Oracle® Agile Engineering Data Management

Administration Manual for Enterprise Integration Platform 2.2.2

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Preface

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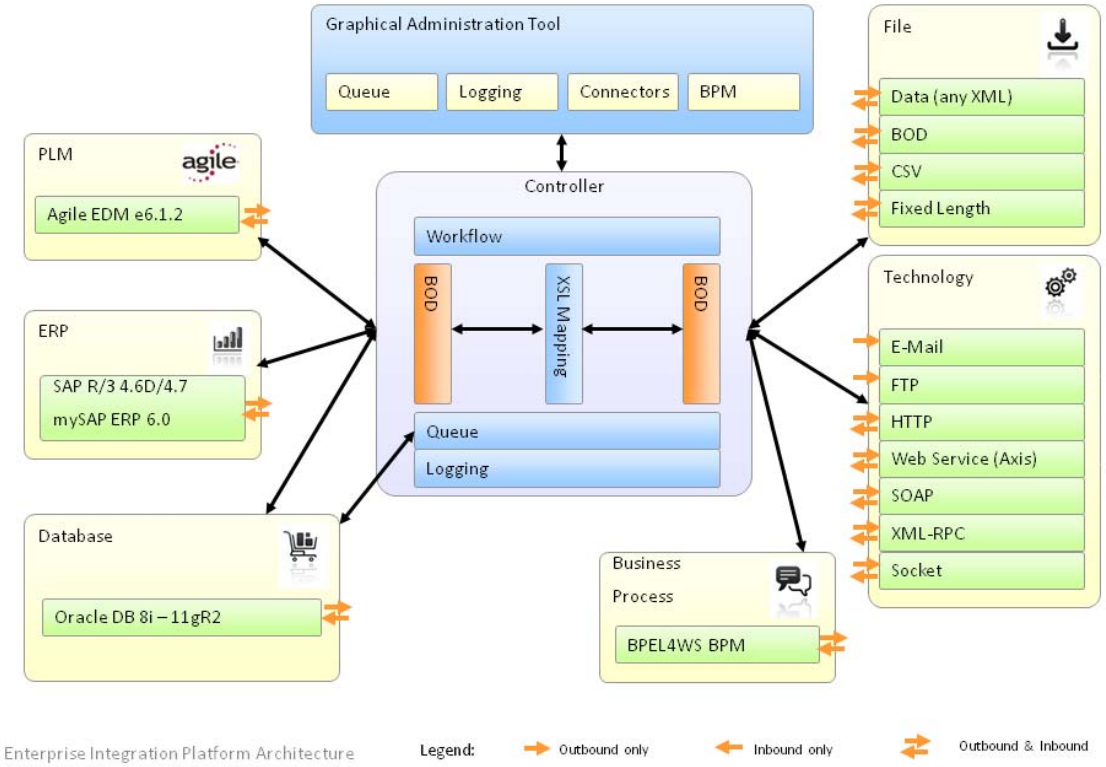
Chapter 1

Overview

Introduction

The Enterprise Integration Platform is a framework that is based on an architecture known as Enterprise Application Integration (EAI) for connecting Agile EDM with other applications and systems. The Integration Platform consists of several components like the Agile EDM Connector, ERP Connector, Business Process Engine, Mapping Engine and Message Queue.

Note The general term “ERP” is used in all EIP manuals.



Due to the fact, that the architecture of the Integration Platform is built on standards like Java, JDBC, XML and XSLT, it is relatively easy to connect to an additional system by adding a specific connector. See “EIP Development Manual” for more information on developing your own connector.

Powerful graphical tools help you with administrating the Integration Platform locally or from remote. For example, the Queue Viewer provides an overview of all current messages, which are sent between systems. The Log Viewer can be used to display the log messages of the Integration Platform.

Content of This Manual

The following chapters will explain how to configure and run the Enterprise Integration Platform in your environment.

C**hapter 2** explains how to modify the main configuration file eai_ini.xml in order to make best use of the Integration Platform.

Chapter 3 explains the configuration and usage of the Agile EDM Connector in synchronous and asynchronous mode. It also describes what to do inside Agile EDM in order to work with the Integration Platform.

Chapter 4 explains the Business Object Data (BOD) File Connector which allows writing the XML messages into a file or reading an XML file as input for further processing by the Integration Platform.

Chapter 5 explains the FTP connector which can be used to send XML messages to an FTP server as defined in the configuration file. Unlike the other connectors, the whole BOD content will be uploaded as a file to the FTP location.

Chapter 6 explains all other connectors that are not covered by the previous connector chapters.

Chapter 7 explains the Business Process Management (BPM) Engine. The BPM Engine can be used in order to simplify the management of the transfer processes between multiple connected applications with multiple transfer steps.

Chapter 8 is about Testing and Running the Integration Platform and it explains how to test your configuration and finally start the Integration Platform (providing the necessary parameters).

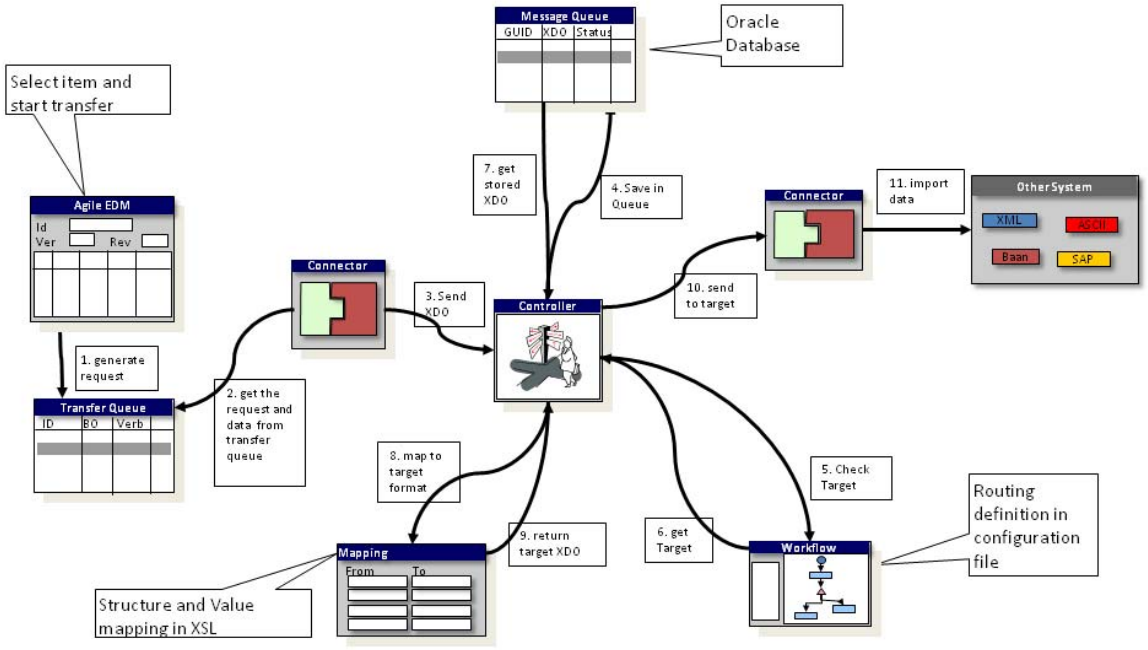
Chapter 9 describes the Tools that are mainly for admin purposes and will normally not be used by an end-user. These tools allow looking at XML messages, logging information, available connectors and the processes, which the BPM Engine has run through.

Chapter 10 explains the details of an XML message (XDO) step-by-step. This may be very helpful for debugging purposes, e.g. to answer the question what data has been sent from application A to application B.

Sample Transfer Scenario

The picture below should give you an overview of the components involved in transferring data from a source system to a target system. Each one of the components will be explained in more detail in the following chapters.

The scenario below describes the transfer of Item Master data from Agile EDM to ERP Systems, where a Material Master is created. It assumes that the Integration Platform is already up and running and has been configured for that scenario.



1. An item master is selected in Agile EDM and the transfer request is created by selecting a menu option. This calls a LogiView procedure, which creates a new entry in the Agile EDM Transfer Queue.

2. The Agile EDM Connector is “polling” the Transfer Queue for new transfer requests. When it finds a new request, the data (e.g. BOM) is extracted from Agile EDM and converted into an XML message (XDO – XML Data Object).

3. The XDO is sent to the EIP Controller for further processing.

4. The XDO is saved in the EIP Queue Database.

5. Then workflow definitions are processed inside the configuration file in order to find the target connector/system.

6. The Target Connector name is found and returned to the Controller.

7. The original XDO is retrieved from the Queue Database.

8. And mapped to the format, which is understood by the target connector using the XSL mapping files.

9. The XDO has the target connector specific XML format.

10. It will be sent to the Target Connector, e.g. ERP Connector.

11. The Target Connector converts the XDO into application specific API calls, e.g. for creating a Material Master in ERP.

Chapter 2

Configuration File eai_ini.xml

Setting up the Configuration File eai_ini.xml

The configuration file eai_ini.xml consists of certain sections for the different modules of the Enterprise Integration Platform, e.g. Controller, Connector and Mapping. Each one of them needs to be set up accordingly in order to have the Enterprise Integration Platform start up and run properly.

Common Section

The Common Section is the part marked below the common configuration comment. These configuration values may be used in the following sections:

- Controller Section
- Admin Section
- Cryptographer Section
- Version Section

```
<!-- Application -->
<application version="2.2.0">
      <!-- application configuration -->
      ...
      <!-- common configuration -->
      <archive-dir>${eai.home}/archive</archive-dir>
      <data-dir>${eai.home}/data</data-dir>
      <temp-dir>${eai.home}/tmp</temp-dir>
      <log-dir>${eai.home}/log</log-dir>
      <log active="true">
            …
      </log>
      <locale>system</locale>
      <encoding>ISO-8859-1</encoding>
      <appearance>java</appearance>
</application>
```

Note The directory tags, e.g. <data-dir>, use placeholder variables like ${eai.home}. ${eai.home} has to be predefined by either specifying the environment variable EAI_HOME or by editing the file eai.properties in the conf directory where the installation directory of the Enterprise Integration Platform must be taken (see Installation Manual).

Details of the XML tags:

Tag	Description	Values
archive-dir	Directory for archiving data via the Administrator	${eai.home}/archive
data-dir	Directory for data files (e.g. internal database files)	${eai.home}/data
log-dir	Directory for logging	${eai.home}/log
log	Configuration for logging	For more information see Log Section
trace-dir	Directory for log files	${eai.home}/log
locale	Language of GUI applications	en_US, de_DE, default | system Notes on locales: The locale consists of two parts separated by an underscore. The first argument is the language code, a pair of lowercase letters that conform to ISO-639. You can find a full list of the ISO-639 codes at http://www.ics.uci.edu/pub/ietf/http/related/iso639.txt. The second argument of the Locale constructor is the country code. It consists of two uppercase letters and conforms to ISO-3166. A copy of ISO-3166 can be found at http://www.chemie.fu-berlin.de/diverse/doc/ISO_3166.html. Now, only the locales for en_US and de_DE are provided by default. When you specify default or system, the default locale for you system will be used (e.g. in a German Windows system the locale will be de_DE).
encoding	Encoding for XML files	ISO-8859-1 Notes on encoding: Supported values are: US-ASCII, ISO-8859-1, UTF-8, and UTF-16 (or any other encoding stated on http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.3/docs/api/java/lang/package-summary.html - charenc).
appearance	Look and feel for GUI applications	java (default), system, windows, motif java: The Java Swing appearance system: appearance depending on the operating system (resolves to windows on Windows, and motif on Unix) windows: Windows appearance (may not be available on other platforms than Windows) motif: Unix appearance (may not be available on other platforms than Unix)

Controller Section

The controller is the kernel of the Enterprise Integration Platform. It starts up all necessary modules like connectors, Queues and Logger. Here you can define location and type of event logging. In addition, the temporary directory can be changed here:

```
<controller version="2.2.0">
      <!-- controller configuration -->
      <queue active="true">
            …
      </queue>
      <polling-interval>10</polling-interval>
      <eci-trace>NONE</eci-trace>
      <admin-port>9876</admin-port>
      <tasks>
            <task name="cleanup" active="false">
                  <interval name="daily" startDate=""
startTime="00:00:00">P1D</interval>
                  <action name="eip cleanup" type="eip" context="queue"
command="purge">
                        <constraint field="stamp" operator="&lt;"
value="-P7D"/>
                  </action>
                  <action name="bpm cleanup" type="bpm" context="queue"
command="cleanup">
                        <constraint field="stamp" operator="&lt;"
value="-P7D"/>
                  </action>
            </task>
      </tasks>
      <feature persist-synchronous="false" queue-polling="false"/>
      <webserver active="true" port="8080"
webapps="${eai.data}/webapps"/>
      <!-- common configuration -->
      …
      </controller>
```

Note The configuration values under the comment <!-- common configuration --> (marked in gray) may be used in every application section, see Common Section.

Details of the XML tags:

Tag	Description	Values
queue	Configuration for queue	For more information see Queue Section
polling-interval	Time interval for polling the source connectors for new data to be transferred	10 (seconds)

eci-trace	Level for logging of ECI calls from PLM Connector	ALL, DEBUG, TRACE, NONE This does not require anymore that the log level in log/level is set to SYS. The ECI trace is now configured separately. For Agile e6.0.2 and higher, also the trace level INFO is available (sequence: ALL, DEBUG, TRACE, INFO, NONE). For axalant2000sp3, the log level in log/level still must be set to SYS.
admin-port	Port for the Administrator tool	9876
tasks	Task definitions	List of task tags (see below)
feature	Features for controller	Feature definitions (see below)
webserver	Web Server Configuration	Configuration (see below)

Details of the XML tag task:

Tag	Description	Values
name	Name of task	Descriptive text
active	Flag if task is active	true, false

Details of the XML tag interval:

Tag	Description	Values
name	Name of interval	Descriptive text
startDate	Date to start interval from in ISO format (e.g. 2005-01-01) or empty for current date	“”
startTime	Time to start interval from in 24-hour ISO format (e.g. 23:00:00) or empty for current time; the time must be specified in UTC time zone	“”
value	Interval value in ISO-8601 extended format (see XML Schema Part 2: Datatypes Second Edition)	P1D (one day)

Details of the XML tag action:

Tag	Description	Values
name	Name of action	Descriptive text
type	Type of action	eip, bpm (with context “queue”)
context	Context for action	queue
command	Command for action	cleanup, archive, purge (archive and cleanup) (same as in Administrator)

Details of the XML tag constraint:

Tag	Description	Values
field	Field for constraint	stamp
operator	Operator for comparison	< (<)
value	Depends of field; for stamp it is an interval value	-P7D (seven days in the past)

Note There is always an additional implicit constraint that limits the result to all not-processed records (field="processed", operator="!=", value="0")!

Details of the XML tag feature:

Tag	Description	Values
persist-synchronous	Flag if to persist synchronous transfer steps	true, false
queue-polling	Flag if the polling on the queue is enabled. If disabled the data will still be persisted but will directly routed through the EIP; the queue will not be polled anymore.	true, false

Details of the XML tag webserver:

Tag	Description	Values
active	Flag if to start the internal web server	true, false
port	Port on which the web server listens	8080
webapps	Directory for web applications and web services	${eai.data}/webapps

Log Section

The Integration Platform uses the Logging Tool LOG4J for recording the activities of its components (controller, mapping, queue and connectors). The <log> section(s) are sub-sections of the <controller> section, the <admin> section, the <cryptographer> section, and the <version> section, since all of them allow turning on logging.

Several <log> sub-sections can be configured, but only **one of them** can be activated ("active" attribute is "true":

```
<log active="true">
     <class>com.eigner.commons.logging.Log4jLogger</class>
     <file>${eai.log}/eai.log</file>
```

```
        <level>INFO</level>
        <host>localhost</host>
        <port>4445</port>
        <types>console, file, socket</types>
</log>
```

Details of the XML tags:

Tag	Description	Values
class	Class which does the logging	com.eigner.commons.logging.Log4jLogger (or any other class which inherits from the interface com.eigner.commons.logging.Logger)
file	File used for logging if types includes file	${eai.log}/eai.log
level	Level for logging Notes on trace-level: The trace levels have the following order: ALL < SYS < DEBUG < TRACE < INFO < WARN < ERROR < FATAL < FORCE < OFF. When setting a level, all higher levels are reported, too. Examples: trace-level INFO: the levels INFO, WARN, ERROR, FATAL and FORCE are reported trace-level FATAL: the levels FATAL and FORCE are reported	ALL, SYS, DEBUG, TRACE, INFO, WARN, ERROR, FATAL, FORCE, OFF
host	Target-host for the trace-output via socket	localhost
port	Target-port for the Trace-output via socket	4445
types	Logging targets	console, file, socket Notes on trace-types: The trace types have to following meaning: console: logging messages are written to the terminal window where the application has been started from file: logging messages are written to the file specified in the <file> element socket: logging messages are written to the host and port specified in <host> and <port>, e.g. to show the trace information in the Admin GUI.

Queue Section

The Message Queue is used for storing the XML messages, which are routed through the Integration Platform, in a persistent way, i.e. in a database. By default, an internal database is

configured as queue database, but it is also possible to use an Oracle Database. The <queue> section(s) are sub-sections of the <controller> section and the <admin> section, since both need to access the database for storing and retrieving queue entries. It is recommended to keep the <queue> sections in <controller> and <admin> in sync.
Several <queue> sub-sections can be configured, but only **one of them** can be activated ("active" attribute is "true":

```
<queue active="true">
      <type>internal</type>
      <host>localhost</host>
      <port>9001</port>
      <user>sa</user>
      <password></password>
      <name>controller</name>
      <timeout>60</timeout>
      <interval>3</interval>
      <id>1</id>
</queue>
```

Details of the XML tags:

Tag	Description	Values
type	Type of message queue	internal, oracle
port	Port number of queue database	e.g. 9001 for internal, 1521 for oracle
host	Host where the database is running	
user	Name of the database user	
password	Password of the database user	DB user password encrypted by encryption tool
name	Name of the database	e.g. "controller" for internal, SID for oracle
timeout	Timeout for starting controller queue	time in seconds
interval	Interval to poll message queue	time in seconds
id	Queue ID (optional for Administrator; will display only entries with queue id if specified)	1 (if not specified, the default of 1 is used)

Switching to a Different Queue Database

By default, the Integration Platform is configured in eai_ini.xml to run with the Internal Database. If you want to change to an Oracle database, then you need to go through some configuration steps:

First, you need to prepare/create your database, which you want to use for storing the queue entries. We recommend using a separate Oracle schema for that purpose. Ideally, this database should be as "close" to the Integration Platform as possible in order to reduce delays caused by network traffic.

Then you need to adapt the configuration file eai_ini.xml in order to point to the new database. Please make this change in the <controller> section as well as the <admin> section!

Oracle Example:

```
<queue active="true">
      <type>oracle</type>
      <host>hostname</host>
      <port>1521</port>
      <user>scott</user>
      <password></password>
      <name>sid</name>
      <timeout>30</timeout>
      <interval>3</interval>
      <id>1</id>
</queue>
```

Oracle Real Application Cluster (RAC) Example:

```
<name>(DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=[racnode1])(PORT=1521))(ADDRESS=(PRO
TOCOL=TCP)(HOST=[racnode2])(PORT=1521))(LOAD_BALANCE =
yes)(CONNECT_DATA=(SERVER=DEDICATED)(SERVICE_NAME=[sid])))</name>
```

The connection string for RAC configuration could be taken from an already existing tnsnames.ora that is properly set up for RAC (e.g. from an existing Oracle client installation).

Lastly, you should run the Database Maintainer Tool (dbmaint.cmd or dbmaint.sh). The DB-Maintainer creates the necessary tables and indexes as required by the Integration Platform.

Note In order to prove that your configuration was successful, please run the test tool (test.cmd or test.sh), which will also check whether it could connect to the database and the tables were created correctly. If the test tool terminates with no error message, then you are done with your configuration.

Notification Section

The Notification Service can be used for sending out notifications in case of technical exceptions in the system. The Controller can be configured to point to the notification service.

```
<notification name="emergency" subject="Emergency notification!"
host="mail" sender="eip@foo.com">
      <notifier type="mail" name="admin@foo.com"/>
      <!-- <notifier type="connector" name="mail"/> -->
</notification>
```

Details of the XML tags:

Tag	Description	Values
notification	Defines how a system notification should be sent out:	unique name of the notification element

	- name - message - host - sender	notification message receiving host (e.g. mailserver) sender of the notification
notifier	Defines the type of notifier - type - name If you select “type=mail”, then an e-mail is send out directly to the receiver as defined in “name”. If you select “type=connector”, than the SMTP Mail Connector is used as defined in the “name” attribute.	”mail” or “connector” mail: mail address connector: name of mail connector

Connector Section

The connector is the interface to the application, to which the Enterprise Integration Platform should connect. Theoretically, you can use multiple connector processes, connecting to the same system. Each connector process needs a unique connector name, which is the attribute <name> of the connector tag. The only mandatory attributes defined by the Enterprise Integration Platform are class and active. All other additional tags depend on the requirements/functionality of the specific connector. Therefore, please refer to the connector-specific documentation.

The <reconnect> element allows you to configure the reconnect option of that specific connector in case the connector loses its connection to the respective system.

```
<connector name="example" version="2.2.0" active="false"
class="com.eigner.eai.connector.ExampleConnector">
     <reconnect active="false" count="3" delay="5"
notification="emergency"/>
     <feature dynamic-connect="false"/>
     <connection name="default" active="true">
          …
     </connection>
     <bor location="${eai.conf}/bor_example.xml"/>
</connector>
```

Note The details for <bor> also apply to the Synchronous connector sections. All other details do not necessarily need to be used by a synchronous connector. Please refer to the paragraphs that are dedicated to the special connector.

Details of the XML tag connector:

Attribute	Description	Values
name	unique connector name	connector name
version	version of the connector	connector version

class	Java class name of the connector	connector class name
active	Flag if to start the connector	true, false

Details of the XML tag reconnect:

Attribute	Description	Values
active	activate or deactivate the reconnect option	true, false
count	number of attempts to reconnect (by calling the start operation of the connector), otherwise the connector will be deactivated	number
delay	delay between the attempts to reconnect	seconds
notification	reference to notification configuration which should be used	"name" attribute of the "notification" tag

Details of the XML tag feature:

Attribute	Description	Values
dynamic-connect	Flag if connector should use the dynamic connect feature	true, false

Details of the XML tag connection:

Attribute	Description	Values
name	Name of connection	
active	Flag if active	Several <connection> sub-sections can be configured, but only one of them can be activated (“active” attribute is “true”

Details of the XML tag bor:

Attribute	Description	Values
location	Location of the BOR (Business Object Repository) file	Must point to a valid file (placeholders are allowed) or the content of the BOR must be sub-elements

Note For further information about the specific settings of the different connectors, please refer to the chapters of the specific connectors, e.g. ***EDM Connector.***

Pipe Section

The pipe provides the information, where the mapping file can be found. Right now only XSL files can be used for mapping. The name of the pipe will be referred to in the Workflow Section.

```
<pipe name="plm-erp">
      <path>${eai.conf}/plm_erp.xsl</path>
</pipe>
```

Details of the XML tags:

Tag	Description	Values
path	Path to the transformation file; instead of referring to an absolute path (e.g. /tmp/) you could also use the placeholder {eai.conf}, which points to the configuration directory of the Integration Platform	XSL file

Modifying the Mapping File

As mentioned before, XSL files are used for mapping purposes. Since the connectors create and read XML data (i.e. the message XDO), converting the XDO to a specific format will be done by the XSL transformation engine XALAN.

Note Please use standard literature for more information on using standard XSL.

The names of the XSL mapping files, which are used by the Enterprise Integration Platform, are provided in the eai_ini.xml configuration file as described in the previous chapter.

Workflow Section

The workflow section finally puts all pieces above together and defines which connectors and pipes should be used. The workflow can be activated with the tag *active*. The tags source, target and pipe refer to the names of these tags as described in the Connector and Pipe Section.

```
<workflow name="erp" active="true" type="asynchronous">
      <source>plm</source>
      <target>erp</target>
      <request-pipe>plm-erp</request-pipe>
      <response-pipe>erp-plm</response-pipe>
</workflow>
```

Note The tags <pipe> and <request-pipe>/<response-pipe> should not be used together! Either use <pipe> for mapping the request only or use a <request-pipe>/<response-pipe> combination for mapping both, request and response.

Details of the XML tags:

Tag/Attributes	Description	Values
active	Flag if workflow is to be used	true, false

type	defines whether this is a synchronous process or asynchronous process; this will normally be a synchronous process if the source connector is a synchronous connector	synchronous, asynchronous
source	Source connector name	name of connector
target	Target connector name	name of connector
pipe	Pipe (transformation) for request	name of pipe
request-pipe	Pipe (transformation) for request, if <response-pipe> is also used	name of pipe
response-pipe	Pipe (transformation) for response	name of pipe

Note If there are two or more workflow definitions with the same source connector name active, only the first one (determined by the order in the eai_ini.xml file) will be used. If you need to have one source connector that should feed more than one target connector, Site Management needs to be used (see ***Configuration inside Agile EDM***).

Admin Section

The Administration tool is intended to be used for the administration of the Enterprise Integration Platform. It allows displaying the content of the queue and to output the trace log.

```
<admin version="2.2.0">
      <!-- admin configuration -->
      <queue active="true">
            …
      </queue>
      <remote-logger-port>4445</remote-logger-port>
      <eip-host>localhost</eip-host>
      <eip-port>9876</eip-port>
      <!-- common configuration -->
      …
</admin>
```

Note The configuration values under the comment <!-- common configuration --> (marked in gray) may be used in every application section, see Common Section.

Details of the XML tags:

Tag	Description	Values
remote-logger-host	Host name from which to receive logging messages	localhost
remote-logger-port	Port number from which to receive logging messages	4445
eip-host	Name of the eip host (where the Integration Platform process is running)	localhost

eip-port	Port number of Integration Platform (for Admin)	9876

Cryptographer Section

The Cryptographer tool is intended to be used for the administration of the Enterprise Integration Platform. It allows encrypting passwords, which are used by the connectors for login.

```
<cryptographer version="2.2.0">
      <!-- cryptographer configuration -->
      <!-- common configuration -->
      …
</cryptographer>
```

Note The configuration values under the comment <!-- common configuration --> (marked in gray) may be used in every application section, see Common Section.

There is also a command line tool (encrypt) available. For further reference, please see ***Encrypt Tool***.

Chapter 3

EDM Connector

Overview

The Agile EDM Connector provides connectivity to Agile EDM in both directions. That means that Agile EDM could be the source of a message transfer or the target of a transfer (e.g. reading in data from an XML file via the XML Connector).

The Agile EDM Connector is using an **XML Interface** (EXI) on top of the Java ECI interface as communication channel to Agile EDM. That requires additional configuration (provided in loader files and libraries) inside the Agile EDM environment, which you want to connect to from the Integration Platform. Part of that additional configuration is loading XML schemas (IEF Definitions) and XML interface schemas into PLM, which define what entities, mask and filters to use for reading and writing data from the PLM Connector.

Once everything is configured, any kind of object inside Agile EDM (entity records, relation records, files etc.) can be exported from and imported into PLM.

The PLM Connector can be run in two modes: **asynchronous** and **synchronous** mode.

In **asynchronous mode**, the transfer requests (request to export data to EIP) are written into the transfer queue inside Agile EDM. These transfer requests are executed by a background Agile EDM process some time later. After execution of the transfer request, appropriate result and status information is written back to the transfer queue.

In **synchronous mode**, the transfer requests are written to the transfer queue, too, but in this case, the Agile EDM client (Java, Web, or Windows Client) is blocked until a response comes back from the synchronous Agile EDM connector. The synchronous mode may especially be used in cases where a process inside Agile EDM (e.g. Release of a BOM) depends on the outcome of the message transfer to an external system via EIP.

A special feature called **XML Snapshot** has been provided, which works similar to the synchronous mode as described above. The XML Snapshot feature can be used to synchronously retrieve the data (e.g. BOM) from Agile EDM and store it in the Agile EDM database, instead of sending it directly. This allows bridging the gap between the creation of the transfer request and actually retrieving the data (e.g. BOM) in order to send it to an external system.

Setting up the Asynchronous Agile EDM Connector

Below is a description of the PLM connector section in the eai_ini.xml file. It describes the

connection parameters and the supported business objects and operations.

```
<connector name="plm" version="2.2.0" active="true"
class="com.eigner.eai.connector.plm.PlmConnector">
      …
      <connection name="default" active="true">
            <host>plm_server</host>
            <socket>16077</socket>
            <env>axalantORIGIN</env>
            <user>EDB-EIP</user>
            <pwd>TjmFyaW6eWs=</pwd>
            <id></id>
            <connection-timeout>300000</connection-timeout>
            <call-timeout>300000</call-timeout>
            <queue-mask>EDB-EIP-SEN-SLI</queue-mask>
            <snapshot active="false"/>
            <separator parameters=";" name-value="="/>
      </connection>
      …
      </connector>
```

Details of the XML tags:

Tag	Description
host	hostname or IP address of Agile EDM server, where the Agile EDM Java Daemon is running
socket	socket number, which the Java Daemon can be reached through
env	Agile EDM environment (application) name
user	Agile EDM logon user
pwd	Encrypted logon password
id	Connector ID, which should be used for querying only certain records from the PLM transfer queue. Only records in the PLM transfer queue, which have the corresponding Connector ID set, will be retrieved by this PLM Connector instance. Please refer to the section "Content of the Transfer Queue" for more information how to utilize the Connector field.
connection-timeout	timeout in milliseconds for connecting to Agile EDM via ECI
call-timeout	timeout in milliseconds for making an ECI call to Agile EDM
queue-mask	Allows defining the name of the transfer queue mask in PLM, which should be used for polling the transfer records. This parameter is optional. By default, the mask “EDB-EIP-SEN-SLI” is used.
snapshot	Defines whether the XML Snapshot feature is active or not. If the feature is not active, the snapshot feature cannot be used at all. Also, if the feature is not active, respective snapshot tables are not required in PLM at all. For more information about the Snapshot feature please see chapter XML Snapshot Feature
separator	Allows specifying the separators for the parameters passed from the transfer queue. For the parameters attribute, the default is “;” (semicolon). For the name-value attribute the default is “=” (equal sign).

Next is an overview of the supported business objects (e.g. ITEM) and Actions (e.g. CREATE) as described in the external repository file bor_plm.xml. The parameters in each section

explain how the connector can get access to the data in Agile EDM, i.e. which operations are supported in which direction using which schemas (masks and entities) as defined in IEF and exported into the schema file (see <path> and <bor-query-string>)

```
<bor version="2.2.0">
      <path>${eai.conf}/exi_plm.xsd</path>
      <bor-query-string>XML%</bor-query-string>
      <bo name="ITEM">
            <verb name="CREATE" direction="SEND" msg-type="REQUEST"
schema="XML-ART"/>
            <verb name="CREATE" direction="RECEIVE" msg-type="RESPONSE"
schema="XML-ART"/>
            <verb name="CREATE" direction="SEND" msg-type="RESPONSE"
schema="XML-ART"/>
            <verb name="CREATE" direction="RECEIVE" msg-type="REQUEST"
schema="XML-ART"/>
            …
      </bo>
      …
</bor>
```

Details of the XML tags:

Tag	Description
path	path and file name of the schema file of the External XML-Interface
bor-query-string	query string for exporting the IEF formats into the schema file
bo	name of the Business Object e.g. ITEM
verb	name: name of the verb/operation e.g. CREATE direction: direction of the transfer (SEND or RECEIVE) msg-type: type of transfer data (REQUEST or RESPONSE) schema: used IEF Schema for retrieving the data rel-schema: used relation IEF Schema for retrieving the data exi-object: used XML Interface Object for retrieving the data

Configuration Inside Agile EDM

This section covers additional configuration inside Agile EDM, like Site Management and Connector IDs.

Site Management

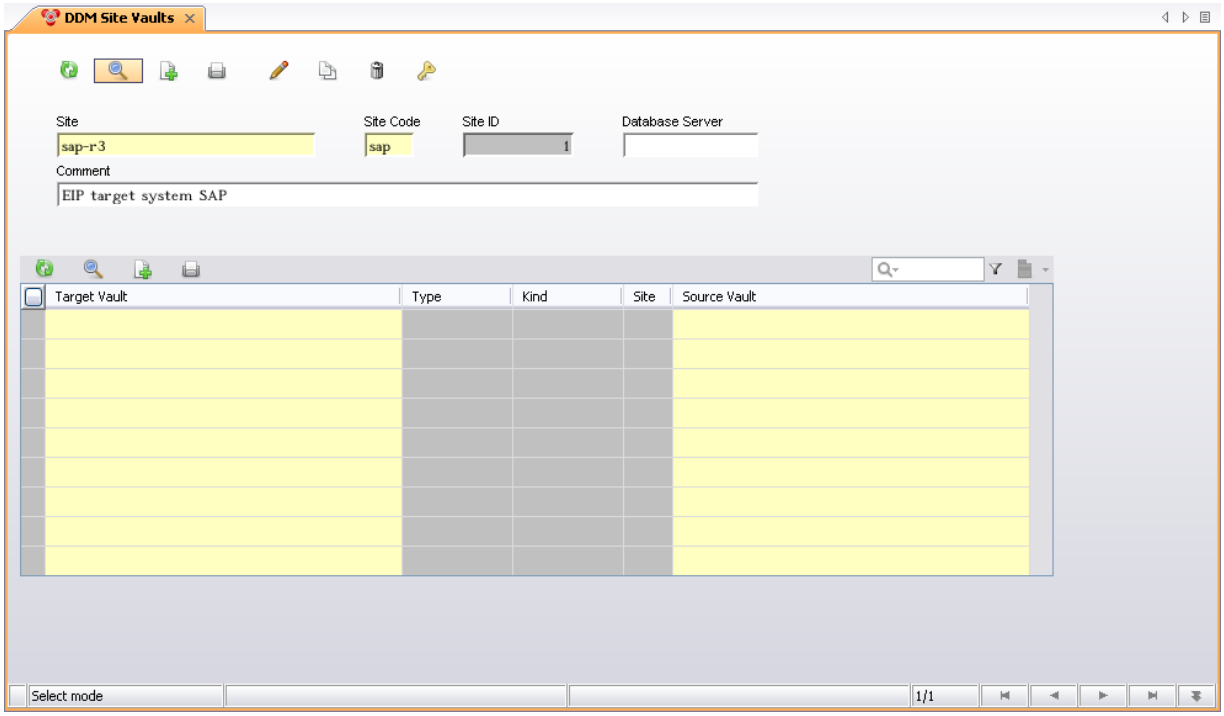
Site Management configuration could be used if you have one EIP running with one PLM Connector that will feed two or more target systems, e.g. two ERP systems or one ERP system and BPM.

The standard workflow definition in eai_ini.xml is then not sufficient anymore as only the first

workflow with the PLM Connector as a source connector will be used. As a result, the additional workflows with the same PLM Connector will not be taken into consideration (see *Workflow Section*). The Site Management inside Agile EDM allows predefining the target connector name and therefore allowing the EIP to pick the proper workflow definition.

The Integration Platform uses the site configuration table defining the target system (connector name) of the sent data record(s).

Note Only the fields Site and Site Code are mandatory for using Site Management with EIP. It is also recommended to fill in the Comment field.



The site name will be used later on to find the target connector from a workflow definition in the Enterprise Integration Platform. The site ID can be used for assigning it to the data record, which should be transferred.

In the above example, the Site Code is “erp” and the Site name is “erp”. An entry in the Agile EDM Transfer Queue could then be created or assigned to the Site Code “erp”. Whenever the Agile EDM Connector finds an entry with the code “erp”, it look for the respective site name (“erp”), which it takes for defining the name of the target connector (also “erp”). Of course, the appropriate <workflow> definition has to exist in eai_ini.xml (source connector “plm” and target connector “erp”), which defines the mapping files (pipes) in addition.

Note Please keep the site names in sync with the target systems (logical connector names) inside the Enterprise Integration Platform!

Connector ID

Connector IDs could be used if there are two or more PLM Connectors (could also run in more than one EIP instance) that are configured against the same PLM system (same environment or application).

If the Connector ID would not be used, the PLM Connectors would operate on the same entries inside the transfer queue and it is likely that they will process the wrong entries, which are meant for another PLM Connector.

To configure Connector IDs, both the configuration of the PLM Connector inside eai_ini.xml and the customizing inside Agile EDM need to be adapted.

For each PLM Connector that runs against the same environment, define an own and unique numeric Connector ID inside the eai_ini.xml file:

```
<connection name="default" active="true">
      …
      <id>1</id>
      …
</connection>
```

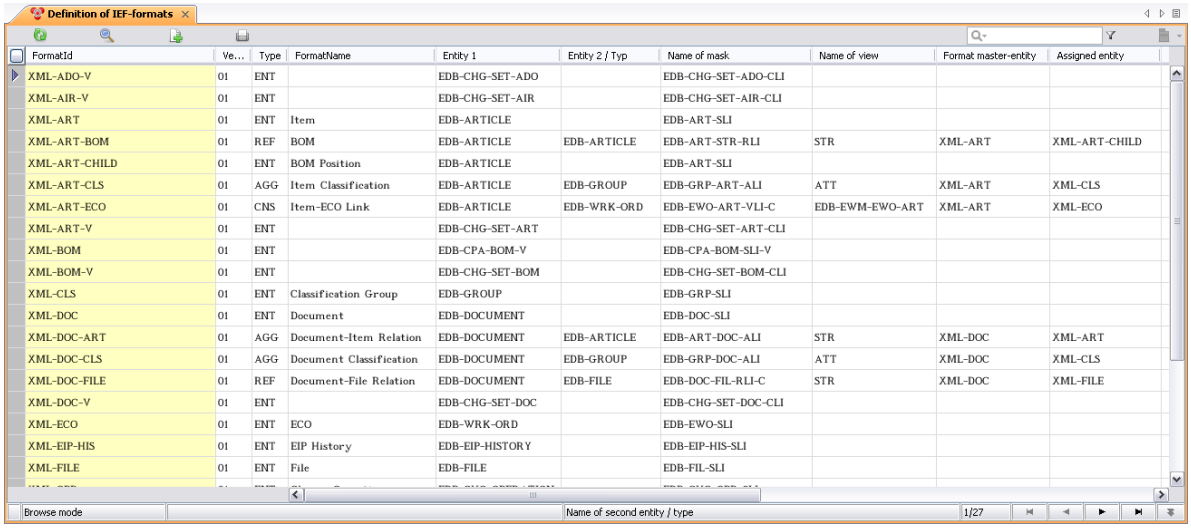
Inside Agile EDM, modify the LogiView procedure that gets called for initiating the transfer (and creating the entry in the transfer queue), e.g. EP_REPLICATION/RPL_CreateRequest. It needs to fill the field T_EER_SEN.CONNECTOR_ID with one of the previously defined Connector IDs. Then this entry will only be read by the PLM Connector with the same ID.

External XML Interface (EXI)

The XML-Interface is used as a layer between the Agile EDM connector and Agile EDM. It serves as an XML-based input/output service in order to retrieve data from Agile EDM (query and checkout operations) and bring data into Agile EDM (insert, update, checking and delete operations). Following customizing needs to be done in Agile EDM before you can use the XML-Interface:

Definition of the XML Schema (IEF Formats)

The IEF formats are used to describe the EXI schemas, i.e. which entities, relationships and forms should be used for saving and retrieving the data.



The IEF formats allow defining schema hierarchies by connecting different formats via the fields “Format master-entity” and “Assigned entity”. The Integration Platform automatically exports all EXI schemas into an external XML Schema File (XSD) when launching the Integration Platform in test mode. EXI does NOT use any IEF format to field assignment of the IEF tool. The fields are directly retrieved from the corresponding DataView forms, as defined in the IEF format (name of mask). The external file name of the XML schema file <path> and the query string <bor-query-string> for the formats (e.g. "XML%") can be configured in the bor_plm.xml file of the Integration Platform. Below are some sample settings in section in the bor_plm.xml file:

```
<bor version="2.1.0">
      <path>${eai.conf}/exi plm.xsd</path>
      <bor-query-string>XML%</bor-query-string>

The XML schema file, automatically exported from Agile EDM, could look
as follows
(example just includes the export of certain fields of the schema XML-
ART):
<xsd:element name="XML-ART">
      <xsd:complexType>
            <xsd:choice maxOccurs="37">
                  <xsd:element name="T_MASTER_DAT.PART_ID"
nillable="true" minOccurs="0">
                        <xsd:simpleType>
                              <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string">
                                    <xsd:maxLength value="40"/>
                              </xsd:restriction>
                        </xsd:simpleType>
                  </xsd:element>
                  <xsd:element name="T_MASTER_DAT.PART_VERSION"
nillable="true" minOccurs="0">
                        <xsd:simpleType>
                              <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string">
                                    <xsd:maxLength value="10"/>
                              </xsd:restriction>
                        </xsd:simpleType>
                  </xsd:element>
```

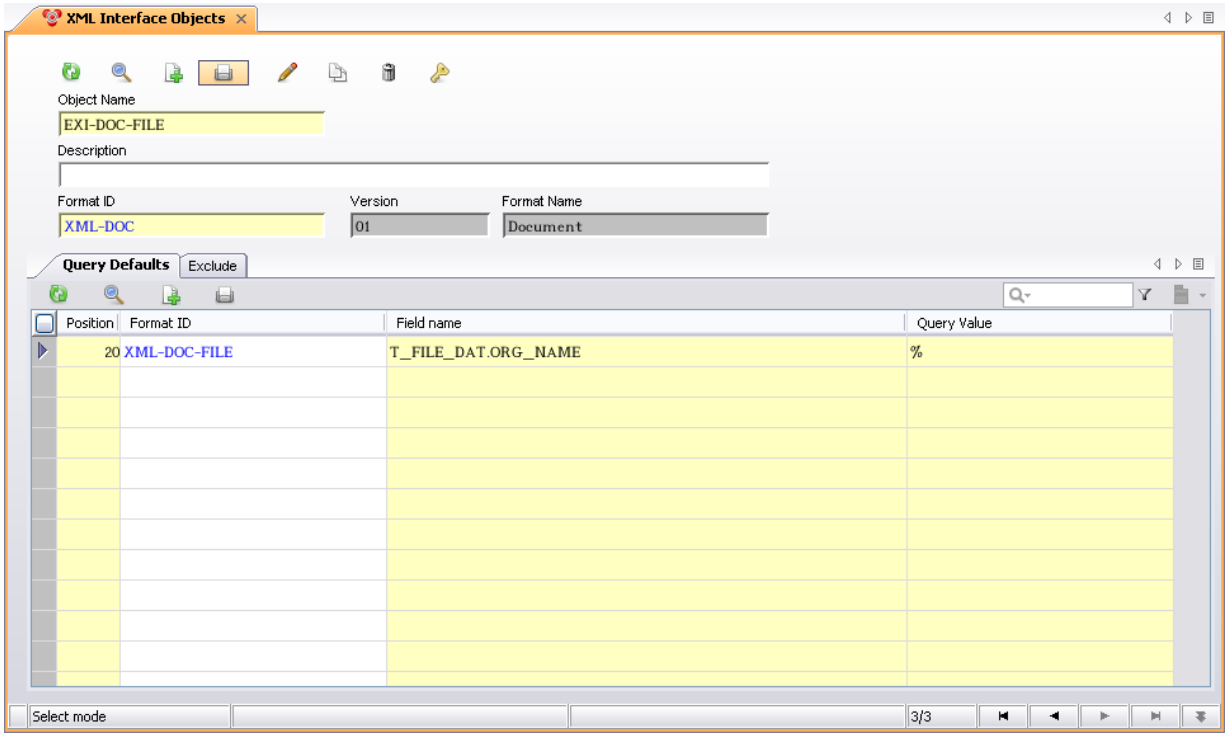
Definition of XML Interface Objects

The XML Interface introduces the notion of XML interface objects. These interface objects are a high level definition of XML schema hierarchies, incl. the possibility to predefine query defaults and exclusion of schemas. The interface object refers to the top-level schema (IEF Format), which should be used for a query operation. All schemas (IEF formats), which are linked to the top-level schema, are part of the schema hierarchy used for queries later.

All schemas (IEF formats), which are linked to the top-level schema via the field “Format master-entity”, are part of the schema hierarchy used for queries later. When EXI/EIP is trying to resolve the structure underneath the top-level schema it always looks for child schemas, which point to the parent schema via the name of the parent schema as value in the field “Format Master Entity”. That way you can build up a multi-level hierarchy of schemas in order to export multi-level structures via EXI/EIP.

Note Interface Objects are only used for queries right now!

The tab “Query Defaults” allows predefining query values for all schemas (and their respective fields as defined in the DataView form), which are part of the schema hierarchy. Below example defines that only GIF-files should be queried. It is also possible to use DataView defaults as query values. Simply refer to the default via "#<default name>". The XML Interface then tries to replace it with the respective default value based on the logon user! The tab Exclude allows excluding certain schemas, which are part of the schema hierarchy, but should not be included in that specific query scenario as described by the interface objects.



Usage of the XML Interface (outbound)

Using the XML Interface in outbound mode means that Agile EDM is used as the source system. The XML-Interface can be used for exports (Agile EDM outbound) in two different ways:

Direct usage of the XML schema (IEF Format) names OR *(they cannot be used together!)*

1. Usage of the XML interface objects

The Integration Platform allows using both ways to retrieve data in order to export to external systems.

The configuration file eai_ini.xml of the Integration Platform allows using one of those 2 options for each business object / verb combination:

```
1     <bo name="DOCUMENT">
2           <verb name="CREATE" direction="SEND" msg-type="REQUEST"
schema="XML-DOC"
                        rel-schema="XML-DOC-ART"/>
3           <verb name="UPDATE" direction="SEND" msg-type="REQUEST"
schema="XML-DOC"
                        rel-schema="XML-DOC-ART"/>
4           <verb name="QUERY" direction="SEND" msg-type="REQUEST"
schema="XML-DOC"/>
```

```
5     </bo>
6     <bo name="DOCUMENT-FILE">
7           <verb name="CHECKIN" direction="SEND" msg-type="REQUEST"
exi-object="EXI-DOC-FILE">
8                 <replace object="XML-DOC-FILE" name="checkout"
ckopath="${eai.temp}" ckoflag="all"
                                    rename="{DOCUMENT_ID}-
{T FILE DAT.STEP ID}.{ext}"/>
9           </verb>
10          <verb name="CHECKOUT" direction="SEND" msg-type="REQUEST"
schema="XML-DOC"
                        rel-schema="XML-DOC-FILE"/>
11    </bo>
```

Line 1:	Describes the business object, here DOCUMENT.

Line 2:	Defines the verb/operation (here CREATE), which should be executed in the target system. The attribute <schema> refers to the XML-schema (IEF format), which should be used for retrieving the data from Agile EDM (the C_ID of the data record, which should be exported, is provided in the Agile EDM transfer queue).
	
	The attribute <rel-schema> allows providing the name of a relationship schema (optional as shown in line 4), if related data should be part of the export query.
	
	The query descriptor below was created by using the definition in line 2. It shows the combination of the main operation object XML-DOC and the related operation object XML-DOC-ART. This query descriptor is used internally by the Integration Platform to retrieve the data, which should be exported from Agile EDM.
	
	`<operations>`
	`  <operation object="XML-DOC" name="query">`
	`  <where C_ID="1365015592"/>`
	`  <select>`
	`  <operation object="XML-DOC-ART"/>`
	`  </select>`
	`  </operation>`
	`</operations>`

Line 4:	Does only use the <schema> attribute and makes no use of the <rel-schema> attribute, since this is not required for the DOCUMENT/QUERY operation.
Line 7:	Shows the usage of the XML interface object, which is referred to by the attribute exi-object. No further attributes are required when using the interface objects, since all relationships and query defaults are defined inside Agile EDM (as described in the previous chapter). The Integration Platform reads the complete schema structure of the interface object from Agile EDM and adds the where-clause to the top-level schema, which contains the C_ID of the data record in the Agile EDM transfer queue.

Line 8:	Shows a specialty of the Agile EDM connector, which is currently only used for file checkout operations. The connector uses the replace element in the following way: it queries for the schema name as described in the <attribute> object. Whenever it finds the object in the structure as defined in the XML interface object, it replaces and adds the attributes, which are provided in the replace element. Checking in and out files is the only scenario where the XML-Interface requires additional parameters (as XML attributes). More information about the parameters for checking-out files is provided in a section below. The query descriptor below was created by using the definition in lines 7 - 9. It shows the combination of the XML interface object EXI-DOC-ALL, which contains a large schema hierarchy and the additional attributes for the file checkout. This query descriptor is used internally by the Agile EDM connector to retrieve the data, which should be exported from Agile EDM.

```
<operations>
      <operation object="XML-DOC">
            <where C_ID="1365015592"/>
            <select>
                  <operation object="XML-DOC-ART">
                        <select>
                              <operation object="XML-
ART">
                                    <where  parent=""/>
                                    <select>
                                          <operation
object="XML-ART-BOM">

      <select>

      <operation object="XML-ART-CHILD">

      <where  parent=""/>

      </operation>

      </select>
                                                </operation>
                                    </select>
                              </operation>
                        </select>
                  </operation>
                  <operation object="XML-DOC-FILE"
name="checkout" ckopath="d:/temp" ckoflag="all"
rename="{DOCUMENT ID}-{T FILE DAT.STEP_ID}.{ext}">
                        <where
T FILE DAT.ORG NAME="%.jpg"/>
                        <select>
                              <operation object="XML-
FILE">
                                    <where _parent=""/>
                              </operation>
                        </select>
                  </operation>
            </select>
      </operation>
</operations>
```

Usage of the XML Interface (inbound)

Using the XML Interface inbound, means that Agile EDM is used as the target system.

The external XML interface is also used by the Agile EDM connector, when Agile EDM is the target system of a data transfer. Let us assume a scenario, where an XML file is the source (system) of the data transfer. The Agile EDM connector does directly channel through the XML data, which is provided by the XML connector. In case an XML file is used as source, the XML structure, as expected by the external XML interface, needs to be provided. The XML interface allows the following operations right now:

- Create
- Update
- Delete
- Query
- Check-In (of files)
- Check-Out (of files)
- Miscellaneous utility operations as described in chapter: Special operations

The following element tags can be used for the above operations:

- **edit:**

  Describes the names and the values of the fields that should be edited. The edit operation does not make sense for query and delete operations.

- **where:**

  Provides the search criteria for the records the operation should be performed against.

- **select:**

  Just provides the names of the fields (as attribute names), which should be returned after the operation. Please note that the attribute value is not used right now.

Create Example

The allowed elements and attributes will be explained by examples below. Imagine a scenario, where you want to create an item inside Agile EDM. The following XML descriptor could be used:

```
1    <data>
2          <operation name="create" object="XML-ART">
```

```
3                 <edit T MASTER DAT.PART ID="P100074324"
4                 T MASTER DAT.PART VERSION="2"
5                 T MASTER DAT.PART NAME="Assembly"
6                 T MASTER DAT.UNIT="kg"/>
7                 <select T MASTER DAT.PART_ID=""
8                 T MASTER_DAT.LEV_IND=""/>
9           </operation>
10    </data>
```

Line 2:	Describes the used schema (XML-ART) and the operation (create).
Line 3-6:	Provides the values of the edit fields, i.e. the fields (provided as attribute name) should be filled with values (provided as attribute values)
Line 7-8:	Provides the names of the fields, which should be selected AFTER the create-operation and be returned to the calling application as XML. The XML attribute values are not used and therefore can be left empty (="").

Update Example

The following section shows an update scenario of multiple item master records:

```
1     <data>
2           <operation name="update" object="XML-ART">
3                 <edit T MASTER DAT.PART NAME="new part name"/>
4                 <where T MASTER DAT.PART ID="P1000%"/>
5                 <select T_MASTER_DAT.PART_ID=""
6                 T MASTER DAT.PART NAME=""
7                 T MASTER_DAT.PART_VERSION=""/>
8           </operation>
9     </data>
```

Line 2:	Describes the used schema (XML-ART) and the operation (update).
Line 3	Provides the values of the edit fields, i.e. the field values of ALL found records are changed.
Line 4	Defines the where-clause, which is used for querying the respective record(s).
Line 5-7:	Provides the names of the fields, whose values should be returned after the update operation. Here, the select-clause makes absolute sense, since MULTIPLE records could have been updated, which you want to double-check.

Delete Example

The following section shows a delete scenario of an item master:

```
1     <data>
2           <operation name="delete" object="XML-ART">
3                 <where T_MASTER_DAT.PART_ID ="P100074324"/>
```

```
4           </operation>
5     </data>
```

Line 2:	Describes the used schema (XML-ART) and the operation (delete).
Line 3	Provides the search criteria for the item query.

Note Please use this operation with caution as it will delete the objects in the database.

Query Example

The following section shows a query scenario of an item master with the attached documents:

```
1     <data>
2           <operation name="query" object="XML-ART">
3                 <where T_MASTER_DAT.PART_ID="P100074324"/>
4                 <select>
5                       <operation object="XML-ART-DOC" name="create">
6                             <where T_DOC_DAT.DOCUMENT_ID="M100074324"
T DOC DAT.SHEET NO="0" T DOC DAT.DOC VERSION="00"/>
7                             <edit T DOC DAT.DOCUMENT_ID="M100074324"
T_DOC_DAT.SHEET_NO="0" T_DOC_DAT.DOC_VERSION="00"/>
8                       </operation>
9                 </select>
10          </operation>
11    </data>
```

Line 2:	Describes the used schema (XML-ART) and the operation (query).
Line 3	Provides the search criteria for the item query
Line 5-7:	Queries for the documents related to the item, which was retrieved in line 2-3.

File Check-out Example

The following section shows a file checkout operation:

```
1     <data>
2           <operation name="query" object="XML-DOC">
3                 <where T_DOC_DAT.DOCUMENT_ID="Specification-123"/>
4                 <select>
5                       <operation object="XML-DOC-FILE" name="checkout"
ckopath="d:/temp" ckoflag="all" rename="{DOCUMENT_ID}-
{T FILE DAT.STEP ID}.{ext}">
6                             <where T_FILE_DAT.ORG_NAME="%.jpg"/>
7                       </operation>
8                 </select>
9           </operation>
10    </data>
```

Line 2:	Query for the specific document master.
Line 3	Provides the search criteria for the document query.

Line 5-7:	Queries for the files related to the document master, which was retrieved in line 2-3. "ckopath" and "ckoflag" are exactly the same parameters as required by the ECI function eci_cko_typ_fil. The attribute "rename" allows to rename the checked-out file based on the provided schema (field name and extension place holder).

Note The placeholder “{ext}” gets replaced by the extension (everything after the last dot) of the original filename (T_FILE_DAT.ORG_NAME). All other placeholders must refer to a database field.

File Check-in Example

The following section shows a file check-in operation:

```
1     <data>
2           <operation name="query" object="XML-DOC">
3                 <where T_DOC_DAT.DOCUMENT_ID="Specification-123"/>
4                 <select>
5                       <operation ckiselflag="1" object="XML-DOC-FILE"
name="checkin">
6                             <where T_FILE_DAT.ORG_NAME="eai.log"
                                    T_FILE_DAT.ORG_DISCPATH="d:\temp"
                                    T_FILE_DAT.STORAGE_AREA="Vault"/>
7                             <edit T_FILE_DAT.ORG_NAME="eai.log"
                                    T_FILE_DAT.ORG_DISCPATH="d:\temp"
                                    T_FILE_DAT.STORAGE_AREA="Vault"
                                    T_FILE_DAT.ORG_NODE="#SERVER"/>
8                       </operation>
9                 </select>
10          </operation>
11    </data>
```

Line 2 - 3	Query for the specific document master, which the file should be attached to
Line 5	Calls the check-in operation on the Document-File relation form; ckiselflag should be set accordingly (please refer to documentation of ECI function eci_cki_typ_fil for more information)
Line 4	Provides the search criteria for checking the existence of the file. This where-statement is mandatory due to the different options of the attribute ckiselflag (e.g. overwriting existing files)
Line 5-7:	Provides the field values, which should be entered when inserting the file relation. At a minimum, the mandatory fields need to be provided and the Org. Node has to be set to "#SERVER", since only the server-side check-in is currently supported.

Special Operations

In addition to the standard operations for retrieving and modifying data (query, create etc), special operations can be used for setting environment parameters in Agile EDM. It is, for example, possible to set the version view or to set certain system parameters via special EXI

operations, which are described below:

```
1     <operation name="context" value="DSG ">
2     <operation name="versionview" view="3">
3     <operation name="sysval" sysname="EP_DDM_SITE value="ka ">
4     <operation name="XML-ART-BOM" usx="xedb hierarcy ver"
            param="EDB-ARTICLE EDB-ART-HIE-SLI T_MASTER-STR ">
5     <operation name="syslang" value="ENG">
6     <operation name="userlang" value="ENG">
7     <operation name="setdefault" default="EDB-CHG-EDB-PRE" value="on"
type="S"/>
8     <operation name="usx" value="lgv_nosel_run " param="DEMO/Test"/>
```

Line 1	Sets the context which should be used for the following operations.
Line 2	Sets the version view (e.g. Design, Production, Global) and production date.
Line 3	Sets a system parameter.
Line 4:	Calls a Userexit providing some parameters.
Line 5:	Sets the system language for the following operations.
Line 6:	Sets the user language for the following operations.
Line 7:	Sets a default value.
Line 7:	Calls a Userexit providing some parameters.

Export Format of the Data from the XML-Interface

The XML-Interface uses a certain XML format for the data provided. A detailed knowledge of this format is required for defining XSL mapping files for the Integration Platform!

Entity Example

Below is an example of an Agile EDM document record provided by the XML-Interface for following query descriptor:

XML Query Descriptor:

```
<data>
     <operation object="XML-DOC" name="query">
          <where C_ID="1365015592"/>
     </operation>
</data>
```

XML Result:

```
<XML-DOC _id="EDB-DOCUMENT.1365015592">
```

```
      <T_DOC_DAT.C_ID>1365015592</T_DOC_DAT.C_ID>
      <T_DOC_DAT.C_VERSION>7</T_DOC_DAT.C_VERSION>
      <T_DOC_DAT.C_UIC>38</T_DOC_DAT.C_UIC>
      <T_DOC_DAT.C_GIC>100</T_DOC_DAT.C_GIC>
      <T_DOC_DAT.C_ACC_OGW>dwr</T_DOC_DAT.C_ACC_OGW>
      <T_DOC_DAT.C_CRE_DAT>2002-07-12T10:58:12</T_DOC_DAT.C_CRE_DAT>
      <T_DOC_DAT.C_UPD_DAT>2002-07-15T04:27:24</T_DOC_DAT.C_UPD_DAT>
      <T_DOC_DAT.DOCUMENT_ID>eai-document</T_DOC_DAT.DOCUMENT_ID>
      <T_DOC_DAT.SHEET_NO>0</T_DOC_DAT.SHEET_NO>
      <T_DOC_DAT.DOC_VERSION>00</T_DOC_DAT.DOC_VERSION>
      <T_DOC_DAT.DOC_REVISION>000</T_DOC_DAT.DOC_REVISION>
      <T_DOC_DAT.DOC_NAME_ENG>german</T_DOC_DAT.DOC_NAME_ENG>
      <T_DOC_DAT.DOC_NAME_GER>english</T_DOC_DAT.DOC_NAME_GER>
      <T_DOC_DAT.DOC_NAME_FRA>french</T_DOC_DAT.DOC_NAME_FRA>
      <T_DOC_DAT.STEP_DESCR>new description</T_DOC_DAT.STEP_DESCR>
      …
</XML-DOC>
```

The following type conversions (of the retrieved data) are performed by the XML-Interface:

Mapping between DataView basic data types and XML data types

Agile EDM Data Type	XML Data Type
String (S)	string
Money (M)	string
Character (C)	string
Float (F)	double
Integer (I)	integer
Logic (L)	Boolean ("true" / "false")
Date (D)	dateTime (e.g. "2000-01-31T03:23:35")
Binary (B)	base64Binary (not implemented yet)

Relation Example

The example below includes an Agile EDM document record plus its file relationship. XML Query Descriptor:

```
<data>
      <operation object="XML-DOC" name="query">
            <where C_ID="1365015592"/>
            <select>
                  <operation object="XML-DOC-FILE"/>
            </select>
      </operation>
</data>
```

XML Result (subset shown):

```
<XML-DOC  id="EDB-DOCUMENT.1365015592">
      <T DOC DAT.C ID>1365015592</T DOC DAT.C ID>
      <T DOC DAT.C VERSION>7</T DOC DAT.C VERSION>
      <T DOC DAT.C UIC>38</T DOC DAT.C UIC>
      <T DOC DAT.C GIC>100</T DOC DAT.C GIC>
      <T DOC DAT.C ACC OGW>dwr</T DOC DAT.C ACC OGW>
      <T DOC DAT.C CRE DAT>2002-07-12T10:58:12</T DOC DAT.C CRE DAT>
      <T DOC DAT.C UPD DAT>2002-07-15T04:27:24</T DOC DAT.C UPD DAT>
      <T DOC DAT.DOCUMENT ID>eai-document</T DOC_DAT.DOCUMENT_ID>
      <T DOC DAT.SHEET NO>0</T DOC DAT.SHEET NO>
      <T DOC DAT.DOC VERSION>00</T DOC DAT.DOC VERSION>
      <T DOC DAT.DOC REVISION>000</T DOC DAT.DOC REVISION>
      <T DOC DAT.DOC NAME ENG>german</T DOC DAT.DOC NAME ENG>
      <T DOC DAT.DOC NAME GER>english</T DOC DAT.DOC NAME GER>
      <T DOC DAT.DOC NAME FRA>french</T DOC DAT.DOC NAME FRA>
      <T DOC DAT.STEP DESCR>new description</T DOC DAT.STEP_DESCR>
      <T DOC_DAT.DOC_TYPE>TEXTFILE</T_DOC_DAT.DOC_TYPE>
      ...
</XML-DOC>
<XML-DOC-FILE  parent id="EDB-DOCUMENT.1365015592" _child_id="EDB-
FILE.1742809496"  id="XML-DOC-FILE.1262653930">
      <T DOC FIL.C VERSION>1</T DOC FIL.C VERSION>
      <T DOC FIL.C UIC>38</T DOC FIL.C UIC>
      <T DOC FIL.C GIC>100</T DOC FIL.C GIC>
      <T DOC FIL.C ACC OGW>dwr</T DOC FIL.C ACC OGW>
      <T DOC FIL.C CRE DAT>2002-07-12T06:13:50</T DOC FIL.C CRE DAT>
      <T DOC FIL.C UPD DAT>2002-07-12T06:13:50</T_DOC_FIL.C_UPD_DAT>
      <T DOC FIL.POS NO>10</T DOC FIL.POS NO>
      <T FILE DAT.STORAGE AREA>Vault</T FILE DAT.STORAGE AREA>
      <T FILE DAT.ORG NAME>xsl param.jpg</T FILE DAT.ORG NAME>
      <T FILE DAT.OP SYST>intel-ms-nt4.0</T FILE DAT.OP SYST>
      <T FILE_DAT.STEP_ID>FMS-0000000000001002</T_FILE_DAT.STEP_ID>
      ...
</XML-DOC-FILE>
```

Configuration of the Synchronous Agile EDM Connector

Overview

The synchronous Agile EDM Connector provides synchronous processing of transfer requests initiated from inside Agile EDM. That means that the Agile EDM Client is “locked” until the response is coming back from the target system. It is also possible to display the data, which is coming back from the target system inside an Agile EDM mask.

In order to provide connectivity to the synchronous Agile EDM Connector, additional Userexits have been developed, which can be called from LogiView procedures. Those Userexits allow connecting to the Synchronous Agile EDM Connector as well as transfer request data, which should be forwarded to the target system by the connector.

Before the synchronous PLM Connector can be used, several configuration steps have to be performed:

1. The Userexits for connecting to the connector have to be made visible inside Agile EDM by installing a library file (see installation manual).

2. Depending on the specific use-case, respective LogiView procedures have to be developed for calling these Userexits (see below) for calling the connector. Those LogiView procedures can be called either from a menu or from a lifecycle transition.

3. The synchronous PLM Connector has to be activated inside the configuration file eai_ini.xml (see below).

Configuration

In order to provide a "synchronous communication" between Agile EDM and the Integration Platform, following components had been implemented:

- The synchronous PLM Connector, which is started and managed by the Integration Platform
- Some Userexits for connecting to the PLM Connector
- Some Userexits and Agile EDM forms for displaying the result data

Synchronous PLM Connector

The synchronous PLM Connector is started up by the Integration Platform. Some configuration parameters in the eai_ini.xml file define, whether it is activated (<active>), what port it should listen for requests (<port>) from Agile EDM, which asynchronous PLM connector it is related to (<connector>) and the location of the Business Object Repository <bor-location>

```
<synchronous name="plm-sync" version="2.2.0" active="true"
class="com.eigner.eai.connector.plm.sync.PlmSyncConnector">
      <port>19994</port>
      <connector>plm</connector>
      <bor location="${eai.conf}/bor_plm_sync.xml"/>
</synchronous>
```

The file bor_plm_sync.xml contains the Business Object Repository for the synchronous PLM Connector. In general, here it is defined what should be done with the result data coming back from the target connector, e.g. displaying the data in a mask or doing nothing.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<bor version="2.1.0">
      <bo name="ITEM" verb="QUERY" entity1="EDB-CENTRAL" entity2=""
mask="EDB-EIP-SYN-ITM-SFR" submask="" masktype="FORM"/>
      <bo name="ITEM-REVISION" verb="QUERY" entity1="EDB-CENTRAL"
entity2="" mask="EDB-EIP-SYN-ITR-CFR" submask="" masktype="FORM"/>
      <bo name="BOM" verb="QUERY-SINGLE" entity1="EDB-CENTRAL"
entity2="EDB-CENTRAL" mask="EDB-EIP-SYN-BOM-CFR" submask="EDB-EIP-SYN-
HIE-RLI" masktype="COMBINED"/>
      <bo name="BOM" verb="QUERY-MULTI" entity1="EDB-CENTRAL"
entity2="EDB-CENTRAL" mask="EDB-EIP-SYN-BOM-CFR" submask="EDB-EIP-SYN-
HIE-RLI" masktype="COMBINED"/>
      <bo name="WHERE-USED" verb="QUERY" entity1="EDB-CENTRAL"
entity2="" mask="EDB-EIP-SYN-WU-SLI" submask="" masktype="LIST"/>
      <bo name="DOCUMENT" verb="QUERY" entity1="EDB-CENTRAL"
entity2="EDB-CENTRAL" mask="EDB-EIP-SYN-DOC-CFR" submask="EDB-EIP-SYN-
FIL-RLI" masktype="COMBINED"/>
```

```
      <bo name="ECM" verb="QUERY" entity1="EDB-CENTRAL" entity2=""
mask="EDB-EIP-SYN-ECM-SFR" submask="" masktype="FORM"/>
</bor>
```

The elements <bo … /> allow you to define, which Agile EDM forms should be used for displaying the result data of a transfer operation, e.g. ITEM/QUERY. This setup is used by the Userexits inside Agile EDM (described below) in order to display the result data on the Agile EDM screen.

Details of the XML tag bo:

Attribute	Description
name	Name of the Business Object, which this configuration should be used for.
verb	Name of the verb this configuration should be used for.
entity1	Name of entity 1, which should be used for opening the header form (->mask).
entity2	Name of entity 2, which should be used for opening the sub-list (->submask) related to the header form.
mask	Name of the header form, which should be used for displaying the result data.
submask	Name of the sub-list, which should be used for displaying the "relation" result data. This is only used for mask type COMBINED.
masktype	Type of mask that should be used for displaying the result data ▫ FORM: display the result records in a form mask. ▫ LIST: displays the result records in a list mask ▫ COMBINED: displays the result records in a combined mask (header form + sub-list). ▫Here the attributes "entity2" and "submask" need to be provided, too. ▫ NONE: doesn't display the result data at all (return codes still provided by the sync user exit) ▫ CURRENT: uses the available fields in the current mask to display the result data. ▫Already displayed data record in the current mask will be overwritten by the provided field values.

Userexits for Calling EIP from Inside Agile EDM and Displaying the Result

The Userexits are provided as shared libraries for Agile EDM. After loading the libraries, following Userexits are available:

- eip_sync_connect:

  Connects to the Integration Platform Server.

- eip_sync_disconnect:

Disconnects from the Integration Platform Server.

- eip_sync_process:

  Starts a transfer operation by contacting the Integration Platform Server and providing the respective information about the transfer (parameters are explained below).

- eip_sync_params:

  Allows providing field name / fielding value pairs for creating a record inside the transfer queue.

- eip_sync_fill:

  Fills the data collected by eip_sync_process into the mask (should be called in the Post-Action-Userexit).

- eip_sync_release:

  Releases the data collected by eip_sync_process (should be called in the Post-Mask-Userexit).

- eip_sync_snapshot:

  Allows creating a record in the transfer queue (by means of eip_sync_params) and then creates an XML snapshot of the data (e.g. BOM) to be transferred later.

In general, there are two ways how to generate a transfer request from PLM:

1. Create the request in transfer queue via a LogiView procedure and then call the USX eip_sync_process with the respective parameters. Although this seems to be the easiest way to do it, there might be problems if that LogiView procedure is called inside a database transaction, e.g. in a pre-action USX on a form. Then you need to apply the following approach:

2. Create a request with a combination of the Userexits eip_sync_params and eip_sync_process. In this case, the transfer request in the transfer queue is created by the synchronous PLM Connector (i.e. outside the database transaction of the current PLM Server Process) and then transferred to the target connector.

These Userexits could be used from LogiView as shown below. In the delivery, this is called by the LogiView Procedure EP_REPLICATION/ RPL_CreateSyncRequest.

```
10          RES = @eip_sync_connect()
20          RES = #eip_sync_process(RPL_STRING, RPL_SYNC_TYPE,
                                    RPL_SYNC_RESULT)
30          RES = @eip_sync_disconnect()
```

The LogiView variables in line 20 above have following meaning:

```
RPL_STRING:      Transfer ID of record in Transfer Queue
RPL_SYNC_TYPE:         Type of result (E or S)
RPL_SYNC_RESULT: Result text of the operation
```

The Userexit **eip_sync_connect** might provide following return codes:

- 0 OK
- -1000 Already connected
- else Return code from ECI

The Userexit **eip_sync_process** might provide following return codes:

- 0: OK
- -1001 Wrong number of arguments
- -1002 Argument is not a string
- else: Return code from ECI (please refer to the online documentation about the ECI module)

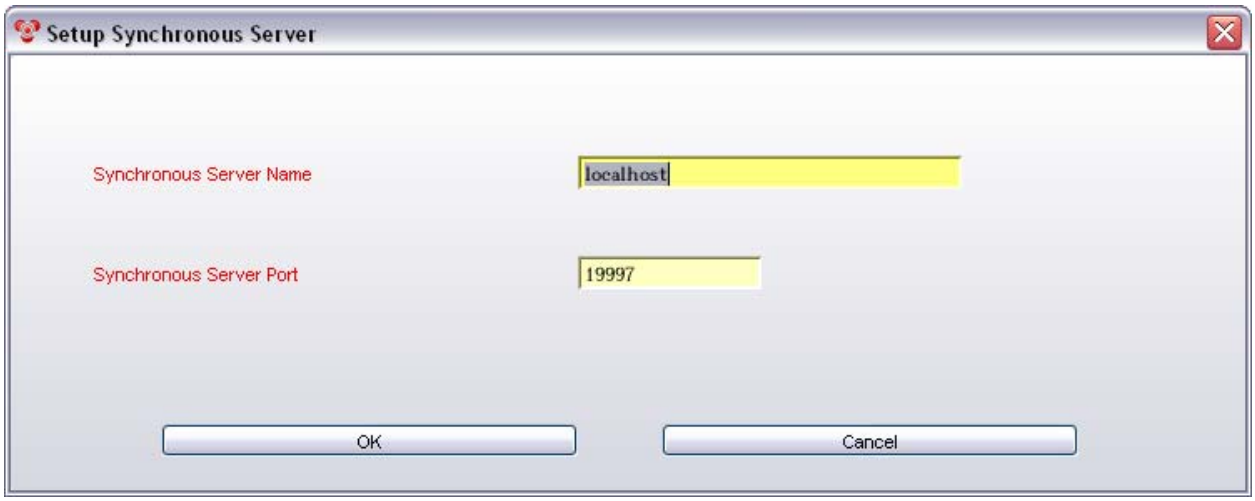
The output variable RPL_SYNC_RESULT returns the result types E (Error) and S (Success), which can be checked for further process handling.

The Userexit **eip_sync_disconnect** might provide following return codes:

- 0 OK
- else Result from ECI

Setting up target of synchronous communication in Agile EDM

Before you can use the synchronous connection, you also need to set up the server host, where the ECI-Server is running as part of the Integration Platform. This is done by adapting the Agile EDM defaults EIP-SYNC-HOST and EIP-SYNC-PORT inside your Agile EDM environment. EIP-SYNC-HOST should contain the name or IP address of the server, where the Integration Platform is running. EIP-SYNC-PORT should contain the port number of the ECI-Server. The parameters for connecting to the synchronous server can also be set up inside PLM in a setup mask (see screenshot).



The provided port number should correspond with the number, which is configured in the <port>-element of the synchronous PLM connector in the configuration file eai_ini.xml (example below):

```
<synchronous name="plm-sync" version="2.2.0" active="true"
class="com.eigner.eai.connector.plm.sync.PlmSyncConnector">
      <port>19994</port>
      <connector>plm</connector>
      <bor location="${eai.conf}/bor_plm_sync.xml"/>
</synchronous>
```

Note If you want to verify if the synchronous connection is using the correct host and port, you may activate the module trace for module EER. The trace contains the used values for the connection to the synchronous PLM connector.

Configuration of the Agile EDM forms for displaying external result data

As explained in the overview, it is possible to display the result data of a transfer in an Agile EDM form. The user manual shows the forms, which have been provided out-of-box as part of the SAP-Link solution.

If you want to use your own forms or reuse existing forms for displaying result data, you need to prepare those forms. This means that they need to have certain Userexits assigned as Post-Action and Post-Mask Trigger. Below is an excerpt from the repository of the synchronous PLM Connector. There you define, what forms should be used for displaying the result data:

```
<bor version="2.1.0">
      <bo name="ITEM" verb="QUERY" entity1="EDB-CENTRAL" entity2=""
mask="EDB-EIP-SYN-ITM-SFR" submask="" masktype="FORM"/>
      <bo name="WHERE-USED" verb="QUERY" entity1="EDB-CENTRAL"
entity2="" mask="EDB-EIP-SYN-WU-SLI" submask="" masktype="LIST"/>
      <bo name="BOM" verb="QUERY-SINGLE" entity1="EDB-CENTRAL"
entity2="EDB-CENTRAL" mask="EDB-EIP-SYN-BOM-CFR" submask="EDB-EIP-SYN-
HIE-RLI" masktype="COMBINED"/>
```

…
</bor>

Depending on the “masktype” (FORM, LIST, COMBINED), the different masks need to have certain User Exits assigned to ensure a proper filling and releasing of the mask through the synchronous PLM connector. Please use this table as a reference for your own masks.

masktype	mask	submask
FORM	EDB-EIP-SYN-ITM-SFR Pre-Mask: LIST Post-Mask: eip_sync_release Post-Action: eip_sync_fill	N/A
LIST	EDB-EIP-SYN-WU-SLI Pre-Mask: LIST Post-Mask: eip_sync_release Post-Action: eip_sync_fill	N/A
COMBINED	EDB-EIP-SYN-BOM-CFR Pre-Mask: LIST Post-Mask: eip_sync_release Post-Action: eip_sync_fill	EDB-EIP-SYN-HIE-RLI Pre-Mask: LIST Post-Mask: --- Post-Action: eip_sync_fill

Those User Exits are required in order to correctly display the result data in the forms:

- eip_sync_fill:

  Used for filling the fields with the external data

- eip_sync_release:

  Used for freeing up memory after the display operation

Note The Pre-Mask User Exit should be LIST (if empty), otherwise the mask will not be displayed properly in the Java Client and the Web Client.

XML Snapshot Feature

Overview

An XML snapshot feature has been developed in order to store the XML data packages inside Agile EDM tables. This snapshot can be transferred by the PLM Connector sometime later by changing the status of the transfer request from SNAPSHOT to INIT.

The snapshot data is stored in a BLOB field in your database. The maximum size of BLOB fields varies from database to database. Please make sure that the database you are using for Agile EDM, is configured appropriately in order to accommodate your needs for maximum size of BLOBs (snapshots). Also inside Agile EDM, additional configuration may be necessary, e.g.

setting the maximum BLOB size via the default “BLOBSIZE”.

It is possible to activate or deactivate the snapshot feature in the PLM Connector section of the configuration file eai_ini.xml.

Configuration

A sample LogiView procedure has been provided, which shows how to call the snapshot Userexit parameters (EP_REPLICATION/CreateSnapshot) with the appropriate parameters. Please adapt this to your needs, before it can be called from a menu.

Transfer Scenario

Following steps describe how the snapshot feature can be used:

- The LGV CreateSnapshot gets called which write a new transfer request into the transfer queue with the status SNAPSHOT
- The LGV calls the Synchronous PLM-Connector (eip_sync_snapshot Userexit) to generate the XML Snapshot
- The generated XML is stored in a BLOB field in the table T_EIP_SNAPSHO by the PLM Connector
- The LGV changes the status of the Transfer Queue entry from SNAPSHOT to INIT, which activates the PLM Connector to transfer the data to the EIP controller.

Displaying and Deleting the Snapshot

The snapshots are stored in the Agile EDM database inside the table T_EIP_SNAPSHO in the field XML_SNAPSHOT. If you want to export the XML Snapshots in an external file, you can use the DataView Userexit cch_get_blb for exporting the data into a file and cch_sel_blb for deleting the data from the BLOB field:

Examples:

For exporting the snapshot, execute the following LGV statement on the selected record:

RES = @cch_get_blb("T_EIP_SNAPSHT.XML_SNAPSHOT c:\temp\snapshot.xml C")

For removing the snapshot, execute the following LGV statement on the selected relation record:

RES = @cch_sel_blb("T_EIP_SNAPSHT.XML_SNAPSHOT <CLEAR>")

Loopback Mode

Overview

The loopback mode allows running operations through the Synchronous EDM Connector in the context of the user who issues the operators in the client application (Java Client, Web Client, and Windows Client). The supported operations are triggered via the user exits eip_sync_process and eip_sync_snapshot.

This mode was introduced to allow proper processing when an operation needs to be run inside an open transaction (e.g. a status change), where changes in the data must be visible to the operation. This is usually not possible as the PlmSyncConnector runs with its own user.

Note It is highly recommended to not transmit data into another system within an open transaction as this could cause unwanted side effects. When using status changes to trigger the transfer, an intermediate status steps should be introduced before the actual release step.

Configuration in eai_ini.xml

In loopback mode, the PlmSyncConnector does not have an attached PLM Connector, as it gets its user credentials from the client application. Therefore, it needs to have all the PLM Connector's configuration values besides host, socket, env, user and password, where only snapshot (if used) and bor are required. In addition, the configuration for loopback is required. It is also recommended to have a separate BOR definition file.

Example:

```
<synchronous name="plm-sync-loopback" version="2.2.1" active="true"
class="com.eigner.eai.connector.plm.sync.PlmSyncConnector">
            <port>19997</port>
            <loopback retries="5" delay="100" initial="0"/>
            <snapshot active="true"/>
            <bor location="${eai.conf}/bor_plm_loopback.xml"/>
</synchronous>
```

Configuration inside EDM

The loopback mode could be enabled (and disabled) by calling the userexit eip_sync-enable-loopback for any subsequent call of the userexits eip_sync_process, or eip_sync_snapshot. Enabling the loopback mode is only affecting the behavior of these two userexits and does not have an effect on the EIP's behavior. In the EIP configuration, the loopback mode for a PlmSyncConnector is a static configuration and could not be switched on or off during runtime. The enablement of the loopback mode could be either done per user (at initialization of the user's process) or before each call to either eip_sync_process or eip_sync_snapshot.

Configuration for Operation Process

It is recommended to copy the existing LogiView procedure EP_REPLICATION/RPL_CreateSyncRequest, e.g. to RPL_CreateLoopbackRequest.

The call to enable to loopback mode needs to be inserted before the call to eip_sync_process, and the call to disable loopback right after the error handling code:

```
160                         RPL_SYNC_TYPE = ""
165                         RES = #eip_sync_enable_loopback(RPL_STRING,
RPL_STRING)
170                         RES = #eip_sync_process(RPL_STRING,
RPL_SYNC_TYPE,
                                RPL_SYNC_RESULT)
…               …
255                         RES = #eip_sync_disable_loopback(RPL_STRING,
RPL_STRING)
```

Then modify the selection that should trigger the operation on loopback mode to call:

```
EP_REPLICATION/RPL_CreateLoopbackRequest(EAI,
,11,1,UPDATE,ITEM,4711,INIT,Para,y)
```

Configuration for operation: snapshot

It is recommended to copy the existing LogiView procedure EP_REPLICATION/RPL_CreateSnapshot, e.g. to RPL_CreateLoopbackSnaphot.

The call to enable to loopback mode needs to be inserted before the call to eip_sync_snapshot, and the call to disable loopback right after the error handling code:

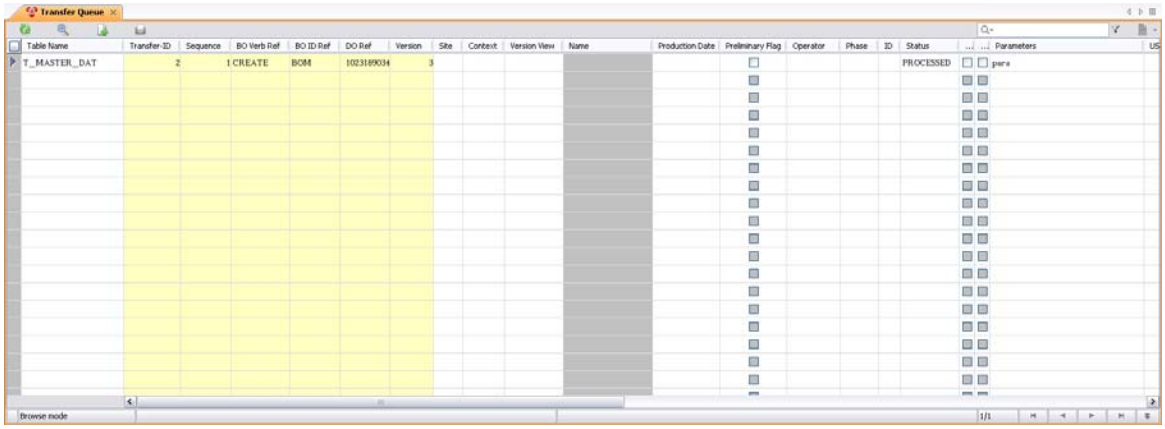
```
510                         RPL_SYNC_CODE = ""
515                         RES =
#eip_sync_enable_loopback(RPL_FLD_NAME, RPL_FLD_VALUE)
520                         RES = #eip_sync_snapshot(RPL_NUM,
RPL_SYNC_TYPE,
                               RPL_SYNC_CODE, RPL_SYNC_RESULT)
…               …
665                         RES =
#eip_sync_disable_loopback(RPL_FLD_NAME, RPL_FLD_VALUE)
```

Then modify the selection that should trigger the operation on loopback mode to call:

```
EP_REPLICATION/RPL_CreateLoopbackSnapshot(EAI,
,11,1,UPDATE,ITEM,4711,INIT,Para,y)
```

Content of the Transfer Queue

The Transfer Queue is a container for all replication requests, which should be transferred by the Enterprise Integration Platform. It provides a link to the data record (Data Object) via the C_ID of this record. Status information is provided in order to see whether the queue entry had already been processed.



Following fields in the transfer queue are relevant for the export of requests:

Field name	Description
Transfer- ID:	ID of this Transfer Entry. Multiple entries can share the same ID as long as they have different sequence numbers.
Sequence:	Sequence of this Transfer Entry. This information is only useful if multiple entries have the same transfer ID. The sequence number defines the order how they will be processed inside one transaction (transfer ID) by the Enterprise Integration Platform.
BO Verb Ref:	The Business Object (BO) Verb Reference is the operation (e.g. CREATE, UPDATE, QUERY, DELETE), which should be performed in the target system. This BO Verb must match the settings inside the configuration file of the Agile EDM connector of the Enterprise Integration Platform.
BO ID Ref:	The Business Object (BO) Reference is the name of the Business Object (e.g. ITEM, DOCUMENT, and ECO), which will be exported. This BO name must match the settings inside the configuration file of the Agile EDM connector of the Enterprise Integration Platform.

DO Ref:	The Data Object (DO) Reference refers to the internal C_ID of the data record, which should be transferred, e.g. T_MASTER_DAT.C_ID. In case the relations need to be exported (like Bill of Materials or Item-Document Link), it refers to the C_ID of the parent record.
Version:	This is the version of the data record in its respective table, e.g. T_MASTER_DAT. This value is taken over from the C_VERSION field, e.g. T_MASTER_DAT.C_VERSION. Note: This field is currently not used by the Enterprise Integration Platform!
Site:	This field contains the 3-letter ID of the target site. The Enterprise Integration Platform automatically gets the respective site name from the site table when reading the queue entry and adds it as a target to the Transfer XML Data Object (XDO). Note: Please refer to the documentation about the XDOs for further information.
Preliminary Flag:	Defines whether preliminary records should be included when exporting data or not. This will only have an impact with Agile EDM and higher.
Context:	Context, which should be set before retrieving the transfer data as defined in the transfer queue, e.g. BID.
Production Date:	Production Date, which should be set if the version view "Production" has been set and before retrieving the transfer data as defined in the transfer queue, e.g. BID.
Version View (read only):	Shows the description of the version view which is set in the next field.
Version View:	Version view which should be set before retrieving the transfer data as defined in the transfer queue, e.g. 2 -> Development.
ID:	Connector ID which needs to be configured for a specific Agile EDM Connector for retrieving this entry from the transfer queue. Please see the section about the Agile EDM Connector.
Status:	This shows the status of the queue entry. Possible values are: SNAPSHOT: a data snapshot was generated and stored in PLM (see XML Snapshot Feature) INIT - new entry in the queue; entries in transfer queue will only be processed by the Agile EDM connector when this status is set! READ - already read by the Enterprise Integration Platform SENT: data was sent to the Integration Platform ERROR - error when reading the entry, e.g. because of wrong configuration of the Agile EDM connector PROCESSED - was sent to the target system and return data was received
Synchronous Flag:	This flag shows whether this entry needs to be processed synchronously or asynchronously by the Enterprise Integration Platform. For further information, please refer to the usage of the Synchronous PLM Connector.
Snapshot Flag:	This flag defines whether a XML snapshot record was created for this queue entry. For further information, please refer to “Usage of the XML Snapshots”.
Parameters:	The Parameters field allows to provide additional information to the Enterprise Integration Platform, which could be used, e.g. in the mapping engine. The values

	should be provided as “name=value” pairs separated by semicolons, e.g. para1=123;para2=abc;para3=xyz The PLM Connector will convert them to attribute “name=value” pairs in the <params> section of the XML Message, e.g. <params para1="123" para2="abc" para3="xyz"/>
Userexit (USX) on Success:	This field contains the name of a callback LogiView procedure, which will be called after a successful transfer. A successful transfer is recognized, when the Status field has the value "PROCESSED" and the External Status field has the value "S" (for Success). The name of the LogiView procedure is automatically entered in that field, when a new queue record is created. You can change the name of the LogiView USX in the LogiView procedure EP_REP_QUEUE/QueuePRA.
Userexit (USX) on Error:	This field contains the name of a callback LogiView procedure, which will be called after an unsuccessful transfer. An unsuccessful transfer is recognized, when the Status field has the value "PROCESSED" and the External Status field has the value "E" (for Error). The name of the LogiView procedure is automatically entered in that field, when a new queue record is created. You can change the name of the LogiView USX in the LogiView procedure EP_REP_QUEUE/QueuePRA.
Log ID:	This is the ID of the transfer entry inside the Enterprise Integration Platform queue. Please refer to the documentation about the queue of the Enterprise Integration Platform to obtain more information about a queue entry.
External Status:	This is the status of the transfer operation from the Target System. For instance, if a Material Creation Operation could not be performed in the target ERP system, the external status E will be returned. Following statuses are possible: "S" for Success "E" for Error Note: Please be aware that this status is used to define, which Callback Userexit (OnError or OnSuccess) is used!
External Code:	Message (Error) code that was returned from the external system. The content of the external code is peculiar to the system which is returning the message.
External Result:	This is the message from the target system based on the result of the transfer operation.
External Result Data:	XDO result data returned from the target system (stores the result data only to the maximum field size of 2000 characters!)"

User:	This is the name of the Agile EDM user who created this replication request.
Date:	This is the time and date in UTC, when this transfer record was created.

Available Functions in the Transfer Queue

Following functions are available in the No-Select Menu of the Transfer Queue (besides the standard functions like Insert or Query):

command	Description
Show open records only	Only shows the queue entries with status INIT
Show read records only	Only shows the queue entries with status READ
Show errors only	Only shows the queue entries with status ERROR
Show processed records only	Only shows the queue entries with status PROCESSED

Following functions are available in the Select Menu of the Transfer Queue (besides the standard functions like Update or Delete):

Command	Description
Show data record	Shows the data record (e.g. item master), which should be transferred in the standard list of the respective entity (e.g. EDB-ARTICLE).

Chapter 4

File Connectors

Overview

This chapter describes all connectors that read and write files.

Business Object Data File Connector

The Business Object Data (BOD) File Connector allows writing the XML messages into a file or reading an XML file as input for further processing by the Integration Platform.

Below is a description of the Business Object Data File connector sections in the eai_ini.xml file. It describes the file parameters (In: Business Object Data File --> Business Object Data; out: Business Object --> Business Object Data File).

```
<connector name="file-in" version="2.2.0" active="false"
class="com.eigner.eai.connector.file.BodFileConnector">
     <in name="${eai.temp}/bod_in.xml" iterations="1" action="rename"
rename="date"/>
     <out name="${eai.temp}/bod_out.xml" write="overwrite"/>
</connector>
```

Details of the XML tags:

Tag	Description
in	input file
out	output file

Details of the XML tag in:

Attribute	Description	Values
directory	directory of the input files	optional

name respective filter	name or mask of the input file	If the attribute directory is given, the value of the attribute name respective the filter is used as a RegularExpression for masking the name of the input files. Only the oldest input files will be processed. If the attribute directory isn't given, the value of the attribute name respective the filter is used as the name of the input file. Hint: name and filter are exchangeable, only one of the both is allowed.
iterations	how often should the input file be read	0 : read the input file endless n : read the input file n times
action	action after reading the input file	none (default), delete, rename, move
rename	how to rename the input file	date (default)
move	directory where the input file has to be moved after reading	the directory must be present

Details of the XML tag out:

Attribute	Description	Values
name respective base	name of the output file respective base part of the name of the output file	If the attribute base is given the file name will be made up of base + '_' + dynamic + '.' + extension Hint: name and base are exchangeable, only one of the both is allowed.
write	write mode of the output file	overwrite (default), backup
backup	how to create a backup version of an existing file	date (default), insertDate (the date is inserted into the file name directly before the extension)
return_data	in case of a request empty data element if false or return whole data if true	false (default), true
dynamic	how to create the dynamic part of the name of the output file	date (default) Hint: dynamic will be analyzed only in case of the present of the attribute base
extension	extension part of the name of the output file	default: xml Hint: extension will be analyzed only in case of the present of the attribute base

Synchronous Business Object Data File Connector

The synchronous Business Object Data (BOD) File Connector is a pure source connector which allows reading an XML file as input for further processing by the Integration Platform.

Below is a description of the synchronous Business Object Data File connector sections in the eai_ini.xml file. It describes the file parameters (In: Business Object Data File --> Business Object Data).

```
<synchronous name="file-in-sync" version="2.2.0" active="false"
class="com.eigner.eai.connector.file.BodFileSyncConnector">
     <in directory="${eai.temp}" filter="bod in .*xml"
directoryInterval="10" fileInterval="10" action="move"
          move="${eai.temp}/save"/>
</synchronous>
```

Details of the XML tags:

Tag	Description
in	input directory

Details of the XML tag in:

Attribute	Description	Values
directory	directory of the input files	
filter respective name	filter of the input files	RegularExpression for filtering the name of the input files. The input files will be processed in their temporal order. Hint: filter and name are exchangeable, only one of the both is allowed.
directoryInterval	polling interval of the input directory	value in seconds
fileInterval	polling interval of the input files	value in seconds
action	action after reading the input file	none (default), delete, rename, move
rename	how to rename the input file	date (default)
move	directory where the input file has to be moved after reading	the directory must be present

Data File Connector

The Data File Connector can be used for writing into files and for reading from a file. The special feature provided by this connector is the ability to perform an XSL transformation just before writing the file respectively just after reading from the file. This could (can) be used to

transform the XML message, e.g. into HTML before writing it to a file or vice versa.

Below is a description of the data file connector section in the eai_ini.xml file. It describes the file parameters (In: Data File --> Business Object Data; out: Business Object --> Data File).

```
<connector name="data-file-out" version="2.2.0" active="false"
class="com.eigner.eai.connector.file.DataFileConnector">
     <out name="${eai.temp}/axa_item_out.html" write="overwrite"
return_data="false"/>
     <transformation direction=”out” name="${eai.conf}/data_file.xsl"/>
</connector>
```

Details of the XML tags:

Tag	Description	Hint
in	input file	Input file
out	output file	Output file
transformation	transformation file (*optional*)	Transformation

Details of the XML tag in:

Attribute	Description	Values
directory	directory of the input files	Optional
name respective filter	name or mask of the input file	If the attribute directory is given, the value of the attribute name respective the filter is used as a RegularExpression for masking the name of the input files. Only the oldest input files will be processed. If the attribute directory isn't given, the value of the attribute name respective the filter is used as the name of the input file. Hint: name and filter are exchangeable, only one of the both is allowed.
iterations	how often should the input file be read	0 : read the input file endless n : read the input file n times
action	action after reading the input file	none (default), delete, rename, move
rename	how to rename the input file	date (default)
move	directory where the input file has to be moved after reading	the directory must be present

Details of the XML tag out:

Attribute	Description	Values
name	name of the output file	If the attribute base is given the file name

respective base	respective base part of the name of the output file	will be made up of base + '_' + dynamic + '.' + extension Hint: name and base are exchangeable, only one of the both is allowed.
write	write mode of the output file	overwrite (default), backup
backup	how to create a backup version of an existing file	date (default), insertDate (the date is inserted into the file name directly before the extension)
return_data	in case of a request empty data element if false or return whole data if true	false (default), true
dynamic	how to create the dynamic part of the name of the output file	date (default) Hint: dynamic will be analyzed only in case of the present of the attribute base
extension	extension part of the name of the output file	default: xml Hint: extension will be analyzed only in case of the present of the attribute base

Details of the XML tag transformation:

Attribute	Description	Hint
direction	Direction for mapping	If the connector is a source connector, direction "in" must be used. If the connector is a target connector, direction "out" must be used.
name	name of the transformation file (*optional*)	If the attribute is not given or empty, the Data File connector has the same behavior as the Business Object Data File connector.

Synchronous Data File Connector

The synchronous Data File Connector is a pure source connector which can be used for reading from a file. The special feature provided by this connector is the ability to perform an XSL transformation just after reading from file.

Below is a description of the synchronous Data File connector section in the eai_ini.xml file. It describes the file parameters (In: Data File --> Business Object Data).

```
<synchronous name="data-file-sync" version="2.2.0" active="false"
class="com.eigner.eai.connector.file.DataFileSyncConnector">
```

```
      <in directory="${eai.temp}" filter="data in .*xml"
directoryInterval="10" fileInterval="10" action="move"
           move="${eai.temp}/save"/>
      <transformation direction=”in” name="${eai.conf}/data_file.xsl"/>
</synchronous>
```

Details of the XML tags:

Tag	Description	Hint
in	input directory	Input file
transformation	transformation file (*optional*)	Transformation

Details of the XML tag in:

Attribute	Description	Values
directory	directory of the input files	
filter respective name	filter of the input files	RegularExpression for filtering the name of the input files. The input files will be processed in their temporal order. Hint: filter and name are exchangeable, only one of the both is allowed.
directoryInterval	polling interval of the input directory	value in seconds
fileInterval	polling interval of the input files	value in seconds
action	action after reading the input file	none (default), delete, rename, move
rename	how to rename the input file	date (default)
move	directory where the input file has to be moved after reading	the directory must be present

Details of the XML tag transformation:

Attribute	Description	Hint
direction	Direction for mapping	“in” (source connector)
name	name of the transformation file (*optional*)	If the attribute is not given or empty, the Data File connector has the same behavior as the Business Object Data File connector

Fixed Length File Connector

The feature provided by the Fixed File Connector is the ability to write to and read from Fixed Length Files, where the position of data is fixed in every line of the file.

Below is a description of the Fixed Format File connector sections in the eai_ini.xml file. It describes the file parameters.

(In: fixed format file > business object data, i.e. the created XML elements are assigned to the data element of the respective record; out: business object > fixed format file, i.e. root is the data element of the respective record).

```
<connector name="fixed-file-in" version="2.2.0"
class="com.eigner.eai.connector.file.FixedFileConnector"
active="false">
      <in name="${eai.temp}/fixed_in.txt" iterations="1"/>
      <record type="ITEM" verb="CREATE"/>
      <write empty>true</write empty>
      <title_lines>1</title_lines>
      <title separator>;</title separator>
      <comment prefix>//</comment prefix>
      <field title="PART_ID" begin="1" end="15" align="left"/>
      <field title="UNIT" begin="16" end="18" align="left"/>
      <field title="PART NAME GER" begin="20" end="39" align="left"/>
      <field title="PART_NAME_ENG" begin="41" end="60" align="left"/>
</connector>
```

Details of the XML tags:

Tag	Description	Values
in	input file	
out	output file	
record	corresponding business object	
write_empty	write empty tags	true, false
title_lines	number of the title lines	
title_separator	separator of the title lines	default: ;
comment_prefix	prefix which indicates a comment line	
field	detail information of a field	

Details of the XML tag in:

Attribute	Description	Values
directory	directory of the input files	optional
name respective filter	name or mask of the input file	If the attribute directory is given, the value of the attribute name respective the filter is used as a regular expression for masking the name of the input files. Only the oldest input files will be processed. If the attribute directory isn't given, the value of the attribute name respective the filter is used as the name of the input file. Hint: name and filter are exchangeable, only one of the both is allowed.
iterations	how often should the input file be read	0 : read the input file endless n : read the input file n times

action	action after reading the input file	none (default), delete, rename, move
rename	how to rename the input file	date (default)
move	directory where the input file has to be moved after reading	the directory must be present

Details of the XML tag out:

Attribute	Description	Values
name respective base	name of the output file respective base part of the name of the output file	If the attribute base is given the file name will be made up of base + '_' + dynamic + '.' + extension Hint: name and base are exchangeable, only one of the both is allowed.
write	write mode of the output file	overwrite (default), append, backup
backup	how to create a backup version of an existing file	date (default), insertDate (the date is inserted into the file name directly before the extension)
return_data	in case of a request empty data element if false or return whole data if true	false (default), true
dynamic	how to create the dynamic part of the name of the output file	date (default) Hint: dynamic will be analyzed only in case of the present of the attribute base
extension	extension part of the name of the output file	default: txt Hint: extension will be analyzed only in case of the present of the attribute base

Details of the XML tag record:

Attribute	Description	Values
type	type of the corresponding business object	
verb	verb of the corresponding business object	
grouped	a record contains many lines or will be created from many lines (*optional*)	false (default), true
via_tag	name of the tag which identifies one line in the record required if grouped = true	

Details of the XML tag field:

Attribute	Description	Values
title	name of the input or output tag	
begin	beginning position of the field in the file line	
end	ending position of the field in the file line	
align	alignment of the field in the file line	left (default), right, middle
trim	trimming of the field (tag value)	none (default), left, right, both
type	type of the field	string (default), char, int, long, float, double
origin	XPath expression to get the source Element	

Note The attribute origin is only used in the “out” mode: business object to fixed format file. In this case, if the attributes title and origin both are given, the attribute origin is used for the determination of the source element.

Synchronous Fixed Length File Connector

The feature provided by the synchronous Fixed File Connector is the ability to read from Fixed Length Files, where the position of data is fixed in every line of the file.

Below is a description of the synchronous Fixed Format File connector sections in the eai_ini.xml file. It describes the file parameters.

(In: fixed format file > business object data, i.e. the created XML elements are assigned to the data-element of the respective record)

```
<synchronous name="fixed-file-sync" version="2.2.0"
class="com.eigner.eai.connector.file.FixedFileSyncConnector"
active="false">
     <in directory="${eai.temp}" filter="fixed in .*xml"
directoryInterval="10" fileInterval="10" action="move"
          move="${eai.temp}/save"/>
     <record type="ITEM" verb="CREATE"/>
     <write empty>true</write empty>
     <title lines>1</title lines>
     <title separator>;</title separator>
     <comment prefix>//</comment prefix>
     <field title="PART ID" begin="1" end="15" align="left"/>
     <field title="UNIT" begin="16" end="18" align="left"/>
     <field title="PART NAME GER" begin="20" end="39" align="left"/>
     <field title="PART_NAME_ENG" begin="41" end="60" align="left"/>
</synchronous>
```

Details of the XML tags:

Tag	Description	Values
in	input file	
record	corresponding business object	
write_empty	write empty tags	true, false
title_lines	number of the title lines	
title_separator	separator of the title lines	default: ;
comment_prefix	prefix which indicates a comment line	
field	detail information of a field	

Details of the XML tag in:

Attribute	Description	Values
directory	directory of the input files	
filter respective name	filter of the input files	Regular expression for filtering the name of the input files. The input files will be processed in their temporal order. Hint: filter and name are exchangeable, only one of the both is allowed.
directoryInterval	polling interval of the input directory	value in seconds
fileInterval	polling interval of the input files	value in seconds
action	action after reading the input file	none (default), delete, rename, move
rename	how to rename the input file	date (default)
move	directory where the input file has to be moved after reading	the directory must be present

Details of the XML tag record:

Attribute	Description	Values
type	type of the corresponding business object	
verb	verb of the corresponding business object	
grouped	a record contains many lines or will be created from many lines (*optional*)	false (default), true
via_tag	name of the tag which identifies one line in the record required if grouped = true	

Details of the XML tag field:

Attribute	Description	Values
title	name of the input or output tag	

begin	beginning position of the field in the file line	
end	ending position of the field in the file line	
align	alignment of the field in the file line	left (default), right, middle
trim	trimming of the field (tag value)	none (default), left, right, both
type	type of the field	string (default), char, int, long, float, double
origin	XPath expression to get the source Element	

Note The attribute origin is only used in the "out" mode: business object to fixed format file. In this case, if the attributes title and origin both are given, the attribute origin is used for the determination of the source element.

CSV File Connector

The Comma Separated Value (CSV) File Connector allows writing to and read from files, where the data entries (per line) are separated by a delimiter, e.g. a comma.

Below is a description of the Comma Separated Value File connector sections in the eai_ini.xml file. It describes the file parameters.

(In: comma separated value file > business object data, i.e. the created XML elements are assigned to the data element of the respective record; out: business object > comma separated value file, i.e. root is the data element of the respective record).

```
<connector name="csv-file-in" version="2.2.0" active="false"
class="com.eigner.eai.connector.file.CsvFileConnector">
      <in name="${eai.temp}/csv in.txt" iterations="1"/>
      <record type="ITEM" verb="CREATE" grouped="false" via_tag="line"/>
      <separator>;</separator>
      <write empty>false</write empty>
      <title lines>1</title lines>
      <title separator>;</title separator>
      <comment prefix>//</comment prefix>
      <field title="PART ID" trim="both"/>
      <field title="UNIT"/>
      <field title="PART NAME GER"/>
      <field title="PART_NAME_ENG"/>
</connector>
```

Details of the XML tags:

Tag	Description	Values
in	input file	
out	output file	

record	corresponding business object	
separator	separator of the file line	default: ;
write_empty	write empty tags	true, false
title_lines	number of the title lines	
title_separator	separator of the title lines	default: separator of the file line
comment_prefix	prefix which indicates a comment line	
field	detail information of a field	

Details of the XML tag in:

Attribute	Description	Values
directory	directory of the input files	optional
name respective filter	name or mask of the input file	If the attribute directory is given, the value of the attribute name respective the filter is used as a regular expression for masking the name of the input files. Only the oldest input files will be processed. If the attribute directory isn't given, the value of the attribute name respective the filter is used as the name of the input file. Hint: name and filter are exchangeable, only one of the both is allowed.
iterations	how often should the input file be read	0 : read the input file endless n : read the input file n times
action	action after reading the input file	none (default), delete, rename, move
rename	how to rename the input file	date (default)
move	directory where the input file has to be moved after reading	the directory must be present

Details of the XML tag out:

Attribute	Description	Values
name respective base	name of the output file respective base part of the name of the output file	If the attribute base is given the file name will be made up of base + '_' + dynamic + '.' + extension Hint: name and base are exchangeable, only one of the both is allowed.
write	write mode of the output file	overwrite (default), append, backup
backup	how to create a backup version of an existing file	date (default), insertDate (the date is inserted into the file name directly before the extension)

return_data	in case of a request empty data element if false or return whole data if true	false (default), true
dynamic	how to create the dynamic part of the name of the output file	date (default) Hint: dynamic will be analyzed only in case of the present of the attribute base
extension	extension part of the name of the output file	default: txt Hint: extension will be analyzed only in case of the present of the attribute base

Details of the XML tag record:

Attribute	Description	Values
type	type of the corresponding business object	
verb	verb of the corresponding business object	
grouped	a record contains many lines or will be created from many lines (*optional*)	false (default), true
via_tag	name of the tag which identifies one line in the record required if grouped = true	

Details of the XML tag field*:*

Attribute	Description	Values
title	name of the input or output tag	
trim	trimming of the field (tag value)	none (default), both
type	type of the field	string (default), char, int, long, float, double
origin	XPath expression to get the source Element	

Note The attribute origin is only used in the "out" mode: business object to comma separated value file. In this case, if the attributes title and origin both are given, the attribute origin is used for the determination of the source element.

Synchronous CSV File Connector

The synchronous Comma Separated Value (CSV) File Connector allows reading from files, where the data entries (per line) are separated by a delimiter, e.g. a comma.

Below is a description of the synchronous Comma Separated Value File connector sections in

the eai_ini.xml file. It describes the file parameters.

(In: comma separated value file > business object data, i.e. the created XML elements are assigned to the data element of the respective record).

```
<synchronous name="csv-file-sync" version="2.2.0" active="false"
class="com.eigner.eai.connector.file.CsvFileSyncConnector">
     <in directory="${eai.temp}" filter="csv in .*xml"
directoryInterval="10" fileInterval="10" action="move"
          move="${eai.temp}/save"/>
     <record type="ITEM" verb="CREATE" grouped="false" via_tag="line"/>
     <separator>;</separator>
     <write empty>false</write empty>
     <title lines>1</title lines>
     <title_separator>;</title_separator>
     <comment prefix>//</comment prefix>
     <field title="PART ID" trim="both"/>
     <field title="UNIT"/>
     <field title="PART NAME GER"/>
     <field title="PART_NAME_ENG"/>
</synchronous>
```

Details of the XML tags:

Tag	Description	Values
in	input file	
record	corresponding business object	
separator	separator of the file line	default: ;
write_empty	write empty tags	true, false
title_lines	number of the title lines	
title_separator	separator of the title lines	default: separator of the file line
comment_prefix	prefix which indicates a comment line	
field	detail information of a field	

Details of the XML tag in:

Attribute	Description	Values
directory	directory of the input files	
filter respective name	filter of the input files	Regular expression for filtering the name of the input files. The input files will be processed in their temporal order. Hint: filter and name are exchangeable, only one of the both is allowed.
directoryInterval	polling interval of the input directory	value in seconds
fileInterval	polling interval of the input files	value in seconds
action	action after reading the input file	none (default), delete, rename, move

rename	how to rename the input file	date (default)
move	directory where the input file has to be moved after reading	the directory must be present

Details of the XML tag record:

Attribute	Description	Values
type	type of the corresponding business object	
verb	verb of the corresponding business object	
grouped	a record contains many lines or will be created from many lines (*optional*)	false (default), true
via_tag	name of the tag which identifies one line in the record required if grouped = true	

Details of the XML tag field*:*

Attribute	Description	Values
title	name of the input or output tag	
trim	trimming of the field (tag value)	none (default), both
type	type of the field	string (default), char, int, long, float, double
origin	XPath expression to get the source Element	

Note The attribute origin is only used in the "out" mode: business object to comma separated value file. In this case, if the attributes title and origin both are given, the attribute origin is used for the determination of the source element.

Chapter 5

Network Connectors

Overview

This chapter describes all connectors that send and/or receive data through a network.

FTP Connector

The FTP connector can be used to send XML messages to an FTP server as defined in the configuration file. Unlike the other connectors, the whole BOD content will be uploaded as a file to the FTP location.

The respective section in the eai_ini.xml file for setting up the FTP connector is described here:

```
<connector name="ftp" version="2.2.0" active="false"
class="com.eigner.eai.connector.net.FtpConnector">
      …
      <transformation direction="out" name="${eai.conf}/ftp.xsl"/>
      …
      <connection name="default" active="true">
            <host>server</host>
            <user>user</user>
            <password>xxx</password>
            <filename>file.xml</filename>
            <transfermode>binary</transfermode>
            <direction>upload</direction>
      </connection>
      …
</connector>
```

Details of the XML tags:

Tag	Description	Hint
transformation	transformation file (*optional*)	Transformation
connection	Connection configuration	Only one connection must be active

Details of the tag connection:

Tag	Description
host	host name
user	FTP user name
password	encrypted FTP password

filename	name of the target file on the FTP server (may include a path, e.g. /upload/file.xml)
transfermode	'binary' or 'ascii'
direction	only 'upload' is supported right now

Details of the XML tag transformation:

Attribute	Description	Hint
direction	Direction for mapping	If the connector is a source connector, direction “in” must be used. If the connector is a target connector, direction “out” must be used.
name	name of the transformation file (*optional*)	If the attribute is not given or empty, the FTP connector uses the Business Object as it is. If you need a different format, you have to provide an appropriate transformation.

HTTP Connector

The HTTP connector is a source and target connector, which can receive and send XML documents via HTTP. It is possible to process both XML data (content type: text/xml) and multi-part data (content type: multipart/form-data), where the XML part is sent to the controller. This can be changed by providing a transformation.

The connector is capable of handling ZIP compressed content if it has the extensions `.zip` or `.axml` (e.g. as used when exporting from Agile 9 ACS).

The respective section in the eai_ini.xml file for setting up the HTTP connector is described here:

```
<connector name="http" version="2.2.0" active="false"
class="com.eigner.eai.connector.net.HttpConnector">
      …
      <transformation direction="in" name="${eai.conf}/http.xsl"/>
      ...
      <connection name="default" active="true">
            <context>/eip/</context>
      </connection>
      …
</connector>
```

Details of the XML tags:

Tag	Description	Hint
transformation	Transformation file (*optional*)	Transformation

connection	Connection configuration	Only one connection must be active. This is only for incoming connections (source connector). For outgoing connections, please see the BOR definition.

Details of the tag connection:

Tag	Description
context	context on which to receive data (must be unique across all connectors)

Details of the XML tag transformation:

Attribute	Description	Hint
direction	Direction for mapping	If the connector is a source connector, direction “in” must be used. If the connector is a target connector, direction “out” must be used.
name	Name of the transformation file (*optional*)	If the attribute is not given or empty, the HTTP connector assumes that the data is in the proper BOD format. If not, an appropriate transformation must be specified.

Note The complete URL on which the HTTP connector is able to receive data is constructed from the host name, the web server’s port number (/eai-root/controller/webserver/@port), the context (/eip/) and the connector’s name (http): e.g. http://localhost:8080/eip/http.

XML Data (text/xml)

When receiving data, only the HTTP method POST is accepted.

The HTTP header should be similar to:

```
POST /eip/http HTTP/1.1
Content-Type: text/xml; charset=ISO-8859-1
User-Agent: Jakarta Commons-HttpClient/3.0
Host: localhost:8080
Content-Length: 190
```

The XML data must be either inside a data element (see BOD definition) where the values for noun, verb and key must be provided as HTTP query parameters, or in the RecordArea format

Multipart Data (multipart/form-data)

When receiving data, only the HTTP method POST is accepted.

The HTTP header should be similar to:

```
POST /eip/http HTTP/1.1
User-Agent: Jakarta Commons-HttpClient/3.0
Host: localhost:8080
Content-Length: 876
Content-Type: multipart/form-data;
boundary=jUvFMKUzuDCdYEeRflvgkdFj3Sw6q3yERbZ8
```

The multipart data should be in this format:

- String Part: OBJECT=<object>
- String Part: VERB=<verb>
- File Part: Zip File in which an XML file may be embedded

<object> should be a value that corresponds to the bod/dataarea/record/@type. If it is not provided, it should be provided as an HTTP query parameter (see above). If this is not provided, a proper value must be set by an XSL transformation.

<verb> should be a value that corresponds to the bod/dataarea/record/@verb. If it is not provided, it should be provided as an HTTP query parameter (see above). If this is not provided, a proper value must be set by an XSL transformation.

The XML file from the file part applies to the same conventions as the XML Data.

Mail Connector

The mail connector is a target connector, which can send mails via SMTP, but cannot receive them. By default, the whole XML content of the element <data> in the first <record> of the XML message (XDO), which arrives at the mail connector, is send to the mail receiver. This can be changed by providing an explicit <content> element as described below in more detail.

The respective section in the eai_ini.xml file for setting up the mail connector is described below. Some of these parameters can be superseded by the XML message data, which is sent to the mail connector. These "dynamic" parameters are also described below.

```
<connector name="mail" version="2.2.0" active="false"
class="com.eigner.eai.connector.mail.MailConnector">
      …
      <transformation direction="out" name="${eai.conf}/plm_mail.xsl"/>
      ...
      <connection name="default" active="true">
            <server>mailserver</server>
            <sender>eip@foo.com</sender>
            <receiver>admin@foo.com</receiver>
            <subject>Automated mail from Enterprise Integration
Platform</subject>
      </connection>
      …
</connector>
```

Details of the XML tags:

Tag	Description	Hint
transformation	transformation file (*optional*)	Transformation
connection	Connection configuration	Only one connection must be active

Details of the tag connection:

Tag	Description
server	name of the mail server, which is configured to handle incoming SMTP mails
sender	name of the sender of the mail
receiver	name of the receiver of the mail
subject	subject of the mail

Details of the XML tag transformation:

Attribute	Description	Hint
direction	Direction for mapping	If the connector is a source connector, direction “in” must be used. If the connector is a target connector, direction “out” must be used.
name	name of the transformation file (*optional*)	If the attribute is not given or empty, the mail connector uses either the content element below the data element or the data element as the message body. If given, a structure similar to the one shown below should be the result of the transformation.

As described above, it is possible to supersede some of the static parameters of the mail connector. The parameters receiver, subject and content can be explicitly defined in the XML message by providing the respective XML elements. This can be set up by specific mapping rules, which map source data into the data format as expected by the mail connector. Below is an excerpt of the DataArea inside the XML message, which shows how to define receiver, subject and content in a generic way.

```
<dataarea>
      <record type="ITEM" verb="CREATE">
            <key>45-1</key>
            <params/>
            <data>
                  <receiver>admin@company.com</receiver>
                  <subject>Release Message from Enterprise Integration
Platform</subject>
                  <content>Part 123 was released</content>
            </data>
      </record>
</dataarea>
```

When providing a <content> XML element, the result is generated based on these rules:

If the <content> element is present, there are no children and it contains text, the text is used.

```
<dataarea>
      <record type="ITEM" verb="CREATE">
            <key>45-1</key>
            <params/>
            <data>
                  …
                  <content>Part 123 was released</content>
            </data>
      </record>
</dataarea>
```

If the <content> element is present, there are no children and it contains no text, the <data> element itself is used.

```
<dataarea>
      <record type="ITEM" verb="CREATE">
            <key>45-1</key>
            <params/>
            <data>
                  …
                  <content/>
            </data>
      </record>
</dataarea>
```

If the <content> element is present and has only one child element underneath, the child element is used.

```
<dataarea>
      <record type="ITEM" verb="CREATE">
            <key>45-1</key>
            <params/>
            <data>
                  …
                  <content>
                        <head>
                              …
                        </head>
                  </content>
            </data>
      </record>
</dataarea>
```

If the <content> element is present and there are multiple children, the 'content' element itself is used.

```
<dataarea>
      <record type="ITEM" verb="CREATE">
            <key>45-1</key>
            <params/>
            <data>
                  …
                  <content>
                        <child1>
                              …
                        </child1>
```

```
                        <child2>
                            …
                        </child2>
                    </content>
                </data>
            </record>
        </dataarea>
```

If the element 'content' is not present, the 'data' element is used (same as before).

Details of the XML tags:

Tag	Description
receiver	explicit receiver to the mail
subject	explicit subject of the mail (if not specified, the one from the configuration is used)
content	explicit content (text) of the mail, otherwise the whole XML data below the <data> element is sent (if not specified, the data element is used as message body)

SOAP Connector

The SOAP connector is a source and a target connector, which can call SOAP-based web services and can receive SOAP messages.

In source mode, the whole XML content in the XML message, which arrives at the SOAP connector, is provided as parameters to the web service.

In target mode, the behavior depends on the content. If there is only one XML element under the <data> element, it is sent to the SOAP endpoint. If not, the whole <data> element is sent.

The respective section in the eai_ini.xml file for setting up the SOAP connector is described here:

```
<connector name="soap" version="2.2.0" active="true"

class="com.eigner.eai.connector.net.SoapConnector">
      <connection name="default" active="true">
            <context>/soap/</context>
      </connection>
      <bor location="${eai.conf}/bor_soap.xml"/>
</connector>
```

Details of the XML tag connection:

Tag	Description	Hint
context	Context for SOAP server	Must be unique for all contexts

Synchronous SOAP Connector

The synchronous SOAP connector is a source connector, which can receive SOAP messages, but cannot send them. By default, the whole XML content in the XML message, which arrives at the SOAP connector, is provided as parameters to the web service.

The respective section in the eai_ini.xml file for setting up the SOAP connector is described here:

```
<synchronous name="soap" version="2.2.0" active="true"

class="com.eigner.eai.connector.net.SoapSyncConnector">
      <connection name="default" active="true">
            <context>/soap-sync/</context>
      </connection>
</connector>
```

Details of the XML tag connection:

Tag	Description	Hint
context	Context for SOAP server	Must be unique for all contexts

Socket Connector

The Socket connector is a source and a target connector, which can send or receive data via a TCP/IP socket.

In target mode, it sends the whole XML content to the remote socket server. If the expected XML format is different, a transformation needs to be specified in the connector configuration for the out direction.

In source mode, it receives the whole XML content that got send by a remote socket. If it is not in the required XDO/BOD format, a transformation needs to be specified in the connector configuration for the in direction.

The respective section in the eai_ini.xml file for setting up the Socket connector is described here:

```
<connector name="socket" version="2.1.1" active="false"
class="com.eigner.eai.connector.net.SocketConnector">
      <connection name="default" active="true">
            <server port="1234"/>
      </connection>
      <!--
      <transformation direction="in" name="${eai.conf}/socket_in.xsl"/>
      <transformation direction="out"
name="${eai.conf}/socket_out.xsl"/>
      -->
      <bor location="${eai.conf}/bor_socket.xml"/>
</connector>
```

The server configuration is for source mode only.

Details of the XML tag connection:

Tag	Description	Hint
server	Configures the inbound socket server	

Details of the XML tag server:

Tag	Description	Hint
port	Port number for source mode	Any port number that is available on the machine

When operating in target mode, the connection information is determined from the configured BOR file:

```
<bo name="ITEM">
     <verb name="QUERY" host="localhost" port="1234"/>
</bo>
```

Details of the attributes of the XML tag bo/verb:

Tag	Description	Hint
host	Host name	
port	Port number	

WebService Connector

The WebService connector is a source and a target connector, which can call web services and which can be called as a web service. By default, the whole XML content in the XML message, which arrives at the WebService connector, is provided as parameters to the web service.

The respective section in the eai_ini.xml file for setting up the SOAP connector is described here:

```
<connector name="ws" version="2.2.0" active="false"
class="com.eigner.eai.connector.net.WebServiceConnector">
     <connection name="default" active="true">
          <service name="eipservice"
wsdd="/com/eigner/eai/connector/net/ws/EipService.wsdd"
location="/axis/services/EipService"/>
          <service name="eipservicexml"
wsdd="/com/eigner/eai/connector/net/ws/EipServiceXml.wsdd"
location="/axis/services/EipServiceXml"/>
     </connection>
```

```
      <bor location="${eai.conf}/bor_ws.xml"/>
</connector>
```

The service configuration is for source mode only.

Details of the XML tag connection:

Tag	Description	Hint
service	Configures the web services	

Details of the XML tag service:

Tag	Description	Hint
name	Name of web service	Must be unique for all web services
wsdd	Deployment file for web service	This is provided by the creator of the web service
location	URL relative to the web server root	The web server is configured in the “controller” section

Note When using the WebService connector for calling a Web Service (as a target connector), no complex types are supported since this requires that java representations of the complex types to be generated. The current version of the used WSIF (Web Service Invocation Framework) does not support this.

When operating in target mode, the connection information is determined from the configured BOR file:

```
<bo name="ITEM">
      <verb name="QUERY"
endpoint="http://localhost:8080/axis/EchoHeaders.jws" operation="echo"
namespace="" prefix="" user="" password="" timeout="15000"/>
</bo>
```

Details of the attributes of the XML tag bo/verb:

Tag	Description	Hint
endpoint	Endpoint (location) of Web Service	
operation	Web Service method to execute	
namespace	Namespace URI (may be empty)	
prefix	Namespace prefix (may be empty)	
user	User name for authentication (if required)	
password	Password for authentication (if required)	Needs to be encrypted
timeout	Timeout value in milliseconds	

Synchronous WebService Connector

The synchronous WebService connector is a source connector, which can be called as a web service. By default, the whole XML content in the XML message, which arrives at the synchronous WebService connector, is provided as parameters to the web service.

The respective section in the eai_ini.xml file for setting up the synchronous WebService connector is described here:

```
<synchronous name="ws" version="2.2.0" active="false"
class="com.eigner.eai.connector.net.WebServiceSyncConnector">
     <connection name="default" active="true">
          <service name="eipservicesync"
wsdd="/com/eigner/eai/connector/net/ws/EipServiceSync.wsdd"
location="/axis/services/EipServiceSync"/>
          <service name="eipservicexmlsync"
wsdd="/com/eigner/eai/connector/net/ws/EipServiceXmlSync.wsdd"
location="/axis/services/EipServiceXmlSync"/>
     </connection>
</connector>
```

Details of the XML tag connection:

Tag	Description	Hint
service	Configures the web services	

Details of the XML tags service:

Tag	Description	Hint
name	Name of connection	Must be unique for all web services
wsdd	Deployment file for web service	This is provided by the creator of the web service
location	URL relative to the web server root	The web server is configured in the “controller” section

Details of the XML tags service:

Tag	Description	Hint
name	Name of web service	Must be unique for all web services
wsdd	Deployment file for web service	This is provided by the creator of the web service
location	URL relative to the web server root	The web server is configured in the “controller” section

When operating in target mode, the connection information is determined from the configured BOR file:

```
bo name="ITEM">
     <verb name="QUERY"
```

```
endpoint="http://localhost:8080/axis/EchoHeaders.jws" operation="echo"
namespace="" prefix="" user="" password="" timeout="15000"/>
</bo>
```

Details of the attributes of the XML tag bo/verb:

Tag	Description	Hint
endpoint	Endpoint (location) of Web Service	
operation	Web Service method to execute	
namespace	Namespace URI (may be empty)	
prefix	Namespace prefix (may be empty)	
user	User name for authentication (if required)	
password	Password for authentication (if required)	Needs to be encrypted
timeout	Timeout value in milliseconds	

XML-RPC Connector

The XML-RPC connector is a source connector, which can receive XML documents via XML-RPC, but cannot send them. By default, the whole XML content in the XML message, which arrives at the XML-RPC connector, is send to the controller. This can be changed by providing a transformation.

The respective section in the eai_ini.xml file for setting up the XML-RPC connector is described here:

```
<connector name="xmlrpc" version="2.2.0" active="true"
                  class="com.eigner.eai.connector.net.XmlRpcConnector">
            <connection name="default" active="true">
                  <port>8088</port>
                  <secure>false</secure>
                  <authentication>false</authentication>
                  <user>admin<user>
                  <password>xxx</password>
            </connection>
      </connector>
```

Details of the XML tag connection:

Tag	Description	Hint
port	Port on which the XML-RPC server listens	8088
secure	Flag if to run in secure mode (https)	false
authentication	Flag if authentication is used (user and password required)	false
user	User name if authentication is set to true	
password	Password (encrypted) if authentication is set to true	

Synchronous XML-RPC Connector

The synchronous XML-RPC connector is a source connector, which can receive XML documents via XML-RPC, but cannot send them. By default, the whole XML content in the XML message, which arrives at the XML-RPC connector, is send to the controller. This can be changed by providing a transformation.

The respective section in the eai_ini.xml file for setting up the synchronous XML-RPC connector is described here:

```
<synchronous name="xmlrpc-sync" version="2.2.0" active="false"
class="com.eigner.eai.connector.net.XmlRpcSyncConnector">
      <connection name="default" active="true">
            <port>8089</port>
            <secure>false</secure>
            <authentication>false</authentication>
            <user/>
            <password/>
      </connection>
</synchronous>
```

Details of the XML tag connection:

Tag	Description	Hint
port	Port on which the XML-RPC server listens	8088
secure	Flag if to run in secure mode (https)	false
authentication	Flag if authentication is used (user and password required)	false
user	User name if authentication is set to true	
password	Password (encrypted) if authentication is set to true	

Chapter 6

Other Connectors

Overview

This chapter describes all other connectors that are not covered by the previous connector chapters.

JDBC Connector

The JDBC connector is a generic connector that can be used to perform SQL statements against a JDBC-compliant database. The respective section in the eai_ini.xml file for setting up the JDBC connector is described here:

```
<connector name="jdbc" version="2.2.0" active="false"
class="com.eigner.eai.connector.db.JdbcConnector">
      …
      <transformation direction="out" name="${eai.conf}/plm_jdbc.xsl"/>
      ...
      <connection name="default" active="true">
            <driver>driver</driver>
            <url>url</url>
            <user>user</user>
            <password>password</password>
      </connection>
      ...
</connector>
```

Details of the XML tags:

Tag	Description	Hint
transformation	transformation file (*optional*)	Transformation
connection	Connection configuration	Only one connection must be active

Details of the tag connection:

Tag	Description
driver	Name of JDBC driver
url	A database URL of the form jdbc:subprotocol:subname
user	User name
password	Password in encrypted form (via cryptographer)

Details of the XML tag transformation:

Attribute	Description	Hint
direction	Direction for mapping	If the connector is a source connector, direction “in” must be used. If the connector is a target connector, direction “out” must be used.
name	name of the transformation file (*optional*)	If the attribute is not given or empty, the JDBC connector uses the SQL element below the data element. If given, a structure similar to the XML message shown below should be the result of the transformation.

Oracle Example Configuration (standalone)

```
<connector name="jdbc-oracle" version="2.2.0" active="false"
class="com.eigner.eai.connector.db.JdbcConnector">
      …
      <connection name="default" active="true">
            <driver>oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver</driver>
            <url>jdbc:oracle:oci:@localhost:1526:sid</url>
            <user>scott</user>
            <password>pw name=</password>
      </connection>
      ...
</connector>
```

Oracle Example Configuration

<url>jdbc:oracle:oci@>(DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=[racnode1])(PORT=1521))(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=[racnode2])(PORT=1521))(LOAD_BALANCE = yes)(CONNECT_DATA=(SERVER=DEDICATED)(SERVICE_NAME=[sid])))</url>

```
<connector name="jdbc-sqlserver" version="2.2.0" active="false"
class="com.eigner.eai.connector.db.JdbcConnector">
      ...
      <connection name="default" active="true">

      <driver>com.microsoft.sqlserver.jdbc.SQLServerDriver</driver>
            <url>
jdbc:sqlserver://localhost:1433;databaseName=dbname</url>
            <user>sa</user>
            <password>ZuDViijL6ec=</password>
      </connection>
      …
</connector>
```

Example for SQL Query

The XML message sent to the JDBC connector could look as follows:

```
<dataarea>
      <record type="ITEM" verb="CREATE">
```

```
            <key>45-1</key>
            <params/>
            <data>
                  <sql>select "TEST"."PARTS"."ID",
"TEST"."PARTS"."DESCRIPTION" from
                        "TEST"."PARTS" where "TEST"."PARTS"."ID" =
123</sql>
            </data>
      </record>
</dataarea>
```

Details of the XML tags:

Tag	Description
sql	SQL statement (any of select, insert, update, delete) The fields and tables used in the SQL code need to have a syntax that is accepted by the used database. In the Oracle example above, it is recommended to prefix the table and field by the schema name. It is also recommended to surround the individual parts by quotes, in case there are names with spaces.

BPM Connector

For further information on the BPM connector and the BPM engine, please see the next chapter.

Chapter 7

Business Process Management Engine

Overview

The Business Process Management (BPM) solution enables you to handle more complex processes inside the Enterprise Integration Platform. In general, transfer processes consist of several steps, e.g. checking the existence of an item in the target system, if it does not exist, creating the item and creating the BOM, if it exists, updating the item and updating the BOM and at the very end sending an e-mail notification to the end-user and so on. Before EIP 2.0 it was necessary to either deal with such scenarios by developing the logic inside the source system (e.g. by using LogiView in Agile EDM) or by developing the logic inside the target system, which receives all necessary data and performs the necessary operation.

Now most or all of this processing logic can be handled inside the BPM engine of the Integration Platform. It allows defining the control flow (switch, while, sequence, flow), message flow (receive, invoke, reply) and data flow (variables) of a process. Consider that being a workflow for the Integration Platform with the connectors (not human beings) being the participants of the workflow. It orchestrates the XML messages that are sent between the applications, which are connected to the Integration Platform.

The BPM solution consists of the following new components:

- The BPM engine/connector, which runs the business processes. The BPM engine is configured inside the configuration file eai_ini.xml.
- The Business Process Definition files (one file per process definition), which are “written” in an XML language called BPEL (Business Process Execution Language). They are used to “model” the processes, which you want to implement.
- The business process transformation files, which allow modifying process variables during the runtime.
- The BPM process monitor in the Admin GUI (described in the Process Monitor: Tools)

Configuration

Activating the BPM Engine

Although the BPM engine is shipped and installed with EIP, it needs to be activated first. In the EIP configuration file eai_ini.xml you need configure the following entries:

- definition of the BPM connector
- workflows for the BPM connector

Definition of BPM Connector

Following settings need to be added to the configuration file:

```
<connector name="bpm" version="2.2.0" active="true
class="com.eigner.eai.connector.bpm.BpmConnector">
      <bpm-home>${eai.home}</bpm-home>
      <data-dir>${bpm.home}/conf/bpm</data-dir>
      <data-filter>^bpel</data-filter>
      <data-interval directory="30" file="5"/>
      <engine-id>1</engine-id>
      <activity persistence="all"/>
      <invoke  asynchronous="true">
</connector>
```

Details of the XML tags:

Element	Description	Values
bpm-home	Home directory of the BPM Engine	default: ${eai.home}
data-dir	Directory where all process definition files are located	default: ${bpm.home}/conf/bpm
data-filter	A filter that defines which files in <data-dir> should be loaded by the BPM Engine upon startup. A regular expression is expected (see http://jakarta.apache.org/regexp/). Examples: "^bpel" read all files where the name starts with "bpel" "^bpel_[:alnum:]*.xml" read all files where the name: starts with "bpel_" has any number of alphanumeric characters in between ("[:alnum:]*") ends with ".xml"	default: ^bpel i.e. all files where the name starts with "bpel"
data-interval	▫ Attribute "directory" defines how often the directory as defined in <data-dir> should be polled for new files ▫ Attribute "file" defines how often existing files, as found after applying the filter <data-filter>, are checked for an update.	time in seconds
engine-id	Unique number of the BPM Engine	only numbers
activity	▫ Attribute "persistence" defines which	`all` (default), `fault`, `final`

	states of an activity are persisted	(state: completed, fault, terminated), `off`
invoke	▫ Attribute “asynchronous” defines if the activity ‘invoke’ is executed asynchronous (true) or synchronous (false)	`true` (default), `false`

Workflows for the BPM Connector

EIP needs to know when you want to use the BPM engine for managing the message transfer. Please consider that it is still possible to run EIP without BPM being activated.

Imagining a scenario where the BPM engine should handle the message transfer between Agile EDM and an ERP system, the following configuration would is recommended:

The BPM connector can send to ERP

```
<workflow name="bpm-erp" active="true" type="asynchronous">
      <source>bpm</source>
      <target>erp</target>
      <!-- there should be no pipe since the transformations are done in
the BPM engine -->
</workflow>
```

Agile EDM can send to the BPM connector

```
      <workflow name="plm-bpm" active="true" type="asynchronous">
            <source>plm</source>
            <target>bpm</target>
            <!-- there should be no pipe since the transformations are
done in BPM engine -->
      </workflow>
```

Generally spoken, every connector that can be involved in a BPM-based transfer process needs to be listed in a workflow definition, where the BPM connector is either the source or the target connector.

Additional Configuration Files

The following new files and directories were added for the BPM solution underneath <eai.home>:

- conf/bpm/bpel4ws_eigner.xsd -> XML Schema for validating XML/BPEL process files
- conf/bpm/bpel*.xml -> XML/BPEL process files
- conf/bpm/*.xsl -> Process Variable mapping files

Validation of the Processes

The XML schema file bpel4ws_eigner.xsd should be used to ensure a correct syntax of the

BPEL processes. The schema is based on the BPEL version 1.1 with some Agile extensions and restrictions (e.g. features, which are deactivated in the current BPM engine).

It is an absolute requirement to validate all executable processes against the XML schema before starting up the BPM engine.

Defining the Executable Processes

All XML files in the directory <bpm.data>) are considered being processes, which can be executed inside the BPM engine. Upon startup of the engine, all XML files in this directory (matching the data filter) are read in.

Process Variable Transformation

All XSL (Extensible Style sheets) files in the directory <data-dir > are considered being transformation files, which can be executed inside the BPM engine as part of a transform activity.

Designing Business Processes

As already mentioned above, all executable business processes need to reside in the directory <bpm.data>. They are read by the BPM engine upon startup.

The business processes need to conform to the BPEL syntax, which will be described below.

Note For more information about BPEL, please refer to the BPEL Learning Guide.

First BPEL example

The element <process> is the root element of the business process definition.

```
< process name="PLM BOM Release"…>
```

The <components> refer to the EIP connector, which should be involved in that process (as source or target connectors). Upon startup of the process, it will be checked whether these connectors are set active in the configuration file “eai_ini.xml”.

```
<components>
      <component name="plm"/>
      <component name="erp"/>
</components>
```

The <variables> are used to store information when running the process. All information is stored as XML in the variable. For example, the XML messages coming from a source connector can also be stored in a variable. You can modify the values of the variables by using the <transform> or <assign> activities.

```
<variables>
      <variable name="plm:createItem"/>
      <variable name="erp:createMaterial"/>
      <variable name="erp:resultCreateMaterial"/>
      <variable name="bpm:dummy"/>
      <variable name="bpm:processVariables"/>
</variables>
```

The <faultHandlers> can be used for catching exceptions, which have been thrown during the process, but have not been caught explicitly (with <catch>) directly after the activity, which caused the fault.

```
<faultHandlers>
      <catch faultName="Technical 001">
            <invoke component="mail" businessObject="MAIL" verb="SEND"
inputVariable="plm:receive"
                        outputVariable="mail_info"/>
            <terminate/>
      </catch>
      <catchAll>
            <terminate/>
      </catchAll>
</faultHandlers>
```

The <sequence> tells the BPM engine, that here the “real process” starts. All next level activities will be executed sequentially. In general, the <sequence> activity is used to group some activities, which should be executed in sequential order.

```
<sequence>
```

Each process must start with the <receive> activity. The BPM engine will check, whether the information inside the inbound XML message (source connector, noun, verb) match the attributes (component, businessObject, verb) of the <receive> activity.

```
<receive component="plm" businessObject="ITEM" verb="CREATE"
variable="plm:createItem" createInstance="yes"/>
```

The <transform> activity takes the XML data inside the “fromVariable”, runs it through the XSL transformation file and assigns the result of the transformation to the “toVariable”.

```
<transform fromVariable="plm:createItem"
toVariable="erp:createMaterial"
transformation="${bpm.data}/plm_erp_matcreate.xsl"/>
```

The <invoke> activity allows to call a “target connector”. The XML data inside the “inputVariable” will be passed on (underneath <record> in the XML message). The result (<record>) provided by the target connector will be stored in the variable “outputVariable”.

```
<invoke component="erp" businessObject="ITEM" verb="CREATE"
inputVariable="erp:createMaterial"
outputVariable="erp:resultCreateMaterial"/>
```

Each business process must end with either a <reply> to the initial source connector or the activity <terminate>. The “component” in the <reply> activity must match the “component” in the <receive> activity, which initially kicked off the process. The “variable” must contain the XML data, in particular <record/return>, which will be returned back to the source connector.

```
            <reply component="plm" businessObject="ITEM" verb="CREATE"
variable="erp:resultCreateMaterial"/>
```

```
      </sequence>
</process>
```

BPEL in Detail

In this chapter, each of the BPEL elements, which are supported by the BPM engine, are described in more detail. BPEL elements, which are included in the standard definition (as described in the BPEL V1.1 Specification) but are not listed below, are not supported by the BPM engine!

Please note that some of the behavior described below is peculiar to the EIP BPM engine and may deviate from the behavior of other BPM engines (not provided by Oracle)!

<components>, <component>	The <component> elements in <components> describe which connected systems may be involved in the process. The element "name" must match the name of the connector in the configuration file eai_ini.xml!
	Example:
	`<components>`
	`  <component name="plm"/>`
	`  <component name="erp"/>`
	`</components>`

<variables>, <variable>	The <variable> elements in <variables> define all XML data containers, which may be used during the process execution.
	The variable "sys:info" is created at the beginning of a process and contains process information. It can be used for references. In addition there are two variables which will be created automatically by the engine in case of errors: "sys:internal" and "sys:external". They can used to evaluate the reason of an error.
	Example:
	`<variables>`
	`  <variable name="plm:createItem"/>`
	`  <variable name="erp:createMaterial"/>`
	`  <variable name="erp:resultCreateMaterial"/>`
	`  <variable name="bpm:dummy"/>`
	`  <variable name="bpm:processVariables"/>`
	`</variables>`

<faultHandlers>, <catch>, <catchAll>	The <catch> activity can be used to catch exceptions, which have been thrown in previous/parent activities, e.g. <invoke> or by an explicit <throw> activity. If the "faultName" matches the exception description as generated by the BPM engine, this <catch> sub-tree is executed, i.e. child activities of <catch> are executed. The "faultName" can be represented by a regular expression. The <faultHandlers> can be used for catching exceptions, which have been thrown during the processes, but have not been caught explicitly after the respective activity, which caused the fault. In case that none of the <catch> statements in the <faultHandler> matches the type of fault, the <catchAll> is

	executed instead.
	
	Please note: more information about regular expressions can be found at: http://jakarta.apache.org/regexp/index.html
	
	Example:
	
	`<faultHandlers>`
	`  <catch faultName="Technical_001">`
	`  <terminate/>`
	`  </catch>`
	`  <catchAll>`
	`  <terminate/>`
	`  </catchAll>`
	`</faultHandlers>`

<sequence>, <flow>	<sequence> can be used to combine any number of activities, which are then executed in the sequence they are defined (no parallel, but sequential processing)
	
	Example:
	
	`<sequence>`
	`  <activity1/>`
	`  <activity2/>`
	`</sequence>`
	
	<flow> can be used to combine any number of activities, which are then executed in parallel (no sequential processing). The order in which the sub-activities are finished is undefined.
	
	Example:
	
	`<flow>`
	`  <activity1/>`
	`  <activity2/>`
	`</flow>`

<table>
<tr>
<td><assign>, <copy>, <from>, <to></td>
<td>
The element <assign> allows bundling 1 or many copy-from-to constructs.

The <from> element may either contain a
- “variable/query” combination or an
- “expression”.

The ”variable/query” allows copying the whole XML tree or a sub-tree of the “variable”. The “query” defines which part of “variable” should be copied. “Query” may contain any XPath construct. If the XPath points to an XML element as result of the query, the sub-elements of this element are copied over to the <to> variable.

The alternative “expression” in the <from> element can be used to evaluate expressions and copy the result.

In addition, some functions are provided for convenience:
▫ getVariableData(variable, xpath):
gets the XML element data (text) from the variable based on a XPath query
▫ getVariableElement(variable, xpath):
gets the XML element (link) from the variable based on a XPath query

These functions both are allowed in “expression”. If the function getVariableElement is used, “query” is also required and should provide a number value (e.g. “count”) as a result.

The <to> element contains a “variable/query” combination, whereas the “variable” defines the target variable of the copy operation. When the “query” is provided, the target XML sub-tree can be defined, which the copied data should replace. If that sub-tree does not yet exist in the “variable”, the sub-tree will be created. In case that the “query” is omitted, the XML data will be copied to the root of the “variable”.

Example:
<pre>
<assign>
     <copy>
          <from variable="plm:topLevelItem"
query="/record/data/XML-ART"/>
          <to variable="plm:item"
query="/record/data/XML-ART"/>
     </copy>
     <copy>
          <from expression="'abc' + 'def'"/>
          <to variable="bpm:processVar"
query="/bpm/test"/>
     </copy>
</assign>
</pre>
Please note: more information about the expressions can be found at: Mathematical Expression Parser
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><while></td>
<td>
The <while> element allows to loop over a sequence of activities. The “condition” defines if the while-loop should be executed or not. Any XPath expression is allowed in the “condition“. The “condition” should provide a Boolean value (true/false) as result.

The function getVariableData is allowed in “condition” (see paragraph assign).
</td>
</tr>
</table>

	Example:
	`<while condition="getVariableData('bpm:processVariables', '/props/itemProcessesCount') < getVariableData('bpm:processVariables, '/props/plmBomPosCount')">`
	`  <activity/>`
	`</while>`
	Please note: incorrect loop definitions may result in infinite loops!

<switch>, <case>, <otherwise>	The <switch" allows to combine many <case> elements and one <otherwise> element. The "condition" in the <case> element must return a Boolean value.
	The function getVariableData is allowed in "condition" (see paragraph assign).
	Example:
	`<switch>`
	`  <case condition="getVariableData('bpm:processVar', '/bpm/number1') < 11">`
	`  <activity/>`
	`  </case>`
	`  <case condition="erp:material/[@materialid == '']">`
	`  <activity/>`
	`  </case>`
	`  <otherwise>`
	`  <activity/>`
	`  </otherwise>`
	`</switch>`

<receive>	<receive> should be the first activity in a <process>. The BPM engine will check, whether a XML message was received by a source connector, where the "component", "businessObject" and "verb" combination matches the combination of source connector name, noun and verb in the XML messages. If this test is positive, a new process instance will be created and the process gets started. The <record> element of the incoming XML message is assigned to the "variable". Example: `<receive component="plm" businessObject="ITEM" verb="CREATE" variable="plm:createItem" createInstance="yes"/>`

<invoke>	<invoke> kicks off a message transfer to a connector "component". This "component" must be defined as target connector in a workflow, where the BPM connector is the source connector! The "businessObject" and "verb" are set as noun and verb in the XML message. The XML data in the "inputVariable" will replace the <record> element in the outgoing XML message. The <record> element of the incoming XML message is assigned to the "outputVariable". Example: `<invoke component="erp" businessObject="ITEM" verb="CREATE" inputVariable="erp:creMat" outputVariable="erp:resCreMat"> <catch faultName="Business_M3238"> <activity/> </catch> <catchAll> <activity/> </catchAll> </invoke>`
<reply>	Sends a reply to the original source connector "component". After <reply> the process will be terminated, since this is supposed to be the last activity of every process. This "component" must be defined as source connector in a workflow, where the BPM connector is the target connector! The "businessObject" and "verb" are set as noun and verb in the XML message. The XML data in the "variable" will replace the <record> element in the outgoing XML message. Example: `<reply component="plm" businessObject="ITEM" verb="CREATE" variable="erp:resCreMat"/>`
<terminate>	This activity will terminate the process, i.e. the BPM engine will stop any activity related to this process. First, all open activities will be terminated, and then the process will be terminated. In general, it should be avoided to use <terminate> since no result will be returned to the original source connector which kicked off this process. Example: `<terminate/>`
<throw>	This will throw a new fault, which could be caught by the appropriate <catch> activity (based on the "faultName"). First, all open activities will be terminated, and then the fault will be thrown. This fault will be handled by the "faultHandlers" of the process. Example: `<throw faultName="Business_1234"/>`
<empty>	This activity does nothing and the process will continue with the next activity. Example: `<empty/>`
<wait>	Pauses the process for a while. A period is defined by "for" and a moment is defined by "until". The value of "for" is based on the XML schema type duration

	and the value of "until" is based on the XML schema types dateTime or date (see XML schema part 2: Datatypes Second Edition).
	Example:
	`<wait until="2005-12-31"/>`
	`<wait for="PT1H12M13S"/>`

Details on Catching Exceptions

External Exceptions

There are two types of external exceptions, which can be thrown when "invoking" connectors (<components>): Technical Exceptions and Business Exceptions.

Technical exceptions are thrown when technical problems occurred, e.g. the target connector lost the connection to its system. Technical exceptions are further described in the "code" attribute of the element <controlarea/error> in the XDO, which is coming back from the invoked connector (see upper box in the screenshot below).

Business exceptions are normally thrown by the connectors due to an issue inside the application, e.g. material could not be updated. They are further described in the <code> element inside the <dataarea/record/data/return> section of the XDO (see blue box in below screenshot).

```
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='ISO-8059-1'?>
<bod verson ='2.0.0'>
      <controlarea>
            <guid>3faf91ab-84d0-4100-9dc5-830f2d532399</guid>
            <initial>plm</initial>
            <source>plm</source>
            <target>erp</target>
            <creation-date>2004-08-01</creation-date>
            <creation-time>12:00:00,000</creation-time>
            <owner>EDB-EIP</owner>
            <language>ENG</language>
            <version>1</version>
            <type>response</type>
            <flags synchronous='false' finished='true'/>
            <correlationid/>
            <error status='E' code='001' message='ERP connector not
available'/>
      </controlarea>
      <dataarea>
            <record type='BOM' verb='RELEASE'>
                  <key>1-1</key>
                  <params/>
```

Technical Exception

```
                  <data xalns:xsi='http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-
instance'>
                  </data>
                  <return>
                        <status>E</status>
                        <code>M3238</code>
                        <message>The material P00001 was
locked</message>
                  </return>
            </record>
      </dataarea>
</bod>
```

Business Exception

Either the FaultName, as being used in the <catch> element of the business Process, consists of the string "Business_" or „Technical_", and the respective error code, as you find it the respective sections of the XDO.

Example related to the screenshot above: “Technical_001” or “Business_M3238”

In addition to specifying the complete exception name in the FaultName as shown above, you could also use a regular expression instead, e.g. “Business_.*”, which catches all business exceptions since you defined a regular expressions, which queries for all exception names starting with “Business_” followed by a string of arbitrary length.

If an external exception is not handled inside <invoke> by a respective <catch> or <catchAll>, detail information about the root of the problem is provided in a system variable called “sys:external”.

Example of the content of sys:external:

```
<external>
      <fault>
            <name>Business_-1</name>
            <text>com.eigner.commons.mail.MailException: Sending the
mail failed  [javax.mail.SendFailedException:  Sending failed]</text>
      </fault>
      <activity>
            <name>Invoke (null)</name>
            <id>15</id>
            <level>2</level>
            <info>Invoke (15/1)</info>
            <component>mail</component>
            <businessObject>MAIL</businessObject>
            <verb>SEND</verb>
            <variable>mail:message_result</variable>
      </activity>
      <process>
            <name>plm_bom_mail</name>
            <id>040761ec-d116-46f6-ae12-829e5da711d4</id>
            <info>plm_bom_mail (040761ec-d116-46f6-ae12-
829e5da711d4)</info>
      </process>
</external>
```

Internal Exceptions

Internal exceptions are thrown whenever something is going wrong inside the process, but is not related to invoking a connector, e.g. a transformation exception due to a wrong XSL file in the <transform> activity. Internal exceptions can be caught by using the faultName "Process_Internal":

```
<faultHandlers>
      <catch faultName="Process_Internal">
            <....>
      </catch>
</faultHandlers>
```

Detail information about the reason for the first internal exception is provided in the system variable "sys:internal".

Example of content of sys:internal:

```
<internal>
      <exception>
            <type>UninitializedVariableException</type>
            <text>Invoke (6/1) (component: 'mail'): variable
'plm:message' is not initialized.  (Process: plm_bom_mail (af747626-
b603-4799-9c55-a948d99fc884)</text>
      </exception>
      <activity>
            <name>Invoke (null)</name>
            <id>6</id>
            <level>2</level>
            <info>Invoke (6/1)</info>
      </activity>
      <process>
            <name>plm bom mail</name>
            <id>af747626-b603-4799-9c55-a948d99fc884</id>
            <info>plm_bom_mail (af747626-b603-4799-9c55-
a948d99fc884)</info>
      </process>
</internal>
```

System variables

The system variables "sys:info", "sys:external" and "sys:internal" do not have to be defined by you because they will be created and populated by the process engine automatically. The variable "sys:info" is valid all over the process and the other variables both are only valid inside <faultHandlers>. The data in these system variables could be used in an <assign/copy> activity or could be directly returned to the calling connector via <reply>.

Example of the content of sys:info:

```
<info>
      <correlationid>1::667ca728-747a-4036-867e-
8ae49b7a1154</correlationid>
      <eip-server>
            <host-name>localhost</host-name>
            <host-address>127.0.0.1</host-address>
      </eip-server>
```

```
</info>
```

Details of the XML tags:

Tag	Description
correlationid	ID of the business process
host-name	Name of the host where the EIP is running
host-address	IP address of the host where the EIP is running

Mathematical Expression Parser

All common arithmetic operators are supported. Boolean operators are also fully supported. Boolean expressions are evaluated to be either 1 or 0 (true or false respectively).

Operations:

Operation	Operand	Number	String
Addition	+	√	√
Boolean And	&&, &	√	-
Boolean Not	!, ~	√	-
Boolean Or	||, |	√	-
Division	/	√	-
Equal	==, =	√	√
Greater or Equal	>=	√	-
Greater Than	>	√	-
Less or Equal	<=, >=	√	-
Less Than	<, >	√	-
Modulus	%	√	-
Multiplication	*	√	-
Not Equal	!=, <>	√	√
Power	^, **	√	-
Subtraction	-	√	-
Unary Minus	-x	√	-
Unary Plus	+x	√	-

Functions:

Name	Function	Number
solute Value / Magnitude	abs()	√
Arc cosine	acos()	√
Arc sine	asin()	√
Arc tangent	atan()	√
Ceiling	ceil()	√
Cosecant of angle	csc()	√
Cosine	cos()	√
Cotangent	cot()	√
Cube root	cubert()	√
Exponential	exp()	√
Factorial	fact()	√
Floor	floor()	√
Logarithm base 2	log2()	√
Logarithm base 10	log10()	√
Natural logarithm	ln(), log()	√
Random number (<= 0 && < 1)	rand()	√
Round	round()	√
Secant of angle	sec()	√
Sine	sin()	√
Square root	sqrt()	√
Tangent	tan()	√

An "√" indicates that the operator can be used with the specific type of variable.

Constants:

Constant	Value	Number	String
pi	3.14159265358979323846264338327 95	√	√
e	2.71828182845904523536028747135266249	√	-

Chapter 8

Running the Enterprise Integration Platform

Testing the Enterprise Integration Platform

The purpose of the test tool is to perform a first sanity check after you have made modifications in the configuration of the Integration Platform.

Therefore, it is recommended to ALWAYS run the test tool after the configuration (e.g. in eai_ini.xml) was changed.

Shell scripts are provided for testing the Enterprise Integration Platform application. Since the software can run on any platform, which provides a Java Runtime Environment and supports the application specific connectors, shell scripts for different operating systems are provided.

In order to test the Enterprise Integration Platform on MS-Windows (NT/2000/XP), please start the script test.cmd in the directory *bin*. On UNIX servers, please start the script test.sh in the directory *bin*.

The following startup options are available (you will get this by adding the -h option to the shell script):

Usage: Enterprise Integration Platform Manager [-c <conf-dir>] [-f] [-h] [-p <props-file>] [-t]

Options:
-c | --conf-dir Specifies the configuration directory
-f | --flush Flushes the queue at startup
-h | --help Shows this help
-p | --props-file Specifies the properties file
-t | --test Tests the connections

Note The test is the same as calling the manager with option -t.

When running the application you should get an output similar to this (in case everything is configured correctly):

[<date>] TRACE (Controller) - Checking connectors ...
[<date>] TRACE (Controller) - Checking synchronous connectors ...
[<date>] TRACE (Controller) - Checking pipes ...
[<date>] TRACE (Controller) - Checking workflows ...
[<date>] TRACE (Controller) - Checking queue ...
[<date>] TRACE (Controller) - Testing connectors ...
[<date>] TRACE (Controller) - Testing connector: erp
[<date>] TRACE (Controller) - Testing connector: plm
[<date>] TRACE (Controller) - Terminating tests ...
[<date>] TRACE (Controller) - Tests done.

The following checks are performed when running the test routine:

1. Checks the structure and content of the configuration files, e.g. eai_ini.xml.

2. Checks the definition of the workflows and pipes in eai_ini.xml.

3. Checks the availability of the XSL mapping files (pipes.)

4. Checks connectivity to the queue database.

5. Reads in the configuration parameters of the connectors, which have been activated and tries to test-start the connector.

6. In case the PLM connector is activated: tries to connect to PLM and reads the PLM repository information; also creates the PLM schema file *<eai.home>/conf/exi_plm.xsd.*

7. In case the ERP connector is activated, please refer to the respective ERP documentation for detailed information regarding this step.

Starting the Enterprise Integration Platform

Startup scripts are provided for running the Enterprise Integration Platform application. Since the software can run on any platform which provides a Java Runtime Environment and supports the application specific connectors, startup scripts for different operating systems are provided.

In order to start the Enterprise Integration Platform on MS-Windows (NT/2000/XP), please start the script manager.cmd in the directory *bin*. On UNIX servers, please start the script manager.sh in the directory *bin*.

The following startup options are available (you will get this by adding the -h option to the startup script):

Usage: Enterprise Integration Platform Manager [-c <conf-dir>] [-f] [-h] [-p <props-file>] [-t]

Options:
  -c | --conf-dir Specifies the configuration directory
  -f | --flush Flushes the queue at startup
  -h | --help Shows this help
  -p | --props-file Specifies the properties file
  -t | --test Tests the connections

The following steps are performed when starting up the Integration Platform:

Startup of the EIP Controller

1. Connecting to the queue database
2. Initializing and starting up all active connectors incl. the BPM engine
3. Reading in all current business processes (if BPM engine is active)
4. “Polling” all asynchronous source connectors for new data (infinite loop until shutdown)

Chapter 9

Tools

Cryptographer Tool

The cryptographer tool allows encrypting a password string interactively, which can be copied into the clipboard. The encrypted string can then be pasted into the configuration file eai_ini.xml.

The tool can be started with the script crypt.cmd (Windows) and crypt.sh (UNIX) in the *bin* directory.

Note Please be aware that the encryption algorithm changed with version 1.2 of the Enterprise Integration Platform. If upgrading from an older version of the eai_ini.xml file, please encrypt the passwords again.

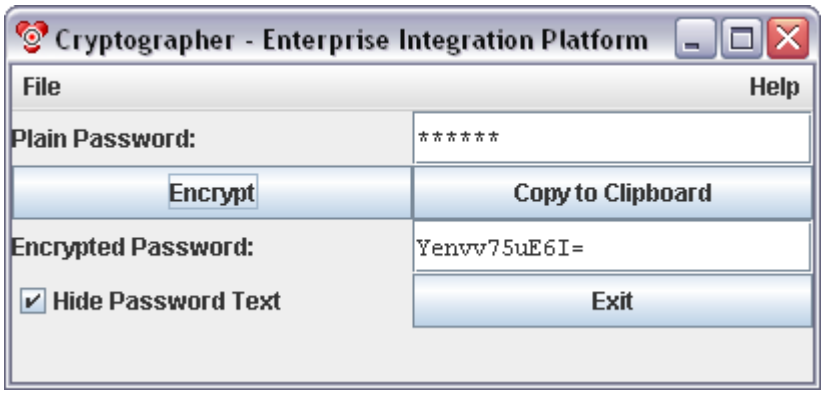
The following startup options are available (you will get this by adding the -h option to the startup script):

Usage: Enterprise Integration Platform Cryptographer [-c <conf-dir>] [-h] [-p <props-file>]

Options:
-c | --conf-dir Specifies the configuration directory
-h | --help Shows this help
-p | --props-file Specifies the properties file

In order to encrypt a password, simply enter the password in the field **Plain Password** and click on the button **Encrypt**. The encrypted password will be displayed in the field **Encrypted Password**.

The button **Copy to Clipboard** allows copying the encrypted password to the OS clipboard. In case you do not want to see the plain password, just activate the toggle Hide Password Text. The button Exit closes the tool.



Encrypt Tool

The encrypt tool allows encrypting a password string from the command line.

The tool can be started with the script encrypt.cmd (Windows) and encrypt.sh (UNIX) in the *bin* directory.

Note Please be aware that the plain password will be visible in the console output. If you want to prevent this, please use the cryptographer tool instead.

Note Please be aware that the encryption algorithm changed with version 1.2 of the Enterprise Integration Platform. If upgrading from an older version of the eai_ini.xml file, please encrypt the passwords again.

The following startup options are available (you will get this by adding the -h option to the startup script):

Usage: Enterprise Integration Platform Encrypt [-c <conf-dir>] [-h] [-p <props-file>]

Options:
-c | --conf-dir Specifies the configuration directory
-h | --help Shows this help
-p | --props-file Specifies the properties file

If you specify a password on the command line, it will be encrypted and copied to the system clipboard also. If you do not specify a password, the content of the system clipboard will be used and the encrypted result will also be copied to the system clipboard again.

Administrator Tool

The administrator tool can be used to view the content of the internal queue and the log trace of the Integration Platform.

The tool can be started with the script admin.cmd (Windows) and admin.sh (UNIX) in the *bin* directory.

The following startup options are available (you will get this by adding the -h option to the startup script):

Usage: Enterprise Integration Platform Administrator [-c <conf-dir>] [-h] [-p <props-file>]

Options:
-c | --conf-dir Specifies the configuration directory
-h | --help Shows this help
-p | --props-file Specifies the properties file

Note When connecting with multiple administrator tools to one EIP, please be careful when modifying the contents of the queues (Queue Viewer and Process Monitor), e.g. by deleting entries as the other users may try to operate on obsolete data.

Note Normally, all time values have a time zone appended. If it is missing, usually the local time zone applies. In case of times returned by a connector, the time zone usually reflects the local time zone on the server if not stated otherwise.

Queue Viewer

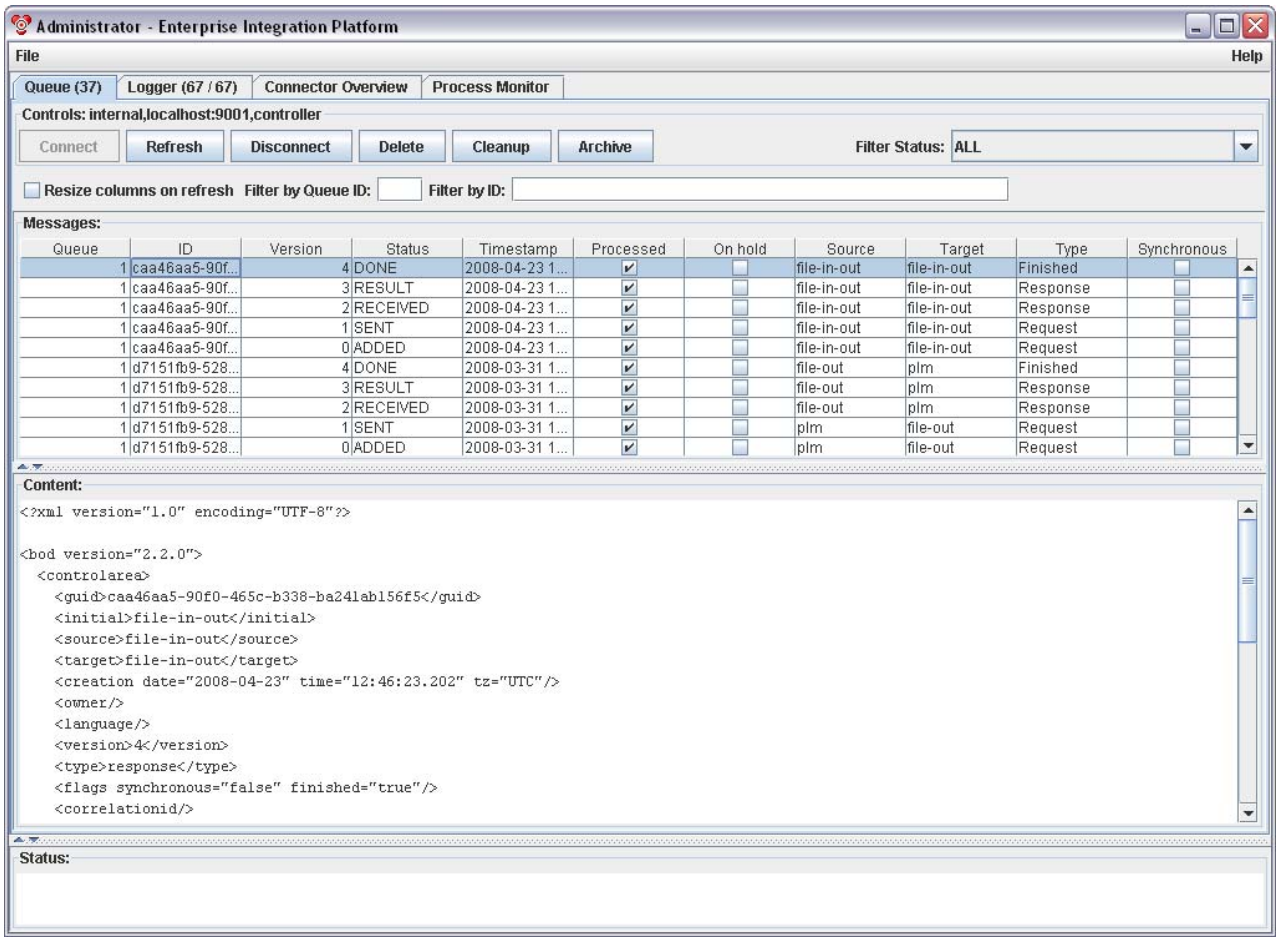
On the tab **Queue**, click on **Connect** in order to connect to the Enterprise Integration Platform Server. After clicking on **Refresh**, you see the current content of the queue in the upper pane. Upon selecting a queue entry in the upper pane, you will see the content of the queue message (XML Data Object XDO) in the lower pane. Each state of an XDO (SENT, RECEIVED, ADD etc.) is stored as a separate version in the queue. Those different versions of an XDO may look different, e.g. if saved before transformation or after transformation.

The button Delete allows deleting the selected XDO message from the queue.

The button **Cleanup** deletes all XDO messages, where the “Processed” flag of all XDO versions in an XDO group (all XDOs with the same ID) is set to "yes".

The button **Archive** exports all XDO groups with "Processed" status "yes" into an archive file. The archive directory needs to be configured in the controller section of the configuration file. For each XDO group, one XML file is created with all XDO versions inside. The XDO ID will be used as the prefix for the archive file name.

The pull-down menu **Filter Status** allows selecting only certain XDO messages based on their status. The filter value **ALL** provides all messages (no filtering).



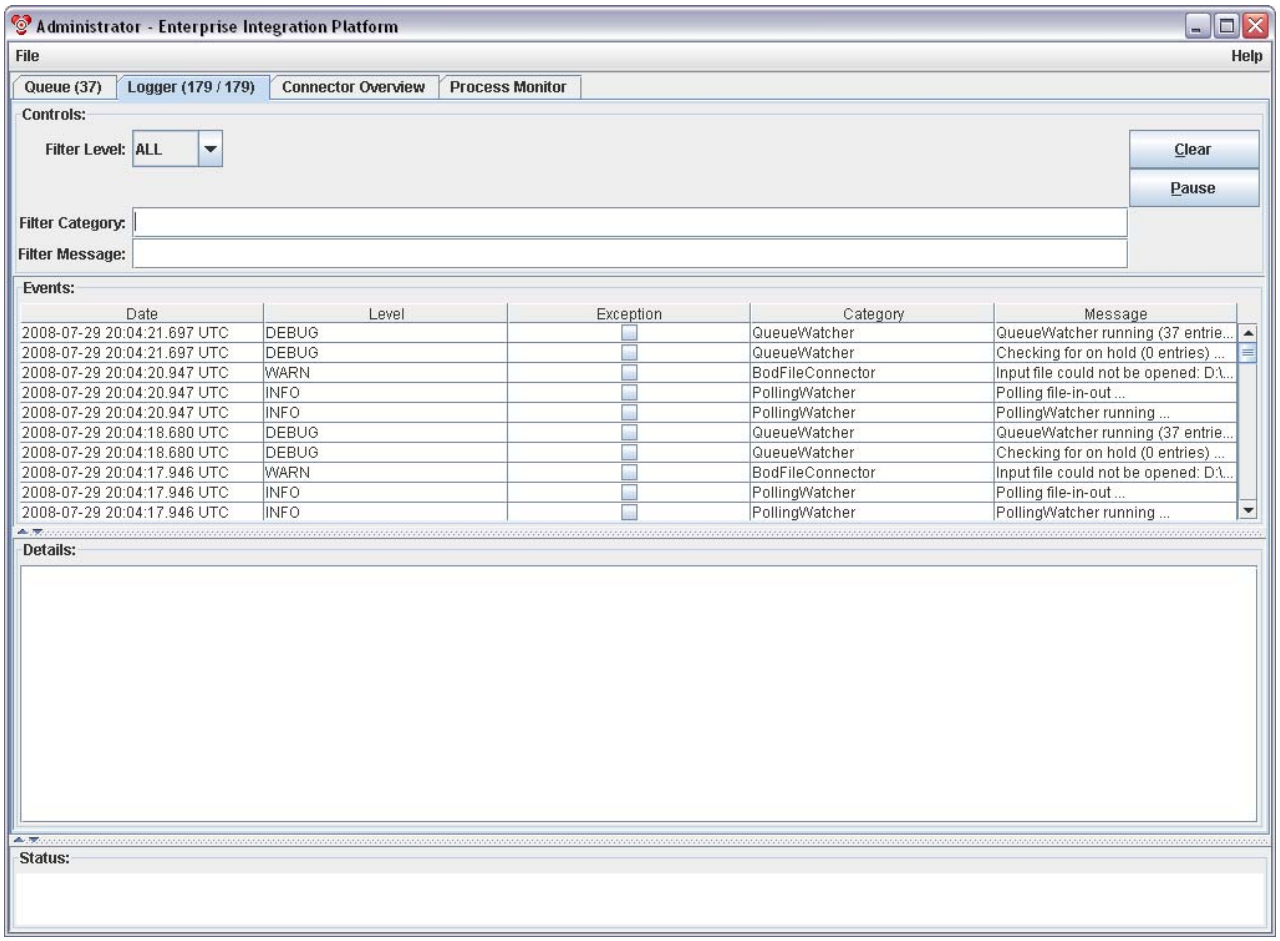
The button **Disconnect** closes the connection to the Integration Platform Queue.

Logger

The **Logger** tab displays the current trace output of the Integration Platform. The log entries can be filtered and details of an entry can be shown in the lower pane.

The pull-down menu **Filter Level** allows displaying only a subset of the log entries based on the logging level value (level ALL provides all entries). The input fields **Filter Category** and **Filter Message** allow you to filter the entries based on entries in the **Category** and **Message** fields.

The button **Clear** deletes all entries in the trace list. The toggle button **Pause/Resume** allows you to turn off and on the logging output.



Connector Overview

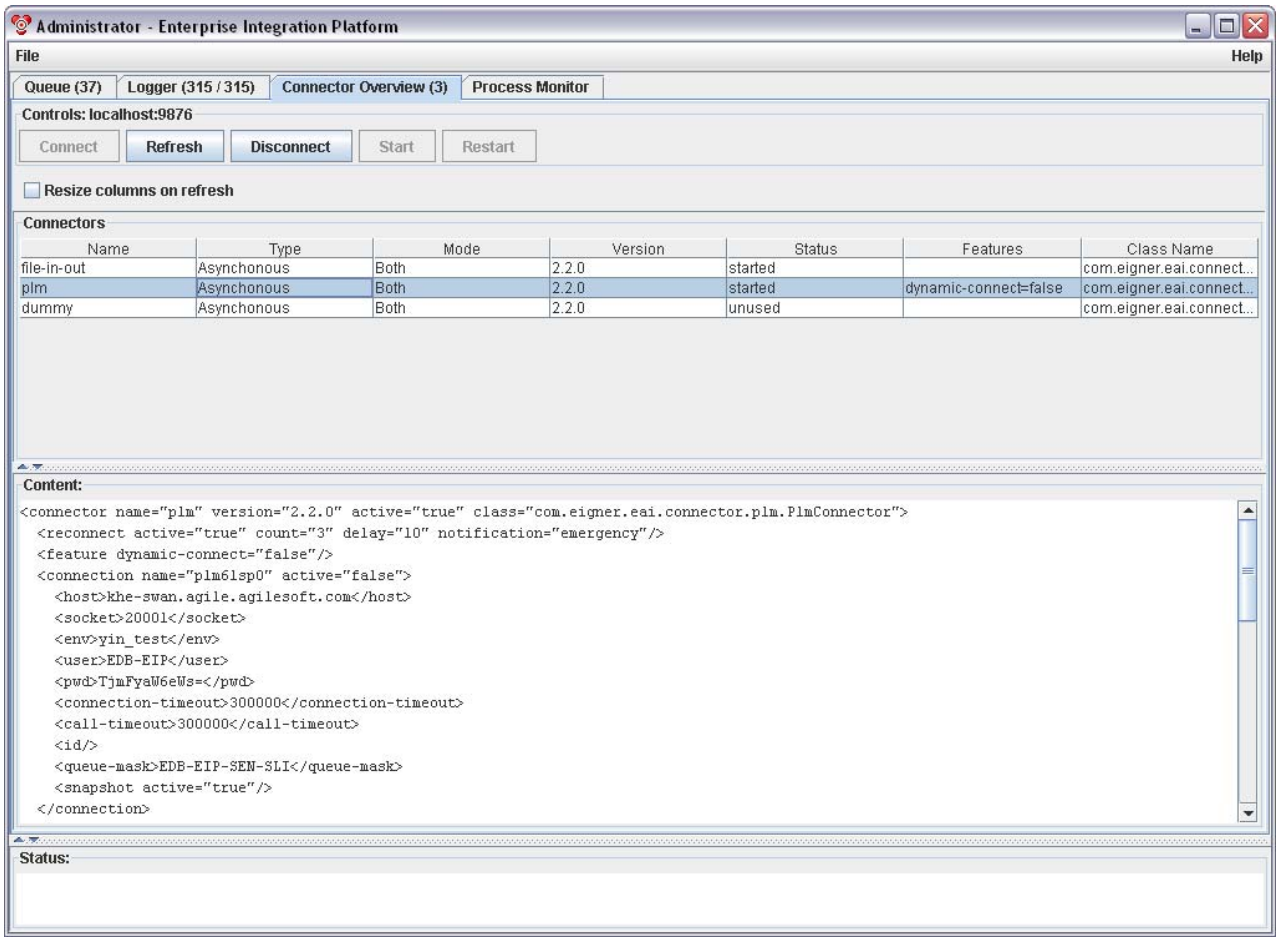
The **Connector Overview** tab shows a list of connector as configured in the configuration file eai_ini.xml. For each connector, following information is shown in the upper pane:

- Name: Name of the connector as defined in the file eai_ini.xml
- Version: Version of the connector
- Status: Status of the connector (unused, initialized, started, stopped, reconnecting, error)
- Features: provides a list of features supported by this connector, e.g. dynamic connect
- Class Name: Name of the Java Class implementing this connector

The lower pane of the connector overview provides detail information of a connector after selecting a specific connector in the upper pane. It is not possible to modify configuration parameters here.

Following buttons are available here:

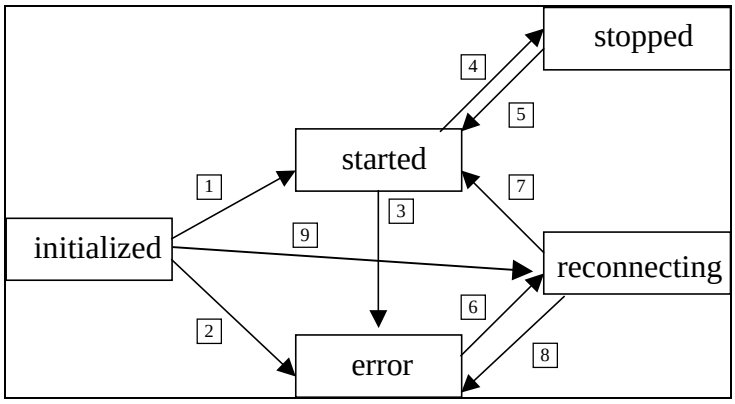
- Connect: connects to the EIP server process
- Refresh: retrieves the latest connector list and status from the EIP server process
- Disconnect: disconnects from the EIP server
- Start: starts up a connector that has the feature “dynamic connect” enabled and is not started yet
- Restart: restarts a connector that has an error



The following connector states are possible:

- initialized: connector is initialized and ready to be started
- unused: connector is active, but not used in a workflow

- started: connector is started and ready to transfer data
- stopped: Dynamic connector is stopped and waits for next transfer request
- reconnecting: connector is trying to reconnect to the system



- error: connector could not be started due to an error

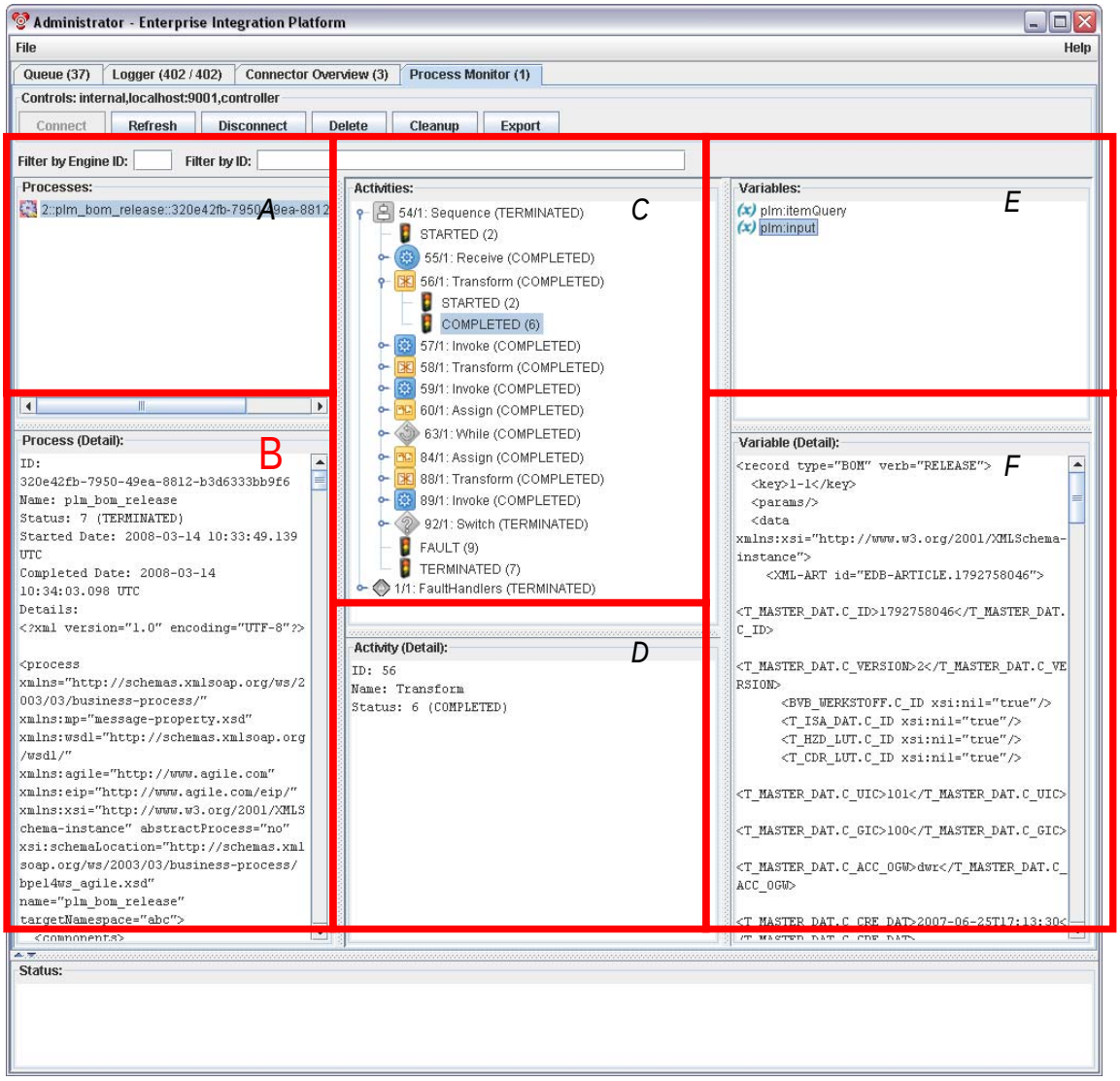
Following transitions between the different states are possible:

If starting succeeds:

1. If starting fails.
2. If an error occurs while running.
3. If the connector has the feature “dynamic connect” enabled and had been started before.
4. If the connector has the feature “dynamic connect” enabled and had been stopped before.
5. If reconnect is active and the number of reconnects has not been reached, or the **Restart** button has been pressed in the administrator’s queue view.
6. If reconnect is active and reconnecting succeeds.
7. If reconnect is active and reconnecting fails.
8. If the **Start** button has been pressed in the administrator’s queue view.

Process Monitor

The EIP administrator provides a process monitor that shows more details about running and finished processes. This may be a big help when fixing and optimizing the business processes.



The “Process Monitor” tab in the Admin GUI shows following information:

A) Processes	Shows all currently running and finished processes; It shows the name and the unique internal ID of the process
B) Process Detail	After selecting one specific process, the details of this process are shown here: - Process ID: Global unique ID of the process - Process Name: either name of the process or, if this attribute is missing in

	the BPEL definition, the name of the BPEL file - Process Status: > STARTED: process has been started and is running > COMPLETED: process has been completed without problems > TERMINATED: process has either been terminated, an exception was thrown or ran into the faulthandler > FAULT: process terminated due to an internal error - Started Date: Date and time when this process was started - Completed Date: Date and time when this process was finished
C) Activities	After selecting one specific process, all activities are shown, which have already been executed until now (you will NOT see the whole process definition). For each activity you see: - activity ID e.g. "2" - activity type e.g. RECEIVE - activity status: -> STARTED: activity has been started and is being processed now -> COMPLETED: activity has been successfully completed -> TERMINATED: activity has either been terminated, an exception was thrown or ran into the faulthandler -> FAULT: activity terminated due to an internal error
D) Activity Detail	After selecting one specific activity, the details of this activity are shown here.
E) Variables	After selecting a specific status of an activity (STARTED, COMPLETED) in block (C), you see the content of the variables as they were used and modified in the activity.
F) Variable Detail	After selecting one specific variable, the value/content of this variable is shown here.

The following buttons are available in the process monitor:

- Connect: connects to the EIP database.
- Refresh: retrieves the latest process list, activities and variables the EIP database.
- Disconnect: disconnects from the EIP database.
- Delete: deletes the selected process incl. all related activities and variables from the database.
- Cleanup: deletes all processes which have been processed from the database.

Ping Tool

The Ping tool allows querying the server process of the Enterprise Integration Platform for its status.

The tool can be started with the script eipping.cmd (Windows) and eipping.sh (UNIX) in the *bin* directory.

The following startup options are available (you will get this by adding the --help option to the startup script):

Usage: Enterprise Integration Platform EipPing [-h] [-r <server>] [-t <port>]

Options:
  -h | --help Shows this help
  -r | --server Server to connect to (localhost is default)
  -t | --port Port to connect to (9876 is default)

The Ping tool may provide the following output:

```
Running Enterprise Integration Platform from C:\Agile\eip ...
--> Wrapper Started as Console
 Launching a JVM...
Wrapper (Version 3.0.5)

[<date>] FORCE (EipPing) - Pinging on host    : localhost:9876
[<date>] INFO  (AdminClient) - Connected to: localhost/127.0.0.1
[<date>] FORCE (AdminClient) - Overall Status  : OK
[<date>] FORCE (AdminClient) - bpm (AC)       : started
[<date>] FORCE (AdminClient) - plm (AC)       : started
[<date>] FORCE (AdminClient) - erp (AC)    : initialized
<-- Wrapper Stopped
ERRORLEVEL: 0
```

Note You may use the ERRORLEVEL (on Windows) or the result code of this script (on Unix) for an automated process that checks if the EIP is running properly.

Database Maintainer

The database maintainer is provided to set up the necessary database tables for the message queue and the Business Process engine. It uses the database connection parameters as defined in the controller section of the configuration file eai_ini.xml.

The tool can be started with the script dbmaint.cmd (Windows) and dbmaint.sh (UNIX) in the *bin* directory.

The following startup options are available (you will get this by adding the --help option to the startup script):

Usage: Enterprise Integration Platform Database Maintainer -a <action> [-c <conf-dir>] [-h] [-p <props-file>] [-u]
Options:
-a | --action Action (add, refresh, drop) (REQUIRED)
-c | --conf-dir Specifies the configuration directory
-h | --help Shows this help
-p | --props-file Specifies the properties file
-u | --purge Purges other database objects

Caution	Do not use the purge option if other applications use the same database schema!

The actions are defined as this:

- add: Brings the database schema up-to-date by adding tables, columns, indexes, etc. It should mainly be used with a fresh installation.
- refresh: Brings the database schema up-to-date by adding or dropping tables, columns, indexes, etc. It should mainly be used with an existing installation.
- drop: Drops all database schema components. Tables will only be dropped if they would have zero columns after dropping all columns. It should mainly be used when wanting to remove the database schema components.

Caution	The purge command should be used with great care since it will remove all other database objects for the same database user (or schema). This will cause data loss for other applications (e.g. Agile EDM)!

Important	The purge command is not designed to clear the content of the database objects. For that purpose, please use the flush command of the EIP controller.

Note	The purge command was intended to be used in case of a data model change for the EIP queue. Instead of running the old dbmaint tool with the drop command and the new dbmaint tool with the add command, the new dbmaint tool would purge all object which could be created with the add command.

At the end of the trace output of the Database Maintainer, you should see something similar to the following output:

[<date>] FORCE (DatabaseMaintainer) - Database creation successful.
[<date>] FORCE (DatabaseMaintainer) - Database Maintainer stopped.
[<date>] FORCE (Configurator) - Terminated Database Maintainer (2.2.0) on Enterprise Integration Platform (2.2.0)
****

Transformation Tool

The Transformation tool is useful if you want to check if your customized XSL mapping files are working like expected. It uses the same transformation engine (XALAN) as used inside the Integration Platform and therefore provides the same transformation results.

The tool can) be started with the script transform.cmd (Windows) and transform.sh (UNIX) in the *bin* directory.

The following startup options are available (you will get this by adding the --help option to the startup script):

Usage: Agile Commons Library Transformer [-c <conf-dir>] [-h] -i <in> [-n] -o <out> [-p <props-file>] -x <xsl>

Options:
  -c | --conf-dir Specifies the configuration directory
  -h | --help Shows this help
  -i | --in Input XML file (REQUIRED)
  -n | --plain Plain output (unformatted)
  -o | --out Output XML file (REQUIRED)
  -p | --props-file Specifies the properties file
  -x | --xsl XSL file (REQUIRED)

At the end of the trace output, you should see something like the following:

[<date>] FORCE (Transformer) - Input file : file:/C:/Agile/eip/tmp/bod_in.xml
[<date>] FORCE (Transformer) - XSL file : file:/C:/Agile/eip/conf/axa_erp.xsl
[<date>] FORCE (Transformer) - Output file: C:\Agile\eip/tmp/trans_test.xml
[<date>] FORCE (Transformer) - Transformation done in 0 h 00 min 03 s 395 ms
[<date>] FORCE (Transformer) - Transformer stopped.

BPM Converter Tool

The BPM Converter tool is useful to convert a Business Process Management data file (BPEL) into a HTML file. This HTML file shows the BPEL activity elements in a graph that could (can) be displayed by the supported browsers (Internet Explorer, Netscape).

The tool can be started with the script bpmconvert.cmd (Windows) and bpmconvert.sh (UNIX) in the *bin* directory.

The following startup options are available (you will get this by adding the --help option to the

startup script):

Usage: Agile BPM Suite BPM Converter [-c <conf-dir>] [-h] -i <in> [-o <out>] [-p <props-file>]

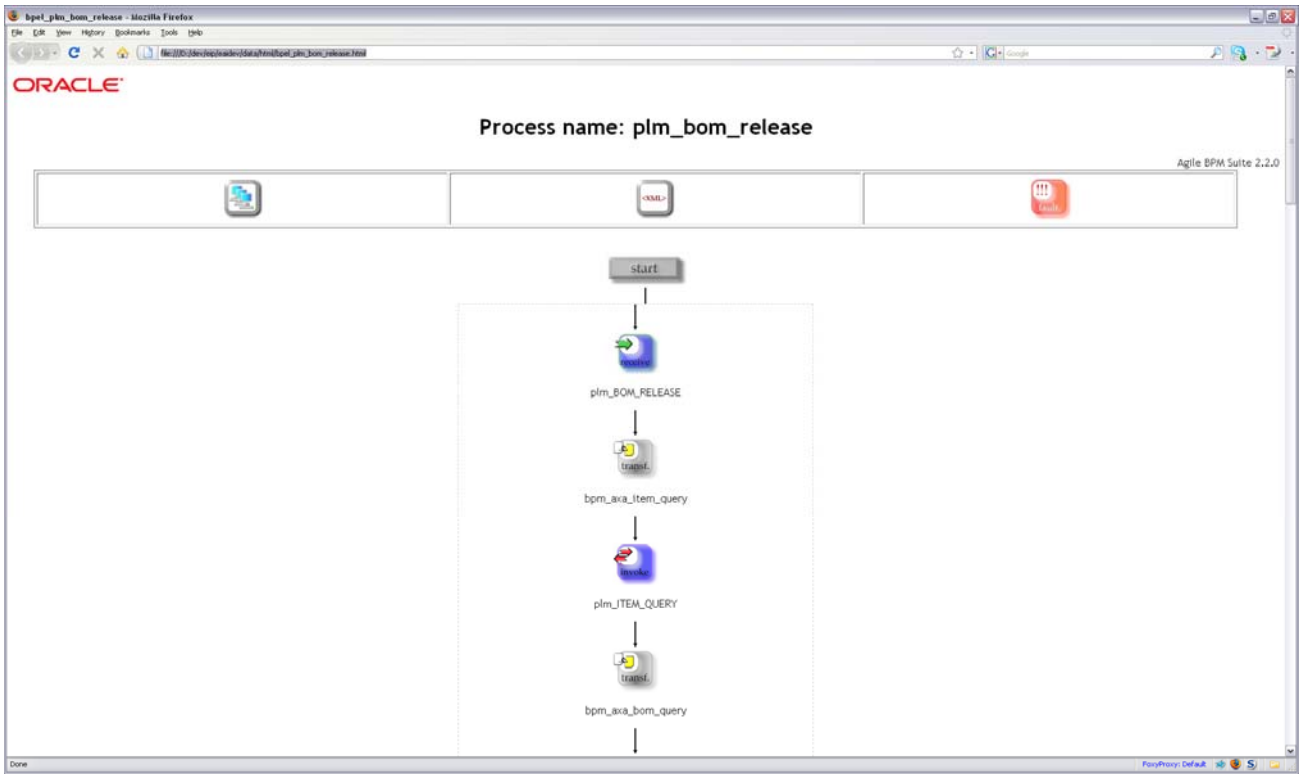
Options:
  -c | --conf-dir Specifies the configuration directory
  -h | --help Shows this help
  -i | --in Input BPM file (REQUIRED)
  -o | --out Output directory
  -p | --props-file Specifies the properties file

At the end of the trace output, you should see something like the following:

[<date>] FORCE (BPM Converter) - Input file : file:/C:/eip/conf/bpm/plm_bom_release .xml
[<date>] INFO (HtmlTransformer) - ******Here starts the BPEL-process **********
[<date>] INFO (HtmlTransformer) - Process element: components
…
[<date>] INFO (HtmlTransformer) - Process element: replyElement7 || Element number: 323
[<date>] INFO (HtmlTransformer) - ******Here ends the BPEL-process **********
[<date>] INFO (HtmlTransformer) - Document written: C:/eip/data/html/plm_bom_release .html
[<date>] FORCE (BPM Converter) - Conversion done in 0 h 00 min 02 s 590 ms

Note If you use the –out option to specify an alternative output directory, please make sure that the needed image files are copied. If you are using the standard ones, you may copy the directory <eai.home>/data/html/images.

After you have converted a Business Process engine data file into a HTML file, you only have to open this HTML file in one of the supported browsers. A graph should be shown (as below) with the corresponding BPEL Activity Elements.



Title

In the title of the browser window, the HTML file name is shown without its extension. It is the same name as the original BPEL file.

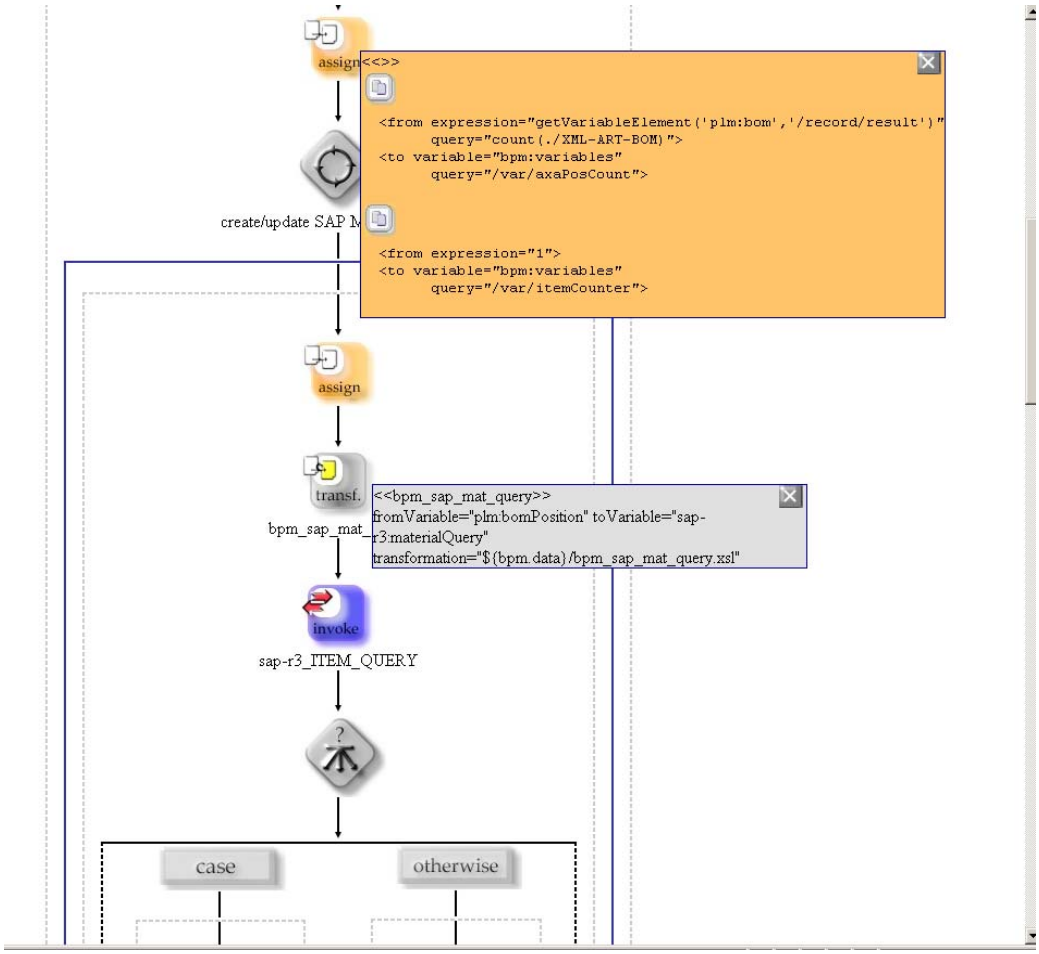
Heading

At the top of the graph, you will find the heading consisting of the process name. It is taken from the XML “process” element’s attribute “name”.

Icons / Tool tip windows

Almost all BPEL activity elements have their own button with their own icon.

For more information left-click on an element. A tool tip window will show up in which further information such as attribute values or child elements can be displayed.



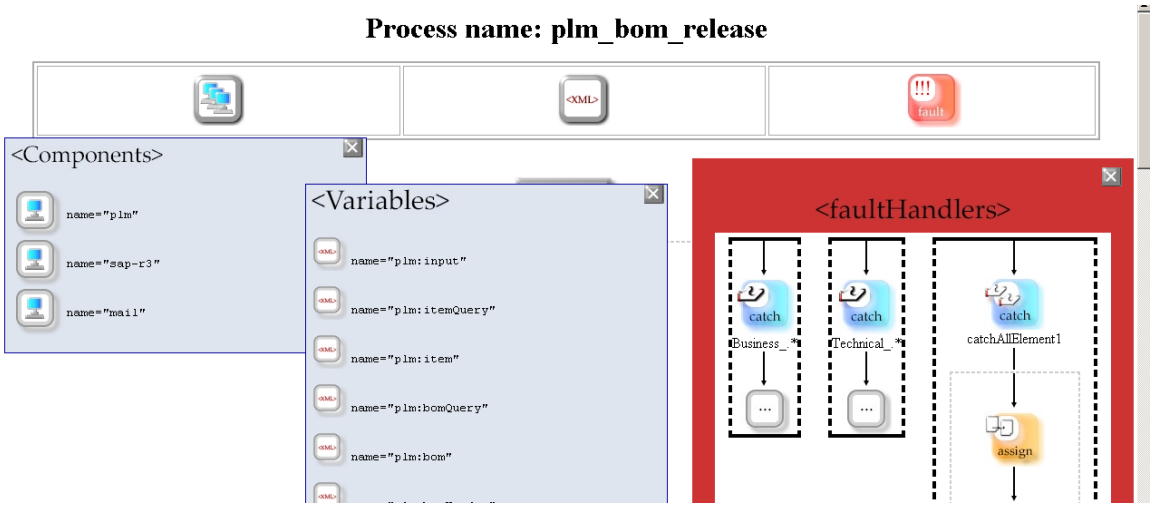
To keep the tool tip opened, just move the cursor during the mouse click. To position the tool tip window, first click at the desired location and then on the icon. There are two ways to close the tool tip window: either you click on the corresponding icon again, or click on the close button at the top-right corner of the window.

Start / End button

The start/end button represents the beginning/end of the real process. If you click on the start/end button, you are going to jump to the end/beginning of the graph.

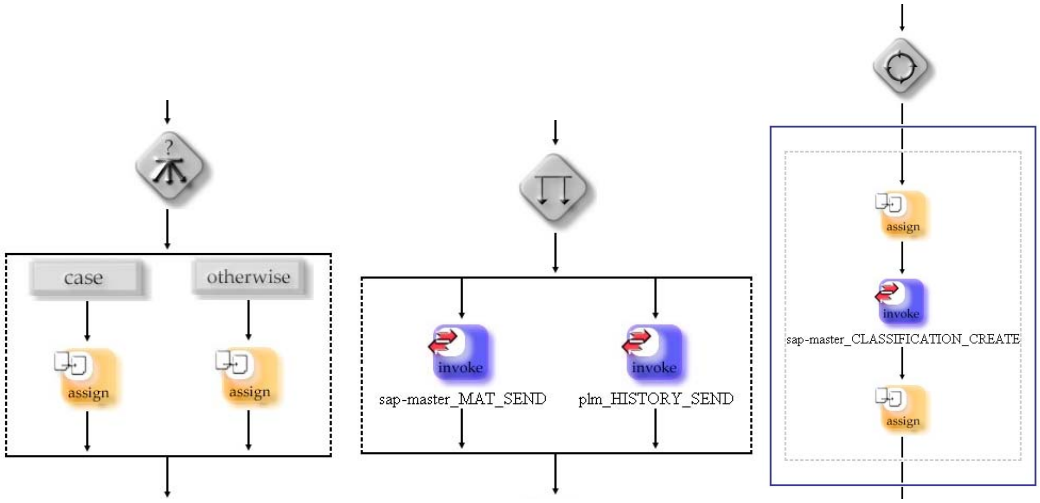
Components/Variables/Fault Handlers

Under the heading, you can find a frame within three icons: the components, the variables and the fault handlers. If you click on one of these icons, you will get a window with a detailed view.



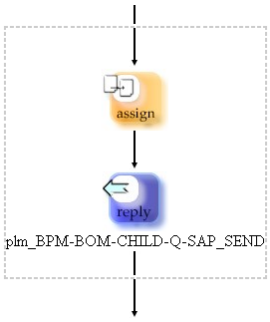
Switch / Flow / While

The child elements of a “switch”, “flow” or “while” element are surrounded by a frame, to show exactly which elements belong to the corresponding element.



Sequence Frame

The XML element “sequence” is represented as a gray dotted frame around the corresponding elements.



Upgrade Tool

The upgrade tool is described in the EIP Upgrade Manual.

Chapter 10

Format of the XML Data Object (XDO)

Introduction

The XML Data Object (XDO) is an XML-based message, which is used inside the Enterprise Integration Platform. Every application connector has to convert the data, which is read from the application into the XDO format before it is sent to the controller. Vice versa, the connectors receive data in XDO format from the controller only. The XDO format is standardized for the Enterprise Integration Platform and connectors must ensure that they comply with this standard.

This document will describe the structure of the XDO, which is used inside the Enterprise Integration Platform.

Sample XDO

Below is a sample XDO, which will be further described in the following chapters.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<bod version="2.1.0">
      <controlarea>
            <guid>e3a9401d-858b-48da-a3cb-8d44b65628d0</guid>
            <initial>plm</initial>
            <source>plm</source>
            <target>bpm</target>
            <creation-date>2004-08-20</creation-date>
            <creation-time>12:23:20</creation-time>
            <owner>edbcusto</owner>
            <language>en-us</language>
            <version>1</version>
            <type>request</type>
            <synchronous>false</synchronous>
            <correlationid/>
            <error status="" code="" message=""/>
      </controlarea>
      <dataarea>
            <record type="DRAWING" verb="CREATE">
                  <key>15-1</key>
                  <params MTART="HALB" PLANT="1000"/>
                  <data>
                        <T DOC DAT.DOCUMENT_ID>eai-test-
drawing</T DOC DAT.DOCUMENT ID>
                        <T_DOC_DAT.SHEET_NO>0</T_DOC_DAT.SHEET_NO>
                        <T_DOC_DAT.DOC_VERSION>0</T_DOC_DAT.DOC_VERSION>

      <T_DOC_DAT.DOC_REVISION>0</T_DOC_DAT.DOC_REVISION>
                  </data>
                  <return>
```

```
                        <status>S</status>
                        <code>000</code>
                        <message>Document record successfully
created.</message>
                  </return>
                  <result>
                        <DOCUMENT>eai-test-drawing/DRW/000/00</DOCUMENT>
                  </result>
            </record>
      </dataarea>
</bod>
```

Business Object Document (bod)

The Business Object Document is the outer frame of the whole XDO message. It contains the control area with the metadata of the XDO and the data area, which contains the data itself.

Control Area (controlarea)

The control area contains information about the XDO like a unique ID (GUID), source and target connector, date, owner and type of XDO (request or response). This information is mainly used by the controller and connectors of the Enterprise Integration Platform. The details of the elements are described below:

The GUID is a global unique identifier of this XDO message:

```
<guid>e3a9401d-858b-48da-a3cb-8d44b65628d0</guid>
```

The initial connector shows where the XDO is coming from originally:

```
<initial>plm</initial>
```

The source connector shows where the XDO is coming from in that specific transfer step:

```
<source>plm</source>
```

The target connector defines where the XDO should go. The targets can either be defined by the source connector directly, or can be "calculated" during the mapping process:

```
<target>bpm</target>
```

This element shows the creation date of the XDO. This information could (can) be used later on to check the "age" of an XDO:

```
<creation-date>2004-08-20</creation-date>
```

This element shows the creation time of the XDO:

```
<creation-time>12:23:20</creation-time>
```

The owner describes who owned the XDO data in the source application:

```
<owner>edbcusto</owner>
```

The language describes the language used while querying from the source application.

```
<language>en-us</language>
```

This is the version of the BOD for the specific transfer step. The controller and connector can use this information in order to check, whether the structure has changed in the XDO:

```
<version>1</version>
```

The XDO type shows whether this is a REQUEST XDO (source connector sends to target connector) or a RESPONSE XDO (target connector returns result to source connector). The value of this element is automatically set by the controller and can be read by a connector in order to find out, whether this is a new request or a response to a previously initiated request:

```
<type>request</type>
```

The synchronous flag shows this XDO is transferred in synchronous or asynchronous mode.

```
<synchronous>false</synchronous>
```

The correlation ID shows the corresponding business process activity (only used when a BPM connector is involved).

```
<correlationid>1::5b98d360-f522-4a35-a0dd-
9384b1abcd91::5</correlationid>
```

The error element shows the details of technical exceptions, e.g. if the transformation problem or target system is not available.

```
<error status="" code="" message=""/>
```

Data Area (dataarea)

The data area contains the data records, which should be transferred between the applications. Multiple data records can be sent in one XDO. The records are processed by the connectors in the sequence as they appear in the data area. It is up to the source connector to ensure the proper sequence of the records in the data area.

The record element contains the data of each record coming from the source application. The record element contains the sub-elements **key**, **params**, **data**, **return** and **result**. The attribute **type** describes the business object (e.g. Item, Drawing, BOM), which is transferred, and the attribute **verb** describes the operation (e.g. CREATE, UPDATE, QUERY, DELETE), which should be executed in the target system:

```
<record type="DRAWING" verb="CREATE">
```

The **key** element should contain a unique reference to the record in the source application. This could (can) be the key value of an entry in the transfer queue in the source application. Only the source connector has the knowledge, how this key is generated. Target connector should never change that key information, when they send the response XDO back to the source connector. This might be necessary for the source connector to find out, whether the transfer of a certain record (based on the key) was successful and what initial transfer entry this record does refer to.

```
<key>15-1</key>
```

The **params** element contains additional parameter information, which might be required for proper mapping without putting it into the data element (described in the section below). It is up to the source connector, how the params element is used:

```
<params MTART="HALB" PLANT="1000"/>
```

The data element is the container for the data, which should be transferred from source to target application. It is the responsibility of the source connector to provide the correct amount and structure of the data. Furthermore, it is the responsibility of the mapping definition (see manual about the mapping definition -> pipe section) to map the data to the correct format as expected by the target connector:

```
<data>
     …
</data>
```

The return element contains the element status, the **code** element and the **message** element. These elements only exist in an XDO, when the target connector sends the return code, return status and return message back to the source connector:

```
<return>
     <status>S</status>
     <code>000</code>
     <message>Document record successfully created.</message>
</return>
```

The **result** element contains all result data, which a target connector can provide as result based on the type of request (e.g. QUERY or UPDATE). The structure of the sub-elements of the result element is not predefined. It is the responsibility of the mapping definition to map the result of the target connector to the respective format understood by the source connector. It is up to the source connector to process (e.g. display) the result information:

```
<result>
     <DOCUMENT>eai-test-drawing/DRW/000/00</DOCUMENT>
</result>
```