposed list to get it into the Expression string.	

Explanation	Screenshot
Note: **Do not select BusinessPartners/CardCode** for the CardCode property. Press **Save** button.	
The sap.m.ObjectHeader should look like this at this point.	

vi. Define navigation between View1 and Details.

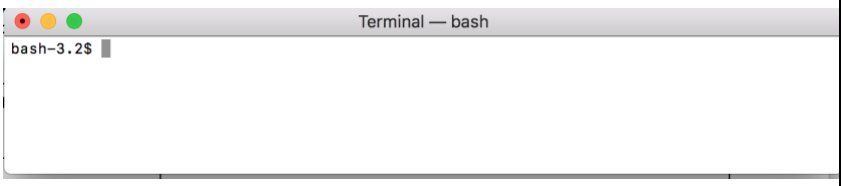
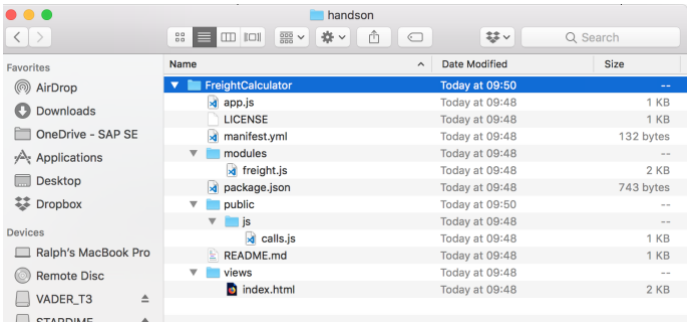
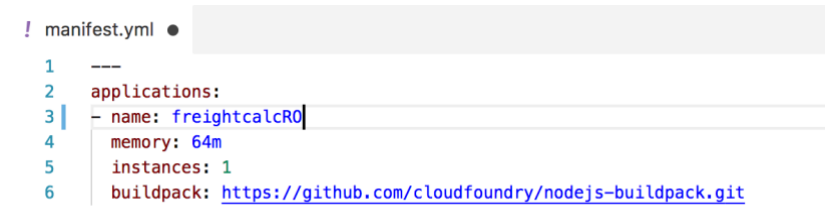
Explanation	Screenshot
From our main View1 table we want to navigate to Details view when the user clicks on a row. Open **View1.view.xml** file with Layout Editor. Select **Outline** tab **View1.view.xml -> sap.m.App -> sap.m.Page -> content -> sap.m.Table -> items -> sap.m.ColumnsListItem**. Select the **Events** tab.	
Click on the **icon**. Select **Navigate To** menu.	
Select **Propagate current context** on the Data Binding combo box. Select **Details** on the View combo box. Press **OK**. Press **Save** to save the View1.view.xml changes. The selected Order data from the View1 will be bound to the Details view.	

Explanation	Screenshot
From our Details view we want to navigate back to our main View1 when the user press on the Navigate back button. Open the **Details.view.xml** file with the Layout Editor. Go to the **Outline** tab and select **sap.m.Page**. On the **Properties** tab scroll down to see the **Show Nav Button** property and change its value to **true**.	
Go to the **Events** tab. On the **Nav Button Press** event click on the icon . Select the option **Navigate To**.	
Select **View1** on the combo box. We will navigate back to View one when the Nav back button will be pressed. Click on the **Save** button**.**	
Test your app to see navigation is working fine between View1 and Details view.	

Congratulations! You have created your first SAP UI5 application connecting to SAP API Business Hub

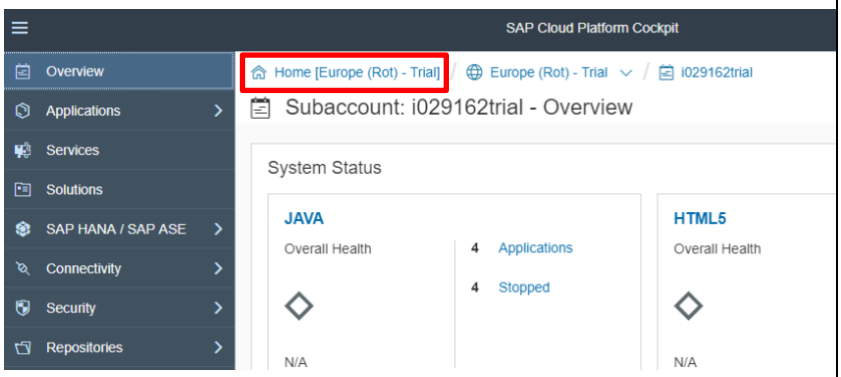
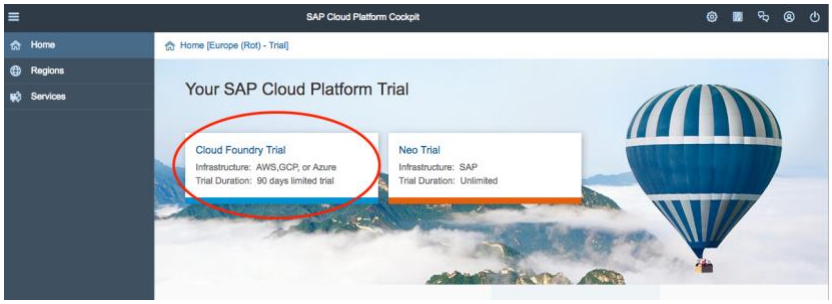
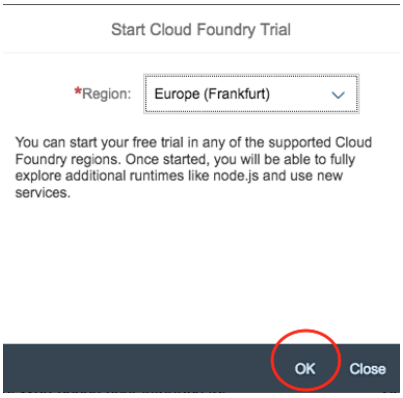
STEP 2: CREATE A NODEJS APP

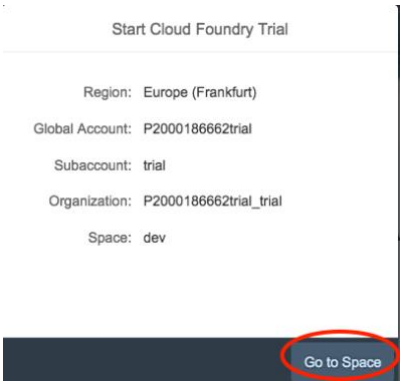
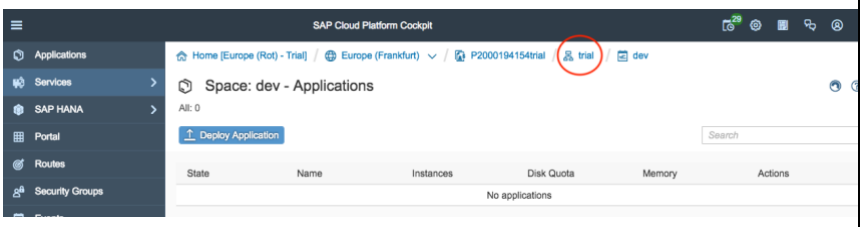
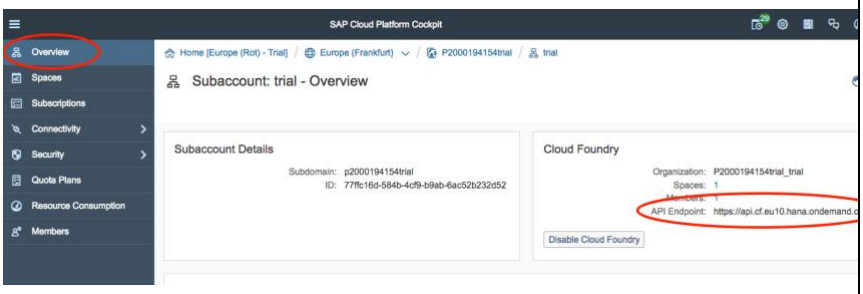
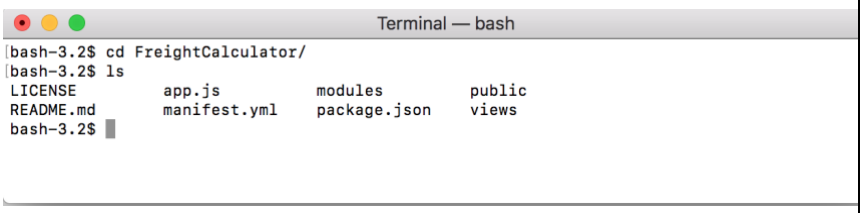
In this step we are going to implement the backend of our application. It will contain a simple business logic to calculate freight costs from different providers and consume 3rd Party services. The application is written in NodeJS and the source code is available on GitHub.

Explanation	Screenshot
Once **git** is installed (according to the pre requisites), open your system **terminal** (cmd, bash..) **Navigate** to a specific folder where you will download a sample application. **Pay attention** what folder is it, we will access it later	
Execute the following command to clone our solution backend repository: `$ git clone https://github.com/B1SA/FreightCalculator.git`	
You can see the app code on your file explorer:	
Edit the File **manifest.yml** and set a unique name for your application. E.eg FreightCalc<Your Initials>	

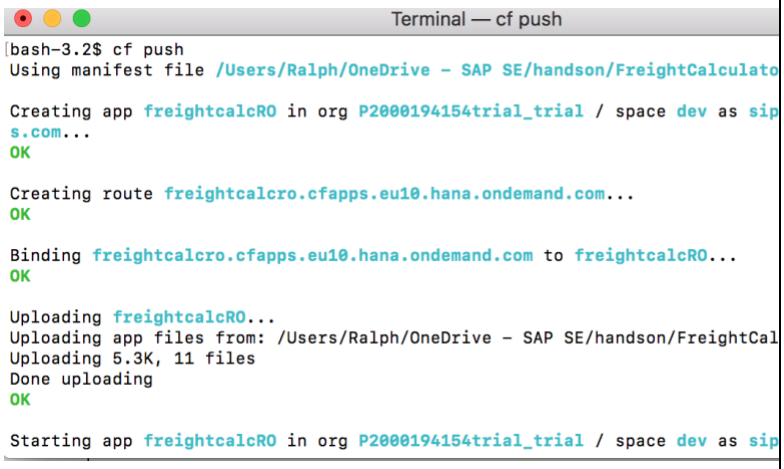
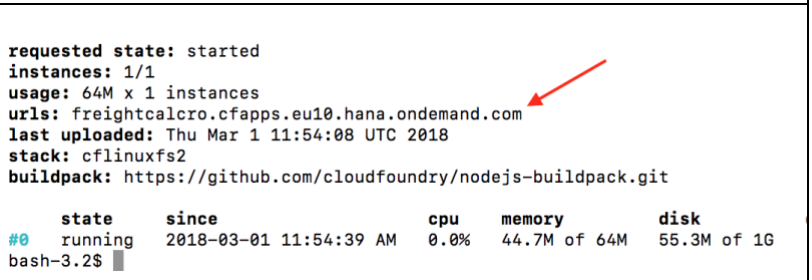
STEP 3: DEPLOY THE NODEJS APP INTO SAP CLOUD FOUNDRY

In this step, we are going to deploy our Freight Calculator app to SAP Cloud Platform Cloud Foundry.

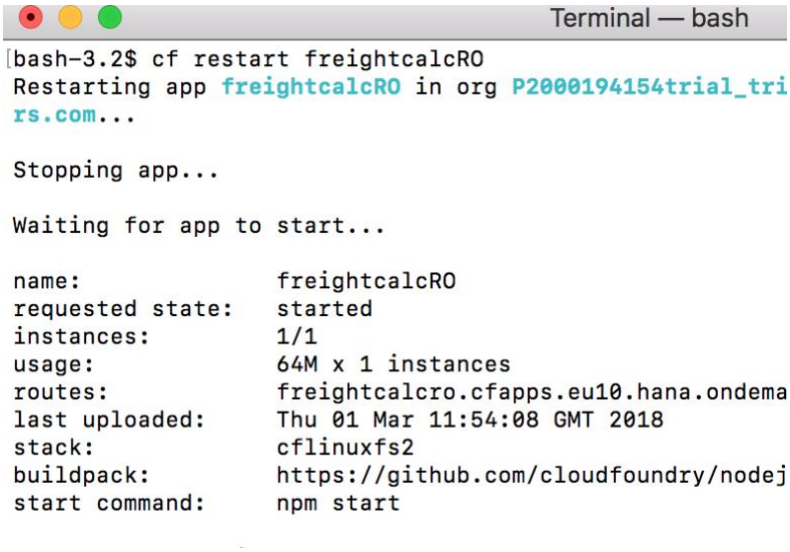
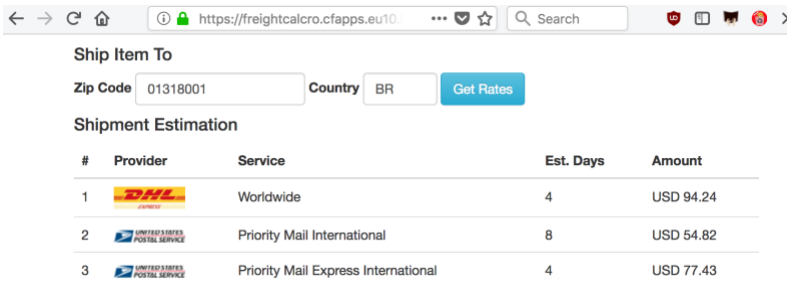
Explanation	Screenshot
First, we need to activate the SAP Cloud Platform Cloud Foundry Environment. On the SAP Cloud Platform Dashboard click on the **HOME** option	
First, we need to activate the SAP Cloud Platform Cloud Foundry Environment. From the SAP CP Home Screen, click on **Cloud Foundry Trial**	
Select the Trial Region that most suits you. And Click on **OK**	

Explanation	Screenshot
This will initialize your Cloud Foundry Trial and create a DEV space (where the solutions will be deployed). Go Ahead and access your space.	
Your space is created and ready to deploy your app. We now need your environment endpoint to be able to push our app. Click on the **trial link**	
And then on **Overview option** in the menu **Select and copy your API Endpoint**. E.g. `https://api.cf.eu10.hana.ondemand.com`	
With the CLI installed (according to the pre requisites), open your system **terminal** and navigate to the folder of the backend app cloned on STEP 2 of this guide	

From that folder, login to Cloud foundry using the command
 	
`cf login -a <API ENDPOINT>`
 	
e g.
 	
`$ cf login -a api.cf.eu10.hana.ondemand.com`
 	
When prompted provide your SAP Cloud Platform **email** and **password**	

Explanation	Screenshot
Now all you have to do is push your app to the SAP Cloud Platform Cloud Foundry by using the **command**: `cf push`	
This process will read the **manifest.yml** to name your application and also upload and deploy all the artefacts in a container in the Cloud Foundry Environment. Once the Process finishes, you can see your app URL:	
This application makes use of a 3rd Party service called Shippo to calculate shipping costs. In order to consume their services, we need an API KEY. The Instructors of this hands-on session will provide a set of keys you can use in the next step. However, you can also get your own FREE test key on their website https://goshippo.com/ Best practices of cloud development (see https://12factor.net/config) suggests that any kind of configuration (such as keys) should not be part of the codebase but set as environment variables. And that is easily done with Cloud Foundry	

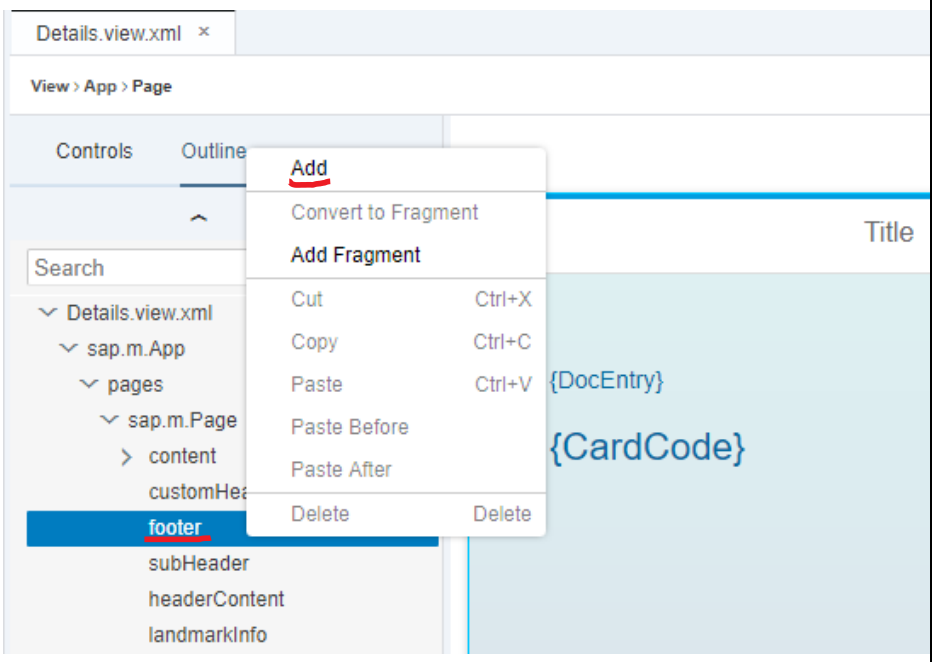
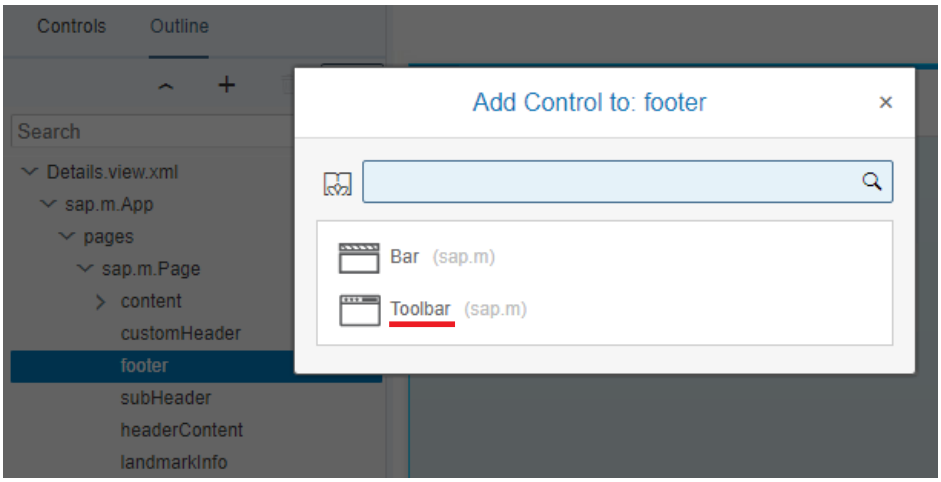
Back to the terminal, set the Environment Variable **SHIPPO_KEY** to a valid API Key with the following command
 	
`cf set-env <appname> <variable name> <variable value`
e.g.
`cf set-env freightcalcRO SHIPPO_KEY shippo_test_1234`	

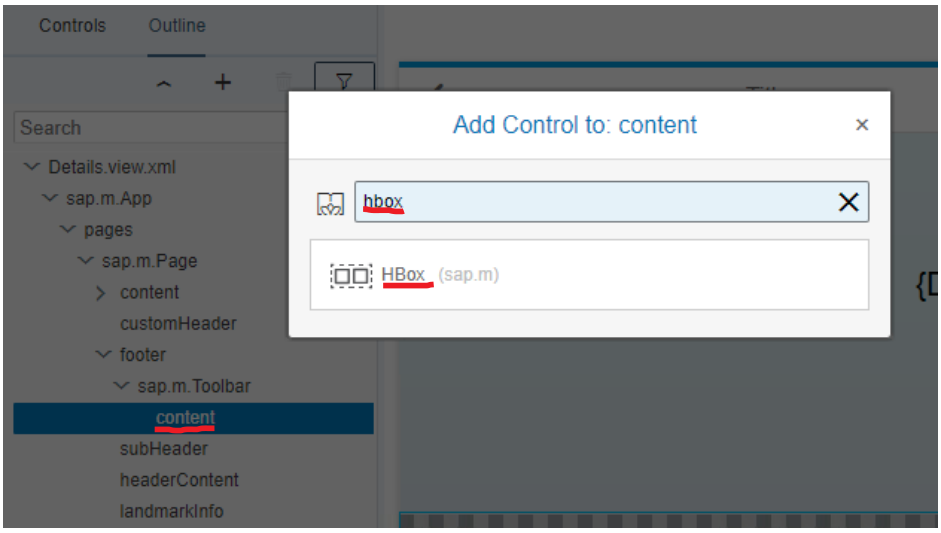
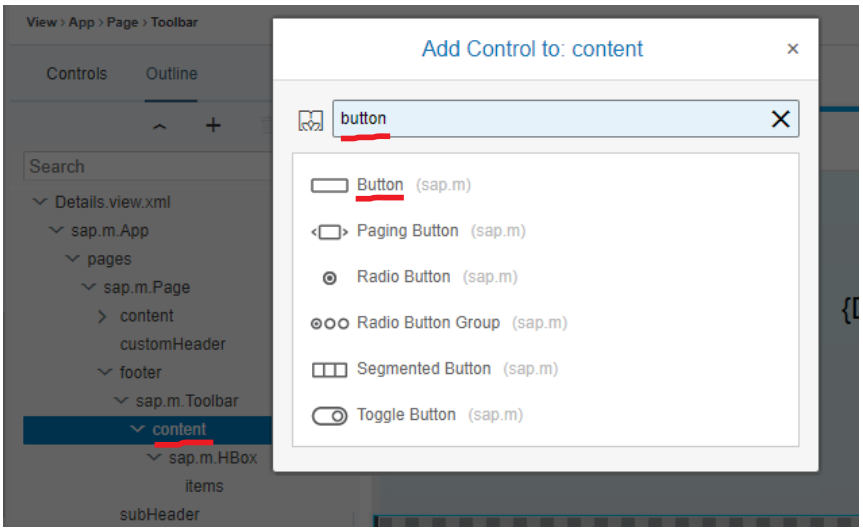
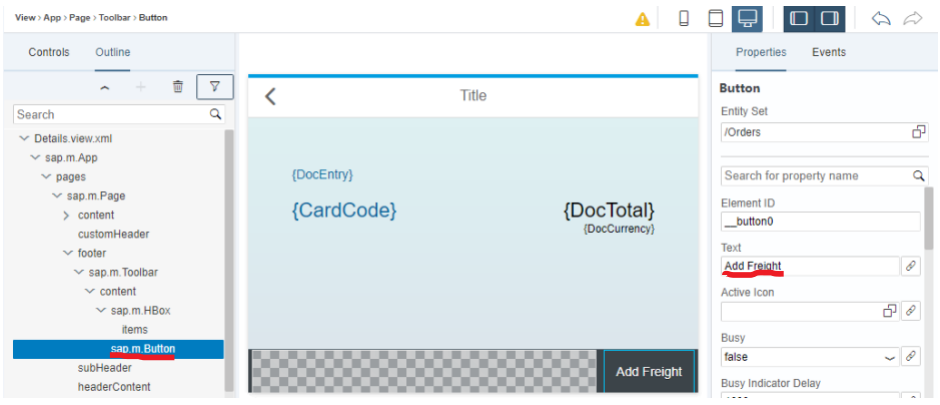
Explanation	Screenshot
Up next, restart your app `cf restart <appname>`	
You can test the app with a test page on the app URL	

Congratulations! You have implemented and deployed your first Cloud Foundry application on SAP Cloud Platform!

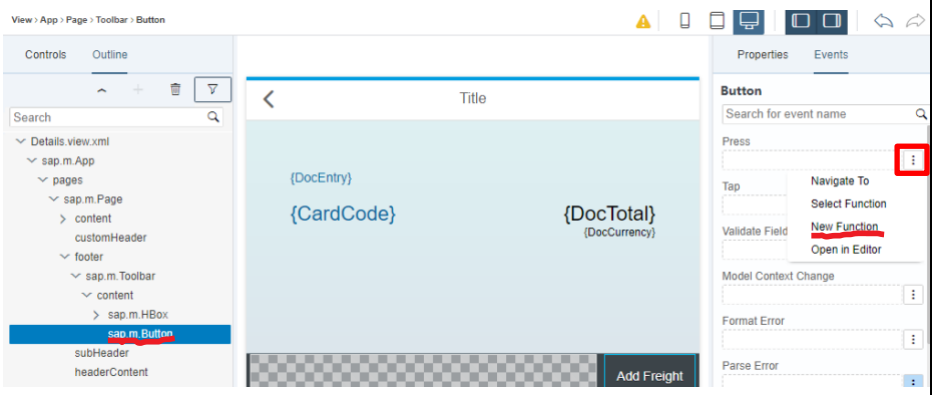
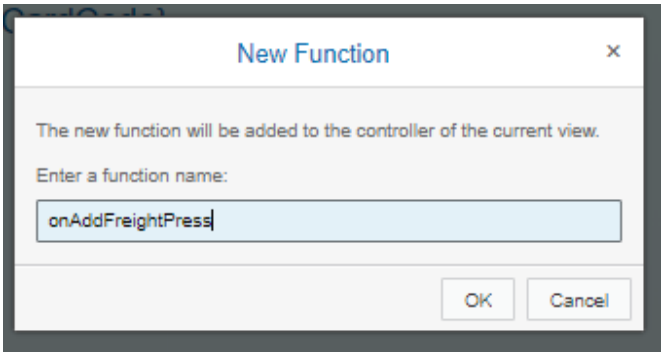
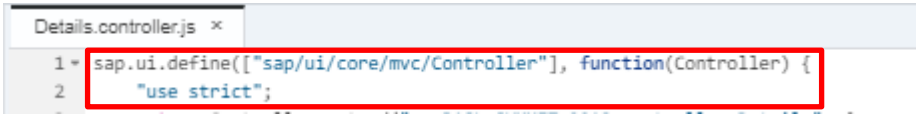
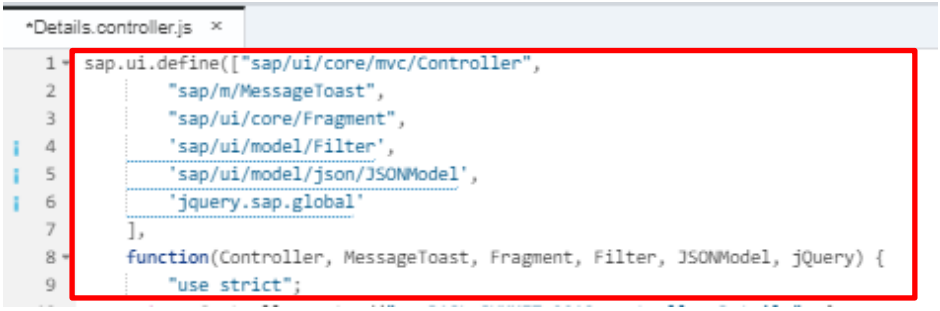
STEP 4: CONSUME THE NODEJS APP FROM THE SAP FIORI APP

i. Add a Button “Add Freight” to the Details view.

Explanation	Screenshot
Open the **Details.view.xml** file with the Layout Editor. On the **Outline** tab right click on the **sap.m.App -> pages -> sap.m.Page -> footer** element and select **Add**.	
Select the **Toolbar** control proposed.	

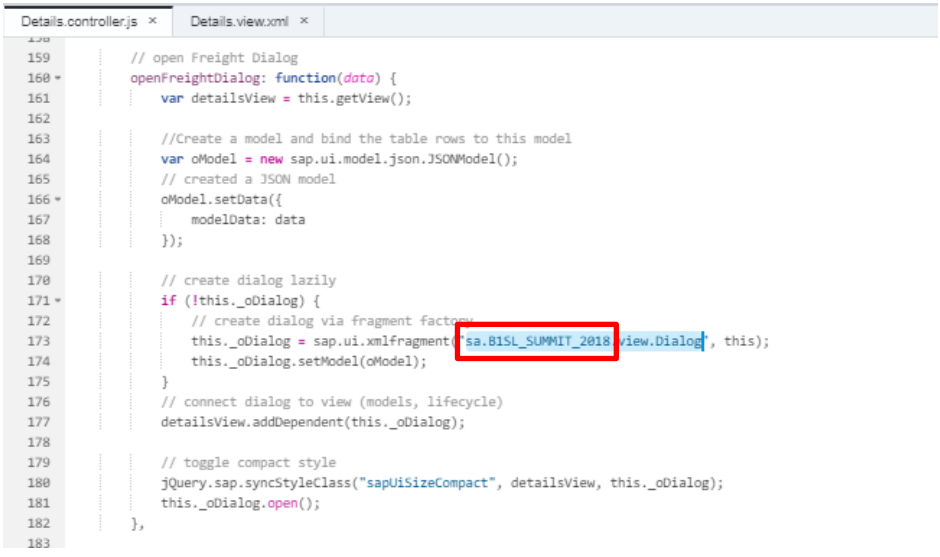
Explanation	Screenshot
On the Outline tab right click on **sap.m.Toolbar -> content** and select **Add**. Enter **hbox** in the Add Control to: content new dialog. Select the proposed **HBox** control.	
On the Outline tab right click on **sap.m.Toolbar -> content** and select **Add**. Enter **button** in the Add Control to: content dialog. Select the **Button** control.	
On the **Outline** tab select the **sap.m.Button**. On the **Properties** tab change the **Text** property by **Add Freight**.	

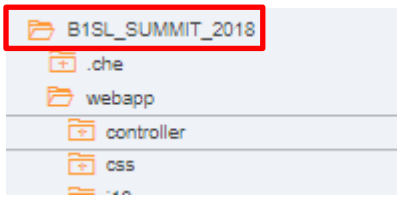
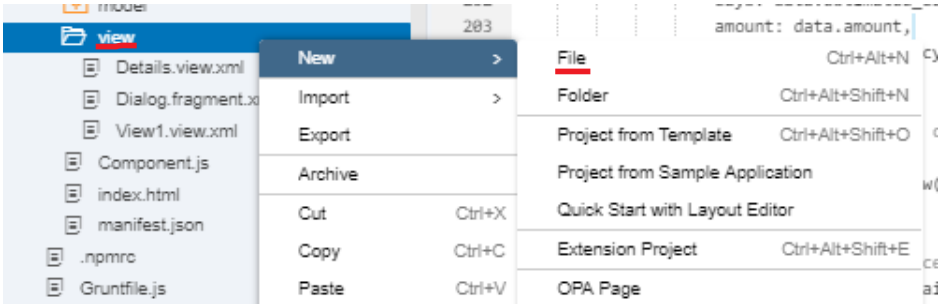
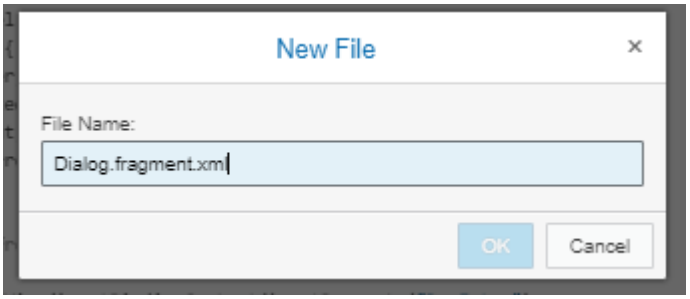
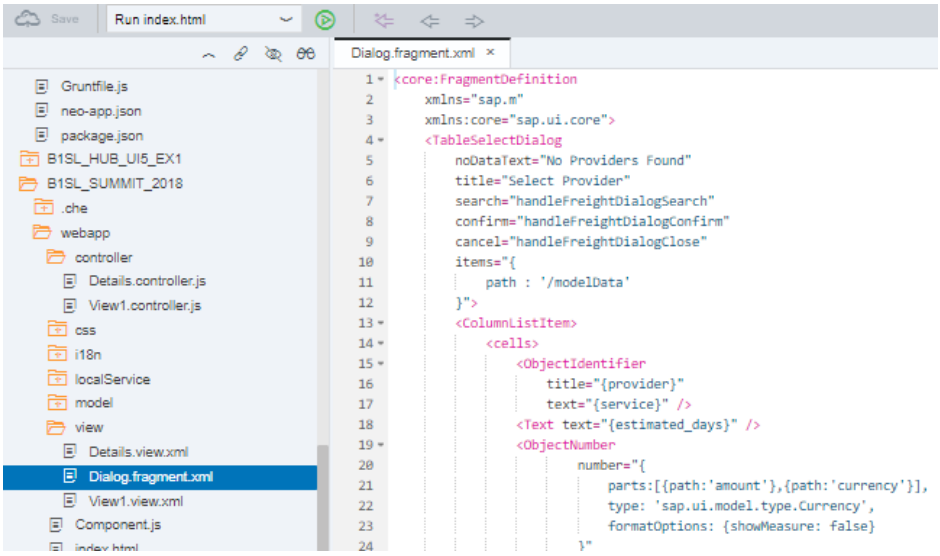
ii. Implement the Button business logic calling the NodeJS server side and Service Layer.

Explanation	Screenshot
Select **Outline** tab, **sap.m.Button**. Open **Events** tab. Click on the **Press** event icon and select **New Function**.	
Enter **onAddFreightPress** as the function name. This function will be called when the event Press is fired on the AddFreight button.	
Open the **Details.controller.js** file and scroll down to the bottom of the file. A new empty function called **onAddFreightPress** has been automatically created.	
Before implementing this function lets add some definitions to the Details.controller.js file. Open the **Details.controller.js** file. Remove the code at the beginning of the file until “use strict”; as shown here in the first screen. **Replace** that code from by the one shared at https://github.com/B1SA/B1_SCP_HandsOn/blob/master/snippets/Details.controller.js_definitions.js as	 

Explanation	Screenshot
shown in the second screen.	

Let now implement the function **onAddFreightPress**.
 	
When the user clicks on the AddFreight button we call the server side NodeJS to get freight options.
 	
Replace the URL to the freight calculator by **your backend application URL** (code marked in red in the screen capture).
 	
In case of success we call the function openFreightDialog.
 	
In case of error we simply show a MessageToast.
 	
You can get this code from https://github.com/B1SA/B1_SCP_HandsOn/blob/master/snippets/Details.controller.js_onAddFreight.js.
PS: The code contains more functions than this one, please copy the full set of functions. We will explain each one of the functions in the coming steps.
	
	onAddFreightPress: function(oEvent) {
	//This code was generated by the layout editor.
	
	// Get Data from ODataModel V4 /Orders
	var body = {
	"to": {
	"zip": this.getView().getBindingContext().getProperty("AddressExtension/ShipToZipCode"),
	"country": this.getView().getBindingContext().getProperty("AddressExtension/ShipToCountry")
	}
	};
	// open Freight view
	// from Freight view selection we will get back to Object view
	var oThis = this;
	$.ajax({
	url: "https://freightcalc.cfapps.eu10.hana.ondemand.com/Rates",
	type: "POST",
	data: JSON.stringify(body),
	contentType: "application/json",
	success: function(data) {
	oThis.openFreightDialog(data);
	},
	error: function(e) {
	MessageToast.show("POST Freight error: " + e);
	}
	});
	},

On the Details.controller.js scroll and search for the function **openFreightDialog**. This function opens a new Dialog showing the freight options returned by the server side.
 	
This function will use an xml fragment to design the freight options dialog.
 	
Edit this function and **change** the pointer to the **xmlfragment** to match the name of your namespace and SAPUI5 application (you can get this information from the beginning of your Details.controller.js file. In my case it is
	
	Details.controller.js × Details.view.xml ×
	// open Freight Dialog
	openFreightDialog: function(data) {
	var detailsView = this.getView();
	
	//Create a model and bind the table rows to this model
	var oModel = new sap.ui.model.json.JSONModel();
	// created a JSON model
	oModel.setData({
	modelData: data
	});
	
	// create dialog lazily
	if (!this._oDialog) {
	// create dialog via fragment factory
	this._oDialog = sap.ui.xmlfragment("sa.B1SL_SUMMIT_2018.view.Dialog", this);
	this._oDialog.setModel(oModel);
	}
	// connect dialog to view (models, lifecycle)
	detailsView.addDependent(this._oDialog);
	
	// toggle compact style
	jQuery.sap.syncStyleClass("sapUiSizeCompact", detailsView, this._oDialog);
	this._oDialog.open();
	},

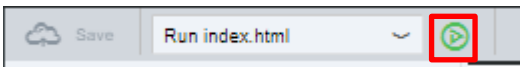
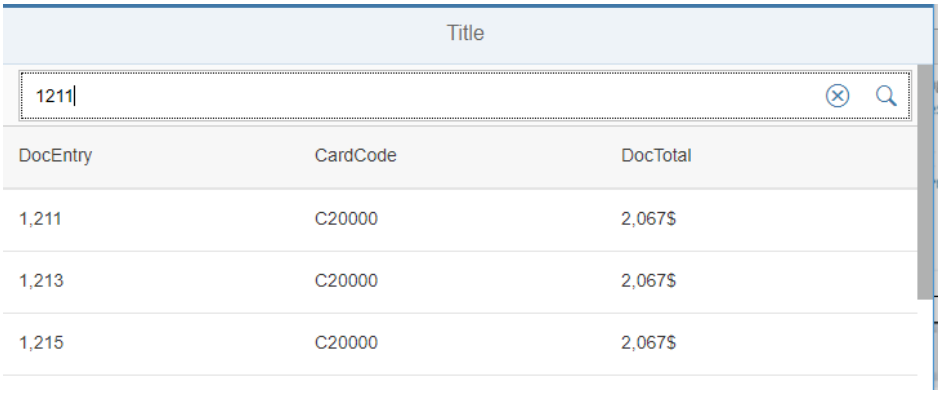
Explanation	Screenshot
"sa.**B1SL_SUMMIT_2018**. view.Dialog".	
Let's add the Fragment required to show the Dialog. Right click on **view folder** and select **New->File** menu.	
Give the name **Dialog.fragment.xml** to the new file. Press **OK**.	
Download the Dialog.fragment.xml file from https://github.com/B1SA/B1_SCP_HandsOn/blob/master/snippets/Dialog.fragment.xml. Copy the code inside your **Dialog.fragment.xml** file. You can notice in that file contains the controls of the Dialog. Also, that file contains 3 callback functions will be called for the events: - search - confirm - cancel We will implement those functions in our Details.controller.js file.	

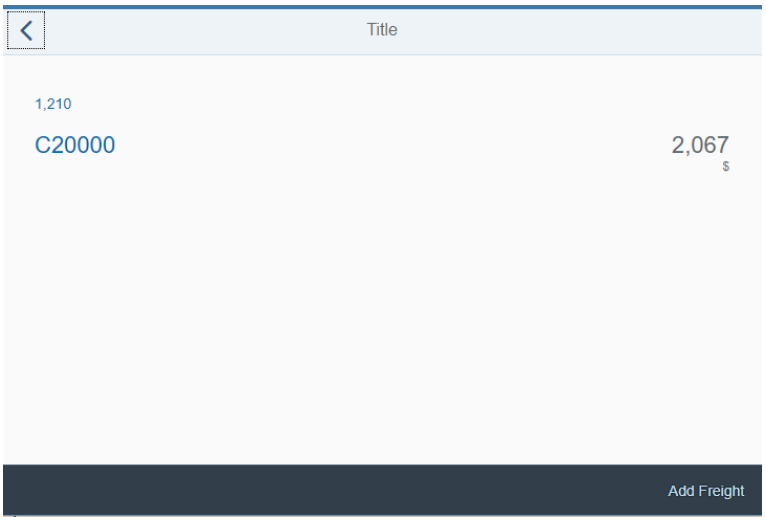
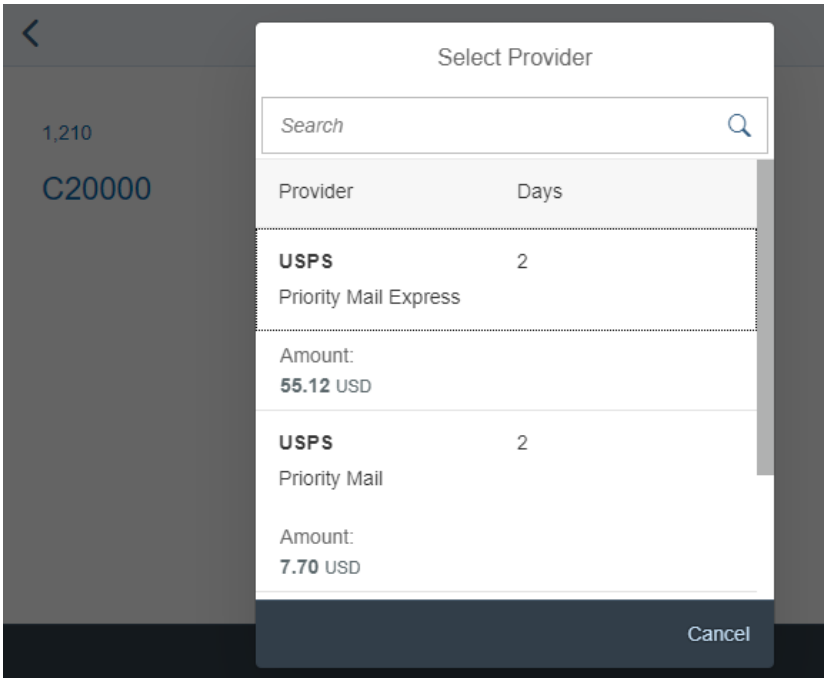
Explanation	Screenshot

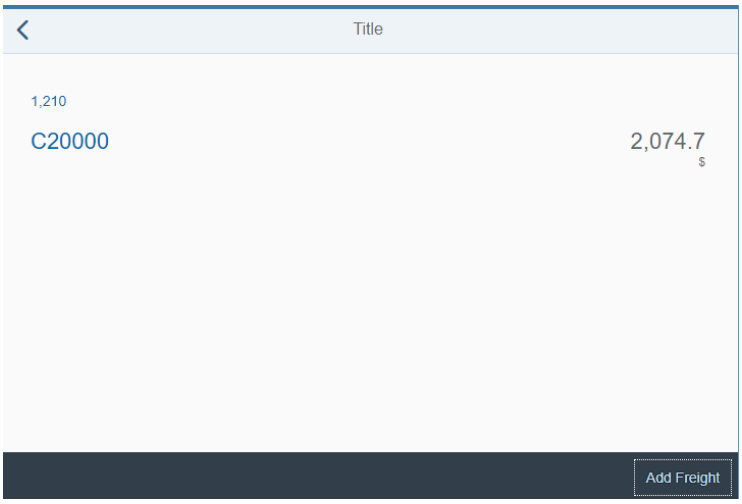
Open the **Details.controller.js** file.
 	
The **handleFreightDialogSearch** (code copied already earlier) is called when the user enters data to filter the list of freight options. The filter will be based on the provider property.
 	
The **handleFreightDialogConfirm** function is called when the user selects one of the freight options proposed by the Dialog.
This function calls the function UpdateSO to update the Order via Service Layer API.
 	
The **handleFreightDialogClose** function is called when the user closes the Dialog without selecting a freight option. A MessageToast will show to the user the message “No Provider selected.”
	
	`handleFreightDialogSearch: function(oEvent) {`
	`  var sValue = oEvent.getParameter("value");`
	`  var oFilter = new Filter("provider", sap.ui.model.FilterOperator.Contains, sValue);`
	`  var oBinding = oEvent.getSource().getBinding("items");`
	`  oBinding.filter([oFilter]);`
	`},`
	
	`handleFreightDialogConfirm: function(oEvent) {`
	
	`  // Get SelectedItem details`
	`  var oSelectedItem = oEvent.getParameter("selectedItem");`
	`  var ctx = oSelectedItem.getBindingContext();`
	`  var data = ctx.getModel().getProperty(ctx.getPath());`
	`  var providerDetails = {`
	`  name: data.provider,`
	`  days: data.estimated_days,`
	`  amount: data.amount,`
	`  currency: data.currency`
	`  };`
	
	`  // Get Order details from current view binding context`
	`  var orderDetails = {`
	`  DocEntry: this.getView().getBindingContext().getProperty("DocEntry")`
	`  };`
	
	`  // Update Order via Service Layer`
	`  this.updateSO(providerDetails, orderDetails);`
	
	`  console.log("You have chosen " + providerDetails.name + ", " + providerDetails.days + " Days, " + providerDetails.amount +`
	`  providerDetails.currency + ".");`
	`},`
	
	`handleFreightDialogClose: function(oEvent) {`
	`  MessageToast.show("No Provider selected.");`
	`},`

Explanation	Screenshot

The **updateSO** function calls SAP Business One Service Layer via the SAP API Business Hub sandbox.
 	
We do an ajax call to the destination /apihub_sandbox/ automatically created when we added the Data Source pointing to the SAP API Business Hub. Then we specify the DocEntry of the Order to be updated with a PATCH request.
 	
In case of success we show a MessageToast message “SL success”.
 	
In case of error we show a MessageToast message “SL error”.
	Details.controller.js × Details.view.xml ×
	218 },
	219
	220 // Update Order via Service Layer
	221 updateSO: function(providerDetails, orderDetails) {
	222
	223 var oThis = this;
	224
	225 var body = {
	226 "DocEntry": orderDetails.DocEntry,
	227 "DocumentAdditionalExpenses": [{
	228 "ExpenseCode": 1,
	229 "LineTotal": providerDetails.amount,
	230 "Remarks": providerDetails.name
	231 }]
	232 };
	233
	234 $.ajax({
	235 url: "/apihub_sandbox/sapb1/b1s/v2/Orders(" + orderDetails.DocEntry + ")",
	236 type: "PATCH",
	237 data: JSON.stringify(body),
	238 contentType: "application/json",
	239 success: function(data) {
	240 oThis.soUpdateSuccess(data);
	241 },
	242 error: function(e) {
	243 oThis.soUpdateError(e);
	244 }
	245 });
	246 },
	247
	248 soUpdateSuccess: function(data) {
	249 // Refresh the Model to update the Order DocTotal we have changed
	250 this.getView().getBindingContext().getModel().refresh();
	251 MessageToast.show("Success. Check the DocTotal amount has changed.");
	252 },
	253 soUpdateError: function(e) {
	254 MessageToast.show("SL error: " + e);
	255 }
	256 });
	257 });

Test your application.	
Filter the Orders table with **DocEntry higher than 1211**. Please follow directions from instructors so you only update a specific Order DocEntry to avoid conflicts between hands-on participants.	

Explanation	Screenshot
Check the Order DocTotal before adding the freight costs.	
Select one of the providers.	

Explanation	Screenshot
Check the Order DocTotal amount is updated after you select a freight provider based on the provider costs. You will also see the success message if the update of the Order is successful.	

Congratulations! You have just implemented your first full stack loosely coupled SAP Business One extension!

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