



PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 PeopleBook: Connectors

August 2005

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 PeopleBook: Connectors
SKU E1_TOOLS895TCN-B 0805
Copyright © 2005, Oracle. All rights reserved.

The Programs (which include both the software and documentation) contain proprietary information; they are provided under a license agreement containing restrictions on use and disclosure and are also protected by copyright, patent, and other intellectual and industrial property laws. Reverse engineering, disassembly, or decompilation of the Programs, except to the extent required to obtain interoperability with other independently created software or as specified by law, is prohibited.

The information contained in this document is subject to change without notice. If you find any problems in the documentation, please report them to us in writing. This document is not warranted to be error-free. Except as may be expressly permitted in your license agreement for these Programs, no part of these Programs may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, for any purpose.

If the Programs are delivered to the United States Government or anyone licensing or using the Programs on behalf of the United States Government, the following notice is applicable:

U.S. GOVERNMENT RIGHTS

Programs, software, databases, and related documentation and technical data delivered to U.S. Government customers are “commercial computer software” or “commercial technical data” pursuant to the applicable Federal Acquisition Regulation and agency-specific supplemental regulations. As such, use, duplication, disclosure, modification, and adaptation of the Programs, including documentation and technical data, shall be subject to the licensing restrictions set forth in the applicable Oracle license agreement, and, to the extent applicable, the additional rights set forth in FAR 52.227-19, Commercial Computer Software–Restricted Rights (June 1987). Oracle Corporation, 500 Oracle Parkway, Redwood City, CA 94065.

The Programs are not intended for use in any nuclear, aviation, mass transit, medical, or other inherently dangerous applications. It shall be the licensee’s responsibility to take all appropriate fail-safe, backup, redundancy and other measures to ensure the safe use of such applications if the Programs are used for such purposes, and we disclaim liability for any damages caused by such use of the Programs.

The Programs may provide links to Web sites and access to content, products, and services from third parties. Oracle is not responsible for the availability of, or any content provided on, third-party Web sites. You bear all risks associated with the use of such content. If you choose to purchase any products or services from a third party, the relationship is directly between you and the third party. Oracle is not responsible for: (a) the quality of third-party products or services; or (b) fulfilling any of the terms of the agreement with the third party, including delivery of products or services and warranty obligations related to purchased products or services. Oracle is not responsible for any loss or damage of any sort that you may incur from dealing with any third party.

Oracle, JD Edwards, PeopleSoft, and Retek are registered trademarks of Oracle Corporation and/or its affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective owners.

Open Source Disclosure

Oracle takes no responsibility for its use or distribution of any open source or shareware software or documentation and disclaims any and all liability or damages resulting from use of said software or documentation. The following open source software may be used in Oracle’s PeopleSoft products and the following disclaimers are provided.

This product includes software developed by the Apache Software Foundation (<http://www.apache.org/>). Copyright © 1999-2000 The Apache Software Foundation. All rights reserved. THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED “AS IS” AND ANY EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE APACHE SOFTWARE FOUNDATION OR ITS CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

Contents

General Preface

About This PeopleBook Preface xi

PeopleSoft Application Prerequisites.....xi

PeopleSoft Application Fundamentals.....xi

Documentation Updates and Printed Documentation.....xii

 Obtaining Documentation Updates.....xii

 Ordering Printed Documentation.....xii

Additional Resources.....xiii

Typographical Conventions and Visual Cues.....xiv

 Typographical Conventions.....xiv

 Visual Cues.....xv

 Country, Region, and Industry Identifiers.....xvi

 Currency Codes.....xvi

Comments and Suggestions.....xvi

Common Elements Used in PeopleBooks.....xvii

Preface

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools Connectors Preface.....xix

Connectors Companion Documentation.....xix

Chapter 1

Getting Started with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools Connectors.....1

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools Connectors Overview.....1

Connectors Implementation.....2

 Connectors Implementation Steps.....2

Chapter 2

Understanding COM Interoperability.....3

COM Interoperability.....3

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne COM Interoperability.....4

 COM Objects.....4

 COM Interoperability Usage.....5

Chapter 3

Understanding the COM Solution for Business Function Execution.....	7
PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne COM Server.....	7
COM Connector.....	8
GenCOM Components.....	9
Understanding GenCOM.....	9
Installation Information.....	10
ProgID.....	10
Setting Up an Environment for GenCom.....	10
Running GenCOM.....	14
Using GenCOM Output.....	16
COM Wrapper CheckVer.....	19
Running CheckVer.....	19

Chapter 4

Deploying the COM Solution for Business Function Execution.....	21
Understanding COM Server Deployment for Business Function Execution.....	21
Setting Up the DCOM Server for Business Function Execution.....	22
Understanding DCOM Server Set Up.....	22
Setting Up DCOM for a Server Environment.....	22
Setting Up Security on the COM Server.....	23
Setting Up the Identity as Interactive User.....	23
Setting Up DCOM for a Client Environment.....	23
Installing COM Connector.....	24
Installing COM Connector on a Non-PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Client Environment.....	24
Using OCM Support with COM Connector.....	25
Using BHVRCOM with COM.....	26
Use IJDETimezone Interface.....	27
Requesting Inbound XML Using COM Server.....	28
Using COM Reliability.....	29
Using COM Tracing and Logging.....	29
Resolving Tracing Issues.....	29

Chapter 5

Using COM Transactions.....	31
Understanding COM Interoperability Transactions.....	31
Outline for Calling Prepare and Commit.....	31
COM+ Two-Phase Commit Transaction.....	32

Setting Up the COM+ Environment.....	32
Running a COM+ Transactions.....	33
Understanding COM+ Transactions.....	33
Creating a Transactional Object (SOEProj.vbp).....	34
Creating a Transactional Client.....	37
Running a Distributed Transaction.....	38
Understanding COM+ Transaction.....	38
Creating MTStest for a Distributed Transaction (MTStest.vbp).....	39
Creating ClientPrj for a Distributed Transaction.....	40
Registering the COM+ .dll.....	41

Chapter 6

Using COM Connector Solution for Events - Classic Events.....	43
Understanding COM Connector Classic Events.....	43
Setting Up the COM Connector for Classic Events.....	44
Understanding COM Connector Set Up for Classic Events.....	44
Installing and Setting Up the COM Connector for Classic Events.....	44
Registering Components.....	46
Subscribing to Events.....	47
Logging COM Events.....	47
Implementing PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Interfaces.....	47
Implementing a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Interface.....	48
Creating a COM+ Component.....	48
Logging on to the COM Connector.....	49
Subscribing to Events.....	53
Adding a New Application.....	56
Installing the Event Class.....	56
Registering EventSink for Persistent Subscription.....	57

Chapter 7

Using COM Connector Solution for Events - Guaranteed Events.....	59
Understanding COM Connector Guaranteed Events.....	59
Setting Up the COM Connector for Guaranteed Events Using PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools	
8.94 with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.11 - 8.94.....	60
Understanding COM Connector Set Up for Guaranteed Events - 8.94.....	61
Installing and Setting Up the COM Connector for Guaranteed Events - 8.94.....	61
Registering Components for COM Connector - 8.94.....	63
Subscribing to Events - 8.94.....	64
Logging COM Events - 8.94.....	64

Setting Up the COM Connector for Guaranteed Events Using PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools	
8.95 with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.10 or 8.9 - 8.95.....	64
Understanding COM Connector Set Up for Guaranteed Events - 8.95.....	64
Installing and Setting Up the COM Connector for Guaranteed Events - 8.95.....	64
Registering Components for COM Connector - 8.95.....	66
Subscribing to Events - 8.95.....	67
Logging COM Events - 8.95.....	67
Implementing PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Interfaces.....	67
Implementing a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Interface.....	67
Creating a COM+ Component.....	68
Logging on to the COM Connector.....	69
Subscribing to an Event.....	75
Integrating with BizTalk.....	84
Adding a New Application.....	87
Installing the Event Class.....	88
Registering EventSink for Persistent Subscription.....	88

Chapter 8

Understanding jdeinterop.ini for COM Connector.....	91
Settings for jdeinterop.ini File for the COM Connector.....	91
[OCM].....	91
[JDENET].....	92
[SERVER].....	92
[SECURITY].....	92
[DEBUG].....	93
[INTEROP].....	93
[EVENTS].....	94
[JMSEVENTS].....	96

Chapter 9

Understanding Java Interoperability Solution.....	99
Java Interoperability Solution.....	99

Chapter 10

Working with the Dynamic Java Connector.....	103
Understanding the Dynamic Java Connector.....	103
Designing the Dynamic Java Connector.....	104

Business Function Spec Metadata Introspection.....	104
Business Function Spec Metadata Validation.....	109
SpecImageConsole.....	109
Installing the Dynamic Java Connector.....	113
Running the Dynamic Java Connector.....	114
Calling a Business Function.....	114
BSFN Cache.....	116
Transaction Using the Dynamic Java Connector.....	116
OCM Support for the Dynamic Java Connector.....	117
Managing the User Session for the Dynamic Java Connector.....	117
User Session Management for the Dynamic Java Connector.....	117
Inbound XML Request Using the Dynamic Java Connector.....	119
Logging for the Dynamic Java Connector.....	119
Exception Handling for the Dynamic Java Connector.....	120
Using Sample Applications.....	120
Sample Applications.....	121
Compiling the Sample Applications.....	121
Running the Sample Applications.....	122

Chapter 11

Understanding the Java Connector.....	123
Java Connector and PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.....	123
Designing the Java Connector.....	125
GenJava.....	125
GenJava Client Environment.....	125
Java Versioning.....	126
Installing a Java Connector.....	127
Running the Java Connector.....	128
Using GenJava.....	128
Using GenJava Output.....	130
Transactions Using the Java Connector.....	133
Using BHVRCOM through the Java Connector.....	136
OCM Support for the Java Connector.....	136
Managing the User Session for the Java Connector.....	137
Understanding User Session Management for the Java Connector.....	137
Inbound XML Request Using the Java Connector.....	138
Using Exception Handling for the Java Connector.....	139
Understanding Exception Handling for the Java Connector.....	139
Fatal Exception.....	139

Recoverable Exception.....	140
Reject.....	140
Exception Details.....	140
Example: Java Connector Exception Handling Sample Code.....	143

Chapter 12

Using Java Connector Events - Classic Events.....	149
Understanding Java Connector Events.....	149
Developing the Java Client to Use the Java Connector Event Source.....	151
Creating a Java Class to Implement an Interface.....	151
Creating a Java Client Application to Subscribe to an Event.....	152
Compiling the Java Client.....	154
Running the Java Client.....	154

Chapter 13

Using Java Connector Events - Guaranteed Events.....	155
Understanding Java Connector Events.....	155
Prerequisites.....	155
Developing a Java Connector Events Application.....	157
Understanding Java Connector Events Application Development.....	157
Introspection Operations.....	157
Asynchronous Event Sessions.....	159
Synchronous Event Sessions.....	161
Using the Sample Connector Events Client.....	163
Understanding Connector Events Client Tool.....	164
Prerequisites for Using the Sample Connector Events Client.....	164
Using the Connector Events Client Tool.....	164
Building the Sample Connector Events Client.....	164
Configuring the Sample Connector Events Client.....	166
Running the Sample Connector Events Client.....	166

Chapter 14

Understanding J2EE Connector Architecture Resource Adapter.....	167
J2EE Connector Architecture Resource Adapter.....	167
JCA 1.0 Specification Optional Features.....	168
Assembly and Components.....	170
Components.....	170

Deployment and Configuration.....	171
Security Permissions.....	171
jdeinterop.ini Settings.....	171
jdbj.ini Settings.....	171
jdelog.properties Settings.....	172
CLASSPATH Settings.....	172
Configurable Properties.....	172
Java Naming and Directory Interface Settings.....	173
Common Client Interface.....	173
Implementing the Common Client Interface.....	173
Signon Types.....	175
Container-Managed Signon.....	175
Component-Managed Signon.....	175
Subclasses.....	176
Input and Output Data.....	177
Logs.....	177
Exceptions.....	178
Samples.....	178
Prepare the Samples for Deployment.....	178
Deploy the Sample Applications.....	179
Deploy the Sample Applications to WebSphere 5.x.....	179
Run the Sample Applications.....	180
Checklist for Resolving Issues.....	181

Chapter 15

Understanding jdeinterop.ini for Java Connector.....183

Settings for the jdeinterop.ini File for the Java Connector.....	183
[OCM].....	183
[CACHE].....	183
[JDENET].....	184
[SERVER].....	184
[SECURITY].....	184
[INTEROP].....	185
[EVENTS].....	185

Chapter 16

Understanding jdelog.properties File.....187

Settings for the jdelog.properties File.....	187
--	-----

Chapter 17

Understanding iJDEScript.....	189
iJDEScript.....	189
iJDEScript Commands.....	190
Build Command.....	190
Call Command.....	190
Define Command.....	190
Define! Command.....	191
Exit Command.....	191
Help Command.....	191
Import Command.....	192
Importlib Command.....	192
Interface Command.....	193
Library Command.....	193
Login Command.....	193
Logout Command.....	194
Opt Command.....	194
Rename Command.....	194
Say Command.....	195
Sub Command.....	195
System Command.....	196
 Glossary of PeopleSoft Terms.....	 197
 Index	 207

About This PeopleBook Preface

PeopleBooks provide you with the information that you need to implement and use PeopleSoft applications.

This preface discusses:

- PeopleSoft application prerequisites.
- PeopleSoft application fundamentals.
- Documentation updates and printed documentation.
- Additional resources.
- Typographical conventions and visual cues.
- Comments and suggestions.
- Common elements in PeopleBooks.

Note. PeopleBooks document only page elements, such as fields and check boxes, that require additional explanation. If a page element is not documented with the process or task in which it is used, then either it requires no additional explanation or it is documented with common elements for the section, chapter, PeopleBook, or product line. Elements that are common to all PeopleSoft applications are defined in this preface.

PeopleSoft Application Prerequisites

To benefit fully from the information that is covered in these books, you should have a basic understanding of how to use PeopleSoft applications.

You might also want to complete at least one PeopleSoft introductory training course, if applicable.

You should be familiar with navigating the system and adding, updating, and deleting information by using PeopleSoft menus, and pages, forms, or windows. You should also be comfortable using the World Wide Web and the Microsoft Windows or Windows NT graphical user interface.

These books do not review navigation and other basics. They present the information that you need to use the system and implement your PeopleSoft applications most effectively.

PeopleSoft Application Fundamentals

Each application PeopleBook provides implementation and processing information for your PeopleSoft applications.

Note. Application fundamentals PeopleBooks are not applicable to the PeopleTools product.

For some applications, additional, essential information describing the setup and design of your system appears in a companion volume of documentation called the application fundamentals PeopleBook. Most PeopleSoft product lines have a version of the application fundamentals PeopleBook. The preface of each PeopleBook identifies the application fundamentals PeopleBooks that are associated with that PeopleBook.

The application fundamentals PeopleBook consists of important topics that apply to many or all PeopleSoft applications across one or more product lines. Whether you are implementing a single application, some combination of applications within the product line, or the entire product line, you should be familiar with the contents of the appropriate application fundamentals PeopleBooks. They provide the starting points for fundamental implementation tasks.

Documentation Updates and Printed Documentation

This section discusses how to:

- Obtain documentation updates.
- Order printed documentation.

Obtaining Documentation Updates

You can find updates and additional documentation for this release, as well as previous releases, on the PeopleSoft Customer Connection website. Through the Documentation section of PeopleSoft Customer Connection, you can download files to add to your PeopleBook Library. You'll find a variety of useful and timely materials, including updates to the full PeopleSoft documentation that is delivered on your PeopleBooks CD-ROM.

Important! Before you upgrade, you must check PeopleSoft Customer Connection for updates to the upgrade instructions. PeopleSoft continually posts updates as the upgrade process is refined.

See Also

PeopleSoft Customer Connection, <https://www.peoplesoft.com/corp/en/login.jsp>

Ordering Printed Documentation

You can order printed, bound volumes of the complete PeopleSoft documentation that is delivered on your PeopleBooks CD-ROM. PeopleSoft makes printed documentation available for each major release shortly after the software is shipped. Customers and partners can order printed PeopleSoft documentation by using any of these methods:

- Web
- Telephone
- Email

Web

From the Documentation section of the PeopleSoft Customer Connection website, access the PeopleBooks Press website under the Ordering PeopleBooks topic. The PeopleBooks Press website is a joint venture between PeopleSoft and MMA Partners, the book print vendor. Use a credit card, money order, cashier's check, or purchase order to place your order.

Telephone

Contact MMA Partners at 877 588 2525.

Email

Send email to MMA Partners at peoplebookspress@mmapartner.com.

See Also

PeopleSoft Customer Connection, <https://www.peoplesoft.com/corp/en/login.jsp>

Additional Resources

The following resources are located on the PeopleSoft Customer Connection website:

Resource	Navigation
Application maintenance information	Updates + Fixes
Business process diagrams	Support, Documentation, Business Process Maps
Interactive Services Repository	Interactive Services Repository
Hardware and software requirements	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade, Implementation Guide, Implementation Documentation & Software, Hardware and Software Requirements
Installation guides	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade, Implementation Guide, Implementation Documentation & Software, Installation Guides and Notes
Integration information	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade, Implementation Guide, Implementation Documentation and Software, Pre-built Integrations for PeopleSoft Enterprise and PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications
Minimum technical requirements (MTRs) (EnterpriseOne only)	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade, Implementation Guide, Supported Platforms
PeopleBook documentation updates	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates
PeopleSoft support policy	Support, Support Policy
Prerelease notes	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Prerelease Notes
Product release roadmap	Support, Roadmaps + Schedules
Release notes	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Release Notes

Resource	Navigation
Release value proposition	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Release Value Proposition
Statement of direction	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Statement of Direction
Troubleshooting information	Support, Troubleshooting
Upgrade documentation	Support, Documentation, Upgrade Documentation and Scripts

Typographical Conventions and Visual Cues

This section discusses:

- Typographical conventions.
- Visual cues.
- Country, region, and industry identifiers.
- Currency codes.

Typographical Conventions

This table contains the typographical conventions that are used in PeopleBooks:

Typographical Convention or Visual Cue	Description
Bold	Indicates PeopleCode function names, business function names, event names, system function names, method names, language constructs, and PeopleCode reserved words that must be included literally in the function call.
<i>Italics</i>	Indicates field values, emphasis, and PeopleSoft or other book-length publication titles. In PeopleCode syntax, italic items are placeholders for arguments that your program must supply. We also use italics when we refer to words as words or letters as letters, as in the following: Enter the letter <i>O</i> .
KEY+KEY	Indicates a key combination action. For example, a plus sign (+) between keys means that you must hold down the first key while you press the second key. For ALT+W, hold down the ALT key while you press the W key.
Monospace font	Indicates a PeopleCode program or other code example.

Typographical Convention or Visual Cue	Description
“ ” (quotation marks)	Indicate chapter titles in cross-references and words that are used differently from their intended meanings.
. . . (ellipses)	Indicate that the preceding item or series can be repeated any number of times in PeopleCode syntax.
{ } (curly braces)	Indicate a choice between two options in PeopleCode syntax. Options are separated by a pipe ().
[] (square brackets)	Indicate optional items in PeopleCode syntax.
& (ampersand)	When placed before a parameter in PeopleCode syntax, an ampersand indicates that the parameter is an already instantiated object. Ampersands also precede all PeopleCode variables.

Visual Cues

PeopleBooks contain the following visual cues.

Notes

Notes indicate information that you should pay particular attention to as you work with the PeopleSoft system.

Note. Example of a note.

If the note is preceded by *Important!*, the note is crucial and includes information that concerns what you must do for the system to function properly.

Important! Example of an important note.

Warnings

Warnings indicate crucial configuration considerations. Pay close attention to warning messages.

Warning! Example of a warning.

Cross-References

PeopleBooks provide cross-references either under the heading “See Also” or on a separate line preceded by the word *See*. Cross-references lead to other documentation that is pertinent to the immediately preceding documentation.

Country, Region, and Industry Identifiers

Information that applies only to a specific country, region, or industry is preceded by a standard identifier in parentheses. This identifier typically appears at the beginning of a section heading, but it may also appear at the beginning of a note or other text.

Example of a country-specific heading: “(FRA) Hiring an Employee”

Example of a region-specific heading: “(Latin America) Setting Up Depreciation”

Country Identifiers

Countries are identified with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) country code.

Region Identifiers

Regions are identified by the region name. The following region identifiers may appear in PeopleBooks:

- Asia Pacific
- Europe
- Latin America
- North America

Industry Identifiers

Industries are identified by the industry name or by an abbreviation for that industry. The following industry identifiers may appear in PeopleBooks:

- USF (U.S. Federal)
- E&G (Education and Government)

Currency Codes

Monetary amounts are identified by the ISO currency code.

Comments and Suggestions

Your comments are important to us. We encourage you to tell us what you like, or what you would like to see changed about PeopleBooks and other PeopleSoft reference and training materials. Please send your suggestions to:

PeopleSoft Product Documentation Manager PeopleSoft, Inc. 4460 Hacienda Drive Pleasanton, CA 94588

Or send email comments to doc@peoplesoft.com.

While we cannot guarantee to answer every email message, we will pay careful attention to your comments and suggestions.

Common Elements Used in PeopleBooks

Address Book Number	Enter a unique number that identifies the master record for the entity. An address book number can be the identifier for a customer, supplier, company, employee, applicant, participant, tenant, location, and so on. Depending on the application, the field on the form might refer to the address book number as the customer number, supplier number, or company number, employee or applicant id, participant number, and so on.
As If Currency Code	Enter the three-character code to specify the currency that you want to use to view transaction amounts. This code allows you to view the transaction amounts as if they were entered in the specified currency rather than the foreign or domestic currency that was used when the transaction was originally entered.
Batch Number	Displays a number that identifies a group of transactions to be processed by the system. On entry forms, you can assign the batch number or the system can assign it through the Next Numbers program (P0002).
Batch Date	Enter the date in which a batch is created. If you leave this field blank, the system supplies the system date as the batch date.
Batch Status	Displays a code from user-defined code (UDC) table 98/IC that indicates the posting status of a batch. Values are: <i>Blank:</i> Batch is unposted and pending approval. <i>A:</i> The batch is approved for posting, has no errors and is in balance, but it has not yet been posted. <i>D:</i> The batch posted successfully. <i>E:</i> The batch is in error. You must correct the batch before it can post. <i>P:</i> The system is in the process of posting the batch. The batch is unavailable until the posting process is complete. If errors occur during the post, the batch status changes to E. <i>U:</i> The batch is temporarily unavailable because someone is working with it, or the batch appears to be in use because a power failure occurred while the batch was open.
Branch/Plant	Enter a code that identifies a separate entity as a warehouse location, job, project, work center, branch, or plant in which distribution and manufacturing activities occur. In some systems, this is called a business unit.
Business Unit	Enter the alphanumeric code that identifies a separate entity within a business for which you want to track costs. In some systems, this is called a branch/plant.
Category Code	Enter the code that represents a specific category code. Category codes are user-defined codes that you customize to handle the tracking and reporting requirements of your organization.
Company	Enter a code that identifies a specific organization, fund, or other reporting entity. The company code must already exist in the F0010 table and must identify a reporting entity that has a complete balance sheet.

Currency Code	Enter the three-character code that represents the currency of the transaction. PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne provides currency codes that are recognized by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). The system stores currency codes in the F0013 table.
Document Company	Enter the company number associated with the document. This number, used in conjunction with the document number, document type, and general ledger date, uniquely identifies an original document. If you assign next numbers by company and fiscal year, the system uses the document company to retrieve the correct next number for that company. If two or more original documents have the same document number and document type, you can use the document company to display the document that you want.
Document Number	Displays a number that identifies the original document, which can be a voucher, invoice, journal entry, or time sheet, and so on. On entry forms, you can assign the original document number or the system can assign it through the Next Numbers program.
Document Type	Enter the two-character UDC, from UDC table 00/DT, that identifies the origin and purpose of the transaction, such as a voucher, invoice, journal entry, or time sheet. PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne reserves these prefixes for the document types indicated: <i>P</i>: Accounts payable documents. <i>R</i>: Accounts receivable documents. <i>T</i>: Time and pay documents. <i>I</i>: Inventory documents. <i>O</i>: Purchase order documents. <i>S</i>: Sales order documents.
Effective Date	Enter the date on which an address, item, transaction, or record becomes active. The meaning of this field differs, depending on the program. For example, the effective date can represent any of these dates: • The date on which a change of address becomes effective. • The date on which a lease becomes effective. • The date on which a price becomes effective. • The date on which the currency exchange rate becomes effective. • The date on which a tax rate becomes effective.
Fiscal Period and Fiscal Year	Enter a number that identifies the general ledger period and year. For many programs, you can leave these fields blank to use the current fiscal period and year defined in the Company Names & Number program (P0010).
G/L Date (general ledger date)	Enter the date that identifies the financial period to which a transaction will be posted. The system compares the date that you enter on the transaction to the fiscal date pattern assigned to the company to retrieve the appropriate fiscal period number and year, as well as to perform date validations.

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools Connectors

Preface

This preface discusses Connectors companion documentation.

Connectors Companion Documentation

Additional, essential information describing the setup and design of PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools resides in companion documentation. The companion documentation consists of important topics that apply to Connectors as well as other PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools. you should be familiar with the contents of these companion peoplebooks:

- Interoperability
- Configurable Network Computing Implementation

See Also

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 PeopleBook: Interoperability, “Getting Started with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools Interoperability”

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 PeopleBook: Configurable Network Computing Implementation, “Getting Started with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools Configurable Network Computing Implementation”

CHAPTER 1

Getting Started with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools Connectors

This chapter discusses:

- Connectors Overview
- Connectors Implementation

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools Connectors Overview

Connectors are point-to-point component-based interoperability models that enable third-party applications and PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne to share logic and data. The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne connector architecture includes Java and Component Object Model (COM) connectors and provides:

- Access to business functions
- Session management
- Point of entry
- Connection pooling
- Inbound transaction functionality
- Outbound event functionality

Using connectors provides additional benefits, such as:

- Connectors are scalable
- Connectors provide multi-threading
- Connectors enable concurrent users

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne supports the COM connector, a Java connector, and a dynamic Java connector. The COM connector is fully compliant with the Microsoft Component Object Model. You can easily tie PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne functionality to Visual Basic and VC++ applications. The Java connector is a portable language, so you can easily tie PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne functionality to Java applications. The dynamic Java connector provides the same type of functionality as the Java connector but does not require you to generate business functions.

The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne connectors can receive and send XML documents. The connector architecture provides the capability to expose C and Java APIs for XML documents. Some of the benefits of using XML documents are:

- You can use XML documents to aggregate business function calls into one object, which reduces network traffic.

- Because XML processing is based on the connector architecture, XML processing is scalable and multiple connections can be opened.
- XML processing supports XML CallObject, XMLList, and XMLTrans.

Choosing the Connector Solution

Use this list as a guideline to decide which connector is best for you:

- Identify the logic or data that you want to access in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.
- Decide whether you want to use business functions exposed through a connector directly or XML documents.

Then decide whether to use a COM connector or a Java connector. If you are using an application server, these guidelines can help you decide which connector to select:

- If you are using Site Server, Commerce Server, or .NET, consider the COM connector.
- If you are using a J2EE-based application server, consider the Java connector.
- The Java connector supports Java Connector Architecture Resource Adapter (JCA).

Connectors Implementation

This section provides an overview of the steps that are required to implement a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Connector.

In the planning phase of your implementation, take advantage of all PeopleSoft sources of information, including the installation guides and troubleshooting information. A complete list of these resources appears in the preface in *About These PeopleBooks* with information about where to find the most current version of each.

Connectors Implementation Steps

This table lists the steps for the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools Connectors implementation. After you determine which connector you should use, you must install and configure the connector. Installation and configuration information for COM, dynamic Java, and Java connectors is provided in this document. In addition to the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools and Applications installation guides, you may need to install and configure other servers and systems such as Transaction Server components, the HTML server, and so on. The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne installation guides referenced in this document are available on Customer Connection.

Step	Reference
1. Install PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 and set up a user account.	<i>PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools Release 8.95 Installation Guide</i> on Customer Connection
2. Install PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne applications.	<i>PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Application Release 8.11 Service Pack Installation Guide</i> on Customer Connection

CHAPTER 2

Understanding COM Interoperability

This chapter provides an overview of Component Object Model (COM) interoperability and PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne COM Interoperability.

COM Interoperability

COM enables developers to build systems by assembling reusable components from different vendors. COM provides logic and data sharing among disparate applications. COM is a binary interoperability specification and communication convention for software components. It is a single-vendor technology that is available on Microsoft platforms only. Since most independent software components are also self-contained, they are frequently called objects or servers.

Being a binary specification, COM is inherently independent of programming languages. Unlike software libraries or DLLs, which are compiled to specific language or linkage conventions, COM-based software components are created ready to work with any COM client. For example, a Visual C++ application can use COM objects created in Visual Basic, or a VBScript within an intranet web page to control a COM object written in MicroFocus COBOL.

The COM connector provides these two types of services on the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server:

- Business function execution.
These chapters discuss business function execution:
 - Understanding PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne COM Server.
 - Deploying the COM Server for Business Functions.
 - Using COM Transactions.
- Asynchronous event notifications and introspection operations.

These chapters discuss event notifications and introspection operations:

- Using COM Connector Events - Classic Events
- Using COM Connector Events - Guaranteed Events

The COM connector provides a mechanism for executing business functions on the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server. You use the GenCOM utility on the Microsoft Windows client to generate wrappers for business function objects. The wrappers can be deployed on any machine. You can develop application code for the generated wrappers using Visual Basic (VB) or C++. Once the objects change in the package, the connector communicates with the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server for login, logoff, transactions, and for each business function execution call. Distributed Component Object Model (DCOM) enables COM objects in a distributed environment. COM+ transactions enables COM applications and third-party applications to take part in distributed transactions.

The COM connector supports subscribe and publish functionality for PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne events. These software releases are supported by the COM connector:

- PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95
- PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.94
- PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne 8.93
- PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne 8.9

Note. Business function execution is the same in all these releases.

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne COM Interoperability

This section provides an overview about PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne COM interoperability and discusses:

- COM objects
- COM interoperability usage

COM Objects

Using COM, PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne exposes all master and major business functions through the interface definition language (IDL) standard. A business function is a logical collection of C functions and their associated data structures grouped together to produce a unit of work. With COM, PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne can pass logic and data requests to other applications using COM wrappers. COM objects are wrappers around these business functions and data structures. These wrappers provide common interoperability methods across dissimilar systems. A wrapper is attached to each master and major business function and provides stubs for third-party applications to access.

The interface provided by the COM wrappers has a one-to-one correspondence with the business functions. For example, if within the system library a business function named B550001 exists, and within this business function two C functions, named foo1 and foo2 exist with data structures for each function, named DS1 and DS2, the corresponding COM object would be:

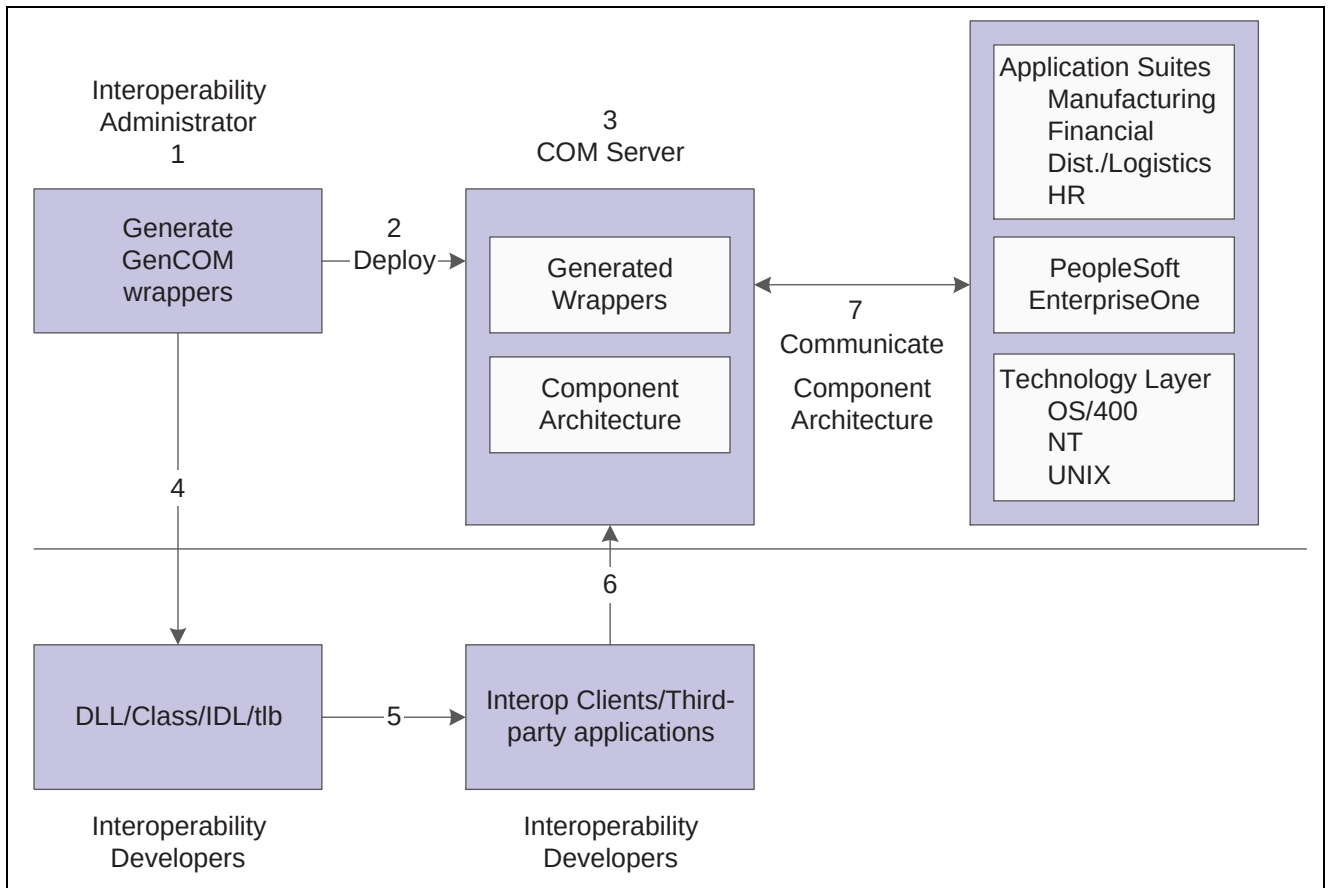
```
Interface IDS1
{
}
Interface IDS2
{
}
Interface IB550001
{
    HRESULT foo1 (IDS1 * param, IConnector* conn, long accessNumber);
    HRESULT foo2 (IDS2 * param, IConnector* conn, long accessNumber);
}
```

Their associated program IDs (ProgID) would be:

```
IDS1 - DS1.jdeDS1.1
IDS2 - DS2.jdeDS2.1
IB550001 - B550001.jdeB550001.1
```

COM Interoperability Usage

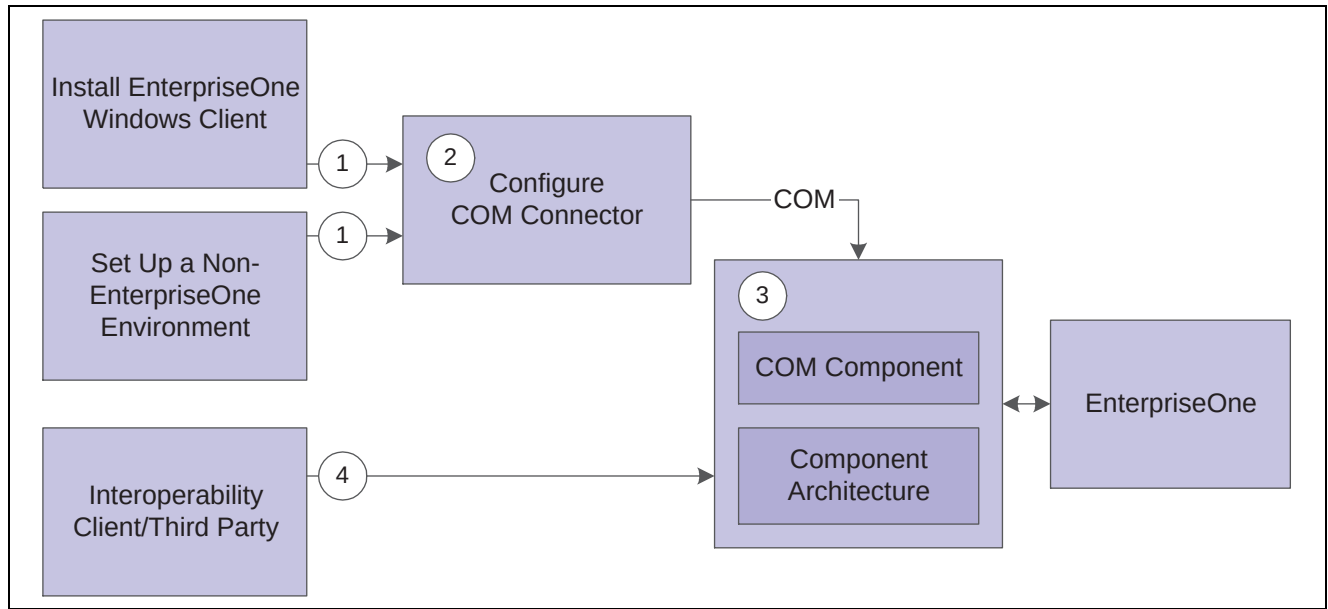
This illustration shows how the COM interoperability solution for business function execution typically flows:



COM interoperability solution for business function execution

1. The administrator generates the COM wrappers.
2. The administrator deploys the COM objects to the COM server.
3. The COM server enables communication with the application server so that the generated COM objects can be used in applications.
4. The COM objects are configured to communicate with the application server once the COM objects are on the COM server.
5. The DLLs or IDLs from the generated COM objects are copied so that developers can use them.
6. The application developers create the applications.
7. The applications communicate with the COM server.

This illustration shows how the COM interoperability solution for event notification and introspection typically flows:



COM interoperability solution — event notification and introspection

1. Install a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Client.
2. Configure the COM connector.
3. COM Connector enables communications with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne so that clients can introspect and subscribe to events
4. Applications developer crates applications to subscribe to and receive events.

CHAPTER 3

Understanding the COM Solution for Business Function Execution

This chapter discusses:

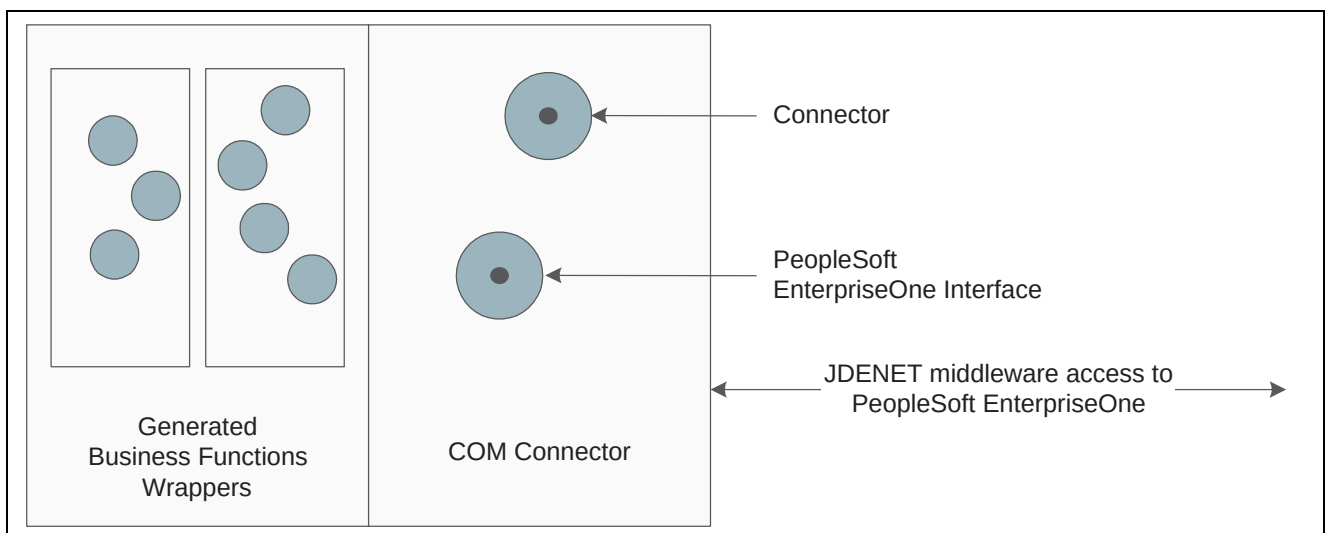
- PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne COM server
- COM connector
- Generated COM (GenCOM) components
- COM Wrapper Version Checker (CheckVer)

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne COM Server

The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne COM server contains two parts:

- COM connector.
- Generated PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne COM components (wrappers).

This diagram shows the two parts of the COM server:



Parts of the COM server

COM Connector

The COM server provides an interface to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne, executes business functions within valid transactions, and provides error processing for interoperability clients. The main component of the COM server is the COM connector. The COM connector provides COM components that interface with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne and hosts the business component DLL generated by the GenCOM tool. The COM connector also provides the connector component that enables an interoperability client to log in and log out from PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. It manages all user sessions connected to the COM server. This table identifies the binaries that combine to comprise the COM connector:

Binary	Explanation
JDECOMConnector2.exe	Primary interface for login and createBusinessObjects. Also maintains the created users and business objects.
JDECOMMN.dll	Interface for JDEMathNumeric and JDETimeZone.
Callobject.dll	Internal to JDECOMConnector.exe.
Comlog.dll	Used for logging, cache, and OCM lookup.
EventClass.dll	PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne event class that is implemented to receive events.
EventListener.dll	Receives events from the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server and publishes the events to COM+ Events.
EventManager.dll	Provides the interface for subscribe, unsubscribe, getList, and getTemplate for events.
jdeunicode.dll	The Unicode library, which is internal to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.
OneWorldInterfaceTx.dll	Provides the interface for PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne transactions and COM+ two-phase commit transactions.
Xmlinterop.dll	Contains the JDENET transport mechanism and the XMLRequest.
ClientService.dll	Enables event notificationa and introspection using XML over HTTP protocol. Applicable for PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne 8.95 only.
EventHandler.dll	Receives events from the Transaction server and publishes events to COM+. Applicable for PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne 8.95 only.
JMSEvent.dll	Receives JMS events from the Transaction server and publishes events to COM+. Applicable for PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne 8.94 only.

The JDECOMConnector2.idl defines the COM interfaces of the COM connector. JDECOMConnector2.idl is available under the Include directory.

The COM connector is available with the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server and client install.

GenCOM Components

This section provides an overview of GenCOM and discusses:

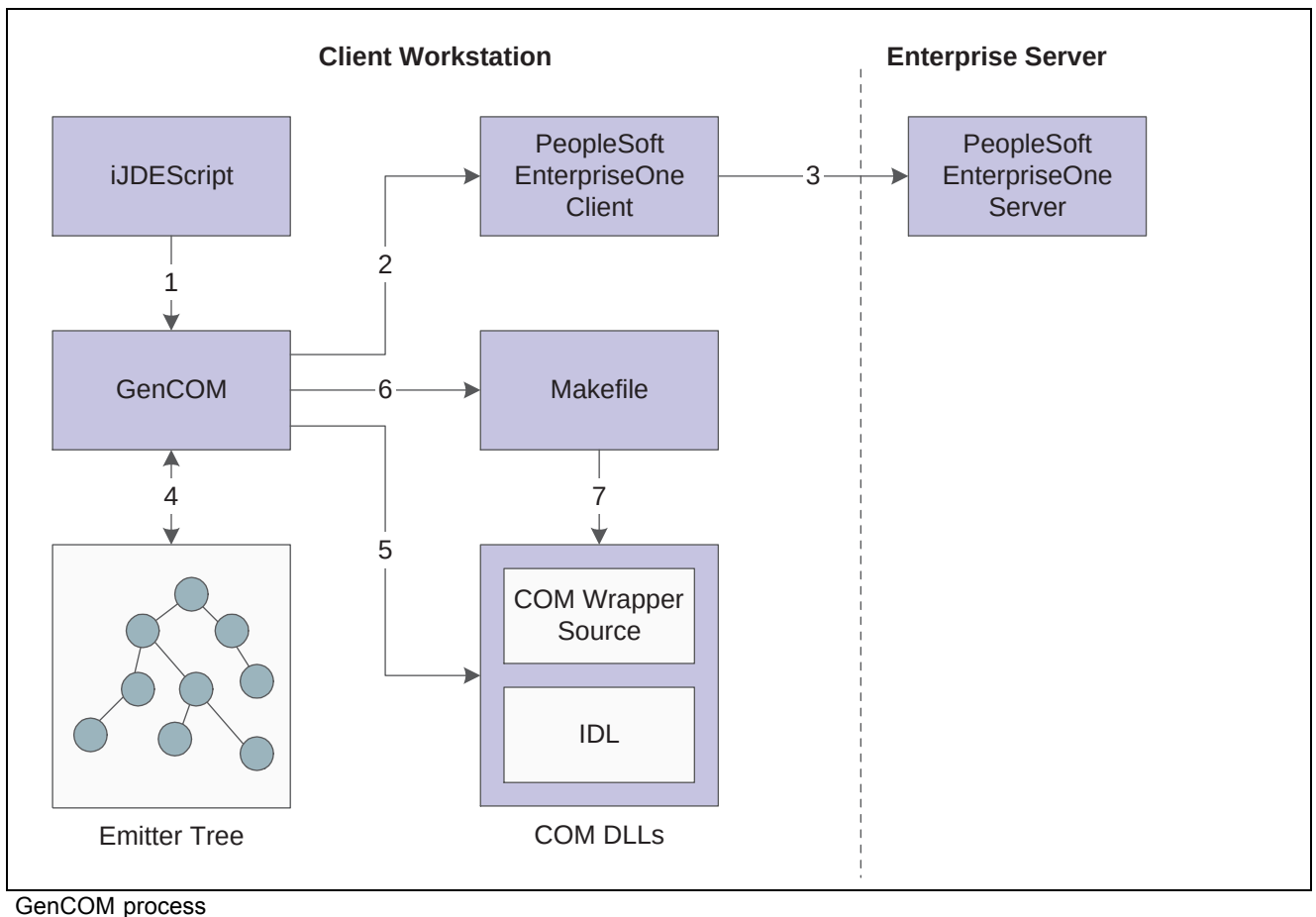
- Installation information.
- ProgID.
- Setting up an environment for GenCOM.
- Running GenCOM.
- Using GenCOM output.

Understanding GenCOM

GenCOM is a client tool that uses a multipass process to generate PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne COM components. GenCOM is included in the client installation. The COM Generation Tool is in `<install>\system\bin32\GenCOM.exe`.

GenCOM is a command line tool that reads a script file to determine which components to generate. GenCOM uses an iJDEScript file as input to generate a COM DLL that is hosted by the COM connector. The iJDEScript file specifies wrapper components for business functions. Once the generated wrapper components are registered to the COM environment, they can be used to access business function functionality.

This illustration shows the process:



1. GenCOM reads the iJDEScript file.
2. GenCOM retrieves the metadata for the business functions specified in the iJDEScript file.
3. GenCOM resolves dependency on the data structure.
4. GenCOM creates an internal emitter tree for the library to be generated.
5. GenCOM reads each node of the internal emitter tree and generates the appropriate COM code.
6. GenCOM generates a make file.
7. GenCOM compiles and builds the COM DLL from the generated code.

See [Chapter 17, “Understanding iJDEScript,” page 189](#).

Installation Information

Because the GenCOM application produces interfaces based on the package currently installed on the machine, installation plans must be made on a site-by-site basis. The DLLs produced are business function release-dependent and can be installed only on machines with the identical packages available.

The GenCOM output is COM servers in the form of DLLs. You can use these DLLs to create an interface with the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne system. You should not assume that a client has installed these servers as part of the standard PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne installation. You should provide a full installation of any of the servers the applications require.

ProgID

Each time GenCOM generates a wrapper, it creates a ProgID for each COM component. The ProgID identifies the COM component in the registry. The ProgID is independent of PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne and is based on the library and the interface specifications in the script file. The key, OneWorldRelease, contains the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne release and environment information. For example, if the library name is AddressBook and the interface name is JDEAddressBook, then the ProgID will be AddressBook.JDEAddressBook. If GenCOM is run with environment DV9NIS2, then the OneWorldRelease key contains DV9NIS2. If a type mismatch exists, you receive a warning.

The CompatibleEnvironment key remembers the list of PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne environments with which the wrapper is compatible. If an environment is not on the list or is listed as incompatible, the COM client receives an error message when trying to create the object with the environment.

This sample code illustrates the standard ProgID naming conventions:

```
HKEY CLASSES ROOT\
CLSID\{77454442-7941-44BB-9BCB-4253E80AC8B3}
\InprocServer32 C:\B9\System\IDA\Samples\AddressBook\AddressBook.dll
\ProgID AddressBook.JDEAddressBook
\VersionIndependentProgID AddressBook.JDEAddressBook
\OneWorldRelease DV9NIS2
\CompatibleEnvironment DV9NIS2
```

Setting Up an Environment for GenCom

You can use one of these platforms:

- Microsoft Studio 6.0
- Microsoft .NET

Setting Up an Environment for GenCOM on Microsoft Visual Studio 6.0

Setting up a Microsoft Windows NT client environment involves several steps. You should make sure that these items are set up appropriately:

- Include directories
- Lib directories
- MSDev directories
- Paths

Note. Set up this environment for GenGOM if you are using PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.94 or an earlier release of PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools.

Example: Include Directories

< Directory where Microsoft SDK files are located>\include

Example: C:\Program Files\Microsoft SDK\include

< Directory where Microsoft program files are located>\VC98\atl\include

Example: C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio\VC98\atl\include

< Directory where Microsoft program files are located>\VC98\mfclib\include

Example: C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio\VC98\mfclib\include

< Directory where Microsoft program files are located>\VC98\include

Example: C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio\VC98\include

< Directory where PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne is located and release either Master, Prod, or Pristine>\include

Example 1: D:\B9\MSTB9\include

Example 2: D:\B9\PROD\include

< Directory where PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne is located and release either Master, Prod, or Pristine>\includeV

Example: D:\B9\SYSTEM\includeV

< Directory where PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne is located and release either Master, Prod, or Pristine>\include

Example: D:\B9\SYSTEM\include

Example: Lib Directories

< Directory where Microsoft SDK files are located>\lib

Example: C:\Program Files\Microsoft SDK\lib

< Directory where Microsoft program files are located >\VC98\mfclib\lib

Example: C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio\VC98\mfclib\lib

< Directory where Microsoft program files are located >\VC98\lib

Example: C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio\VC98\lib

< Directory where Microsoft program files are located >\Common\MSDev98\Bin

Example: C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio\Common\MSDev98\Bin

< Directory where PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne is located>\System\Lib32

Example: D:\B9\System\Lib32

Example: MSDev Directories

< Directory where Microsoft program files are located >\Common\MSDev98

Example: C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio\Common\MSDev98

< Directory where Microsoft DevStudio is located>\SharedIDE

Example: C:\Program Files\DevStudio\SharedIDE

Example: Paths

< Directory where Microsoft SDK files are located>\bin

Example: C:\Program Files\Microsoft SDK\bin

< Directory where Windows NT is located>\System32

Example: C:\Winnt\System32

< Directory where Microsoft program files are located >\Common\Tools\Winnt

Example: C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio\Common\Tools\Winnt

< Directory where Microsoft program files are located >\Common\Msdev98\Bin

Example: C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio\Common\Msdev98\Bin

< Directory where Microsoft program files are located >\Common\Tools

Example: C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio\Common\Tools

< Directory where Microsoft program files are located >\Vc98\Bin

Example: C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio\Vc98\Bin

< Directory where Microsoft DevStudio is located>\SharedIDE\Bin\Ide

Example: C:\Program Files\DevStudio\SharedIDE\Bin\Ide

< Directory where Microsoft DevStudio is located>\SharedIDE\Bin

Example: C:\Program Files\DevStudio\SharedIDE\Bin

< Directory where PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne is located>\System\Bin32

Example: D:\B9\System\Bin32

In an Microsoft Windows NT environment, binaries are not compatible between the client and server machine. Do not copy .dll files or .exe files compiled on an NT workstation to an NT server. The struct alignments required by the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server and the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne client are different.

Setting Up an Environment for GenCOM on Microsoft Visual Studio.NET

Setting up a Microsoft Windows NT client environment involves several steps. You should make sure that these items are set up appropriately:

- Include directories
- Lib directories
- Paths
- Basemake directory
- Bkoffice directory
- DXSDKROOT directory
- INETSDK directory

Important! Set up this environment for GenCom if you are using PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95. To avoid path-related issues, uninstall Visual Studio 6.0. If you require both Visual Studio.NET and Visual Studio 6.0, avoid path-related issues by ensuring that the Visual Studio.NET items precede the Visual Studio 6.0 items.

Example: Include Directories

<Directory where Microsoft Visual Studio .NET files are located>\include

Example: C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio .NET 2003\Vc7\PlatformSDK\Include

Example: C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio .NET 2003\Vc7\atlmfc\include

Example: C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio .NET 2003\Vc7\include

<Directory where PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne is located and release either Master, Prod, or Pristine>\include

Example: C:\B9\System\include

Example: C:\B9\System\includev

Example: C:\B9\STAGINGA\include

Example: C:\E11\System\include

Example: C:\E11\System\includev

Example: C:\E11\STAGINGA\include

Example: Lib Directories

< Directory where Microsoft Visual Studio .NET files are located>\lib

Example: C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio .NET 2003\SDK\v1.1\Lib\

Example: C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio .NET 2003\Vc7\lib

Example: C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio .NET 2003\Vc7\atlmfc\lib

< Directory where PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne is located>\System\Lib32

Example: C:\B9\system\Lib32

Example: C:\E11\system\Lib32

Example: Paths

< Directory where Microsoft Visual Studio .NET files are located>

Example: C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio .NET 2003\SDK\v1.1\Bin

Example: C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio .NET 2003\Common7\Tools

Example: C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio .NET 2003\Common7\Tools\Bin

Example: C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio .NET 2003\Vc7\bin

Example: C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio .NET 2003\Vc7\PlatformSDK

< Directory where Windows NT is located>

Example: C:\Winnt\System32

Example: Basemake Directories

Example: C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio .NET 2003\Vc7\PlatformSDK\Include\BKOffice.Mak

Example: Bkoffice Directories

Example: C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio .NET 2003\Vc7\PlatformSDK

Example: DXSDKROOT Directories

Example: C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio .NET 2003\Vc7\PlatformSDK

Example: INETSDK Directories

Example: C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio .NET 2003\Vc7\PlatformSDK

Running GenCOM

You run GenCOM from the command line to expose objects through COM. In a development environment, developers may run the COM Generation tool. In a production environment, a system administrator should run the COM Generation Tool.

When you use GenCOM, use the iJDEScript scripting language to script code generation activities. The syntax is:

```
GenCOM [options] [libraries]
```

For example, if you want to see available libraries that you can run GenCOM against, you enter the command: C:\B9\System\Bin32>gencom /ListLibraries from the system command line.

To generate COM wrappers for Category 1 business functions in the CAEC library, enter this command from the command line:

```
GenCOM /Cat 1 /UserID Devuser1 /Password Devuser1 /Environment ADEVHP02 CAEC
```

Options available for generation include:

Option	Description
/?	Lists the options available for generation.
/C++ <option>	Provides GenCOM with the compiler options you want to use in the generation of the COM servers.

Option	Description
/Cat <category>	Tells GenCOM to generate wrappers based on these categories: master business functions major business functions minor business functions uncategorized business functions
/CL <file>	Tells GenCOM what compiler (.exe) to use for compilation.
/Cmd *	Processes code generation commands from the console.
/Cmd <filename>	Processes code generation commands from <filename>.
/Debug	Builds debug information (.pdb and .bsc files) into the libraries so that the Visual Studio debugger can access source information.
/EnvironmentID <env>	Provides GenCOM with the environment in which you want to sign in to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.
/ErrFile <file>	Provides GenCOM with the filename to log errors produced by GenCOM during the generation process, for example, errors.log.
/MIDL	Provides GenCOM with the MIDL compiler options you wish to use in the generation of the COM servers.
/MTL <file>	Tells which MIDL compiler (.exe) to use for compilation.
/ListLibraries	Lists all the available libraries against which you can run GenCOM.
/MsgFile <file>	Provides GenCOM with the filename to log messages produced by GenCOM during the generation process, for example, messages.log.
/NoBSFN	Tells GenCOM not to create wrappers for business functions. This option is for generating parameter sets only.
/NoCompile	Tells GenCOM to generate the source files without compiling.
/NoDebug	Optimizes libraries for space using the /O1 Visual C++ compiler option.
/Out <path>	Provides GenCOM with the directory path in which to place the output files, for example C:\winnt\system32.
/OWRelease flag for GenCOM	You can override the OWRelease information by activating this flag and typing a string that specifies the version information. The recommendation is that you follow a naming convention that is consistent throughout the implementation or use the default version information that is generated by GenCOM.
/Password <password>	Provides GenCOM with the password with which you want to sign in to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.
/Role	Provides GenCOM with the role with which you want to sign in to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.

Option	Description
/STA	Generates STA components. (By default, all generated components are MTA and are optimized for scalability and performance. /STA enables you to generate STA components if you need them.)
/TempOut <path>	Provides GenCOM with the directory path in which to place temporary files needed for the build process, for example, C:\temp.
/UserID <userid>	Provides GenCOM with the user name with which you wish to sign in to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.

Using GenCOM Output

The output for GenCOM produces fully functional COM servers based on the library to which you generate wrappers. Because you are interacting with the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne system, you must follow security and installation procedures to gain access to the system.

You must have a fully licensed copy of PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne properly installed on the target machine. You must also sign in to the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne environment. For the sign-in process, you use the jdeCOMConnector interface.

Visual Basic

This code example demonstrates how to use a generated COM business function wrapper in Visual Basic. This example creates business objects. Refer to the AddressBook sample included with the COM interoperability software for a complete working example of this functionality.

```

Dim WithEvents OW As OneWorldInterface '//OneWorldInterface
Dim conn As New Connector '//COM Connector
Dim connRole As IConnector2 '//Connector Interface with role
Dim AB as JDEAddressBook '//AddressBook
Dim phone as D0100032 '//Data Source
Dim Mailing As D0100031 '//Data Source
Dim AddressAs D0100033 '//Data Source
Dim EffectiveDate As D0100019 '//Data Source
DimParentAddress As D0100381 '//Data Source
Dim sessionID As Long '//server Session ID
Private Sub Form_Load()
Set connRole = conn
'sessionID=conn.Login("Foo", "Bar", "DV9NIS2", "*ALL")
sessionID=connRole.Login("Foo", "Bar", "DV9NIS2", "*ALL")
Set OW = conn.CreateBusinessObject("OneWorld.FunctionHelper.1", sessionID)
Set AB = conn.CreateBusinessObject("AddressBook.JDEAddressBook", sessionID)
Set phone = AB.CreateGetPhoneParameterset
Set Mailing = AB.CreateGetMailingNameParameterset
SetAddress = AB.CreateGetEffectiveAddressParameterset
Set EffectiveDate = AB.CreateGetABEffectiveDateParameterset
Set ParentAddress = AB.CreateGetParentAddressParameterset
End Sub

```

Visual C++

This Visual C++ code example demonstrates how to create the connector and how to create a business function on the COM server. This example creates an AddressBook business function and uses GenCOM objects from C++.

```
#include <windows.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <objbase.h>
#include <comdef.h>
#include <wchar.h>
#include addressbook.h
#include AddressBook_i.c
#include jdecomconnector2.h
#include jdecomconnector2_i.c
#define IPHONE ID0100032
#define IMailing ID0100031
#define IAddress ID0100033
#define IEffectiveDate ID0100019
#define IParentAddress ID0100381
#define SERVER OLESTR("COMSRV") //Change to the COM server.
#define ABNO 4242 //change this according to user input.
HRESULT CreateConnector( IConnector **ppConnector )
{
    HRESULT hr = E_FAIL;

    *ppConnector = 0;

    //NOTE: Pass a COSERVERINFO struct to activate on a remote machine
    COSERVERINFO csi = {0, SERVER, 0, 0};
    MULTI_QI mqi = { &IID_IConnector, 0, 0 };
    hr = CoCreateInstanceEx(CLSID_Connector, 0, CLSCTX_LOCAL_SERVER,
        0, // &csi,
        1, &mqi);

    if(SUCCEEDED(hr) && SUCCEEDED(mqi.hr))
    {
        ppConnector = reinterpret_cast<IConnector*>(mqi.pItf);
    }
    return hr;
}

HRESULT Login( IConnector **pConnector, IOneWorldInterface **ow,
long *accessno )
{
    HRESULT hr;
    IDispatch *idsptch = 0;

    printf("Login started\n");
    bstr_t User(L "Foo "), Password(L"Bar "), Env("DV9NIS2");
    hr = (*pConnector)->Login(User,Password,Env,accessno );
}
```

```

if( !SUCCEEDED(hr))
{
    printf( "Login failed with hr = %x",hr);
    return E_FAIL;
}
_bstr_t bo("OneWorld_FunctionHelper.1");
hr=(*pConnector)->CreateBusinessObject(bo, *accessno, &idsptch );
if( !SUCCEEDED(hr) || (!ow))
{
    Printf("CreateBusinessObject(OneWorld.FunctionHelper.1) failed
with hr %x",hr);
    return E_FAIL;
}
hr=idsptch->QueryInterface(IID_IOneWorldInterface, (void **)ow );
if(!SUCCEEDED(hr) || (!ow))
{
    Printf( QueryInterface for IOneWorldInterface failed with hr "%x",hr);
    return E_FAIL
}
printf("Login completed \n");
return S_OK;
}

HRESULT UseAddressBook(ICConnector *pConnector, IOneWorldInterface
*ow, long*accessno)
{
    HRESULT hr;
    IJDEAddressBook *ab;
    IDispatch *idsptch;
    IPhone *phone;
    IMailing *Mailing;
    IAddress *Address;
    IEffectiveDate *EffectiveDate;
    IParentAddress ParentAddress;

    printf("Starting to use AddressBook\n");
    _bstr_t bo("AddressBook.JDEAddressBook");
    hr = pConnector->CreateBusinessObject(bo, *accessno, &idsptch);
    hr = idsptch->QueryInterface( IID_IJDEAddressBook, (void **)&ab);

    if(!SUCCEEDED(hr) || (tab))
    {
        printf( "CreateBusinessObject( AddressBook ) has failed with hr %x",
hr);
        return E_FAIL;
    }
    return S_OK;
}

```

This code creates the connector object and uses it to create a business function with its associated ParameterSet. The code then calls a method, Foo1, on the business object with the ParameterSet, the connector, and the access code returned by the act of logging on to the connector.

```
Int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    HRESULT hr;
    IOneWorldInterface *ow;
    long accessno;
    IConnector *pConnector;
    hr = CoInitializeEx(0, COINIT_MULTITHREADED);
    if (SUCCEEDED(hr))
    (
        hr = CreateConnector(&pConnector);
        if (SUCCEEDED(hr))
        {
            Login( &pConnector, &ow, &accessno );
            //Do more processing with AddressBook and logoff at the end.
        }
        CoUninitialize();
    }
}
```

COM Wrapper CheckVer

You can run CheckVer to verify whether a previously generated COM object is compatible with another environment. Typically, a system administrator performs this task.

The XML files generated by GenCOM are the signatures of the objects generated against specific PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne environments. These XML files can be used with CheckVer to verify that the wrappers on the COM server are compatible with these environments.

When you introduce a new PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne environment, you run GenCOM against the new environment by using the /NoCompile option. You also use the iJDEScript that you used to generate the wrappers on the COM server to generate XML signature files for the objects in the new environment. Run CheckVer on the COM server with the newly generated XML files to verify that the new environment is compatible with wrappers on the COM server that was previously generated with a different environment. CheckVer updates the registry settings for the wrapper on the COM server according to the result of the compatibility test. If the new environment is incompatible, the COM client cannot create business objects with the new environment.

Running CheckVer

CheckVer compares the XML signature file that is produced from GenCOM with the spec definitions on the local PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne client machine. You can run CheckVer from the command line on the COM server, or CheckVer can be run automatically as part of the GenCOM process.

To see the options that CheckVer provides, run this command from the command line:

```
c:\>CheckVer.exe -?
```

Syntax

CheckVer [option] <filename>

Example

```
CheckVer -r addressbook.xml
```

Options

-r -- CheckVer reports only whether the environment is compatible with the server. It does not update the registry settings for the wrapper on the COM server with the result, and CheckVer does not validate the wrapper DLL.

CHAPTER 4

Deploying the COM Solution for Business Function Execution

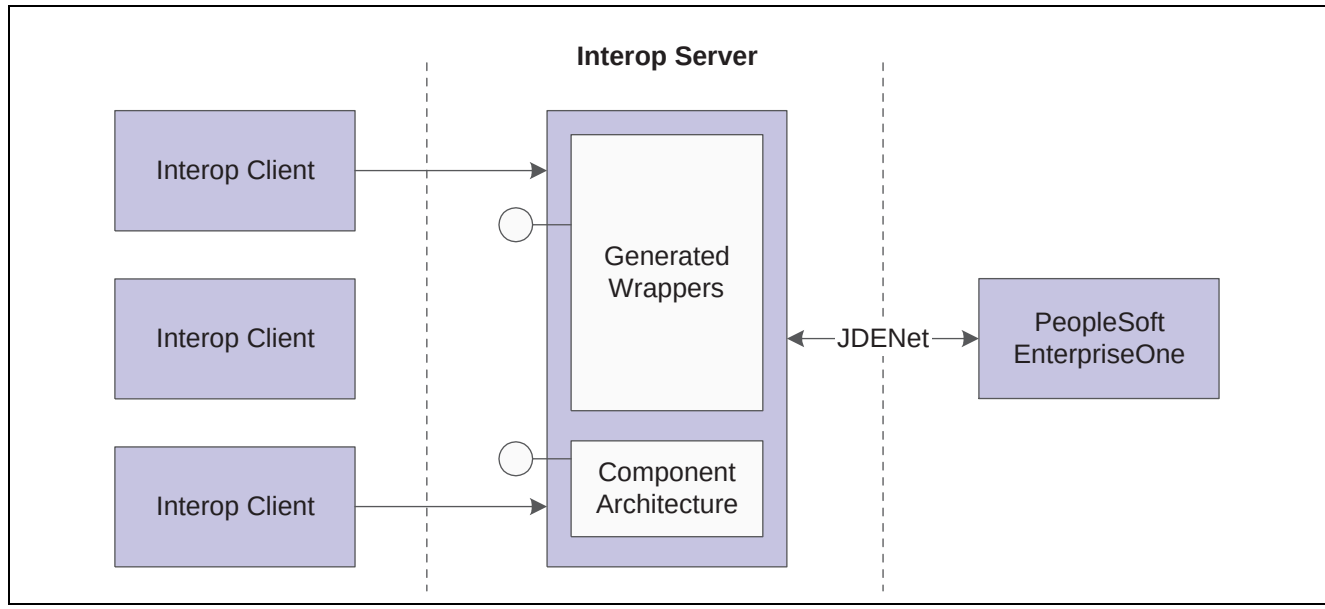
This chapter provides an overview of COM server deployment for business function execution and discusses how to:

- Set up DCOM server
- Install COM connector
- Use OCM with COM Connector
- Use BHVRCOM with COM
- Use IJDETimeZone interface
- Request Inbound XML
- Use COM reliability
- Use COM tracing and logging

Understanding COM Server Deployment for Business Function Execution

The COM server uses socket-based middleware to access the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne application server. The jdeinterop.ini file must be configured to specify the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server. The COM server reads the jdeinterop.ini file and opens the socket connection to the specified application server.

This diagram illustrates COM server deployment:



COM server deployment

Setting Up the DCOM Server for Business Function Execution

This section provides an overview of the DCOM server and discusses how to:

- Set up DCOM for a server environment.
- Set up security on the COM server.
- Set up the identity as interactive user.
- Set up DCOM for a client environment.

Understanding DCOM Server Set Up

You can set up a DCOM server on a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server machine. DCOM enables COM objects in a distributed environment. To ensure that the interoperability client works properly, you must set up DCOM for both a server environment and for a client environment.

Setting Up DCOM for a Server Environment

Use these steps to set up DCOM for a server environment:

1. Run GenCOM on a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne client machine, with these options:

```
gencom /out <path> /tempout <path> /cmd App.cmd
```

Because GenCOM is a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne client-side only tool, you must perform this step on a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne client machine.

2. Copy the App.dll file and the App.tlb file generated by GenCOM to the COM server machine.
3. On the COM server machine, from the command line:
 - Run `jdecomconnector2.exe /RegServer`.

- Run regsvr32 App.dll.
- Set the correct security level for jdecomconnector2.exe and App.dll.

Setting Up Security on the COM Server

Use these steps to set up security on the COM server:

1. From the Start menu, select Run.
2. Enter Dcomcnfg.exe.
3. On Distributed COM Configuration Properties, click the Default Security tab.
4. Click the Edit Default Button in Default Access Permissions group.
The Registry Value Permissions form appears. Some entries might already be present.
5. On Registry Value Permissions, click Add.
6. On Add Users and Groups, select the appropriate domain from the List Names From option.
7. Click Everyone, and then click Add.
Type of access should be Allow Access.
8. Click OK.

Repeat Steps 4 through 7 for default launch permissions. No setup is required for default configuration permissions.

Setting Up the Identity as Interactive User

Use these steps to set up the identity as interactive user:

1. Run DCOMCnfg.
2. On Distributed COM Configuration Properties, select JDECOMConnector2, and then click Properties.
3. On JDECOMConnector2Properties, click the Identity tab, and then select the interactive user option.
4. Click Apply to apply the change.

Note. You must perform this task every time you register the connector. If you copy the JDECOMConnector2.exe using Explorer, Explorer reruns the registration, and you must repeat these steps.

To use Callbacks (Connection Points) with the COM solution, repeat the same procedure on the COM client machine. Most of the shipped examples use Callbacks and require that you open the security on the client machine.

Setting Up DCOM for a Client Environment

Use these steps to set up DCOM for a client environment:

1. From a DOS prompt on the DCOM client machine, run jdecomconnector2.exe /RegServer.
2. At the prompt, enter oleview.exe.
3. From the menu bar, select oleview.
4. Click View and select Expert Mode.
5. In the oleview window under Object Classes, double-click All Objects, and wait for all objects to appear.

6. Under All Objects, find and click Connector Class.
7. Click the Implementation tab on the right-side panel, and then click the local server and remove anything that appears in the editing window.
8. On the Activation tab, select the Launch as Interactive User option.
9. In Remote Machine Name, enter the COM server machine name.
10. Repeat steps 5 through 8 for MathNumeric Class.
11. Start the DCOM client application.

Note. Client-only business functions are not reachable.

Installing COM Connector

This section discusses how to install the COM connector in a non-PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne client environment.

Installing COM Connector on a Non-PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Client Environment

Use these steps to install the COM connector on a non-PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne client machine:

1. Copy these files from the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server (system\bin32) to a directory on the desired machine. For example, copy the files in c:\program files\PeopleSoft to a non-PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne client machine.
 - JDECOMConnector2.exe
 - JDECOMMN.dll
 - callobject.dll
 - comlog.dll
 - EventManager.dll
 - OneWorldInterfaceTx.dll
 - xmlinterop.dll
 - jdel.dll
 - jdethread.dll
 - jdeunicode.dll
 - ustdio.dll
 - icuil8n.dll
 - jdeinterop.ini to c:\(root directory)
 - checkver.exe
 - ICUUC.dll
 - Icu\data*.*
 - EventClass.dll
 - EventListener.dll

- ClientService.dll - PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne 8.95 only
 - EventHandler.dll - PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne 8.95 only
 - JMSEvent.dll - PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne 8.94 only
2. Create a new directory Icu\data\ on the machine where the COM server is located. Copy all of the files from the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server in folder system\Locale\xml*. * into Icu\data\. Create a new system variable, *ICU_DATA*, in the environment variables of the system properties and specify the path to the Icu\data\ as the value.
 3. Execute this command on the target location to register the COM connector components:


```
JDECOMConnector2.exe /RegServer
```
 4. Run GenCOM on a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne client machine and copy the output DLL and the wrapper components (for example, wrapper.dll).
 5. Execute this command to register the COM wrapper components:


```
regsvr32wrapper.dll
```
 6. Create the JDEinterop.ini file.

Set the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server and port values to the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne application server with which you want the COM server to communicate.

The COM server is now ready.

To unregister the COM server, use the /unreserved option. For example:

```
JDECOMConnector2.exe /unreserved
```

To unregister the COM wrapper, use the /u option. For example:

```
regsvr32 /u wrapper.dll
```

See Also

Chapter 8, “Understanding jdeinterop.ini for COM Connector,” page 91

Using OCM Support with COM Connector

You use Object Configuration Manager (OCM) to map business functions to a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server so that the COM connector can access OCM to run business functions. You no longer configure the jdeinterop.ini file to define the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server from which you want to execute business functions. Using OCM support should result in increased performance, scalability, and load balancing. OCM mapping enables the COM interoperability server to distribute the processes of the COM connector client to various PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne servers' requests, depending on the user, environment, and role name.

To take advantage of COM connector OCM support, the system administrator should:

- Get the GenCOM PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne 8.9 (or later) version and regenerate the business wrapper function.
- Configure the OCM and map the business function on the enterprise server.
- Add these settings in the jdeinterop.ini configuration file.

[INTEROP]

Setting	Explanation
EnterpriseServer = ntropt1	For COM events and backward compatibility.
SecurityServer = ntropt1	Validates the login.
Port = 6079	The port number.

The database administrator or PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne administrator can provide these settings for the [OCM] section of the jdeinterop.ini configuration file. This information is used for database connectivity.

[OCM]

Setting	Explanation
DSN=ODA ITTND17	The data source name from the system DSN of the ODBC setting.
OCM Datasource = COM OCM	System data source for PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne client.
DB User = JDE	User for the data source connection.
DB Pwd = JDE	Password for the data source connection.
Object Owner = SYS9	For UNIX platforms, this is the object owner in the [DB SYSTEM SETTINGS].
Seperator=.	For Oracle, SQL and UDB databases, the separator is a period (.); for iSeries, the separator is a slash (/).

If you use a client machine, the settings can be found in the client jde.ini file. An example of the database name and object owner is: JDE9.SYS9, where JDE9 is the database name and SYS9 is the object owner.

See Also

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 PeopleBook: Configurable Network Computing Implementation, “Working with Object Configuration Manager”

Using BHVRCOM with COM

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne clients use the BHVRCOM structure to control the execution of business functions. A COM client can use the IBHVRCOM interface to set and get BHVRCOM values for business functions. The interface definition is in the jdeconnector2.idl file.

This Visual Basic code demonstrates how to query the IBHVRCOM interface and pass values to business functions:

```
Dim conn As New Connector ' //COM Connector
DIM WithEvents OW As OneWorldInterface ' //OneWorldInterface
Dim myBHVRCOM As IOneWorldBHVRCOM ' //BHVRCOM
```

```

Dim AB As JDEAddressBook '// AddressBook
Dim phone As D0100032 '//Data source
1 = conn.Login("JDE", "JDE", "M7332RS02")
Set OW = conn.CreateBusinessObject("OneWorld.FunctionHelper.1",1)
Set myBHVRCOM = OW '// query the IOneWorldBHVRCOM interface
MyBHVRCOM.iBobMode = 8 '// set BHVRCOM values
MyBHVRCOM.szApplication = "myApp"
MyBHVRCOM.szVersion = "myVersion"
Set AB = conn.CreateBusinessObject("AddressBook.JDEAddressBook",1)
Set phone = AB.CreateGetPhoneParameterset
Phone.mnAddressNumber = 1
AB.GetPhone phone, OW, conn, 1 '// business function is executed with
the BHVRCOM values

```

This table explains some of the code:

Code	Explanation
myBHVRCOM.iBobMode=	BobMode is the mode (add, update, delete) of the interactive application. Values for BobMode are: BOB_MODE_UNDEFINED = 0 BOB_MODE_SPECIAL = 1 BOB_MODE_ADD = 2 BOB_MODE_ADD_PRIMARY = 3 BOB_MODE_ADD_SPECIAL = 4 BOB_MODE_DELETE = 5 BOB_MODE_UPDATE = 6 BOB_MODE_UPDATE_SPECIAL = 7 BOB_MODE_INQUIRE = 8 BOB_MODE_COPY = 9
myBHVRCOM.szApplication=	The value is the name of the interactive application.
MyBHVRCOM.szVersion=	The value is the version of the interactive application. This field can be used for localizations of the applications.

Use IJDETimeZone Interface

To modify and display the JDEUTIME data type in the appropriate format, the COM client and GenCOM must use the JDEUTIME APIs. Date and time information is displayed in a time based on the date and time that is in the personal profile or a time zone specified by an application.

These steps, along with sample code, illustrate how to use the IJDETimeZone Interface.

- Create the IJDETimeZone interface.

```

MULTI_QI mqi = { &IID_IJDETimeZone, 0, 0 };
hr = CoCreateInstanceEx(CLSID_IJDETimeZone, 0, CLSCTX_ALL, 0, 1, &mqi);
if (SUCCEEDED(hr) && SUCCEEDED(mqi.hr))
{
    *ppJdeTimeZone = reinterpret_cast<IJDETimeZone*>(mqi.pItf);
}.

```

- Set the time for a time zone (UTC-5:30) for the data structure DXXXXXX.

If a time zone is not specified, the time is considered to be at UTC. If an invalid time zone string is passed, then an error occurs.

```

DATE dt;
BSTR bstrUTC = SysAllocString(L"UTC-5:30");
pJDETimeZone->put_DateTime(bstrUTC,&dt);
DXXXXXX->put_jdOrderDate(pJDETimeZone);

```

- Get a time for a given time zone from PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.

If a time zone string is not passed, the time and date stored in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne, which is at UTC, is returned. If an invalid time string is passed, then an error occurs.

```

DXXXXXX->get_jdOrderDate(pJDETimeZone);
DATE dt;
BSTR bstrUTC = SysAllocString(L"UTC-5:30");
pJDETimeZone->get_DateTime(bstrUTC,&dt);

```

XML File generated by GenCOM for IJDETimeZone

For each data item whose data type is JDEUTIME in the data structure DXXXXXX, GenCOM generates this XML file:

```

<Signature environment="Environment Name">
  <Interface name="Interface Name">
    <Method name="BSFN">
      <Param name="DXXXXXX" type="u" />
    </Method>
  </Interface>
</Signature>

```

Requesting Inbound XML Using COM Server

You can use the COM connector to send inbound synchronous XML requests (such as XML CallObject, XML List, and XML Transaction) to the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server. The COM connector uses XML APIs to access the inbound XML requests.

Using COM Reliability

Graceful fail-over and fault tolerance mechanisms are important, especially for applications that require high availability. The COM connector provides basic support for fault tolerance at the protocol level.

You should take additional precautions to provide further reliability. After you use the COM connector to enter an order or execute a business function, the process should:

- Handle transaction failures.

Transactions can fail because of communication line failures. Sometimes transactions must be aborted because of errors in input or deadlocks. These failures must be handled appropriately.

- Wait for the confirmation or success notification from the business function to ascertain that the call was successfully committed.
- Query on the order entered to make sure that it has been committed to the database.

Due to high network traffic, a business function can properly execute, but the confirmation message might not reach you.

Using COM Tracing and Logging

You use COM tracing and logging to help you debug the COM applications. You use the jdeinterop.ini file to configure tracing and logging settings. The logging format is similar to the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne logging format. For example, both logging formats include the Time Thread ID [User ID] and Description, as illustrated:

```
Thu Mar 02 14:48:01 2000 294 [AR618238] Failed to Login to Environment <ADEVHPO2>
```

Errors are written to the JobFile and trace messages are written to the Debug File. When trace is enabled, error messages go into both trace and error logs.

You can change the jdeinterop.ini settings while the connector is running by completing these the steps:

1. Modify the jdeinterop.ini file.
2. Right-click the Connector System Tray button.
3. Select the menu item ChangeIniSettings.

If an option in the jdeinterop.ini file does not have an entry, the default value is used.

Resolving Tracing Issues

Tracing affects performance. You do not need to use tracing unless you are debugging an application. If performance is negatively affected, ensure that the tracing level is set to zero.

If no logs are generated, complete these steps:

- Ensure that you have specified the proper path in the ini file.
- Verify that disk space and the permissions on the file system are correct.
- Verify whether the default log files have been generated.
- Check the interop.log to see if any errors corresponding to logging have been generated.

- Check the interop.log file to see if the ini settings that are being used are the same as what you have specified elsewhere.

CHAPTER 5

Using COM Transactions

This chapter provides an overview of COM Interoperability Transactions and discusses how to:

- Set up the COM+ Environment.
- Run a COM+ Transactions.
- Run a Distributed Transaction.

Understanding COM Interoperability Transactions

COM interoperability transactions include COM connector prepare, commit, and rollback functionality. The COM transaction interoperability solution supports these types of transactions:

- Auto commit transactions
- Manual commit transactions

A transaction can be started as auto commit or manual commit. In auto commit, PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne automatically commits the transaction that has been started. If a transaction is started in manual commit, you have to explicitly call prepare and commit functionality for the transaction to be committed.

The COM connector also supports manual commit. Typically, a transaction is started in manual commit by calling BeginTransaction with the flag set to 1. Subsequent calls to prepare and commit commits the transaction. The COM connector prepare and commit does not support distributed transactions that involve transactions other than PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.

Outline for Calling Prepare and Commit

This table provides an outline for calling prepare and commit:

Function	Description
Dim soeOWInterface As OneWorldInterface	Declare the OneWorldInterface.
soeOWInterface.BeginTransaction (accessNumber, connector, txMode)	Start the transaction in manual commit by calling begin transaction and setting the txMode to 1. 0 is for auto commit.
//execute all BSFNs like the //enddoc and other BSFNs	After a call to Begin Transaction is made, do all the transactions that you want to enclose within this manual commit before calling prepare.

Function	Description
soeOWInterface.Prepare	Call prepare when all of the transactions are done.
soeOWInterface.Commit (or)	Call Commit to commit the transaction (or)
soeOWInterface.Rollback	Rollback to roll back the transaction if an error occurs.

The default timeout value for a manual transaction is 5 minutes. If you do not commit the transaction within 5 minutes, the transaction context is freed and the transaction is rolled back. You can change the default timeout by setting the `manual_timeout` value in the [INTEROP] section of the `jdeinterop.ini` file. The value is in milliseconds.

COM+ Two-Phase Commit Transaction

The COM connector can participate in distributed transactions. The COM connector's ability to participate in distributed transactions enables any application that uses the COM connector to participate in the two-phase commit transaction. Applications that have the capability to participate in distributed transactions can also use the COM connector.

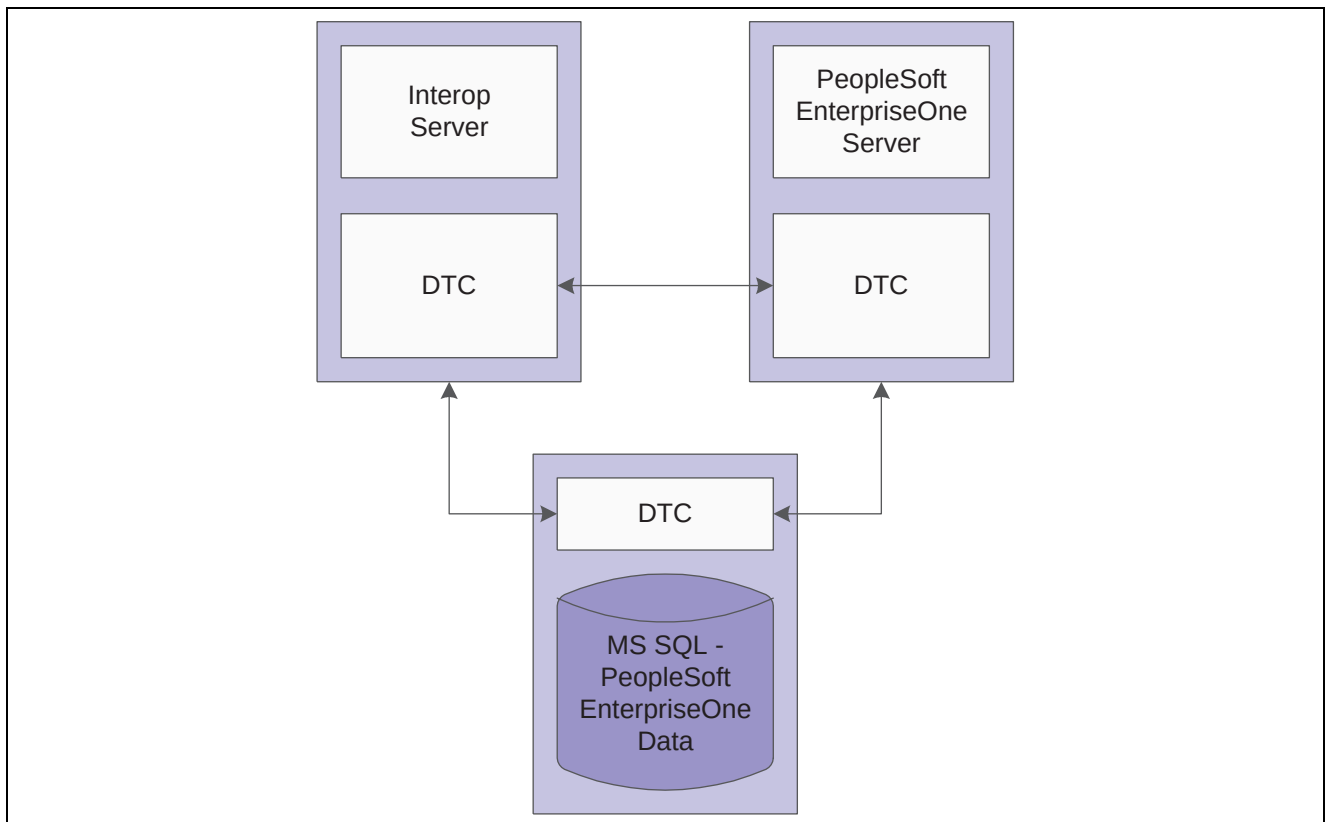
Setting Up the COM+ Environment

Typically, when you use COM+ for two-phase commit, you must set up the environment for these three computers:

- COM connector
- PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server
- Database server

A distributed transaction coordinator (DTC) is expected to run on each of the machines. Before testing the COM+ two-phase commit, you must make sure that the DTCs on each machine are correctly configured and that the DTCs talk to each other.

This illustration shows the physical configuration:



COM+ Environment Configuration

Note. Typically, administrative rights are required for you to run the examples, which talk to DTCs on different machines. For more information about setting up DTC and various configurations, refer to the Microsoft documentation.

Running a COM+ Transactions

This section provides an overview of PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne participating in a COM+ transaction and discusses how to:

- Create a Transactional Object
- Create a Transactional Client

Understanding COM+ Transactions

This code outline explains how to develop code for COM connector and PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne participation in COM+ transactions:

Code	Explanation
Dim ow As OneWorldTx	Declare new OneWorldTx.
Set ow = New OneWorldTx ow.Initialize laccessNumber, connRole	Initialize the transaction by passing the access number returned from a successful logon and the connector.

Code	Explanation
<code>ow.BeginTransaction laccessNumber, connRole, 1</code>	Start a transaction in Manual Commit. 1 Manual commit 0 Auto Commit
<code>EditLine, EndDoc</code>	Do all the processing here like <code>BeginDoc</code> .
<code>GetObjectContext().SetComplete</code> or <code>GetObjectContext().SetAbort</code>	Use <code>SetComplete</code> to commit the transaction through DTC or use <code>SetAbort</code> to abort the transaction.

Note. In COM+, an `AutoCommit` attribute exists that implicitly commits a transaction if no errors exist. This attribute is in the Component Services Administration tool. However, if an explicit call to `SetAbort` is made, the transaction aborts.

These code examples illustrate how to create a sales order entry transactional object (SOETxObject) and a sales order entry transactional client (SOETxClient). After you create the transactional object and transactional client, you can run the transactions. Use these steps to run a sales order entry transaction in COM+ where the COM connector and PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne participate:

1. Run the SOETxObject.
2. Run the SOETxClient.
3. Note the Sales Order Entry number that is displayed.
4. When the message box appears for Commit or Abort, select the appropriate action.
5. Verify in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne whether the sales order has been entered. The sales order should be entered only when committed.

Creating a Transactional Object (SOEProj.vbp)

This sample code shows how to create a SalesOrderEntry transactional object (SOETxObject => SOEClass2.cls).

```
Public Sub run()
    On Error GoTo errorhandler
    Dim ow As OneWorldTx

    Dim bhvr As IOneWorldBHVRCOM

    Dim conn As New Connector          '// COM Connector
    Dim connRole As IConnector2       '// Connector Interface with Roles

    Dim soeObject As JDESalesOrderEntry '// SalesOrderEntry
    Dim soeBeginDoc As D4200310H
    Dim soeEndDoc As D4200310G
    Dim soeEditLine As D4200310F
    Dim soeClearWF As D4200310I
```

```

Dim s As String
Dim d As New MathNumeric
Dim mnQuantityOrdered As New MathNumeric
Dim mnUnitPrice As New MathNumeric
Dim response

Dim laccessNunber As Long

' Name Information
Dim strComputerName As String
Dim lngNameLength As Long

Const WRITE_FLAG = "2"

Dim i As Boolean
Set connRole = conn
laccessNumber = connRole.Login("UserID", "PWD", "ENV", "ROLE")

Set ow = New OneWorldTx

ow.Initialize laccessNumber, connRole
'oneworld transaction initialized to manual
ow.BeginTransaction laccessNumber, connRole, 1

Set bhvr = ow
bhvr.szApplication = "COM+"
Set soeObject = connRole.CreateBusinessObject("SalesOrderEntry.
JDESalesOrderEntry", laccessNumber)
' please change the progid to correct progId
Set soeBeginDoc = soeObject.CreateF4211FSBeginDocParameterset
Set soeEditLine = soeObject.CreateF4211FSEditLineParameterset
Set soeEndDoc = soeObject.CreateF4211FSEndDocParameterset
Set soeClearWF = soeObject.CreateF4211ClearWorkFileParameterset

' Get computer name for use later
strComputerName = Space(30)
lngNameLength = 30
p_ret = GetComputerName(strComputerName, lngNameLength)
If p_ret <> 1 Then
    MsgBox (GetComputerName failed!)
'End
Else
    strComputerName = Mid(strComputerName, 1, lngNameLength)
End If
' MsgBox (Create Biz Object Done!)

'//////////BEGIN DOC//////////
soeBeginDoc.Reset
soeBeginDoc.cCMDocAction = "A"
soeBeginDoc.cCMProcessEdits = "1"

```

```

soeBeginDoc.cCMUpdateWriteToWF = WRITE_FLAG
soeBeginDoc.szCMPProgramID = "VB"
soeBeginDoc.szCMVersion = "ZJDE0001"
soeBeginDoc.szOrderCo = "00200"
soeBeginDoc.szOrderType = "SO"
szBUnit = "M30"
soeBeginDoc.szBusinessUnit = Space(12 - Len(szBUnit)) + szBUnit
d = Val("4242")
soeBeginDoc.mnAddressNumber = d
soeBeginDoc.mnShipToNo = d
soeBeginDoc.jdOrderDate = Date
soeBeginDoc.cMode = "F"
soeBeginDoc.szUserID = "JDE"
soeBeginDoc.cRetrieveOrderNo = "1"

If strComputerName <> "" Then
    soeBeginDoc.szCMComputerID = strComputerName
End If
' MsgBox ("Before F4211FSBeginDoc")
soeObject.F4211FSBeginDoc soeBeginDoc, ow, connRole, laccessNumber

MsgBox Round(soeBeginDoc.mnOrderNo, 0)

'//////////EDIT LINE//////////

soeEditLine.mnCMJobNo = soeBeginDoc.mnCMJobNumber
orderNum = soeBeginDoc.mnOrderNo
soeEditLine.mnOrderNo = soeBeginDoc.mnOrderNo
soeEditLine.szBusinessUnit = soeBeginDoc.szBusinessUnit
soeEditLine.szCMComputerID = soeBeginDoc.szCMComputerID
soeEditLine.cCMWriteToWFFlag = WRITE_FLAG

soeEditLine.szOrderType = soeBeginDoc.szOrderType
' Load items from UI into edit line structure
soeEditLine.szItemNo = "1001"
mnQuantityOrdered = "2"
soeEditLine.mnQtyOrdered = mnQuantityOrdered

' MsgBox ("Before F4211FSEditLine.")
' Call business function
soeObject.F4211FSEditLine soeEditLine, ow, connRole, laccessNumber
' MsgBox ("After F4211FSEditLine.")

'//////////ENDDOC//////////
soeEndDoc.mnCMJobNo = soeBeginDoc.mnCMJobNumber
soeEndDoc.mnSalesOrderNo = soeBeginDoc.mnOrderNo
soeEndDoc.szOrderType = soeBeginDoc.szOrderType
soeEndDoc.szCMComputerID = strComputerName
soeEndDoc.cCMUseWorkFiles = WRITE_FLAG
'Call business function

```

```

' MsgBox ("Before F4211FSEndDoc.")
soeObject.F4211FSEndDoc soeEndDoc, ow, connRole, laccessNumber
' MsgBox ("After F4211FSEndDoc.")
MsgBoxRes = MsgBox("Do you want to abort?", vbYesNo, "Transaction
Decision")
If MsgBoxRes = vbYes Then
    GetObjectContext.SetAbort
Else
    GetObjectContext.SetComplete
    MsgBox ("Order Saved")
End If

'////////CLEAR WORK FILE//////////

soeClearWF.cClearDetailWF = WRITE_FLAG
soeClearWF.cClearHeaderWF = WRITE_FLAG
soeClearWF.mnJobNo = soeBeginDoc.mnCMJobNumber
soeClearWF.szComputerID = strComputerName
'Call business function
' MsgBox ("Before F4211ClearWorkFile.")
ow.BeginTransaction laccessNumber, connRole, 0
soeObject.F4211ClearWorkFile soeClearWF, ow, connRole, laccessNumber
' MsgBox ("After F4211ClearWorkFile.")
Set soeObject = Nothing
Set soeBeginDoc = Nothing
Set soeEditLine = Nothing
Set soeEndDoc = Nothing
Set ow = Nothing
connRole.Logoff (laccessNumber)
Set connRole = Nothing

Exit Sub

errorhandler:
GetObjectContext().SetAbort
connRole.Logoff (laccessNumber)
Set ow = Nothing
End Sub

```

Module1 : Module1.bas

Create a module file and declare the GetComputerName function.

```

Public Declare Function GetComputerName Lib "kernel32" Alias
"GetComputerNameA" (ByVal lpBuffer As String, nSize As Long) As Long

```

Creating a Transactional Client

This sample code shows how to create a SalesOrderEntry transactional client (SOETxClient => SOETxClient.vbp):

```

'////SOETxClient////
Private Sub Form_Load()
Dim c As SOEClass2      '// VB SOE transactional object
Set c = New SOEClass2
c.run
Set c = Nothing
End Sub

```

Running a Distributed Transaction

This section provides an overview of PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne participating in a distributed transaction and discusses how to:

- Create MTSTest for a Distributed Transaction.
- Create ClientPrj for a Distributed Transaction.
- Register a New COM+ .dll.

Understanding COM+ Transaction

This sample code, called MTSTest.vbp, shows how to create a distributed transaction using COM+. This project contains these two classes:

- MTSTestClass, which queries and updates a test SQL database
- OWTxClass, which runs the Sales Order Entry

OWTxClass is almost identical to the previous SOETxObject, except that the message box for commit or abort is no longer necessary.

MTSTest.dll must be registered in the COM+ Component Services, and the transaction property should be set to required; it might have been set already.

Create a sample SQL test database table SOE2PCTest. SOE2PCTest table has two columns, SONum and LastSONum. The test selects the LastSONum and then updates the table by incrementing the previous value by 1 when commit is called.

Sample code called ClientPrj.vbp will call the transactional object.

Both of the transactions are committed by the DTC when the SetComplete call is made. The DTC aborts the transaction when the SetAbort call is made or if any part of the transaction fails.

Use these steps to run a sales order entry as a distributed transaction in COM+ where the COM connector, PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne, and an SQL database participate.

1. Run the MTSTest.vbp.
2. Run the ClientPrj.vbp.
3. Click the Call Database_ Test_ Method button.
4. Switch back to the MTSTest and note the sales order number.
5. When a message box appears to Commit or Abort, select the appropriate action.

6. Verify in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne whether the sales order has been entered. When the transaction is aborted, the sales order should not be in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne, and the test database should not increment the count.

Creating MTStest for a Distributed Transaction (MTStest.vbp)

This code sample provides detail code for creating MTStest.

Note. This sample code has message box statements to help better understand the step-by-step flow of the code. Since DTC is managing the transactions, it is necessary not to lock the tables for a long time. When you use message boxes, you stop the program flow. When regression testing, you must remove all of the message boxes. You can write to a log file instead.

MTSTestClass : MTStest.bas

You can use this sample code to create MTStest:

```
Option Explicit

Public Function Database_Test_Method(_ByVal szConnect As String) As String

    Dim stmt As String

    On Error GoTo errhandler

    Dim ctxObject AsObjectContext
    Set ctxObject = GetObjectContext()

    Dim MsgBoxRes
    Dim cn As ADODB.Connection
    Dim rsSelect As ADODB.Recordset
    Dim rs As ADODB.Recordset

    Set cn = New ADODB.Connection
    With cn
        .ConnectionTimeout = 10
        .ConnectionString = szConnect
        .Open
    End With

    '
    '
    ' SONUM and LASTSONUM are columns created in a database called '
    ' COMPLUS. '
    ' Database server is called soe2ptest. '
    ' LASTSONUM gets incremented when commit is used. '
    ' Change these values according to Database created '
    '
    '
    Set rs = New ADODB.Recordset
    Set rsSelect = New ADODB.Recordset
    rsSelect.Open "SELECT LASTSONUM FROM soe2ptest", cn, adOpenDynamic,
    _ adLockReadOnly
    Dim i As Integer
    For i = 1 To 3
```

```

    stmt = "Update SOE2PCTest set LASTSONUM=" & rsSelect(0).Value + 1 & &
" where SONUM = 1"
    cn.Execute stmt, 1, -1
    rsSelect.Close

    Dim c As OWTXClass
    Set c = New OWTXClass

    c.run

    Set c = Nothing
    cn.Close

    Set rs = Nothing
    Set cn = Nothing
    MsgBoxRes = MsgBox("Do you want to Commit?", vbYesNo, "Transaction
Decision")
    If MsgBoxRes = vbYes Then
        ctxObject.SetComplete
    Else
        ctxObject.SetAbort
    End If
    Next I

    Exit Function

errhandler:
    Err.Raise vbObjectError, "MTSTest.MTStest.Database_Test_Method", _
Err.Description
    ctxObject.SetAbort
    Exit Function

End Function

```

Module1 : Module1.bas

Create a module file and declare the GetComputerName function.

```

Public Declare Function GetComputerName Lib "kernel32" Alias
"GetComputerNameA" (ByVal lpBuffer As String, nSize As Long) As Long

```

Creating ClientPrj for a Distributed Transaction

This code sample provides detail code for creating ClientPrj.vbp.

Note. This sample code has message box statements to help better understand the step-by-step flow of the code. Since DTC is managing the transactions, it is necessary not to lock the tables for a long time. When you use message boxes, you stop the program flow. When regression testing, you must remove all of the message boxes. You can write to a log file instead.

```

Private Sub Command2_Click()
    Dim szConnect As String
    szConnect = "Driver={SQL Server};" & _
        "Server=AServerName;Uid=UserID;Pwd=Passwd;Database=DBName"
    ' (NOTE: You may need to change the connection
    ' information to connect to the database.)

    Dim obj As Object
    Set obj = CreateObject("MTStest.MTSTestClass")

    MsgBox obj.Database_Test_Method(szConnect)
    Set obj = Nothing
    Unload Me
End Sub

Private Sub Form_Load()

    Command2.Caption = "Call Database_Test_Method"

End Sub

```

Registering the COM+ .dll

A new COM+ dll (OneWorldInterfaceTx.dll) is provided to be used along with the COM connector to participate in a two-phase commit. OneWorldInterfaceTx.dll must be registered with the COM+ component services.

Use these steps to register OneWorldInterfaceTx.dll:

1. On the PC, navigate to COM+ Applications:
Control Panel > Administrative Tools > Component Services
2. Expand these buttons and folders:
Component Services > Computers > My Computer
3. Select COM+ Applications.
4. Right-click COM+ Applications, select New, and then select Application.
The COM Application Install Wizard appears.
5. On Install or Create a New Application, select Create an empty application and then click Next.
6. On Create Empty Application, enter the name of the application (OneWorldInterfaceTx) that you are registering.
7. Select an Activation type, and then press Next.
8. On Set Application Identity, select Interactive User, and then click Next.
9. Click Finish to close the wizard.
10. On the PC, expand these folders:
COM+ Applications > OneWorldInterfaceTx
11. Select Components.

12. Right-click Components, select New, and then select Component.
13. The COM Component Install Wizard appears.
14. On Import or Install a Component, select Install New Component(s), and then click Next.
15. On Select New Files to Install, browse to the application (OneWorldInterfaceTx.dll) on the client install directory or the COM interoperability server.
16. Add the application and then click Next.
17. Click Finish to close the wizard.

The application (OneWorldInterfaceTx.dll) is registered.

18. On the PC, expand the Components folder and then right-click the application (OneWorldInterfaceTx.dll) you just registered.
19. Select Properties.
20. On OneWorldInterfaceTx Properties, click the Transactions tab.
21. For the Transaction support field, select the Required option.
22. Click OK.
23. Close the component servers.

The COM connector should be registered using the method described in the chapter titled Installing COM Connector on a Non-PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Client Environment.

The SalesOrderEntry and other wrapper dlls should be registered using the standard RegSvr32 command.

A new transactional object that is going to participate in the COM+ transactions (for example, SOEClass2.dll) must be created and registered through the COM+ component services of the administrative tools. The transactions property of this object should be set to Required. This transactional object will use the new OneWorldInterfaceTx.dll for starting a transaction, executing a business function, and so on. The code outline is explained in Case1: PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Participates in COM+ Transaction. Detail sample code for the SalesOrderEntry transaction object (SOETxObject) is provided.

After the transactional object is created, open a new VB sample SalesOrderEntry client and call the SOEClass2 object. The VB SOETxClient code is provided.

Two cases of the Sales Order Entry application are discussed. Case 1 is when PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne participates in the COM+ transaction. Case 2 is when PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne participates in a distributed transaction.

CHAPTER 6

Using COM Connector Solution for Events - Classic Events

This chapter provides an overview of COM connector events and discusses how to:

- Set up the COM server for Classic Events.
- Register components.
- Subscribe to events.
- Log COM events.
- Implement PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne interfaces.
- Register EventSink for persistent subscription.

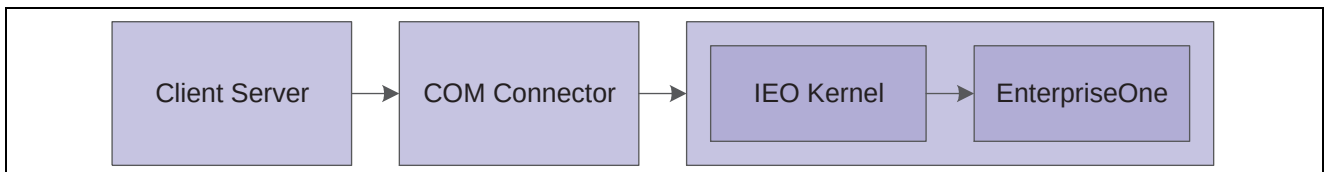
Note. This chapter is applicable only if you use classic event delivery. Classic event delivery is available if you use PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne 8.93 or earlier releases, or if you use PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.94 with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.10 or 8.9.

Refer to the Guaranteed Events chapters if you use PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.94 with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.11 or PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.11, 8.10, or 8.9.

Understanding COM Connector Classic Events

The COM connector events solution uses Microsoft's COM+ Events Service. COM+ Events Loosely Coupled Events, which matches and connects publishers and subscribers, is part of the Microsoft Windows 2000 Component Services. The EventClass is a COM+ component that contains interfaces and methods that are used by the publisher to initiate events. The EventClass manages the connection between publisher and subscribers. The EventClass.dll, which contains the IOEvent interface, is provided. The COM servers and COM clients must implement this interface so that when an event is initiated, this interface is called by the COM+ Events Service and the implementation is executed. The implementation decides what the delivered event and the event data should do. This implementation is COM server or COM client specific.

This illustration shows the COM connector architecture for classic events:



COM Connector Architecture for Classic Events (Software releases prior to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.94)

To support classic event delivery (PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools releases prior to 8.94), the COM connector uses the IEO kernel.

Note. You should have a basic understanding of the COM+ Events Service.

COM+ events supports Z events, real-time events, and XAPI events. COM+ Events Service is not dependent on PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne setup for event generation.

See Also

Microsoft MSDN, <http://msdn.microsoft.com/>

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 PeopleBook: Interoperability, “Using Events - Classic”

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 PeopleBook: Interoperability, “Using Real-Time Events - Classic”

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 PeopleBook: Interoperability, “Using XAPI Events - Classic”

Setting Up the COM Connector for Classic Events

This section provides an overview of the process for setting up the COM connector and discusses how to install and set up the COM connector to receive classic events.

Understanding COM Connector Set Up for Classic Events

These steps provide information for installing the COM connector so that you can receive classic events. Once the COM connector is installed, you set up the COM connector. Setting up the COM server includes setting up security and setting up the identity as an interactive user. After you install and set up the COM connector, you set up a DCOM server on a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server machine. DCOM enables COM objects in a distributed environment. To ensure that the interoperability client works properly, you must set up DCOM for both a server environment and for a client environment.

Installing and Setting Up the COM Connector for Classic Events

Use these steps to install and set up the COM connector so that you can receive classic events.

Note. All of the COM connector required files will be installed with the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne client. If you have the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne client, ignore Step 1 and start with Step 2. If you do not have the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne client and you want to set up the COM connector on a third-party machine, start with Step 1.

1. Copy these files from the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server (system\bin32) to a directory on the desired machine.

For example, copy the files in c:\program files\PeopleSoft to a non-PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne client machine.

- JDECOMConnector2.exe
- JDECOMMN.dll
- callobject.dll
- comlog.dll
- EventManager.dll
- OneWorldInterfaceTx.dll

- xmlinterop.dll
 - jdel.dll
 - jdethread.dll
 - jdeunicode.dll
 - ustdio.dll
 - icuil8n.dll
 - jdeinterop.ini to c:\(root directory)
 - checkver.exe
 - ICUUC.dll
 - Icu\data*.*
 - IXXML4C2_3.dll
 - EventClass.dll
 - EventListener.dll
2. Create a new directory called Icu\data\ on the machine where the COM server is located.
Copy all of the files from the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server in folder system\Locale\xml*.* into Icu\data\. Create a new system variable, ICU_DATA, in the environment variables of the system properties and specify the path to the Icu\data\ as the value.
 3. Use these steps to register the COM connector:
 - a. Run this command
`c:\programfiles\PeopleSoft\JDECOMConnector2.exe /RegServer`
 - b. Go to c:\programfiles\PeopleSoft\ Or c:\b9\system\bin32 and run these commands:
`regsvr32 EventManager.dll`
`regsvr32 EventClass.dll`
 4. Create the JDEinterop.ini file by setting the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server and port values to the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne application server with which you want the COM server to communicate.
The COM server is now ready.
 5. Use these steps to set up security on the COM server:
 - a. From the Start menu, select Run.
 - b. Enter Dcomcnfg.exe.
 - c. On Distributed COM Configuration Properties, click the Default Security tab.
 - d. Click the Edit Default Button in Default Access Permissions group.
The Registry Value Permissions form appears. Some entries might already be present.
 - e. On Registry Value Permissions, click Add.
 - f. On Add Users and Groups, select the appropriate domain from the List Names From option.
 - g. Click Everyone, and then click Add.
Type of access should be Allow Access.
 - h. Click OK.

No setup is required for default configuration permissions.

6. Use these steps to set up the identity as interactive user:
 - a. Run DCOMCnfg.
 - b. On Distributed COM Configuration Properties, select JDECOMConnector2, and then click Properties.
 - c. On JDECOMConnector2Properties, click the Identity tab, and then select the interactive user option.
 - d. Click Apply to apply the change.

Note. Every time you register the connector, you must set up the identity as an interactive user. If you copy the JDECOMConnector2.exe using Explorer, Explorer reruns the registration, and you must set up the identity as an interactive user.

To use Callbacks (Connection Points) with the COM solution, repeat these steps for setting up the identity as an interactive user on the COM client machine. Most of the shipped examples use Callbacks and require that you open the security on the client machine.

7. Use these steps to set up DCOM for a client environment:
 - a. From a DOS prompt on the DCOM client machine, run `jdecomconnector2.exe /RegServer`.
 - b. At the prompt, enter `oleview.exe`.
 - c. From the menu bar, select `oleview`.
 - d. Click View and select Expert Mode.
 - e. In the `oleview` window under Object Classes, double-click All Objects, and wait for all objects to appear.
 - f. Under All Objects, find and click Connector Class.
 - g. Click the Implementation tab on the right-side panel, and then click the local server and remove anything that appears in the editing window.
 - h. On the Activation tab, select the Launch as Interactive User option.
 - i. In Remote Machine Name, enter the COM server machine name.
 - j. Repeat steps 5 through 8 for MathNumeric Class.

The COM connector is installed and set up. You can start the DCOM client application.

Registering Components

So that subscribers can find an event class and subscribe to it, the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne event class must be registered with COM+. In addition, COM+ requires a type library that describes the event interface and methods so that subscribers and publishers can be properly matched and connected. The type library must reside in or be accompanied by a self-registering DLL.

To register the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Events Class with COM+ Services, you must:

- Add a new COM+ application for the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne event class.
- Install the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne event class.

Note. Before you register the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Event Class with COM+ Services, set up the COM server. The COM server can be set up on either a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne machine or a non-PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne machine (third-party machine), or both.

See Also

Chapter 4, “Deploying the COM Solution for Business Function Execution,” Installing COM Connector, page 24

Subscribing to Events

The COM connector supports both persistent and transient event subscriptions from the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server. The events are subscribed from the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server that is specified in the [INTEROP] section of the jdeinterop.ini file. The events are received through the EventListener. The EventListener runs as long as the COM connector is up and running. The COM connector runs as a small globe in the bottom right corner of the Microsoft Windows taskbar.

You must also set up the [EVENTS] section of the jdeinterop.ini file.

Note. The COM connector does not support subscription of events from multiple PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne servers.

Logging COM Events

Logging for COM events is entered in the interopDebug.log file. The error log is interop.log.

Implementing PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Interfaces

This section discusses how to:

- Implement a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne interface.
- Create a COM+ component.
- Log on to the COM connector.
- Subscribe to an event.
- Add a new application.
- Install the event class.

Implementing a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Interface

You must develop an object that implements the IOWEvent interface. For further discussion and for code samples in this document, the name EventSink is used as the object name. The object that you develop to implement the IOWEvent can have a different name. EventSink implements the IOWEvent interface and the method within the interface, and then consumes the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne event. The EventSink implementation is client specific. EventSink receives the event from PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne by implementing the interface specified in EventClass.

This outline shows how to develop an EventSink component:

```
Option Explicit
Implements IOWEvent
Public Event OneWorldEvent(ByVal EventName As String, ByVal Data As String)

Public Sub IOWEvent_OneWorldEvent(ByVal EventName As String, ByVal Data
As String)
'// Add code specific to the client implementation here
    RaiseEvent OneWorldEvent(EventName, Data)
End Sub
```

This list outlines the steps for you to follow to use the EventManager library and MessageHandler Interface to subscribe to events.

1. Log on to the connector.
Successful logon returns an access number.
2. Create the EventSink object.
3. Create the MessageHandler object.
4. Call methods on the MessageHandle for Subscribe, Unsubscribe, GetTemplate, and GetEventList for the respective event.
5. To keep the session alive and not time out from receiving events, call the UpdateOutBoundSessionTime method on the connector interface.
This method updates the user session time to the current time.
6. To subscribe to the events as persistent, register VB EventSink in the COM+ Component Services and add the subscription for the EventClass.

Creating a COM+ Component

This sample code is for creating a COM+ component named EventSink.dll. EventSink implements the EventClass interface IOWEvent(). You can use a name other than EventSink.

EventSink: OneWorldTransientEventSink.cls

This is the sample code for creating a COM+ component:

```
Option Explicit

Implements IOWEvent
Public Event OneWorldEvent(ByVal EventName As String, ByVal Data As
```

```

String)

Public Sub IOWEvent_OneWorldEvent(ByVal EventName As String, ByVal
Data As String)
    Dim flsObject As New Scripting.FileSystemObject
    Dim varEventFile As TextStream
    Dim strEventFile As String
    strEventFile = "C:\temp\eventDataPer.xml". ' change this to a
valid directory
    If Dir(strEventFile) = "" Then Set varEventFile =
        flsObject.CreateTextFile(strEventFile, False, False)
    Else
        Set varEventFile = flsObject.OpenTextFile(strEventFile,
ForWriting, False)
    End If

    varEventFile.WriteLine Data
    varEventFile.Close
    RaiseEvent OneWorldEvent(EventName, Data)
End Sub

```

Logging on to the COM Connector

This sample code logs on to the COM connector, creates the MessageHandler object, and performs Subscribe, Unsubscribe, GetTemplate, and GetList. Before executing the subscriber, use the Regsvr32 command to register COMConnector.dll.

COMConnector: frmLogin.frm

This code sample shows logging on to the COM connector:

```

Option Explicit

Public bLoginEnv As Boolean

Private Sub cmdCancel_Click()
    'set the global var to false
    'to denote a failed login
    bLoginEnv = False
    Me.Hide
End Sub

Private Sub cmdOK_Click()
    'check for correct password
    If txtUserName = "" Or txtenvironment = "" Then
        bLoginEnv = False
        MsgBox "Must Enter User Name and Environment to continue"
    Else
        bLoginEnv = True
        Me.Hide
    End If
End Sub

```

```
End Sub
```

COMConnector Common.bas

This code sample shows creating the message handler:

```
Option Explicit
Dim conn As New Connector
Dim connRole As IConnector2
Dim messageHandler As New messageHandler
Dim mHandlerInterface As IMessageHandler
Dim lngAccessNumber As Long
Public Sub comm_initialize()
    Set connRole = conn
    frmLogin.bLoginEnv = False
    frmLogin.Show
    While Not frmLogin.bLoginEnv
        DoEvents
    Wend
    lngAccessNumber = connRole.Login(frmLogin.txtUserName,
    frmLogin.txtPassword, frmLogin.txtenvironment, frmLogin.txtrole)
    Set mHandlerInterface = messageHandler
End Sub

' NOTE: the code in this module is particular to this prototype.
' Different code would be used in a production version to send
' messages to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne using PeopleSoft communication
' protocols

Public Sub SendSubscriptionToWorld(eventName As String,
oneworldevent As IOEvent, mode As Long)
    mHandlerInterface.SubscribeEvent lngAccessNumber, conn, eventName,
oneworldevent, mode
End Sub
Public Sub SendUnSubscribeToWorld(eventName As String,
oneworldevent As IOEvent, mode As Long)
    mHandlerInterface.UnSubscribeEvent lngAccessNumber, conn,
eventName, oneworldevent, mode
End Sub
Public Sub getEventListFromOneWorld(eventList As String)
    mHandlerInterface.GetEventList lngAccessNumber, conn, eventList
End Sub
Public Sub getEventTemplateFromOneWorld(eventName As String,
eventTemplate As String)
    mHandlerInterface.GetEventTemplate lngAccessNumber, eventName,
conn, eventTemplate
End Sub
```

COMConnector: SubscriptionManager

This code sample shows event subscription and unsubscribe:

```

Option Explicit

Private m_SubscribedEvents As Collection

Private Sub Class_Initialize()
    Set m_SubscribedEvents = New Collection
    comm_Initialize
End Sub

Public Sub GetEventList(eventList As String)
    getEventListFromOneWorld eventList
End Sub

Public Sub CreateTransientSubscription(eventName As String,
oneworldevent As IOWEvent)
    SubscribeToOneWorldEvent eventName, oneworldevent, 0
End Sub

Public Sub CreatePersistentSubscription(eventName As String,
oneworldevent As IOWEvent)
    SubscribeToOneWorldEvent eventName, oneworldevent, 1
End Sub

Public Sub RemoveTransientSubscription(eventName As String,
oneworldevent As IOWEvent)
    UnSubscribeToOneWorldEvent eventName, oneworldevent, 0
End Sub

Public Sub RemovePersistentSubscription(eventName As String,
oneworldevent As IOWEvent)
    UnSubscribeToOneWorldEvent eventName, oneworldevent, 1
End Sub

Public Sub GetEventTemplate(eventName As String, eventTemplate As
String)
    getEventTemplateFromOneWorld eventName, eventTemplate
End Sub

Public Sub SubscribeToOneWorldEvent(eventName As String, oneworldevent
As IOWEvent, mode As Long)
'Private Function SubscribeToOneWorldEvent(EventName As String) As
'Boolean we've already subscribed if the subscription is in our list
    Dim alreadySubscribed As Boolean
    alreadySubscribed = (CollectionContainsString
(m_SubscribedEvents,eventName) = True)

    ' now do the right thing...
    If (alreadySubscribed = False) Then
        ' this instance of the COMConnector has not seen this event
        ' before, so add it to our list...
        m_SubscribedEvents.Add (eventName)

        ' and go ahead and subscribe to the event from PeopleSoft
        ' EnterpriseOne
        SendSubscriptionToOneWorld eventName, oneworldevent, mode
    End If

```

```

    'SubscribeToOneWorldEvent = alreadySubscribed
End Sub

Private Function CollectionContainsString(col As Collection, str As
String)
    Dim colItem As Variant
    For Each colItem In col
        If (colItem = str) Then
            CollectionContainsString = True
            Exit Function
        End If
    Next
    CollectionContainsString = False
End Function

Public Sub UnSubscribeToOneWorldEvent(eventName As String,
oneworldevent As IOWEEvent, mode As Long)
Dim alreadySubscribed As Boolean
    alreadySubscribed = (RemoveFromCollection(m_SubscribedEvents,
eventName))
    If (alreadySubscribed = False) Then
        MsgBox "Event Not Subscribed"
    Else
        ' and go ahead and subscribe to the event from
        ' PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne
        SendUnSubscribeToOneWorld eventName, oneworldevent, mode
    End If
' End If
End Sub

Private Function RemoveFromCollection(col As Collection, str As
String) Dim colItem As Variant
    Dim count As Integer
    count = 0
    For Each colItem In col
        count = count + 1
        If (colItem = str) Then
            col.Remove count
            RemoveFromCollection = True
            Exit Function
        End If
    Next
    RemoveFromCollection = False
End Function

```

Subscribing to Events

Subscriber is the GUI that gets the EventsList, EventTemplate, Subscribe, and Unsubscribe. Subscriber is built as a VB executable. Typical usage is to get the EventList first, which populates the option list with the events that are supported by the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server. Select the event that needs to be subscribed from the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server and the type of subscription. Click Subscribe to add a Subscription, or click Unsubscribe to unsubscribe from the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server. The Subscribed events and the Received events are depicted in separate boxes. The received event is displayed in the window on the right. Before building the subscriber, you should use the Regsvr32 command to register EventSink.dll and COMConnector.dll.

Subscriber: MainForm.frm

This code sample is for the GUI and the control buttons on the GUI. This code should be built after registering the COMConnector.dll and MyEventSink.dll.

```
Option Explicit

' ----- ** -----
'                               Member Variables
' ----- ** -----

Private m_SubscriptionManager As SubscriptionManager
Private WithEvents m_OneWorldTransientEventSink As
OneWorldTransientEventSink
Private Sub Combo1_Change()

End Sub

Private Sub Check1_Click()

End Sub

Private Sub btnClear_Click(Index As Integer)
    lvwReceivedEvents.ListItems.Clear
End Sub

' ----- ** -----
'                               GetEventTemplate
' ----- ** -----

Private Sub btnGetEventTemplate_Click()
    Dim EventName As String
    Dim EventTemplate As String
    EventName = cEventList.List(cEventList.ListIndex)
    m_SubscriptionManager.GetEventTemplate EventName, EventTemplate
    Dim flsObject As New Scripting.FileSystemObject
    Dim varTemplateFile As TextStream
    Dim strTemplateFile As String
    strTemplateFile = "C:\temp\event_template.xml"
    If Dir(strTemplateFile) = "" Then
        Set varTemplateFile = flsObject.CreateTextFile(strTemplateFile
False, False)
    Else
        Set varTemplateFile = flsObject.OpenTextFile(strTemplateFile,
ForWriting, False)
    End If
```

```

varTemplateFile.WriteLine EventTemplate
varTemplateFile.Close

wbEventData.Navigate "c:\temp\event_template.xml"
End Sub

' ----- ** -----
'                               Event Handlers
' ----- ** -----

Private Sub m_OneWorldTransientEventSink_OneWorldEvent(ByVal EventName
As String, ByVal Data As String)
    ' add the event name and payload to the list
    Dim mTempItem As ListItem
    Set mTempItem = lvwReceivedEvents.ListItems.Add()
    mTempItem.Text = EventName
    'mTempItem.SubItems(1) = Data
    Dim flsObject As New Scripting.FileSystemObject
    Dim varEventFile As TextStream
    Dim strEventFile As String
    strEventFile = "C:\temp\eventData.xml"
    If Dir(strEventFile) = "" Then
        Set varEventFile = flsObject.CreateTextFile(strEventFile,
False,False)
    Else
        Set varEventFile = flsObject.OpenTextFile(strEventFile,
ForWriting, False)
    End If

    varEventFile.WriteLine Data
    varEventFile.Close
    wbEventData.Navigate "c:\temp\eventdata.xml"
End Sub

' ----- ** -----
'                               GetEventList
' ----- ** -----

Private Sub btnGetEventList_Click()
    Dim events As String
    Dim myValue As String
    Dim myString As String
    Set m_SubscriptionManager = New SubscriptionManager
    m_SubscriptionManager.GetEventList events

    cEventList.Clear
    myString = events
    Do Until events = ""
        If InStr(1, myString, ":") > 0 Then
            myValue = Left(myString, InStr(1, myString, ":") - 1)
            myString = Mid(myString, InStr(1, myString, ":") + 1)
        End If
    Loop

```

```

        Else
            myValue = myString
            events = ""
        End If

        cEventList.AddItem myValue
    Loop
    cEventList.ListIndex = 0
End Sub

'----- ** -----
'                               Subscribe Event
'----- ** -----
Private Sub btnSubscribe_Click()
    ' subscribe to the named event.
    Dim eventName As String
    eventName = cEventList.List(cEventList.ListIndex)
    If (chkPersist.Value = Checked) Then
        m_SubscriptionManager.CreatePersistentSubscription eventName,
m_OneWorldTransientEventSink
    Else
        m_SubscriptionManager.CreateTransientSubscription eventName,
m_OneWorldTransientEventSink
    End If
    Dim mTempItem As ListItem
    Set mTempItem = lvwSubscribedEvents.ListItems.Add()
    mTempItem.Text = eventName
End Sub

'----- ** -----
'                               UnSubscribe Event
'----- ** -----
Private Sub btnUnsubscribe_Click()
    Dim eventName As String
    eventName = cEventList.List(cEventList.ListIndex)
    Dim lstItem As ListItem
    Dim count As Integer
    Dim found As Boolean
    count = 0
    found = False
    For Each lstItem In lvwSubscribedEvents.ListItems
        count = count + 1
        If lstItem = eventName Then
            lvwSubscribedEvents.ListItems.remove (count)
            GoTo remove
            found = True
        End If
    Next
    If found = False Then
        MsgBox "Event Not Subscribed"
    End If
remove: If (chkPersist.Value = Checked) Then

```

```

        m_SubscriptionManager.RemovePersistentSubscription EventName,
m_OneWorldTransientEventSink
    Else
        m_SubscriptionManager.RemoveTransientSubscription EventName,
m_OneWorldTransientEventSink
    End If

End Sub

'----- ** -----
'                               Clear the Received Events List
'----- ** -----

Private Sub btnClear0_Click()
    ' clear the events from the list
    lvwReceivedEvents.ListItems.Clear
End Sub

Private Sub btnClose_Click()
    Unload Me
End
End Sub

```

Adding a New Application

From a Microsoft Windows 2000 machine, navigate to COM+ Applications (Control Panel > Administrative Tools > Component Services), and then expand these buttons and folders:

Component Services > Computers > My Computer > COM+ Applications

To add a new application:

1. On Component Services, select COM+ Applications.
2. Right-click COM+ Applications, select New, and then select Application.
The COM Application Install Wizard appears. These steps apply to the wizard.
3. On Install or Create a New Application, select Create an empty application.
4. On Create Empty Application, enter the name of the application (for example, JDECOMConnectorEvents).
5. Select an option for Activation Type, and then click Next.
6. On Set Application Identity, select the Interactive User option, and then click Next.
7. Click Finish.

A new application, with the name you entered in Step 4, is added to COM+ Applications.

Installing the Event Class

On Component Services, expand the folder for the new application (for example, JDECOMConnectorEvents).

To install the event class:

1. On Component Services, select Components.
2. Right-click Components, select New, and then select Component.

The COM Component Install Wizard appears. These steps apply to the wizard.

3. On Import or Install a Component, select Install new event class(es).
4. On Select Files to Install, browse to the EventClass.dll on the Windows 2000 machine.
5. Select EventClass.dll, and then click Open.

Install new event class appears with information in these fields:

- Files to install
- Event classes found

6. Click Next, and then click Finish.

EventClass.dll is successfully added to Component Services.

Registering EventSink for Persistent Subscription

After you register an event class in the COM+ catalog, you can add subscribers to the event class and subscriptions to the subscribers. For persistent event subscription:

- Add a new application for EventSink.
- Install the type library component for EventSink.
- Add a subscription.

Note. To add EventSink, follow the steps in the task To add a new application in the Connectors Guide. The name of the application is EventSink, or a name that you prefer.

To install the EventSink component:

On Component Services, expand the folder for the new application (for example, EventSink).

1. Select Components.
2. Right-click Components, select New, and then select Component.

The COM Component Install Wizard appears. These steps are for the wizard.

3. On Import or Install a Component, select Install new component(s).
4. On Select Files to Install, browse to the EventSink.dll that you previously developed.
5. Select EventSink.dll, and then click Open.

Install new component appears with information in these fields:

- Files to install
- Event classes found

6. Click Next, and then click Finish.

EventSink.dll is successfully added to Component Services.

To add a subscription:

In COM+ Applications, expand these folders:

JDECOMConnectorEvents > Components > EventSink.OneWorldTransientEventSink

1. Select Subscription.
2. Right-click Subscription, select New, and then select Subscription.
The COM New Subscription Wizard appears. These steps apply to the wizard.
3. On Select Subscription Method(s), chose IOWEvent, and then click Next.
4. If appropriate, select the Use all interfaces for this component option.
5. On Select Event Class, select the event class (for example, PeopleSoft.EventClass.OneWorldEventClass.1), and then press Next.

If multiple EventSink classes have implemented the event interface, then use all event classes that implement that specified interface. If only one EventSink class has implemented the event interface, then just select that specific class.

6. On Subscription Options, enter the name of the subscription (for example, MySubscription).
7. In the Options area, select the Enable this subscription immediately option, and then click Next.
8. Click Finish.

A new subscription, with the name you entered in Step 6, is added to COM+ Services. You must define the name of the event for the subscription.

9. Right-click the subscription (for example, MySubscription), and then select Properties.
10. On MySubscription Properties, click the Options tab.
11. Chose the Enabled option.
12. In the Filter criteria field, enter the name of the event for which you want a subscription.

Enter all of the events for which you want to subscribe. The filter criteria string supports relational operations (=, ==, !=, !=, ~, ~=, <>), nested parentheses, and logical words (AND, OR, and NOT); for example:

EventName=='RTSOOUT' OR EventName==RTPOOUT'

13. Click OK.

CHAPTER 7

Using COM Connector Solution for Events - Guaranteed Events

This chapter provides an overview of COM connector guaranteed events and discusses how to:

- Set up the COM connector for guaranteed events using PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.94 with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.11.
- Set up the COM connector for guaranteed events using PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.10 or 8.9.
- Implement PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne interfaces.
- Register EventSink for persistent subscription.

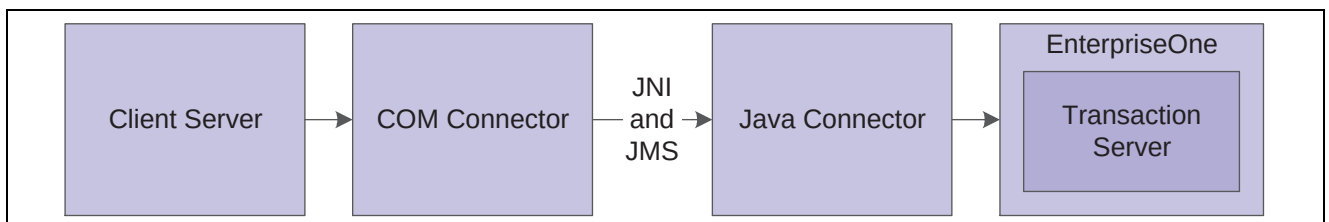
Note. This chapter is applicable only if you use guaranteed event delivery. Guaranteed event delivery is available when you use PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.94 with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.11 or PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.11, 8.10, or 8.9. Unless otherwise indicated as 8.94 or 8.95, the sections in this chapter are applicable for both releases.

Refer to the Classic Events chapters if you use PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne 8.93 or earlier releases, or if you use PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.94 with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.10 or 8.9.

Understanding COM Connector Guaranteed Events

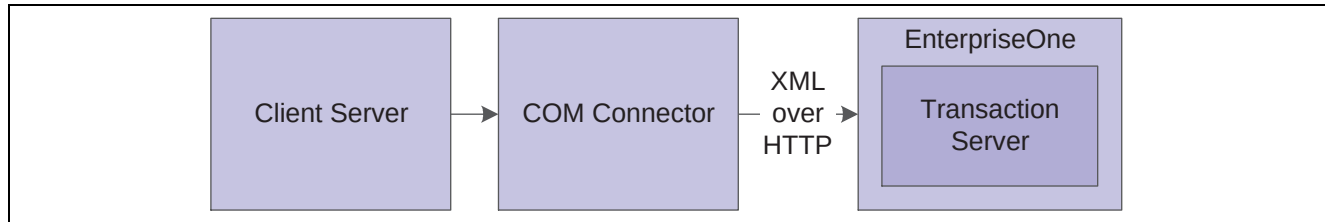
The COM connector events solution uses the Microsoft COM+ Events Service. COM+ Events Loosely Coupled Events, which matches and connects publishers and subscribers, is part of the Microsoft Windows 2000 Component Services. The EventClass is a COM+ component that contains interfaces and methods that are used by the publisher to initiate events. The EventClass manages the connection between publisher and subscribers. The EventClass.dll, which contains the IOWEvent interface, is provided. The COM servers and COM clients must implement this interface so that when an event is initiated, this interface is called by the COM+ Events Service and the implementation is executed. The implementation decides what the delivered event and the event data should do. This implementation is COM server or COM client specific.

To support guaranteed event delivery for PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools release 8.94, the COM connector uses the Java Connector to access PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. This illustration shows the COM connector architecture for guaranteed events using PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.94:



COM connector architecture-guaranteed event delivery for PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools release 8.94

To support guaranteed event delivery for PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools release 8.95, the COM connector uses XML. This illustration shows the COM connector architecture for guaranteed events using PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95:



COM connector architecture-guaranteed event delivery for PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools release 8.95

Note. You should have a basic understanding of the COM+ Events Service.

COM+ events supports Z events, real-time events, and XAPI events. COM+ Events Service is not dependent on PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne setup for event generation.

See Also

Microsoft MSDN, <http://www.msdn.microsoft.com/>

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 PeopleBook: Interoperability, “Using Events - Guaranteed”

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 PeopleBook: Interoperability, “Using Real-Time Events - Guaranteed”

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 PeopleBook: Interoperability, “Using XAPI Events - Guaranteed”

Setting Up the COM Connector for Guaranteed Events Using PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.94 with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.11 - 8.94

This section provides an overview of the process for setting up the COM connector to receive guaranteed events when you use PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.94 with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.11 and discusses how to:

- Install and set up the COM connector for guaranteed events - 8.94
- Register components for the COM connector for guaranteed events - 8.94
- Subscribe to guaranteed events - 8.94
- Log COM guaranteed events - 8.94

Understanding COM Connector Set Up for Guaranteed Events - 8.94

You can install the COM connector so that you can receive guaranteed events using PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.94 with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.11. Setting up the COM connector includes setting up security and setting up the identity as an interactive user. After you install and set up the COM connector, you set up a DCOM server on a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server machine. DCOM enables COM objects in a distributed environment. To ensure that the interoperability client works properly, you must set up DCOM for both a server environment and for a client environment. You also register the COM connector components, subscribe to events, and log errors and messages.

Installing and Setting Up the COM Connector for Guaranteed Events - 8.94

Use these steps to install and set up the COM connector so that you can receive guaranteed event using PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.94 with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.11.

Note. All of the COM connector required files will be installed with the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne client. If you have the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne client, ignore Step 1 and start with Step 2. If you do not have the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne client and you want to set up the COM connector on a third-party machine, start with Step 1.

1. Copy these files from the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server (system\bin32) to a directory on the desired machine.

For example, copy the files in c:\program files\PeopleSoft to a non-PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne client machine.

- JDECOMConnector2.exe
- JDECOMMN.dll
- callobject.dll
- comlog.dll
- EventManager.dll
- OneWorldInterfaceTx.dll
- xmlinterop.dll
- jdel.dll
- jdethread.dll
- jdeunicode.dll
- ustdio.dll
- icuil8n.dll
- jdeinterop.ini to c:\(root directory)
- checkver.exe
- ICUUC.dll
- Icu\data*.*
- IXXML4C2_3.dll
- EventClass.dll

- EventListener.dll
 - JMSEvent.dll(8.94 only)
2. Create a new directory Icu\data\ on the machine where the COM server is located.
Copy all of the files from the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server in folder system\Locale\xml*.* into Icu\data\. Create a new system variable, ICU_DATA, in the environment variables of the system properties and specify the path to the Icu\data\ as the value.
 3. Add JVM.dll path from IBM JDK1.3.1 in the path variable of the environment variables.
This is required only for 8.94.
 4. Use these steps to register the COM connector:
 - a. Run this command:

```
c:\programfiles\PeopleSoft\JDECOMConnector2.exe /RegServer
```
 - b. Go to c:\programfiles\PeopleSoft\ Or c:\b9\system\bin32 and run these commands:

```
regsvr32 EventManager.dll  
regsvr32 EventClass.dll
```
 5. Create the JDEinterop.ini file by setting the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server and port values to the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne application server with which you want the COM server to communicate.
The COM server is now ready.
 6. Use these steps to set up security on the COM server:
 - a. From the Start menu, select Run.
 - b. Enter Dcomcnfg.exe.
 - c. On Distributed COM Configuration Properties, click the Default Security tab.
 - d. Click the Edit Default Button in Default Access Permissions group.
 - e. The Registry Value Permissions form appears. Some entries might already be present.
 - f. On Registry Value Permissions, click Add.
 - g. On Add Users and Groups, select the appropriate domain from the List Names From option.
 - h. Click Everyone, and then click Add.Type of access should be Allow Access.
 - i. Click OK.

No setup is required for default configuration permissions.
 7. Use these steps to set up the identity as interactive user:
 - a. Run DCOMCnfg.
 - b. On Distributed COM Configuration Properties, select JDECOMConnector2, and then click Properties.
 - c. On JDECOMConnector2Properties, click the Identity tab, and then select the interactive user option.
 - d. Click Apply to apply the change.

Note. Every time you register the connector, you must set up the identity as an interactive user. If you copy the JDECOMConnector2.exe using Explorer, Explorer reruns the registration, and you must set up the identity as an interactive user.

To use Callbacks (Connection Points) with the COM solution, repeat these steps for setting up the identity as an interactive user on the COM client machine. Most of the shipped examples use Callbacks and require that you open the security on the client machine.

8. Use these steps to set up DCOM for a client environment:
 - a. From a DOS prompt on the DCOM client machine, run `jdecomconnector2.exe /RegServer`.
 - b. At the prompt, enter `oleview.exe`.
 - c. From the menu bar, select `oleview`.
 - d. Click `View` and select `Expert Mode`.
 - e. In the `oleview` window under `Object Classes`, double-click `All Objects`, and wait for all objects to appear.
 - f. Under `All Objects`, find and click `Connector Class`.
 - g. Click the `Implementation` tab on the right-side panel, and then click the local server and remove anything that appears in the editing window.
 - h. On the `Activation` tab, select the `Launch as Interactive User` option.
 - i. In `Remote Machine Name`, enter the COM server machine name.

Repeat steps 5 through 8 for `MathNumeric Class`. Start the DCOM client application.

Start the DCOM client application.

Registering Components for COM Connector - 8.94

So that subscribers can find an event class and subscribe to it, the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne event class must be registered with COM+. In addition, COM+ requires a type library that describes the event interface and methods so that subscribers and publishers can be properly matched and connected. The type library must reside in or be accompanied by a self-registering DLL.

To register the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Events Class with COM+ Services, you must:

- Add a new COM+ application for the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne event class.
- Install the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne event class.

Note. Before you register the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Event Class with COM+ Services, set up the COM server. The COM server can be set up on either a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne machine or a non-PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne machine (third-party machine), or both.

See Also

Chapter 4, “Deploying the COM Solution for Business Function Execution,” Installing COM Connector, page 24

Subscribing to Events - 8.94

The COM connector supports event subscriptions from PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne (PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server and Transaction server). The COM connector connects to the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Transaction server to receive its subscribed events.

You must set up the jdeinterop.ini file, including the [JMSEVENTS] section. Also, you must add the path (not including the file name) to the appropriate jvm.dll file in the system's path environment variable. For connecting to a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Transaction server running in WebSphere, you must use the jvm.dll provided by WebSphere.

Logging COM Events - 8.94

Logging for COM events is entered in the interopDebug.log file. The error log is interop.log.

Setting Up the COM Connector for Guaranteed Events Using PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.10 or 8.9 - 8.95

This section provides an overview of the process for setting up the COM connector to receive guaranteed events when you use PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.9 or 8.10.

Understanding COM Connector Set Up for Guaranteed Events - 8.95

You can install the COM connector so that you can receive guaranteed events using PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.9 or 8.10. Setting up the COM connector includes setting up security and setting up the identity as an interactive user. After you install and set up the COM connector, you set up a DCOM server on a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server machine. DCOM enables COM objects in a distributed environment. To ensure that the interoperability client works properly, you must set up DCOM for both a server environment and for a client environment. You also register the COM connector components, subscribe to events, and log errors and messages.

Installing and Setting Up the COM Connector for Guaranteed Events - 8.95

Use these steps to install and set up the COM connector so that you can receive guaranteed event using PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.9 or 8.10.

Note. All of the COM connector required files will be installed with the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne client. If you have the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne client, ignore Step 1 and start with Step 2. If you do not have the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne client and you want to set up the COM connector on a third-party machine, start with Step 1.

1. Copy these files from the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server (system\bin32) to a directory on the desired machine. For example, copy the files in c:\program files\PeopleSoft to a non-PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne client machine.
 - JDECOMConnector2.exe

- JDECOMMN.dll
 - callobject.dll
 - comlog.dll
 - EventManager.dll
 - OneWorldInterfaceTx.dll
 - xmlinterop.dll
 - jdel.dll
 - jdethread.dll
 - jdeunicode.dll
 - ustdio.dll
 - icuil8n.dll
 - jdeinterop.ini to c:\(root directory)
 - checkver.exe
 - ICUUC.dll
 - Icu\data*.*
 - IXXML4C2_3.dll
 - EventClass.dll
 - EventListener.dll
 - EventHandler.dll
 - ClientService.dll
2. Create a new directory Icu\data\ on the machine where the COM server is located.
Copy all of the files from the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server in folder system\Locale\xml*.* into Icu\data\. Create a new system variable, ICU_DATA, in the environment variables of the system properties and specify the path to the Icu\data\ as the value.
 3. Use these steps to register the COM Connector:
 - a. Run this command:

```
c:\programfiles\PeopleSoft\JDECOMConnector2.exe /RegServer
```
 - b. Go to c:\programfiles\PeopleSoft\ Or c:\b9\system\bin32 and run these commands:

```
regsvr32 EventManager.dll  
regsvr32 EventClass.dll
```
 4. Create the JDEinterop.ini file by setting the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server and port values to the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne application server with which you want the COM server to communicate.
The COM server is now ready.
 5. Use these steps to set up security on the COM server:
 - a. From the Start menu, select Run.
 - b. Enter Dcomcnfg.exe.
 - c. On Distributed COM Configuration Properties, click the Default Security tab.

- d. Click the Edit Default Button in Default Access Permissions group.
- e. The Registry Value Permissions form appears. Some entries might already be present.
- f. On Registry Value Permissions, click Add.
- g. On Add Users and Groups, select the appropriate domain from the List Names From option.
- h. Click Everyone, and then click Add. Type of access should be Allow Access.
- i. Click OK.

No setup is required for default configuration permissions.

6. Use these steps to set up the identity as an interactive user:
 - a. Run DCOMCnfg.
 - b. On Distributed COM Configuration Properties, select JDECOMConnector2, and then click Properties.
 - c. On JDECOMConnector2Properties, click the Identity tab, and then select the interactive user option.
 - d. Click Apply to apply the change.

Note. Every time you register the connector, you must set up the identity as an interactive user. If you copy the JDECOMConnector2.exe using Explorer, Explorer reruns the registration, and you must set up the identity as an interactive user.

To use Callbacks (Connection Points) with the COM solution, repeat these steps for setting up the identity as an interactive user on the COM client machine. Most of the shipped examples use Callbacks and require that you open the security on the client machine.

7. Use these steps to set up DCOM for a client environment:
 - From a DOS prompt on the DCOM client machine, run `jdecomconnector2.exe /RegServer`.
 - At the prompt, enter `oleview.exe`.
 - From the menu bar, select `oleview`.
 - Click View and select Expert Mode.
 - In the `oleview` window under Object Classes, double-click All Objects, and wait for all objects to appear.
 - Under All Objects, find and click Connector Class.
 - Click the Implementation tab on the right-side panel, and then click the local server and remove anything that appears in the editing window.
 - On the Activation tab, select the Launch as Interactive User option.
 - In Remote Machine Name, enter the COM server machine name.

Repeat steps 5 through 8 for MathNumeric Class. Start the DCOM client application.

Start the DCOM client application.

Registering Components for COM Connector - 8.95

So that subscribers can find an event class and subscribe to it, the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne event class must be registered with COM+. In addition, COM+ requires a type library that describes the event interface and methods so that subscribers and publishers can be properly matched and connected. The type library must reside in or be accompanied by a self-registering DLL.

To register the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Events Class with COM+ Services, you must:

- Add a new COM+ application for the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne event class.
- Install the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne event class.

Note. Before you register the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Event Class with COM+ Services, set up the COM server. The COM server can be set up on either a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne machine or a non-PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne machine (third-party machine), or both.

See Also

[Chapter 4, “Deploying the COM Solution for Business Function Execution,” Installing COM Connector, page 24](#)

Subscribing to Events - 8.95

The COM connector supports event subscriptions from PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne (PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server and Transaction server). The COM connector connects to the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Transaction server to receive its subscribed events.

Logging COM Events - 8.95

Logging for COM events is entered in the interopDebug.log file. The error log is interop.log.

Implementing PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Interfaces

This section provides an overview about implementing the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne interface and discusses how to:

- Create a COM+ component.
- Log on to the COM connector.
- Subscribe to an event.
- Integrate with BizTalk.
- Add a new application.
- Install the event class.

Implementing a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Interface

You must develop an object that implements the IOWEvent interface. For further discussion and for code samples in this document, the name EventSink is used as the object name. The object that you develop to implement the IOWEvent can have a different name. EventSink implements the IOWEvent interface and the method within the interface, and then consumes the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne event. The EventSink implementation is client specific. EventSink receives the event from PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne by implementing the interface specified in EventClass.

This code outline shows how to develop an EventSink component:

```

Option Explicit
Implements IOWEvent
Public Event OneWorldEvent (ByVal EventName As String, ByVal Data As String)

Public Sub IOWEvent_OneWorldEvent (ByVal EventName As String, ByVal Data
As String)
'// Add code specific to the client implementation here
    RaiseEvent OneWorldEvent (EventName, Data)
End Sub

```

This list outlines the steps for you to follow to use the EventManager library and MessageHandler Interface to subscribe to events.

1. Log on to the connector. Successful logon returns an access number.
2. Create the EventSink object.
3. Create the MessageHandler object.
4. Call methods on the MessageHandle for Subscribe, Unsubscribe, GetTemplate, and GetEventList for the respective event.
5. To keep the session alive and not time out from receiving events, call the UpdateOutBoundSessionTime method on the connector interface.

This method updates the user session time to the current time.

6. To subscribe to the events as persistent, register VB EventSink in the COM+ Component Services and add the subscription for the EventClass.

Creating a COM+ Component

This sample code is for creating a COM+ component named EventSink.dll. EventSink implements the EventClass interface IOWEvent(). You can use a name other than EventSink.

EventSink: OneWorldTransientEventSink.cls

This code illustrates how to create a COM+ component:

```

Option Strict Off
Option Explicit On
<System.Runtime.InteropServices.ProgId
("OneWorldTransientEventSink_NET.OneWorldTransientEventSink")>
Public Class OneWorldTransientEventSink
    Implements EventClass.IOWEvent

    Public Event OneWorldEvent (ByVal EventName As String, ByVal
Data As String)

    Public Sub IOWEvent_OneWorldEvent (ByVal EventName As String,
ByVal Data As String) Implements EventClass.IOWEvent.OneWorldEvent
        Dim flsObject As New Scripting.FileSystemObject
        Dim varEventFile As Scripting.TextStream
        Dim strEventFile As String
        strEventFile = "C:\temp\eventDataPer.xml"
        'UPGRADE_WARNING: Dir has a new behavior. Click for more:

```

```
'ms-help://MS.VSCC.2003/commoner/redir/redirect.htm?keyword=
"vbup1041"'
    If Dir(strEventFile) = "" Then
        varEventFile = flsObject.CreateTextFile(strEventFile,
False, False)
    Else
        varEventFile = flsObject.OpenTextFile(strEventFile,
Scripting.IOMode.ForWriting, False)
    End If

    varEventFile.WriteLine(Data)
    varEventFile.Close()
    RaiseEvent OneWorldEvent(EventName, Data)
End Sub
End Class
```

Logging on to the COM Connector

This sample code logs on to the COM connector, creates the MessageHandler object, and performs Subscribe, Unsubscribe, GetTemplate, and GetList. Before executing the subscriber, use the Regsvr32 command to register COMConnector.dll.

COMConnector: frmLogin.frm

This code sample shows logging on to the COM connector:

```
Option Strict Off
Option Explicit On

Friend Class frmLogin
    Inherits System.Windows.Forms.Form

    Public bLoginEnv As Boolean

    Private Sub cmdCancel_Click(ByVal eventSender As System.Object,
ByVal eventArgs As System.EventArgs) Handles cmdCancel.Click
        'set the global var to false
        'to denote a failed login
        bLoginEnv = False
        Me.Hide()
    End Sub

    Private Sub cmdOK_Click(ByVal eventSender As System.Object,
ByVal eventArgs As System.EventArgs) Handles cmdOK.Click
        'check for correct password
        If txtUserName.Text = "" Or txtenvironment.Text = "" Then
            bLoginEnv = False
            MsgBox("Must Enter User Name and Environment to
continue")
        Else
            bLoginEnv = True
        End If
    End Sub
End Class
```

```

        Me.Hide()
    End If
End Sub
End Class

```

COMConnector Common.bas

This code sample shows creating the message handler:

```

Option Strict Off
Option Explicit On
Module Common
    Dim conn As New JDECOMCONNECTOR2Lib.Connector
    Dim connRole As JDECOMCONNECTOR2Lib.IConnector2
    'Dim messageHandler As New messageHandler
    'Dim mHandlerInterface As IMessageHandler
    Dim lngAccessNumber As Integer
    Public Sub comm_Initialize()
        connRole = conn
        On Error GoTo errorHandler
        frmLogin.DefInstance.bLoginEnv = False
        frmLogin.DefInstance.Show()
        While Not frmLogin.DefInstance.bLoginEnv
            System.Windows.Forms.Application.DoEvents()
        End While
        lngAccessNumber = connRole.E1_Event_Login(frmLogin.
DefInstance.
txtUserName.Text, frmLogin.DefInstance.txtPassword.Text, frmLogin.
DefInstance.txtenvironment.Text, frmLogin.DefInstance.txtrole.Text)
        'Debugging Purpose
        'lngAccessNumber = connRole.E1_Event_Login("JP6849777",
"PASSWORD", "TDEVNIS2", "*ALL")
        connRole = conn
    Exit Sub
errorHandler:
    MsgBox("Login Failed. You can't Use this Application")

End Sub

' NOTE: the code in this module is particular to this prototype.
' Different code is used in a production version to send messages to
' PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne using PeopleSoft communication protocols.

    Public Sub SendSubscriptionToWorld(ByRef eventName As String,
ByRef oneworlddevent As EventClass.IOWEvent, ByRef mode As Integer)
        'mHandlerInterface.SubscribeEvent lngAccessNumber, conn,
eventName, oneworlddevent, mode
        On Error GoTo errorHandler
        connRole.E1_Event_Subscribe(lngAccessNumber, oneworlddevent)
    Exit Sub
errorHandler:

```

```

        MsgBox("Subscrib Method Failed. You can't Use this
Application")
    End Sub
    Public Sub SendUnSubscribeToOneWorld(ByRef eventName As String,
ByRef oneworldevent As EventClass.IOWEvent, ByRef mode As Integer)
        On Error GoTo errorHandler
        'mHandlerInterface.UnSubscribeEvent lngAccessNumber, conn,
eventName, oneworldevent, mode
        connRole.E1_Event_UnSubscribe(lngAccessNumber)
        Exit Sub
    errorHandler:
        MsgBox("UnSubscrib Method Failed. You can't Use this
Application")
    End Sub
    Public Sub SendLogoffToOneWorld()
        'mHandlerInterface.SubscribeEvent lngAccessNumber, conn,
eventName, oneworldevent, mode
        On Error GoTo errorHandler
        connRole.E1_Event_Logoff(lngAccessNumber)
        Exit Sub
    errorHandler:
        MsgBox("LogOff Method Failed. Terminate ComConnector
Process and End the Application")
    End Sub
    Public Sub getEventListFromOneWorld(ByRef eventList As String)
        On Error GoTo errorHandler
        'mHandlerInterface.GetEventList lngAccessNumber, conn,
eventList
        eventList = connRole.E1_Event_GetEventList(lngAccessNumber)
        Exit Sub
    errorHandler:
        MsgBox("GetEventList Method Failed. You can't Use this
Application")
    End Sub
    Public Sub getEventTemplateFromOneWorld(ByRef eventName As
String, ByRef eventTemplate As String)
        On Error GoTo errorHandler
        'mHandlerInterface.GetEventTemplate lngAccessNumber,
eventName, conn, eventTemplate
        Exit Sub
    errorHandler:
        MsgBox("GetEventTemplate Method Failed. You can't Use this
Application")
    End Sub
End Module

```

COMConnector: SubscriptionManager

This code sample shows event subscription and unsubscribe:

```
Option Strict Off
```

```

Option Explicit On
<System.Runtime.InteropServices.ProgId("SubscriptionManager_NET.
SubscriptionManager")> Public Class SubscriptionManager

    'Private Const m_OneWorldEventCLSID = "{1E645180-6C93-4704-85C6-
57775E2ED2FC}"
    Private m_SubscribedEvents As Collection

    'UPGRADE_NOTE: Class_Initialize was upgraded to Class_Initialize_
Renamed. Click for more: 'ms-help://MS.VSCC.2003/commoner/redir/
redirect.htm?keyword=vbup1061'
    Private Sub Class_Initialize_Renamed()
        m_SubscribedEvents = New Collection
        comm_Initialize()
    End Sub
    Public Sub New()
        MyBase.New()
        Class_Initialize_Renamed()
    End Sub
    Public Sub GetEventList(ByRef eventList As String)
        getEventListFromOneWorld(eventList)
    End Sub

    Public Sub Logoff()
        SendLogoffToOneWorld()
    End Sub

    Public Sub CreateTransientSubscription(ByRef eventName As String,
ByRef oneworlddevent As EventClass.IOWEvent)
        SubscribeToOneWorldEvent(eventName, oneworlddevent, 0)
    End Sub
    Public Sub CreatePersistentSubscription(ByRef eventName As
String, ByRef oneworlddevent As EventClass.IOWEvent)
        SubscribeToOneWorldEvent(eventName, oneworlddevent, 1)
    End Sub
    Public Sub RemoveTransientSubscription(ByRef eventName As String,
ByRef oneworlddevent As EventClass.IOWEvent)
        UnSubscribeToOneWorldEvent(eventName, oneworlddevent, 0)
    End Sub
    Public Sub RemovePersistentSubscription(ByRef eventName As
String, ByRef oneworlddevent As EventClass.IOWEvent)
        UnSubscribeToOneWorldEvent(eventName, oneworlddevent, 1)
    End Sub
    Public Sub GetEventTemplate(ByRef eventName As String, ByRef
eventTemplate As String)
        getEventTemplateFromOneWorld(eventName, eventTemplate)
    End Sub
    Public Sub SubscribeToOneWorldEvent(ByRef eventName As String,
ByRef oneworlddevent As EventClass.IOWEvent, ByRef mode As Integer)
        'Private Function SubscribeToOneWorldEvent(EventName As

```

```

String) As Boolean
    ' we've already subscribed if the subscription is in our
list
    Dim alreadySubscribed As Boolean
    'UPGRADE_WARNING: Couldn't resolve default property of
object CollectionContainsString(). Click for more: 'ms-help:
//MS.VSCC.2003/commoner/redir/redirect.htm?keyword="vbup1037"'
    alreadySubscribed = (CollectionContainsString
(m_SubscribedEvents, eventName) = True)

    ' now do the right thing...
    If (alreadySubscribed = False) Then
        ' this instance of the COMConnector has not seen this
        ' event before, so add it to our list...
        m_SubscribedEvents.Add((eventName))

        ' ...and go ahead and subscribe to the event from
PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne
        SendSubscriptionToWorld(eventName,
oneworldevent, mode)
    End If

    'SubscribeToWorldEvent = alreadySubscribed
End Sub

'UPGRADE_NOTE: str was upgraded to str_Renamed. Click for more:
'ms-help://MS.VSCC.2003/commoner/redir/redirect.htm?keyword="vbup1061"'
Private Function CollectionContainsString(ByRef col As
Collection, ByRef str_Renamed As String) As Object
    Dim colItem As Object
    For Each colItem In col
        'UPGRADE_WARNING: Couldn't resolve default
property of object colItem. Click for more: 'ms-help:
//MS.VSCC.2003/commoner/redir/redirect.htm?keyword="vbup1037"'
        If (colItem = str_Renamed) Then
            'UPGRADE_WARNING: Couldn't resolve default
property of object CollectionContainsString. Click for more:
'ms-help://MS.VSCC.2003/commoner/redir/redirect.htm?keyword="vbup1037"'
            CollectionContainsString = True
            Exit Function
        End If
    Next colItem
    'UPGRADE_WARNING: Couldn't resolve default property of
object CollectionContainsString. Click for more:
'ms-help://MS.VSCC.2003/commoner/redir/redirect.htm?keyword="vbup1037"'
    CollectionContainsString = False
End Function

Public Sub UnSubscribeToWorldEvent(ByRef eventName As String,
ByRef oneworldevent As EventClass.IOWEvent, ByRef mode As Integer)

```

```

        Dim alreadySubscribed As Boolean
        'alreadySubscribed = (CollectionContainsString
(m_SubscribedEvents.Item, eventName))

        ' now do the right thing...
        'If (alreadySubscribed = True) Then
        ' this instance of the COMConnector has not seen this

event before, so
        ' remove it from the list...
        alreadySubscribed = (RemoveFromCollection
(m_SubscribedEvents, eventName))
        If (alreadySubscribed = False) Then
            MsgBox("Event Not Subscribed")
        Else

            'm_SubscribedEvents.Remove ()

            ' ...and go ahead and subscribe to the event from
PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne
            SendUnSubscribeToOneWorld(eventName, oneworldevent,
mode)
        End If
        ' End If
    End Sub
    'UPGRADE_NOTE: str was upgraded to str_Renamed. Click for more:
'ms-help://MS.VSCC.2003/commoner/redir/redirect.htm?keyword="vbup1061"'
    Private Function RemoveFromCollection(ByRef col As Collection,
ByRef str_Renamed As String) As Object
        Dim colItem As Object
        Dim count As Short
        count = 0
        For Each colItem In col
            count = count + 1
            'UPGRADE_WARNING: Couldn't resolve default
property of object colItem. Click for more: 'ms-help:
//MS.VSCC.2003/commoner/redir/redirect.htm?keyword="vbup1037"'
            If (colItem = str_Renamed) Then
                col.Remove(count)
                'UPGRADE_WARNING: Couldn't resolve default
property of object RemoveFromCollection. Click for more:
'ms-help://MS.VSCC.2003/commoner/redir/redirect.htm?keyword="vbup1037"'
                RemoveFromCollection = True
            Exit Function
        End If
    Next colItem
    'UPGRADE_WARNING: Couldn't resolve default property of
object RemoveFromCollection. Click for more: 'ms-help:
//MS.VSCC.2003/commoner/redir/redirect.htm?keyword="vbup1037"'
    RemoveFromCollection = False

```

```
End Function
End Class
```

Subscribing to an Event

Subscriber is the GUI that gets the EventsList, EventTemplate, Subscribe, and Unsubscribe. Subscriber is built as a VB executable. Typical usage is to get the EventList first, which populates the list of options with the events that are supported by the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server. Select the event that needs to be subscribed from the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server and the type of subscription. Click Subscribe to add a Subscription, or click Unsubscribe to unsubscribe from the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server. The Subscribed events and the Received events are in separate boxes. The received event is displayed in the window on the right. The event received can be integrated with BizTalk by choosing the Enable BizTalk Integration option. You should have previously set up BizTalk; if not already installed, install the BizTalk Server 2000 Developer. If the Module 1 tutorial in the BizTalk Server documentation runs properly, then the BizTalk Server is properly installed. Before building the subscriber, you should use the Regsvr32 command to register EventSink.dll and COMConnector.dll.

Subscriber: MainForm.frm

This code sample is for the GUI and the control buttons on the GUI. This code should be built along with the BizTalk.cls, after registering the COMConnector.dll and MyEventSink.dll.

```
VERSION 5.00
Object = "{EAB22AC0-30C1-11CF-A7EB-0000C05BAE0B}#1.1#0"; "shdocvw.dll"
Object = "{831FDD16-0C5C-11D2-A9FC-0000F8754DA1}#2.0#0"; "mscomctl.ocx"
Begin VB.Form MainForm
    Caption           = "Subscriber Client"
    ClientHeight      = 7470
    ClientLeft        = 3555
    ClientTop         = 2820
    ClientWidth       = 11655
    LinkTopic         = "Form1"
    ScaleHeight       = 7470
    ScaleWidth        = 11655
    Begin VB.Frame grpSubscribedEvents
        Caption        = "Subscribed Events"
        Height         = 2895
        Index          = 1
        Left           = 120
        TabIndex       = 17
        Top            = 2160
        Width          = 2775
        Begin VB.CommandButton Command1
            Caption      = "Clear"
            Height       = 375
            Left         = 4560
            TabIndex     = 18
            Top          = 2280
            Width        = 975
        End
    End
    Begin MSComctlLib.ListView lvwSubscribedEvents
        Height         = 1695
```

```

        Left            = 120
        TabIndex        = 19
        Top             = 360
        Width           = 2535
        _ExtentX        = 4471
        _ExtentY        = 2990
        View            = 2
        LabelWrap       = -1 'True
        HideSelection   = -1 'True
        _Version        = 393217
        ForeColor       = -2147483640
        BackColor       = -2147483643
        BorderStyle     = 1
        Appearance      = 1
        NumItems        = 2
        BeginProperty ColumnHeader(1) {BDD1F052-858B-11D1-B16A-
00C0F0283628}
            Key          = "colEventName"
            Text         = "Event Name"
            Object.Width = 2540
        EndProperty
        BeginProperty ColumnHeader(2) {BDD1F052-858B-11D1-B16A-
00C0F0283628}
            SubItemIndex = 1
            Key          = "colData"
            Text         = "Data"
            Object.Width = 6174
        EndProperty
    End
End
Begin VB.CommandButton btnGetEventTemplate
    Caption      = "Get Template"
    Height       = 375
    Left        = 3720
    TabIndex    = 14
    Top         = 120
    Width       = 1455
End
Begin VB.CommandButton btnGetEventList
    Caption      = "Get Event List"
    Height       = 375
    Left        = 600
    TabIndex    = 13
    Top         = 120
    Width       = 1455
End
Begin SHDocVwCtl.WebBrowser wbEventData
    Height       = 6375
    Left        = 6240
    TabIndex    = 12

```

```

Top          = 360
Width        = 5175
ExtentX      = 9128
ExtentY      = 11245
ViewMode     = 0
Offline      = 0
Silent       = 0
RegisterAsBrowser= 0
RegisterAsDropTarget= 1
AutoArrange  = 0 'False
NoClientEdge = 0 'False
AlignLeft    = 0 'False
NoWebView    = 0 'False
HideFileNames = 0 'False
SingleClick  = 0 'False
SingleSelection = 0 'False
NoFolders    = 0 'False
Transparent  = 0 'False
ViewID       = "{0057D0E0-3573-11CF-AE69-08002B2E1262}"
Location     = ""
End
Begin VB.CheckBox chkEnableBizTalkIntegration
Caption      = "Enable BizTalk Integration"
Height       = 255
Left         = 240
TabIndex     = 8
Top          = 5280
Width        = 2535
End
Begin VB.Frame grpEnableBizTalkIntegration
Height       = 975
Left         = 120
TabIndex     = 7
Top          = 5640
Width        = 5775
Begin VB.TextBox txtScheduleFile
Height       = 375
Left         = 1440
TabIndex     = 10
Text         = "sked:///vbeventsdemo\Products\
VBCOMConnector\BizTalk\Buyer1.skx"
Top          = 360
Width        = 4095
End
Begin VB.Label lblScheduleFile
Alignment    = 1 'Right Justify
Caption      = "Schedule File:"
Height       = 255
Left         = 240
TabIndex     = 9

```

```

        Top          = 480
        Width        = 1095
    End
End
Begin VB.CommandButton btnClose
    Caption          = "Close"
    Height           = 375
    Left             = 5760
    TabIndex         = 3
    Top              = 6960
    Width            = 975
End
Begin VB.Frame grpReceivedEvents
    Caption          = "Received Events"
    Height           = 2895
    Index            = 0
    Left             = 3000
    TabIndex         = 6
    Top              = 2160
    Width            = 2895
    Begin VB.CommandButton btnClear
        Caption       = "Clear"
        Height        = 375
        Index         = 0
        Left          = 1680
        TabIndex      = 2
        Top           = 2280
        Width         = 975
    End
    Begin MSComctlLib.ListView lvwReceivedEvents
        Height       = 1695
        Left         = 120
        TabIndex     = 1
        Top          = 360
        Width        = 2655
        _ExtentX     = 4683
        _ExtentY     = 2990
        View         = 2
        LabelWrap    = -1 'True
        HideSelection = -1 'True
        _Version     = 393217
        ForeColor    = -2147483640
        BackColor    = -2147483643
        BorderStyle  = 1
        Appearance   = 1
        NumItems     = 2
        BeginProperty ColumnHeader(1) {BDD1F052-858B-11D1-B16A-
00C0F0283628}
            Key          = "colEventName"
            Text         = "Event Name"

```

```

        Object.Width           = 2540
    EndProperty
    BeginProperty ColumnHeader(2) {BDD1F052-858B-11D1-B16A-
00C0F0283628}
        SubItemIndex          = 1
        Key                    = "colData"
        Text                   = "Data"
        Object.Width           = 6174
    EndProperty
End
End
Begin VB.Frame grpSubscriptions
    Caption           = "Subscriptions"
    Height            = 1215
    Left              = 120
    TabIndex          = 4
    Top               = 720
    Width             = 5775
    Begin VB.CheckBox chkPersist
        Caption       = "Persist"
        Height        = 255
        Left          = 1560
        TabIndex      = 16
        Top           = 840
        Width         = 975
    End
    Begin VB.ComboBox cEventList
        Height        = 315
        Left          = 1560
        Sorted        = -1 'True
        TabIndex      = 15
        Top           = 360
        Width         = 2295
    End
    Begin VB.CommandButton btnUnsubscribe
        Caption       = "UnSubscribe"
        Height        = 375
        Left          = 4200
        TabIndex      = 11
        Top           = 720
        Width         = 1095
    End
    Begin VB.CommandButton btnSubscribe
        Caption       = "Subscribe"
        Height        = 375
        Left          = 4200
        TabIndex      = 0
        Top           = 240
        Width         = 1095
    End
End

```

```

        Begin VB.Label lblEventName
            Alignment       = 1 'Right Justify
            Caption         = "Event Name:"
            Height          = 255
            Left            = 360
            TabIndex        = 5
            Top             = 360
            Width           = 1095
        End
    End
End
Attribute VB_Name = "MainForm"
Attribute VB_GlobalNameSpace = False
Attribute VB_Creatable = False
Attribute VB_PredeclaredId = True
Attribute VB_Exposed = False
Option Explicit

' ----- ** -----
'                               Member Variables
' ----- ** -----

Private m_SubscriptionManager As SubscriptionManager
Private WithEvents m_OneWorldTransientEventSink As
OneWorldTransientEventSink
Attribute m_OneWorldTransientEventSink.VB_VarHelpID = -1
Private Sub Combo1_Change()

End Sub
Private Sub Check1_Click()

End Sub

Private Sub btnClear_Click(Index As Integer)
    lvwReceivedEvents.ListItems.Clear
End Sub

' ----- ** -----
'                               GetEventTemplate
' ----- ** -----
Private Sub btnGetEventTemplate_Click()
    Dim eventName As String
    Dim eventTemplate As String
    eventName = cEventList.List(cEventList.ListIndex)
    'm_SubscriptionManager.GetEventTemplate eventName, eventTemplate
    Dim flsObject As New Scripting.FileSystemObject
    Dim varTemplateFile As TextStream
    Dim strTemplateFile As String
    strTemplateFile = "C:\temp\event_template.xml"
    If Dir(strTemplateFile) = "" Then

```

```

        Set varTemplateFile = flsObject.CreateTextFile
(strTemplateFile, False, False)
    Else
        Set varTemplateFile = flsObject.OpenTextFile
(strTemplateFile, ForWriting, False)
    End If

    varTemplateFile.WriteLine EventTemplate
    varTemplateFile.Close

    wbEventData.Navigate "c:\temp\event_template.xml"
End Sub

' ----- ** -----
'                               Event Handlers
' ----- ** -----

Private Sub Form_Load()
    Set m_SubscriptionManager = New SubscriptionManager
    Set m_OneWorldTransientEventSink = New OneWorldTransientEventSink

    'EnableBizTalkIntegrationGroup
End Sub

Private Sub m_OneWorldTransientEventSink_OneWorldEvent(ByVal EventName
As String, ByVal Data As String)
    ' add the event name and payload to the list
    Dim mTempItem As ListItem
    Set mTempItem = lvwReceivedEvents.ListItems.Add()
    mTempItem.Text = EventName
    'mTempItem.SubItems(1) = Data
    Dim flsObject As New Scripting.FileSystemObject
    Dim varEventFile As TextStream
    Dim strEventFile As String
    strEventFile = "C:\temp\eventData.xml"
    If Dir(strEventFile) = "" Then
        Set varEventFile = flsObject.CreateTextFile(strEventFile,
False, False)
    Else
        Set varEventFile = flsObject.OpenTextFile(strEventFile,
ForWriting, False)
    End If

    varEventFile.WriteLine Data
    varEventFile.Close
    wbEventData.Navigate "c:\temp\eventdata.xml"

    ' send the event to BizTalk (if it is enabled)
    'If (chkEnableBizTalkIntegration.Value = Checked) Then
        'Dim oBizTalk As BizTalk

```

```

        'Set oBizTalk = New BizTalk
        'oBizTalk.RunSchedule txtScheduleFile.Text, Data
    ' End If
End Sub

'----- ** -----
'
'                               GetEventList
'----- ** -----
Private Sub btnGetEventList_Click()
    Dim events As String
    Dim myValue As String
    Dim myString As String
    Set m_SubscriptionManager = New SubscriptionManager
    m_SubscriptionManager.GetEventList events

    cEventList.Clear
    events = "RTSOOUT"
    myString = events
    'Do Until events = ""
        'If InStr(1, myString, ":") > 0 Then
            '    myValue = Left(myString, InStr(1, myString, ":") - 1)
            '    myString = Mid(myString, InStr(1, myString, ":") + 1)
        'Else
            '    myValue = myString
            '    events = ""
        'End If

        'cEventList.AddItem myValue
    ' Loop
    cEventList.AddItem myString
    cEventList.ListIndex = 0
End Sub

'----- ** -----
'
'                               Subscribe Event
'----- ** -----
Private Sub btnSubscribe_Click()
    ' subscribe to the named event.
    Dim EventName As String
    EventName = cEventList.List(cEventList.ListIndex)
    If (chkPersist.Value = Checked) Then
        m_SubscriptionManager.CreatePersistentSubscription EventName,
m_OneWorldTransientEventSink
    Else
        m_SubscriptionManager.CreateTransientSubscription EventName,
m_OneWorldTransientEventSink
    End If
    Dim mTempItem As ListItem
    Set mTempItem = lvwSubscribedEvents.ListItems.Add()
    mTempItem.Text = EventName

```

```

End Sub

'----- ** -----
'                               UnSubscribe Event
'----- ** -----
Private Sub btnUnsubscribe_Click()
    Dim EventName As String
    EventName = cEventList.List(cEventList.ListIndex)
    Dim lstItem As ListItem
    Dim count As Integer
    Dim found As Boolean
    count = 0
    found = False
    For Each lstItem In lvwSubscribedEvents.ListItems
        count = count + 1
        If lstItem = EventName Then
            lvwSubscribedEvents.ListItems.remove (count)
            GoTo remove
            found = True
        End If
    Next
    If found = False Then
        MsgBox "Event Not Subscribed"
    End If
remove: If (chkPersist.Value = Checked) Then
        m_SubscriptionManager.RemovePersistentSubscription EventName,
m_OneWorldTransientEventSink
    Else
        m_SubscriptionManager.RemoveTransientSubscription EventName,
m_OneWorldTransientEventSink
    End If
End Sub

Private Sub chkEnableBizTalkIntegration_Click()
    'EnableBizTalkIntegrationGroup
End Sub

'----- ** -----
'                               Clear the Received Events List
'----- ** -----
Private Sub btnClear0_Click()
    ' clear the events from the list
    lvwReceivedEvents.ListItems.Clear
End Sub

Private Sub btnClose_Click()
    m_SubscriptionManager.Logoff
    Unload Me
End Sub
End Sub

```

```

' ----- ** -----
'                               Private Functions
' ----- ** -----

Private Sub Initialize()
    ' Create the event sink
    Set m_OneWorldTransientEventSink = New OneWorldTransientEventSink
End Sub

Private Sub EnableBizTalkIntegrationGroup()
    'Dim blnEnable As Boolean
    'blnEnable = (chkEnableBizTalkIntegration.Value = Checked)
    'lblScheduleFile.Enabled = blnEnable
    'txtScheduleFile.Enabled = blnEnable
End Sub

```

Integrating with BizTalk

This code is for the BizTalk integration for the received event.

Subscriber: BizTalk.cls

This code sample shows BizTalk subscription:

```

VERSION 1.0 CLASS
BEGIN
    MultiUse = -1 'True
    Persistable = 0 'NotPersistable
    DataBindingBehavior = 0 'vbNone
    DataSourceBehavior = 0 'vbNone
    MTSTransactionMode = 0 'NotAnMTSObject
END
Attribute VB_Name = "BizTalk"
Attribute VB_GlobalNameSpace = False
Attribute VB_Creatable = True
Attribute VB_PredeclaredId = False
Attribute VB_Exposed = False
Option Explicit

' *****
' ***** ExecuteTutorial
' *****
' ***** Purpose: This component is used to exercise
' *****           the XLANG schedule portion of tutorial accompanying
' *****           BizTalk Server (this is the Module 1 Tutorial).
' *****           The component launches the specified schedule
' *****           file and passes the data file specified
' *****           to it using MSMQ.
' *****
' ***** NOTE: the source code in this component is a direct

```

```

' *****      adoption of the code found in the Module 1
' *****      Tutorial in the BizTalk Server 2000 documentation.
' *****      The default location for the original version of this
' *****      source is found in: C:\Program Files\Microsoft
' *****      BizTalk Server\Tutorial\Schedule\Solution\
' *****      ExecuteTutorial.vbp
' *****
' ***** Inputs:
' *****      Schedule File - Contains the Moniker used to
' *****      launch the schedule
' *****      Data File - Contains the location of the
' *****      XML document to be passed to
' *****      the schedule for processing.
' *****
' ***** Outputs:
' *****      Data File - Data file is passed to MSMQ
' *****      for later retrieval by the schedule.

Private g_MSMTxDisp As MSMQ.MSMQTransactionDispenser
Private g_MSMQQueue As MSMQ.MSMQQueue
Private g_MSMQInfo As MSMQ.MSMQQueueInfo
Private g_CurSkedDir As String
Private g_CurDataDir As String

Private Sub Class_Initialize()
    Set g_MSMQInfo = CreateObject("MSMQ.MSMQQueueInfo")
    Set g_MSMTxDisp = CreateObject("MSMQ.MSMQTransactionDispenser")
End Sub

Public Sub RunSchedule(ByVal strScheduleFile As String, ByVal
strData As String)
    Dim objfs As New FileSystemObject
    On Error GoTo cmdRunSked_Click_err

    'Connect To MSMQ and Remove Any Existing Messages
    PurgeMSMQ "DIRECT=OS:.\private$\ReceivePoReq"

    'Send Selected message to MSMQ
    ExecuteMSMQ "DIRECT=OS:.\private$\ReceivePoReq", strData

    'Start Schedule which reads message from MSMQ
    ExecuteSchedule strScheduleFile

Exit Sub

cmdRunSked_Click_err:
    MsgBox Err.Description & vbCrLf & "Error: " & Err.Number & "
(0x" & Hex(Err.Number) & ")", vbCritical, "Error " & Err.Source
    Err.Clear

```

```

End Sub

Private Sub PurgeMSMQ(ByVal strQueuePath As String)
    Dim l_MSMQMsg As MSMQMessage

    On Error GoTo Err_ConnectMSMQ
    g_MSMQInfo.FormatName = strQueuePath
    Set g_MSMQQueue = g_MSMQInfo.Open(MQ_RECEIVE_ACCESS, MQ_DENY_NONE)

    On Error GoTo Err_PurgeMSMQ
    Do
        Set l_MSMQMsg = g_MSMQQueue.Receive(, , , 1)
    Loop While Not l_MSMQMsg Is Nothing
    Exit Sub

Err_ConnectMSMQ:
    Err.Raise Err.Number, "Connecting To MSMQ", "Could Not Open the
    MSMQ Queue "" & strQueuePath & ""."" & vbCrLf & vbCrLf &
    Err.Description

    Exit Sub
Err_PurgeMSMQ:
    Err.Raise Err.Number, "Cleaning MSMQ", "Could Not Remove
    Existing Messages from MSMQ Queue "" & strQueuePath & ""."" &
    vbCrLf & vbCrLf & Err.Description

    Exit Sub
End Sub

Private Sub ExecuteMSMQ(ByVal strQueuePath As String, DataToQueue
As String)
    Dim QueueMsg As New MSMQMessage

    Dim strData As String
    Dim fSend As Boolean
    Dim txt As TextStream
    Dim mybyte() As Byte

    On Error GoTo Err_SendMSMQ
    g_MSMQInfo.FormatName = strQueuePath
    Set g_MSMQQueue = g_MSMQInfo.Open(MQ_SEND_ACCESS, MQ_DENY_NONE)
    mybyte = StrConv(DataToQueue, vbFromUnicode)
    QueueMsg.Body = DataToQueue

    Dim MSMQTx As Object
    Set MSMQTx = g_MSMTxDisp.BeginTransaction
    QueueMsg.Send g_MSMQQueue, MSMQTx
    MSMQTx.Commit

    Set QueueMsg = Nothing
    Set MSMQTx = Nothing

```

```

Exit Sub

Err_SendMSMQ:
    Err.Raise Err.Number, "Sending Message To MSMQ", "Could Not
Send Message To MSMQ Queue "" & strQueuePath & ""." & vbCrLf &
vbCrLf & Err.Description
    Exit Sub
End Sub

Private Sub ExecuteSchedule(ByVal strSchedule)
    Dim SendPAQ As Object
    On Error GoTo Err_ExecSched

    Set SendPAQ = GetObject(strSchedule)
    If SendPAQ Is Nothing Then
        Err.Raise vbObjectError + 1, , "Invalid Schedule Handle
Returned."
    End If
    Set SendPAQ = Nothing
    Exit Sub

Err_ExecSched:
    Err.Raise Err.Number, "Starting Schedule", "Could Not Launch
the XLANG Schedule" & vbCrLf & "Please verify the path to the SKX
file and the path to the data are correct. Also make sure the private
queues have been created." & vbCrLf & vbCrLf & Err.Description
    Exit Sub
End Sub

```

Adding a New Application

From the Microsoft Windows 2000 machine, navigate to COM+ Applications (Control Panel > Administrative Tools > Component Services), and then expand these buttons and folders:

Component Services > Computers > My Computer > COM+ Applications

To add a new application:

1. On Component Services, select COM+ Applications.
2. Right-click COM+ Applications, select New, and then select Application.
The COM Application Install Wizard appears. These steps apply to the wizard.
3. On Install or Create a New Application, select Create an empty application.
4. On Create Empty Application, enter the name of the application (for example, JDECOMConnectorEvents).
5. Select an option for Activation Type, and then click Next.
6. On Set Application Identity, select the Interactive User option, and then click Next.
7. Click Finish.

A new application, with the name you entered in Step 4, is added to COM+ Applications.

Installing the Event Class

On Component Services, expand the folder for the new application (for example, JDECOMConnectorEvents).

To install the event class:

1. On Component Services, select Components.
2. Right-click Components, select New, and then select Component.
The COM Component Install Wizard appears. These steps apply to the wizard.
3. On Import or Install a Component, select Install new event class(es).
4. On Select Files to Install, browse to the EventClass.dll on the Microsoft Windows 2000 machine.
5. Select EventClass.dll, and then click Open.

Install new event class appears with information in these fields:

- Files to install
- Event classes found

6. Click Next, and then click Finish.

EventClass.dll is successfully added to Component Services.

Registering EventSink for Persistent Subscription

After you register an event class in the COM+ catalog, you can add subscribers to the event class and subscriptions to the subscribers. For persistent event subscription:

- Add a new application for EventSink.
- Install the type library component for EventSink.
- Add a subscription.

Note. To add EventSink, follow the steps in the task named To add a new application in the Connectors Guide. The name of the application is EventSink, or a name that you prefer.

To install the EventSink component:

On Component Services, expand the folder for the new application (for example, EventSink).

1. Select Components.
2. Right-click Components, select New, and then select Component.
The COM Component Install Wizard appears. These steps are for the wizard.
3. On Import or Install a Component, select Install new component(s).
4. On Select Files to Install, browse to the EventSink.dll that you previously developed.
5. Select EventSink.dll, and then click Open.

Install new component appears with information in these fields:

- Files to install

- Event classes found

6. Click Next, and then click Finish.

EventSink.dll is successfully added to Component Services.

To add a subscription:

In COM+ Applications, expand these folders:

JDECOMConnectorEvents > Components > EventSink.OneWorldTransientEventSink

1. Select Subscription.
2. Right-click Subscription, select New, and then select Subscription.

The COM New Subscription Wizard appears. These steps apply to the wizard.

3. On Select Subscription Method(s), chose IOWEvent, and then click Next.
4. If appropriate, select the Use all interfaces for this component option.
5. On Select Event Class, select the event class (for example, PeopleSoft.EventClass.OneWorldEventClass.1), and then press Next.

If multiple EventSink classes have implemented the event interface, then use all event classes that implement that specified interface. If only one EventSink class has implemented the event interface, then just select that specific class.

6. On Subscription Options, enter the name of the subscription (for example, MySubscription).
7. In the Options area, select the Enable this subscription immediately option, and then click Next.
8. Click Finish.

A new subscription, with the name you entered in Step 6, is added to COM+ Services. You must define the name of the event for the subscription.

9. Right-click the subscription (for example, MySubscription), and then select Properties.
10. On MySubscription Properties, click the Options tab.
11. Chose the Enabled option.
12. In the Filter criteria field, enter the name of the event for which you want a subscription.

Enter all of the events for which you want to subscribe. The filter criteria string supports relational operations (=, ==, !=, ~, ~=, <>), nested parentheses, and logical words (AND, OR, and NOT); for example:

EventName=='RTSOOUT' OR EventName==RTPOOUT'

13. Click OK.

CHAPTER 8

Understanding jdeinterop.ini for COM Connector

This chapter discusses the jdeinterop.ini file for the COM connector.

Settings for jdeinterop.ini File for the COM Connector

The jdeinterop.ini file includes settings the server might need. The default location for the file is `c:\`; however, you can configure this location. Information is organized by section, for example [JDENET].

These sections are configured for the COM connector:

- OCM
- JDENET
- Server
- Security
- Debug
- Interop
- Events
- JMSEVENTS (Only for guaranteed events delivery method using PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.94)

Note. Unless otherwise indicated, the sections and the settings for the COM connector are for all PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne releases.

[OCM]

Configure these [OCM] settings for the COM connector:

Setting and Typical Value	Purpose	Applicable Release
DSN=ODA ITTND17	The data source name from the system DSN of the ODBC setting.	All
OCM Datasource=COM OCM	System data source for PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne client.	All
DB User=jde	User for the data source connection.	All
DB Pwd=jde	Password for the data source connection.	All

Setting and Typical Value	Purpose	Applicable Release
Object Owner=sysb9	For UNIX platforms, this is the object owner in the [DB SYSTEM SETTINGS].	All
Seperator=.	Separator used in SQL query. For Oracle, SQL, and UDB databases, the separator is period (.); for iSeries, the separator is a slash (/).	All

[JDENET]

Configure these [JDENET] settings for the COM connector:

Setting and Typical Value	Purpose	Applicable Release
enterpriseServerTimeout=90000	Timeout value for a request to the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne enterprise server.	All
maxPoolSize=30	JDENET socket connection pool size.	All

[SERVER]

Configure these [SERVER] settings for the COM connector:

Setting and Typical Value	Purpose	Applicable Release
glossaryTextServer=JDED:6010	The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne enterprise server and port that provide glossary text information.	All
codePage=1252	The encoding scheme, such as: 1252 English and Western European. 932 Japanese. 950 Traditional Chinese. 936 Simplified Chinese. 949 Korean.	All

[SECURITY]

Configure this [SECURITY] setting for the COM connector.

Setting and Typical Value	Purpose	Applicable Release
NumServers=1	Number of security servers set.	All

[DEBUG]

Configure these [DEBUG] settings for the COM connector:

Setting and Typical Value	Purpose	Applicable Release
JobFile=c:\Interop.log	Location of error file.	All
DebugFile=c:\InteropDebug.log	Location of debug file.	All
log=c:\net.log	Location of log file.	All
debugLevel=0 - 12	Defines the level of tracing provided by the COM connector and the CallObject component in the specified log file, in the COM server only. 0 None: Logging is turned off and only errors are written to the JobFile. 2 Errors (error messages). 4 System Errors (exception messages). 6 Warning Information. 8 Min Trace (Key operations; for example, Login, Logoff, Business Function calls). 10 Trouble Shooting Information (Help). 12 Complete Debug Information (Logs everything). Note. The odd values are reserved for future levels to be added. You typically do not need to use tracing. However, tracing is useful for debugging.	All
netTraceLevel=0	Defines the level of tracing provided by the ThinNet component in the specified log file, in the COM server only. 0 No trace. 1 Record process ID, thread ID, and the available socket status when a new connection is added and the socket pool is searched. 2 Includes the information in trace level 1 and also traces every call made in the Connection Manager class. 3 Includes all information in trace level 2, and also traces getPort calls and getHost calls. Note. You typically do not need to use tracing. However, tracing is useful for debugging.	All

[INTEROP]

Configure these [INTEROP] settings for the COM connector:

Setting and Typical Value	Purpose	Applicable Release
SettingTime=10	Enables the connector to access and retrieve event information from the F90703 and F90704 tables. Defines the time for the connector applications to start up before the connector starts recovering an event. This value is seconds.	PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.93 with ESU
RecoveryInterval=60	Enables the connector to access and retrieve event information from the F90703 and F90704 tables. Defines the time for the connector applications to start up before the connector starts recovering an event. This value is seconds.	PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.93 with ESU
enterpriseServer=JDED	The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server.	All
port=6010	The port number of the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server.	All
manual_timeout=300000	The time-out value for a transaction in manual commit mode.	All
Repository=c:\PeopleSoft\Interop\repository	Points to the location of the repository directory containing business object libraries (generated JAR files).	All

[EVENTS]

Configure these [EVENTS] settings for the COM connector:

Setting and Typical Value	Purpose	Applicable Release
UseGuaranteedEvents System =True	Indicates guaranteed event delivery. Values are true and false. Must be set to true when using PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.10 or 8.9 and you want to use guaranteed event delivery.	PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.9 and later versions.
Transport=HTTP	Defines the event transport mechanism. Valid values are HTTP and JMS. the default value is HTTP.	PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.9 and later versions
eventServiceURL=http://hpdev1:9081/events/EventClientService	Locates the event service. If the value for the Transport= setting is HTTP, then this setting must be configured.	PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 and PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.9 and later versions.

Setting and Typical Value	Purpose	Applicable Release
jndiProviderURL= jndiProviderURL= corbaloc:: denmlps14.mlab.jdedwards .com:9810 /NameServiceServerRoot	Locates the event service. If the value for the Transport= setting is JMS, then this setting must be configured.	PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 and PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.9 and later versions.
eventReceiveTimeout= 60000	Maximum number of milliseconds that the event receiver waits before unsubscribing the event from the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server.	PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 and PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.9 and later versions.
initialContextFactory= com.ibm.websphere.naming. .WsnInitialContextFactory	The initial Conetext Factory	PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.94 with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.11 and COM connection is through WebSphere.
jndiProviderURL=corbaloc: : <server_name:server_port/ NameServiceServerRoot	Replace <server_name:server_port> with actual values relevant to the WebSphere server. A common value for the server_port for WebSphere is 9810, but consult the WebSphere administrator to confirm this port value.	PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.94 with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.11 and COM connection is through WebSphere.
port=6002	The socket port number where the EventListener receives the events from the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server. This port should not be used by any other resource. Also, the port should not be changed dynamically when the connector is running, as this causes subsequent subscriptions to be lost.	All
ListenerMaxConnection=10	The maximum number of connections allowed by the EventListener. The default number of connections is 10, but you can change this number. The maximum number of connections allowed is 64.	All
ListenerMaxQueueEntry=10	The maximum number of events that the EventListener can hold before processing by the EventManager. The default number of events for the queue is 10, but you can change this number. The maximum number of events that can be held in the queue is 100.	All
Outbound_timeout= 1200000	Maximum number of milliseconds that the EventManager waits before unsubscribing the transient event from the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server.	All

[JMSEVENTS]

Use this section only if you use the COM connector with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.94 and PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.11.

This section has a single setting, CLASSPATH. Note that you must include the full directory path of each file, separating each file by a semicolon. For example, CLASSPATH=connector.jar;database.jar;kernel.jar.

These files can be found in the <PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Windows client installation directory>\system\classes folder:

- connector.jar
- database.jar
- kernel.jar
- log4j.jar
- jdeutil.jar

These files can be found on the <Transaction server installation directory>\EventProcessor\app folder:

- Common_JAR.jar
- EventProcessor_EJB.jar

Note. The files on the client side and Transaction server side must always match. This is important if the Transaction server is updated.

- The path to the directory where the jdeinterop.ini, jdbj.ini, and jdelog.properties files exist, which must all be in one directory.

This CLASSPATH entry must end with a slash (\), which indicates it is a directory name and not a file name.

- The full path to the JDBC driver files, including the filenames.

WebSphere

If you use WebSphere for the Java connection, you must include additional files. Note that IBM WebSphere MQ is normally included as part of other WebSphere applications, including the WebSphere Application Client.

These files are normally located in the <IBM WebSphere MQ installation directory>/Java/lib folder:

- com.ibm.mqjms.jar
- com.ibm.mq.jar
- com.ibm.mqbind.jar

These files are normally in the <WebSphere installation directory>\lib folder:

- bootstrap.jar
- j2ee.jar
- Improxy.jar
- urlprotocols.jar
- ecutils.jar
- messagingClient.jar

- naming.jar
- namingclient.jar

You must also include the <WebSphere installation directory>/properties directory in the CLASSPATH.

CHAPTER 9

Understanding Java Interoperability Solution

This chapter provides an overview of the Java interoperability solution.

Java Interoperability Solution

The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Java interoperability solution enables you to write Java applications that interact with the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne system. The Java interoperability solution includes these types of connectors:

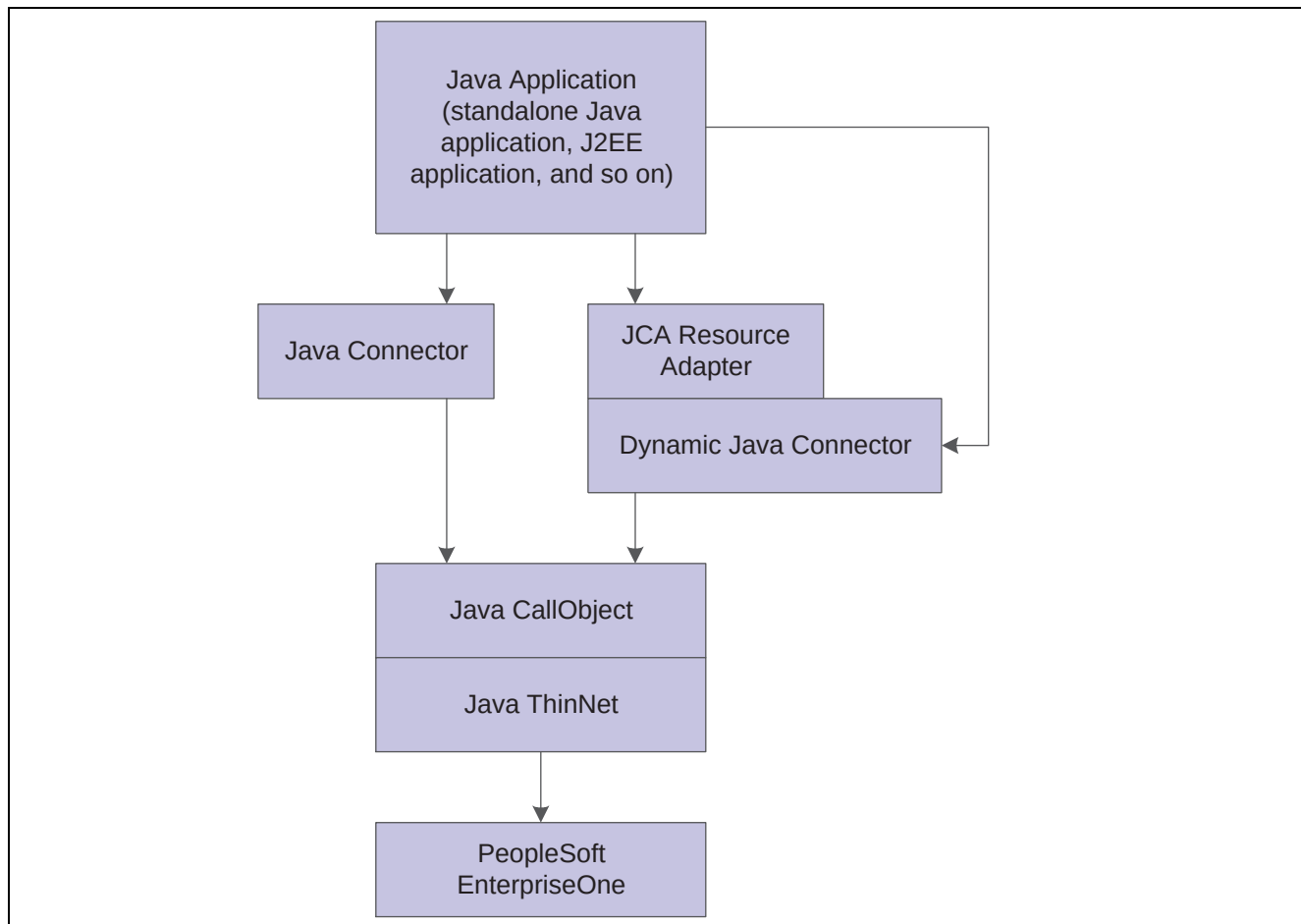
- Dynamic Java connector.
- Java connector.
- Java Connector Architecture (JCA) resource adapter.

The initial Java interoperability solution provided is the Java connector. The Java connector generates a Java wrapper object around the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne business function and data structure. A Java application calls the business functions from the Java wrapper object.

The dynamic Java connector is an enhancement to the Java connector. The dynamic Java connector enables Java applications to dynamically call business functions without generating business function wrappers. The dynamic Java connector ensures that the Java business function is compatible with the server spec. The dynamic Java connector makes it much easier for the Java application to switch between PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne environments.

The JCA resource adapter is a thin layer built on top of the dynamic Java connector and provides standard APIs required by the Java connector architecture. The core functionality for the JCA resource adapter is to interact with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne, and this functionality is leveraged to the dynamic Java connector. Each connector has a complete set of APIs that enable Java applications to interact with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.

This diagram shows how a Java application interacts with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne through a connector:



Java Application interaction with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne

Generally, each connector provides public interfaces (or APIs) for these services that can be used by a Java application:

Service	Description
Security Management	Handles security access to the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne system.
User Session Management	Manages the user session pooling.
Business Function Calls	How the Java application calls business functions.
Transaction Management	Manages the transaction process to the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne system.
Error Handling	Provides the appropriate exceptions to the connector user to easily handle error scenarios.

Both the Java connector and the dynamic Java connector support the processing of outbound events.

Note. If this is the first implementation of a Java connector, you should consider the dynamic Java connector instead of the Java connector. The functional capabilities are the same. The advantage of implementing the dynamic Java connector is that you are not required to generate wrappers.

CHAPTER 10

Working with the Dynamic Java Connector

This chapter provides an overview of the dynamic Java connector and discusses how to:

- Design the dynamic Java connector.
- Install the dynamic Java connector.
- Run the dynamic Java connector.
- Manage the user session for the dynamic Java connector.
- Use Sample applications.

Understanding the Dynamic Java Connector

The dynamic Java connector enables a Java application to call a business function. Compared to the Java connector, the dynamic Java connector has these distinguishing features:

- Dynamically introspects business function metadata.

The business function metadata is introspected from the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server during application design time by using connector APIs without pre-generating business function wrappers.

- Dynamically calls business functions without pre-generating business function wrappers.

Since there is no local storage of business function spec metadata, the business function used by the dynamic Java connector is always compatible with the server spec metadata.

- Easily switches from one environment to another environment.

The Java application can run on any environment that is compatible to the environment on which the Java application was designed.

The dynamic Java connector provides these services:

- For application design, the dynamic Java connector permits client programs to introspect business function specification metadata.
- For application deployment, the dynamic Java connector validates whether a client application can run through a certain PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server.
- For application runtime, the dynamic Java connector provides an interface that permits the connector client to call the business function on the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server.

Each server is described in detail in corresponding sections of this guide.

Designing the Dynamic Java Connector

This section provides considerations for designing the dynamic Java connector and discusses:

- Business function spec metadata introspection.
- Business function spec metadata validation.
- SpecImage console.

Business Function Spec Metadata Introspection

To call a business function method, you need to know the business function methods that are available to be called, and you need to know about the business function metadata. This list provides examples of metadata:

- Business function method (such as F4211BeginDoc).
- The module name (C file name) to which a business function method belongs (such as B123456).
- Description of the business function method (such as sales order).
- Data structure template name that is associated with a business function method (such as D123456).
- The attributes for all of the data items (parameters) in a business function method, such as name=szMnAddressbookNumber, itemID=1, data type=Math_Numeric, length=48, requiredType="Yes", IOType="INOUT".

In the dynamic Java connector, metadata is represented by the BSFNMethod and BSFNParameter interfaces.

BSFNMethod

The BSFNMethod interface defines APIs that enable you to retrieve metadata related to the business function method. The BSFNMethod interface defines these APIs:

- public String getName();
- public String getDSTemplateName();
- public String getBSFNName();
- public String getDescription();
- public BSFNParameter getParameter(String paraName);
- public BSFNParameter[] getParameters();
- public String getFormatString();
- public ExecutableMethod createExecutable();
- public boolean equals(Object anotherBSFNMethod);
- public void setEqualTo(BSFNMethod anotherBSFNMethod);
- public String getVersion();
- public void setVersion(String version);

BSFNParameter

The BSFNParameter interface defines APIs that enable you to retrieve metadata related to the data structure of the business function. The BSFNParameter interface defines these APIs:

- public int getItemID();
- public String getName();
- public int getLength();
- public IOType getIOType();
- public RequiredType getRequiredType();
- public BSFNDataType get DataType();

BSFNSpecSource

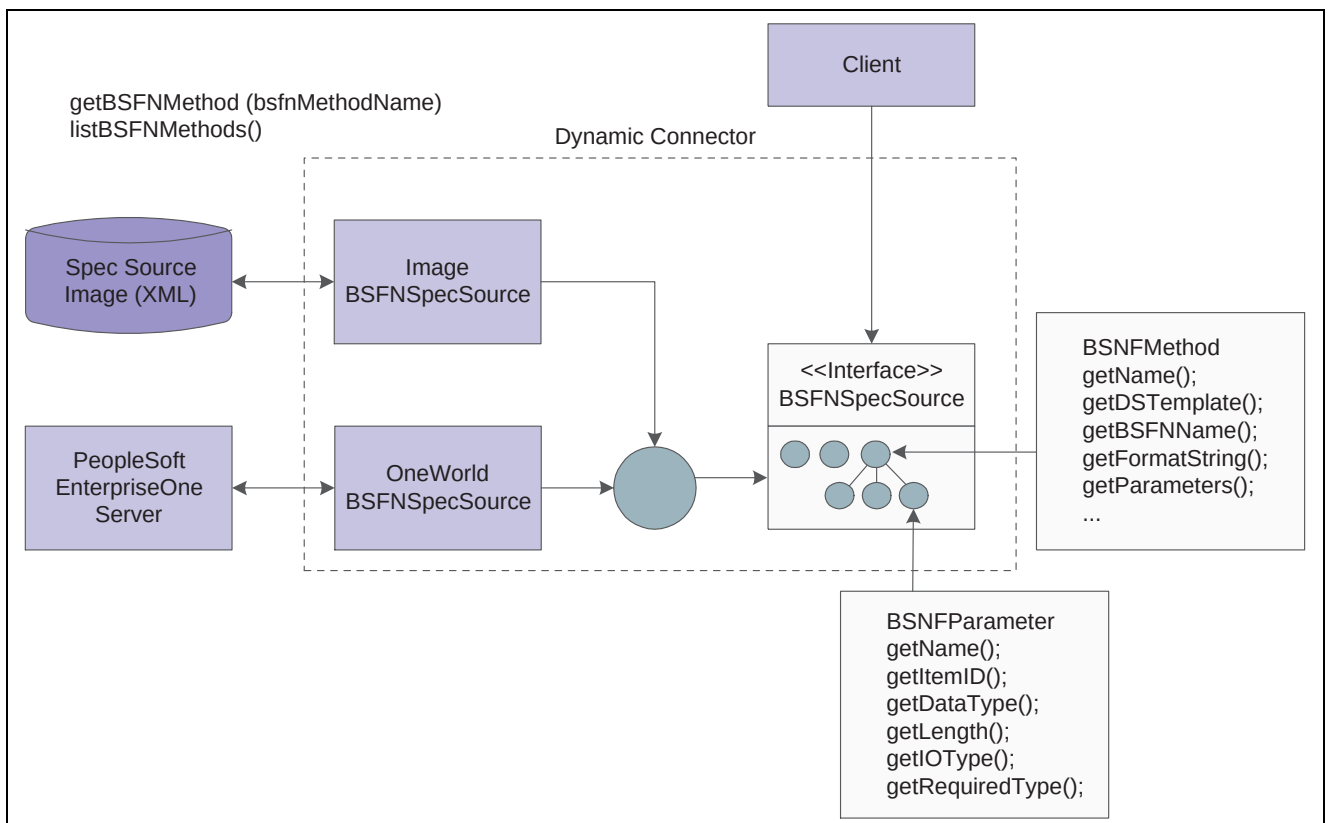
You can write a program to retrieve business function method metadata through an interface called BSFNSpecSource. The BSFNSpecSource interface defines these APIs:

- Public BSFNMethod getBSFNMethod(String methodName) throws SpecFailureException
- Public BSFNMethod[] getBSFNMethods() throws SpecFailureException

The class that implements the BSFNSpecSource interface reads the business function method metadata from an external physical repository and creates the BSFNMethod object. AbstractBSFNSpecSource is an abstract implementation of BSFNSpecSource provided by the dynamic Java connector. All customized implementations of BSFNSpecSource should be a subclass of this class. OneWorldBSFNSpecSource is the default implementation of AbstractBSFNSpecSource.

See [Chapter 10, “Working with the Dynamic Java Connector,” Installing the Dynamic Java Connector, page 113.](#)

This illustration shows the BSFNSpecSource, BSFNMethod, and BSFNParameter relationships:



Relationships among BSFNSpecSource, BSFNMethod, and BSFNParameter

This code example shows how to retrieve the BSFN spec from BSFNSpecSource:

```
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.spec.source.BSFNSpecSource;
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.spec.source.OneworldBSFNSpecSource;
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.Connector;
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.spec.source.*;
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.spec.SpecFailureException;
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.ServerFailureException;

... //Declare class
}
public void execMethod() throws SpecFailureException,ServerFailureException
{
    BSFNSpecSource specSource = null;
    int sessionID = Connector.getInstance().login("user", "pwd", "env","role");
    //specSource = new OneWorldBSFNSpecSource(sessionID); Problem in this line⇒
    World should be small
    specSource = new OneworldBSFNSpecSource(sessionID);
    // or specSource = new ImageBSFNSpecSource("SSI.xml");
    //Step 2: Get BSFNMethod by name from specSource
    BSFNMethod method = specSource.getBSFNMethod("GetEffectiveAddress");
    String methodName = method.getName();
    System.out.println("Method name is "+methodName);
    BSFNParameter[] paraList = method.getParameters();

    for (int i=0; i<paraList.length;i++)
    {
        BSFNParameter para = paraList[i];
        String name=para.getName();
        System.out.println("Name is "+name);
    }
}
```

SpecDictionary

A BSFNSpecSource can contain thousands of business function methods. The dynamic Java connector provides an interface to properly categorize and organize business function methods. Without proper categorization and organization, it is difficult to navigate and find the proper business function method. To solve this problem, the dynamic Java connector provides an interface called SpecDictionary, which provides these services:

- Categorizes business function methods in a hierarchy.
- Masks the BSFNSpecSource and limits the number of business function methods a client can view.

The entry of SpecDictionary is called a context. A context is a set of name-to-object bindings. Every context has an associated naming convention. A context provides a lookup operation that returns the object. The dynamic Java connector provides these two concrete classes that implement the SpecDictionary:

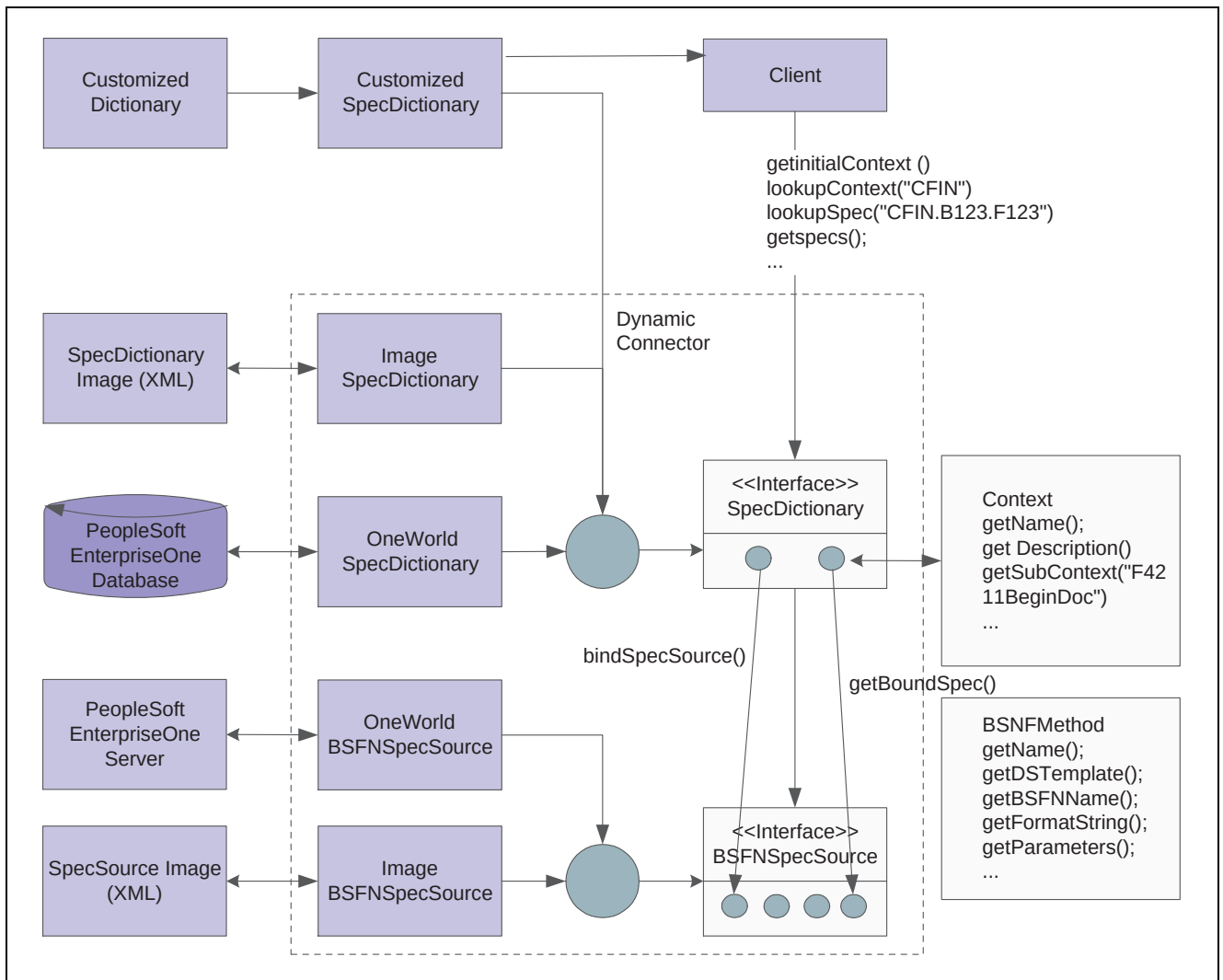
- OneWorldSpecDictionary, which gets the hierarchy information from the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne database.

OneWorldSpecDictionary categorizes business function methods as DLL library - C file name - C function name.

- ImagespecDictionary, which gets the hierarchy information from Spec Dictionary Image, which is an XML file.

Like BSFNSpecSource, third-party programs can store the spec dictionary information in their proprietary format, but they need to implement their own specDictionary to read the proprietary spec.

This diagram shows the relationship between SpecDictionary and BSFNSpecSource:



Relationship between SpecDictionary and BSFNSpecSource

This example code shows how to use SpecDictionary and BSFNSpecSource to browse and lookup information:

```
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.spec.source.BSFNSpecSource;
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.spec.source.OneworldBSFNSpecSource;
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.Connector;
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.spec.source.*;
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.spec.SpecFailureException;
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.ServerFailureException;
```

```

import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.spec.dictionary.Context;
//import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.spec.dictionary.InvalidBinding⇒
Exception;
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.spec.dictionary.SpecDictionary;
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.spec.dictionary.OneworldSpec⇒
Dictionary;

... //Declare Class
}
public void execMethod() throws SpecFailureException,ServerFailureException
{
    BSFNSpecSource specSource = null;
    SpecDictionary specDictionary = null;

    //Step 1: Create a SpecDictionary
    int sessionID = Connector.getInstance().login("user", "pwd", "env","role");
    specDictionary = new OneworldSpecDictionary(sessionID);
    // or specDictionary = new ImagespecDictionary("dict.xml");

    //Step 2: Bind the SpecDictionary to a SpecSource
    specDictionary.bindSpecSource(specSource);

    //Step 3a: Lookup the BSFNMethod by giving the full path
    //Problem in this line. Extra braces // BSFNMethod method =(BSFNMethod) spec⇒
Dictionary.getSpec("CFIN.F4211.F4211BeginDoc"));
//Class name is wrong BSFNMethod method =(BSFNMethod) specDictionary.getSpec⇒
("CFIN.F4211.F4211BeginDoc");
    BSFNMethod method =(BSFNMethod) specDictionary.getSpec("CFIN.F4211.F4211Begin⇒
Doc");

    //Step 3b: or navigate through the dictionary and get the context attributes
    Context initContext = specDictionary.getInitialContext();
    Context[] subContextList = initContext.getSubcontexts();
    //Illegal expression // for (int I=0;I<subContextList>.length; I++)
    for (int I=0;I<subContextList.length; I++)
    {
        Context subContext=subContextList[I];
        subContext.getName();
        subContext.getDescription();
        method=(BSFNMethod)subContext.getBoundSpec();
    }
}

```

Business Function Spec Metadata Validation

If the dynamic Java connector program calls a business function from OneWorldBSFNSpecSource, you do not need to validate the business function metadata. The business function metadata in OneWorldBSFNSpecSource is always the same as the business function metadata that is on the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server where the business function runs. You must ensure that all input parameters are set correctly, according to OneWorldBSFNSpecSource.

If the dynamic Java connector program calls a business function from a spec source other than OneWorldBSFNSpecSource (such as ImageBSFNSpecSource or a custom business function spec source), the business function metadata that is in the local spec source might not be compatible with the business function metadata that is on the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server where the business function runs. Local business function spec metadata can be validated during these conditions:

Condition	Explanation
Deploy Time	The dynamic Java connector program validates the local spec source against the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server spec source before run time. You should perform this validation, as all business functions in the local spec source are validated. The program can be redesigned before it is shipped.
Run Time	The dynamic Java connector validates the program based on the local spec design when running business functions. During this condition, only the business function that is called is validated. Run time validations should be treated as error handling when incompatible business function specs are found.

The dynamic Java connector provides two ways to validate business function spec metadata during deploy time: SpecImageValidator APIs and SpecImageConsole command line.

The APIs for SpecImageValidator are:

- public SpecImageValidator(BSFNSpecSource srcSpecSource).
- public ValidationResultSet validate(SpecDictionary dictionary) throws SpecFailureException.
- public ValidationResultSet validate(SpecDictionary dictionary, String path) throws SpecFailureException.
- public ValidationResultSet validate(BSFNSpecSource dstSpecSource) throws SpecFailureException.
- public ValidationResultSet validate(BSFNSpecSource dstSpecSource, String bsfnMethodName).

Note. If the SpecImageConsole command line is used, the dynamic Java connector can only validate business function spec metadata from ImageBSFNSpecSource; custom business function spec sources cannot be validated.

SpecImageConsole

You can use the SpecImageConsole command line to generate, update, validate and synchronize spec images.

Generate Spec Image

You use the spec image console to generate or regenerate a spec image. This information is useful for generating or regenerating a spec image.

Usage

```
java com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.util.SpecImageConsole /Generate [Other Options]
```

Options

/UserName <user> (required)

/Password <pwd> (required)

/Env <environment> (required)

/Role <role> (required)

/ImageStub <stub file> (required)

/ImageType <image type [SSI|SDI|ALL]> (optional, default is ALL)

/ErrorFile <error file> (optional, default is System.err)

/OutputFile <output file> (optional, default is System.out)

Explanation

Log on to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne with <user>, <pwd>, <environment>, and <role>.

Load the spec image stub from <stub file>.

Generate the spec image with the image type <image type>.

The spec image is written to the <output file> (or System.out if /OutputFile not present).

Error messages are written to the <error file> (or System.err if /ErrorFile not present).

Example

This shows example code:

```
java com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.util.SpecImageConsole
/Generate /ImageStub image_stub.xml /ImageType SDI /OutputFile
image.xml /ErrorFile err.log
```

Update Spec Image

You use the spec image console to update or change a spec image. This information is useful for updating a spec image.

Usage

```
java com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.util.SpecImageConsole /Update [Other Options]
```

Options

/UserName <user> (required)

/Password <pwd> (required)

/Env <environment> (required)

/Role <role> (required)

/SSI <SSI file> (required)

/SDI <SDI file> (optional)

/AddSpec <BSFNSpec name> (for example, F4211BeginDoc; optional)

/AddContext <full Context name> (for example, CFIN.B3100010 or CFIN.B3100010.F4211BeginDoc; optional)

/RemoveSpec <BSFNSpec name> (for example, F4211BeginDoc; optional)

/RemoveContext <full Context name> (for example, CFIN.B3100010 or CFIN.B3100010.F4211BeginDoc; optional)

Explanation

Log on to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne with <user>, <pwd>, <environment>, and <role>.

Load the <SDI file> (If option /SDI not present, then load <SSI file>) add/remove the context and BSFN spec that is specified as <full Context name> and <BSFNSpec name>.

Example

This example shows how to update the Spec Dictionary Image (sdi.xml) and the Spec Content Image (SSI.xml). The example adds Context CFIN.B00100, removes Context CFIN.B001002, adds Spec F4211BeginDoc, and removes Spec F4311BeginDoc.

```
java com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.util.SpecImageConsole
/Update /SDI sdi.xml /SSI ssi.xml /addContext CFIN.B001001
/removeContext CFIN.B001002 /addSpec F4211BeginDoc /removeSpec
F4311BeginDoc
```

Validate Spec Image

You use the spec image console to validate the spec image against the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server. This information is useful for validating a spec image.

Usage

```
java com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.util.SpecImageConsole /Validate [Other Options]
```

Options

/UserName <user> (required)

/Password <pwd> (required)

/Env <environment> (required)

/Role <role> (required)

/SSI <SSI file> (required)

/SDI <SDI file> (optional)

/OutputFile (optional, default to System.out)

Explanation

Log on to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne with <user>, <pwd>, <environment>, and <role>.

If option /SDI is present, validate all the BSFNSpec that bind to the <SDI file>. If /SDI is not present, validate all the BSFNSpec in the <SSI file>.

The spec image is written to the <output file> (or System.out if /OutputFile is not present).

Example

This example shows how to validate spec image using ssi.xml as the SpecDictionary and sdi.xml as the SpecSource. The example writes the validation result to validateResult.log.

```
java com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.util.SpecImageConsole  
/Validate /SDI sdi.xml /SSI ssi.xml /OutputFile validateResult.log
```

Synchronize Spec Image

You use the spec image console to synchronize the spec image with the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server. This information is useful for validating a spec image.

Usage

```
java com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.util.SpecImageConsole /Synchronize [Other Options]
```

Options

/UserName <user> (required)

/Password <pwd> (required)

/Env <environment> (required)

/Role <role> (required)

/SSI <SSI file> (required)

/SDI <SDI file> (optional)

/ErrorFile <err file>(optional, default to System.err)

Explanation

Log on to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne with <user>, <pwd>, <environment>, and <role>.

If option /SDI present, synchronize all the BSFNSpec that bind to the <SDI file>. If /SDI is not present, synchronize all the BSFNSpec in the <SSI file>.

The new spec image is written to the <SSI file>. Error messages are written to <err file> (or System.err if /ErrorFile is not present).

Example

This example shows how to synchronize the spec source image, ssi.xml:

```
java com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.util.SpecImageConsole  
/Synchronize /SSI ssi.xml
```

Installing the Dynamic Java Connector

These steps illustrate how to install dynamic connector components so that you can run a dynamic Java connector application.

1. Copy these files from the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server to a directory on the machine that you want to use:

- Connector.jar
- JdbjBase_JAR.jar
- JdbjInterfaces_JAR.jar
- JdeNet_JAR.jar
- Spec_JAR.jar
- System_JAR.jar
- log4j.jar
- xalan.jar
- xerces.jar
- PMApi_JAR.jar
- BizLogicContainer_JAR.jar
- BizLogicContainerClient_JAR.jar
- ApplicationAPIs_JAR.jar
- ApplicationLogic_JAR.jar
- jdeinterop.ini
- jdbj.ini
- jdelog.properties
- JDBC drivers (obtain the JDBC drivers from the database vendor)

For example, you might copy the files to this directory on the machine:

C:\PeopleSoft\Interop

2. Add these files to the CLASSPATH:

- Connector.jar
- JdbjBase_JAR.jar
- JdbjInterfaces_JAR.jar
- JdeNet_JAR.jar
- Spec_JAR.jar
- System_JAR.jar
- log4j.jar
- xalan.jar
- xerces.jar

- PMApi_JAR.jar
 - BizLogicContainer_JAR.jar
 - BizLogicContainerClient_JAR.jar
 - ApplicationAPIs_JAR.jar
 - ApplicationLogic_JAR.jar
 - JDBC drivers
3. Add the path where the jdelog.properties, jdeinterop.ini, and jdbj.ini files are located into CLASSPATH.
 4. Edit jdeinterop.ini, jdelog.properties, and jdbj.ini for proper settings.

See Also

[Chapter 15, “Understanding jdeinterop.ini for Java Connector,” page 183](#)

[Chapter 16, “Understanding jdelog.properties File,” page 187](#)

Running the Dynamic Java Connector

This section discusses:

- Calling a business function.
- BSFN cache.
- Transaction using the dynamic Java connector.
- OCM support for the dynamic Java connector.

Calling a Business Function

If you know the business function name and the parameters (data items) associated with the business function, you can use the dynamic Java connector to call the business function. The dynamic Java connector does not require pre-generated wrappers. This code sample shows you how to use the dynamic Java connector to call a business function:

```
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.spec.SpecFailureException;
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.ServerFailureException;
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.Connector;
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.spec.source.*;
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.SystemException;
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.ApplicationException;
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.callmethod.*;

...//Declare Class

public void execMethod() throws SpecFailureException,ServerFailureException
{
    BSFNSpecSource specSource = null;
    // Step 1: Login
    int sessionID = Connector.getInstance().login("user", "pwd", "env","role");
```

```

// Pre-condition: create the SpecDictionary or BSFNSpecSource
specSource = new OneworldBSFNSpecSource(sessionID);

// Step 2: Lookup the BSFN method from SpecDictionary or BSFNSpecSource
BSFNMethod bsfnMethod = (BSFNMethod)specSource.getBSFNMethod ("GetEffective⇒
Address");

// Step 3: create the executable method from the BSFN metadata
ExecutableMethod addressbook = bsfnMethod.createExecutable();
try
{

// Step 4: Set parameter values
addressbook.setValue("mnAddressNumber", "105");

// Step 5: Execute the business function
BSFNExecutionWarning warning = addressbook.execute(sessionID);
// Step 6: Get return parameter values
System.out.println("szNamealpha= " + addressbook.getValueString("sz⇒
Namealpha"));
System.out.println("mnAddressNumber= " + addressbook.getValueString("mnAddress⇒
Number"));
}
catch (SystemException e)
{
//SystemException is thrown when system crash, this is a fatal
//error and must be caught
System.exit(1);
}
catch (ApplicationException e)
{
// ApplicationException is thrown when business function
// execution fail, this is RuntimeException and thus can be
// unchecked. But it is strongly recommend to catch this
// exception
}
finally
{
//Log off and shut down connector if necessary
Connector.getInstance().logout(sessionID);
Connector.getInstance().shutdown();
}
}

```

The dynamic Java connector permits you to use hash tables to input parameter values. This example code illustrates how to use the Hashtable class to input parameter values:

```

Map input = new Hashtable();
input.put("mnAddressNumber", String.valueOf(addressNo));

```

```
addressbook.setValues(input);
```

The dynamic Java connector permits you to use hash tables to retrieve output values. This example code illustrates how to use the `Hashtable` class to retrieve output values:

```
Map output = addressbook.getValues();
System.out.println("szNamealpha=" + output.getValueString("szNamealpha"));
```

BSFN Cache

The dynamic Java connector fetches a business function spec from a `SpecSource` (PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server or an XML repository) to create an executable method. To reduce some of the overhead for creating executable methods during run business functions, the Java connector caches the executable methods after they are created.

If `OneWorldSpecSource` is used as `SpecSource`, the dynamic Java connector gets the most current business function spec from the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server the first time the business function is called. The cache is destructed after the connector is shutdown. This cache mechanism expedites business function execution by eliminating the overhead of retrieving the business function spec for every business function call.

The duration of the cache can be configured in the `jdeinterop.ini` file. You can configure the setting to balance the speed of the business function execution and the update of the business function spec.

Transaction Using the Dynamic Java Connector

You use the dynamic Java connector to do a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne transaction in either automatic or manual mode. This example code for a purchase order entry transaction shows the steps for using the dynamic Java connector in manual mode.

```
int sessionID = Connector.getInstance().login("user", "pwd", "env",
"role");
UserSession userSession = Connector.getInstance().getUserSession
(sessionID);
boolean isManualCommit;
//set isManualCommit as true or false

//Step 1: create OneWorldTransaction
OneWorldTransaction transaction = userSession.createOneWorldTransaction
(isManualCommit);

// Step2: create the Purchase Order Entry executable methods (such as
// poeBeginDoc, poeEditLine, poeEndDoc) from the BSFN metadata.

//Step 3: begin the transaction
transaction.begin();

//Step 4: run BSFNs in this transaction
//set poeBeginDoc input parameters (code not provided)
BSFNExecutionWarning warning = poeBeginDoc.execute(transaction);
//set poeEditLine input parameters (code not provided)
BSFNExecutionWarning warning = poeEditLine.execute(transaction);
//set poeEndDocinput parameters (code not provided)
BSFNExecutionWarning warning = poeEndDoc.execute(transaction);
```

```
//Step 5: Commit or rollback transaction
transaction.commit();
//or transaction.rollback();
```

OCM Support for the Dynamic Java Connector

You use Object Configuration Manager (OCM) to map business functions to an enterprise server so that the dynamic Java connector can access OCM to run business functions. You no longer configure the jdeinterop.ini file to define the enterprise server from which you want to execute business functions. Using OCM support should result in an increase in performance, scalability, and load balancing. The Java interoperability server distributes the processes of the Java client to various enterprise servers depending on user, environment, and role. To take advantage of dynamic Java connector OCM support:

- Configure the OCM and map the business function on different enterprise servers.
- Set OCMEEnabled=true in jdeinterop.ini.
- Configure the settings in jdeinterop.ini regarding the bootstrap data source with the OCM configuration.

Ensure that OCMEEnabled is set in the OCM section of the jdeinterop.ini configuration file.

See Also

[Chapter 15, “Understanding jdeinterop.ini for Java Connector,” page 183](#)

Managing the User Session for the Dynamic Java Connector

This section discusses:

- User session management for the dynamic Java connector.
- Inbound XML request using the dynamic Java connector.
- Logging for the dynamic Java connector.
- Exception handling for the dynamic Java connector.

User Session Management for the Dynamic Java Connector

When the connector user successfully signs on, a valid user session is allocated to that user signon. The user session has status for two types of connector operations, one is for inbound business function calls, and the other is for outbound real-time events. The connector monitors the status of the user session and uses the time out settings in the jdeinterop.ini file to stop the user session when a time out setting has been reached. The connector looks at the these settings:

jdeinterop.ini File Section	Setting	Explanation
[CACHE]	UserSession	The maximum connector idle time for an inbound business function call.

jdeinterop.ini File Section	Setting	Explanation
[INTEROP]	manual_timeout	The maximum idle time for a manual transaction.
[EVENTS]	outbound_timeout	The maximum value of connector idle time for receiving outbound events.

The values for the settings are in milliseconds. A value of zero (0) indicates infinite time out. The settings are defined in the jdeinterop.ini section of this guide.

If an inbound user session times out, that user session cannot be used to execute a business function call. Likewise, if an outbound user session times out, that user session cannot be used for events. When both inbound and outbound sessions time out, the user session is removed from the connector. Since each user session has a corresponding handle in the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server, you should explicitly call a connector API to log off the user session. The API log off releases the handle in the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server when the user session is no longer used.

This sample code shows how to retrieve and manage a user session:

```
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.Connector;
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.*;
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.ServerFailureException;

... // Declare Class
public void execMethod() throws ServerFailureException
{
    // Login
    int sessionId = Connector.getInstance().login("user", "pwd", "env", "role");

    // Use the sessionId. If InvalidSessionException is caught, user session is not⇒
    valid any more
    //Check the status of the usersession
    UserSession session=null;
    try
    {
        session=Connector.getInstance().getUserSession(sessionId);
    }
    catch(InvalidSessionException ex)
    {
        System.out.println("Invalid user session");
    }
    if(session.isInboundTimedout())
    {
        System.out.println("User session inbound is timed out");
    }
    if(session.isOutboundTimedout())
    {
        System.out.println("User session outbound is timed out");
    }
    //Log off and shut down connector to release user session from the server
    Connector.getInstance().logoff(sessionId);
}
```

```
Connector.getInstance().shutDown();
}
```

Inbound XML Request Using the Dynamic Java Connector

You use the dynamic Java connector to send inbound synchronous XML requests (such as XML CallObject and XML List) to the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server.

This sample code shows how to use the dynamic Java connector to execute an inbound XML request:

```
import com.jdedwards.system.xml.XMLRequest;

/... //Declare Class
    xmlInteropTest.EstablishSession(args);

}

    public void EstablishSession(String[] args) throws Exception {
String xmlDoc = new String();
    xmlDoc += "<?xml version='1.0' ?> <jdeRequest type='callmethod' user='user' ";
    xmlDoc += " pwd='pwd' environment='env' role='role' session='' ";
    xmlDoc += "sessionidle='1800'> </jdeRequest>";

String requestResult;

try {
    XMLRequest xmlRequest = new XMLRequest("ElServer", 6014, xmlDoc);
    requestResult = xmlRequest.execute();
    System.out.println("Test Successful");
} catch (Exception e) {
    System.out.println("Error in XML request");
    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
}
}
```

See *PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 PeopleBook: Interoperability*, “Understanding XML CallObject”.

See *PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 PeopleBook: Interoperability*, “Understanding XML Transaction”.

See *PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 PeopleBook: Interoperability*, “Understanding XML List”.

Logging for the Dynamic Java Connector

Dynamic Java connector logging is built on top of Apache Open Source Project Log4j. Log4j supports five levels of logging, as listed in order of severity, from less to more:

- DEBUG

- INFO
- WARNING
- ERROR
- FATAL

The dynamic Java connector provides these APIs, located in `ConnectorLog.java`, to support logging information:

- `public static void debug(Object source).`
- `public static void info(Object source).`
- `public static void warn(Object source).`
- `public static void warn(Object source, Throwable err).`
- `public static void error(Object source, Throwable err).`
- `public static void error(Object source).`
- `public static void fatal(Object source).`
- `public static void fatal(Object source, Throwable err).`

Log properties (such as log file location, level of log messages to include in log file, and so on) are set in `jdelog.properties`. The `jdelog.properties` settings provide flexibility for dynamic Java connector applications to log messages. For example, you might set log level to ERROR or FATAL for a production environment or to DEBUG for a development or test environment.

See Also

Log4j Project, Apache Jakarta Project, <http://logging.apache.org/log4j/docs/>

Exception Handling for the Dynamic Java Connector

The dynamic Java connector error handling design provides flexibility for you to decide how to handle application-level errors. The dynamic Java connector provides these two types of exceptions to handle errors:

- `ApplicationException`

This is the super class of all exceptions that result from application errors, such as `InvalidConfigurationException` (invalid INI settings), `InvalidLoginException` (invalid login), `InvalidDataTypeException` (invalid BSFN data type), and so on. The `ApplicationException` is a runtime exception. It is up to the client program to catch this type of exception.

- `SystemException`

This is the super class of all exceptions that result from system errors, such as `ServerFailureException` (server down or connection failure), `BSFNLookupFailureException` (unable to find BSFN information in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne tables), and `SpecFailureException` (unable to connect to Spec Source). It is up to the client program to catch this type of exception.

Using Sample Applications

This section discusses:

- Sample applications
- Compiling the sample applications
- Running the sample applications

Sample Applications

These applications are shipped with the dynamic Java connector in their Java source form:

Application	Description
Address Book	Queries an AddressBook entry.
Events	Subscribes to events.
Manual Commit	Performs a local transaction using a Purchase Order Entry application.
Purchase Order	Enters a purchase order.
Sales Order	Enters a sales order.

Before you use the sample applications:

- Create a directory for the sample applications (for example, C:\connectorsamples).
 - Install a Java Development Kit (JDK) version 1.3 or higher. Be sure to install a full JDK and not the Java Runtime Environment (JRE).
- See [Chapter 10, “Working with the Dynamic Java Connector,” Installing the Dynamic Java Connector, page 113](#).
- Set the JAVA_HOME environment variable to the JDK parent directory.
 - Configure the jdeinterop.ini, jdelog.properties, and jdbj.ini files and place the files in the directory you created for the sample applications (for example, C:\connectorsamples).

Note. You can download the JDK from the Sun Microsystems website (java.sun.com/j2se).

Compiling the Sample Applications

The sample applications are shipped in their Java source form, which provides the usage of the dynamic Java connector API. You must compile these sample applications in the environment before you can run them. Use these steps to compile the sample applications:

1. Locate the connector_samples_src.jar file.
This file is on the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Java Server CD, under the system/classes/samples directory.
2. Unzip the entire contents of the connector_samples_src.jar file into the directory you created (for example, C:\connectorsamples).
The .jar file is a traditional .zip file with the Java .jar extension. The .jar file contains all of the sample application source files (.java files). All of the .jar files that you need for both compiling and running the sample applications are in the system/classes directory on the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Java Server CD.
3. Compile the samples.

To compile the samples, you need the Connector.jar and the kernel.jar files. This compile script assumes that you are in the parent directory where you extracted the sample application .jar file contents, and that you have copied the necessary .jar files to that parent directory. The compile script assumes that you are going to compile all of the applications at once. Enter this compile script as a single, continuous line in the command prompt window. Alternatively, you can edit the buildDynConSamples.bat batch file (located in the system/classes/samples folder) to perform the same function.

```
javac -classpath ../../Connector.jar;../kernel.jar
com/jdedwards/system/connector/dynamic/sample/*.java
com/jdedwards/system/connector/dynamic/sample/addressbook/*.java
com/jdedwards/system/connector/dynamic/sample/events/*.java
com/jdedwards/system/connector/dynamic/sample/manualCommit/*.java
com/jdedwards/system/connector/dynamic/sample/purchaseorder/*.java
com/jdedwards/system/connector/dynamic/sample/salesorder/*.java
com/jdedwards/system/connector/dynamic/sample/speconsole/*.java
com/jdedwards/system/connector/sample/utctime/*.java
com/jdedwards/system/connector/dynamic/sample/util/*.java
```

Running the Sample Applications

After you compile the sample applications, you can run them. The .jar files used in this script, and the jdeinterop.ini and jdelog.properties files, must be in the directory that you created (C:\connectorsamples). To run any of the sample applications, enter this script in a command prompt window in the C:\connectorsamples directory:

```
java
-classpath ; /Connector.jar; /database.jar; /jdeutil.jar;
/kernel.jar;
/log4j.jar; /xerces.jar; (JDBC driver .jar files); (path to
jdeinterop.ini, jdbcj.ini, and jdelog.properties files)
(sample application main class name)
```

Execute the script as a single, continuous command. All of the .jar files listed after the -classpath argument must be kept together with no spaces (except after the -classpath word itself). The sample application main class name for each sample application is listed in this table. For several of the applications, a dialog box (requesting the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne credentials) appears. Be sure to use all capital letters when you enter the credentials.

Sample Application	Main Class Name
Address Book	com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.sample.addressbook.AddressbookClient
Events	com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.sample.events.SinkFrame
Manual Commit	com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.sample.manualCommit.PurchaseOrderEntryClient
Purchase Order	com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.sample.purchaseorder.PurchaseOrderEntryClient
Sales Order	com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.sample.salesorder.SalesOrderEntryClient

CHAPTER 11

Understanding the Java Connector

This chapter provides an overview of the Java connector and discusses how to:

- Design the Java connector.
- Install the Java connector.
- Run the Java connector.
- Manage the user session for the Java connector.
- Use exception handling for the Java connector.

Note. If this is the first implementation of a Java connector, it is suggested that you consider the dynamic Java connector instead of the Java connector. The functionality is the same. The advantage of implementing the dynamic Java connector is that you are not required to generate wrappers

Java Connector and PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne

A business function is a logical collection of C functions and their associated data structures grouped together to produce a unit of work. PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Java objects are wrappers, implemented in Java, around these business functions and data structures.

The method that a Java wrapper provides has a one-to-one correspondence with business functions. Because all methods must be defined in a Java class, a library must be defined in the corresponding iJDEScript file.

For example, if library A contains business function B550001, and within this business function two C functions exist, named foo1 and foo2, with data structures for each function named DS1 and DS2, then the corresponding Java class would be as follows:

```
Public class A
{
    public int foo1(DS1 param, OneWorldInterface ow,
        Connector c, int handle)
    {
        0
    }
    public int foo2(DS2 param, OneWorldInterface ow,
        Connector c, int handle)
    {
        0
    }
    public DS1 Createfoo1ParameterSet()
    {
        0
    }
}
```

```

    }
    public DS2 Createfoo2ParameterSet()
    {
        0
    }
}

```

For each business function X, a method CreateXParameterSet exists in the class that returns a class for the data structure used by the business function.

Each data structure has a corresponding Java class, and each element in the data structure has a *get* and a *set* method. For example, if DS1 has element A as a char, the DS1 Java class is as follows:

```

Public class DS1
{
    public void setA()
    {
        ...
    }
    public char getA()
    {
        ...
    }
}

```

The data structure can contain two kinds of compound objects, JDEDate and JDEMathnumeric, in addition to the primitive data types. The two Java classes JDEDate and JDEMathnumeric are defined respectively.

JDEDate

This table provides JDEDate methods and a description of the method:

Method	Description
JDEDate()	Construct a JDEDate.
getDay()	Get the day of the date.
getMonth()	Get the month of the date.
getYear()	Get the year of the date.
setDay(short)	Set the day of the date.
setMonth(short)	Set the month of the date.
setYear (short)	Set the year of the date.

JDEMathNumeric

This table shows the JDEMathNumeric methods and provides a description of each method:

Method	Description
getValue()	Return the value as a string (for example, -12345.6789).
setValue(String strValue)	Set the value from a string (for example, -12345.6789).
getCurrencyDecimals()	Get the currency decimal positions.
setCurrencyDecimals(int aValue)	Set the currency decimal positions.
getCurrencyCode()	Get the currency code.
setCurrencyCode(String aValue)	Set the currency code.
getDecimalPosition()	Get the decimal position.
isNegative()	Test if the value is negative.
reset()	Reset all the internal values.

To set the value of a member in a MathNumeric type in a data structure, use the method `setValue(String)` in `JDEMathNumeric` class. For example, if `mnAddressBook` is a member in the data structure, then a class should exist for the data structure with the public method `getmnAddressBook`, which returns a `JDEMathNumeric` object. Then you use `DS.getmnAddressBook().setValue(1)` to set the `mnAddressBook` value to 1 in the data structure.

Designing the Java Connector

This section covers considerations for designing the Java connector solution and discusses:

- GenJava
- Java versioning
- GenJava client environment

GenJava

The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne system provides a Java generation tool, GenJava, that you run to expose business functions through Java. A system administrator usually runs GenJava.

When you run GenJava, you specify a library of business functions to wrap, for example CAEC. GenJava creates Java class files for all the business functions and associated data structures. GenJava also compiles the business functions, generates Java docs, and packages them to two JAR files, one for Java classes and one for Java documents. For example, if the library is `JDEAddressBook`, you see `JDEAddressBookInterop.jar` and `JDEAddressBookInteropDoc.jar` in either the `B9\system\classes` directory or any directory redirected by GenJava.

GenJava Client Environment

When you set up a client environment for GenJava, ensure the `PATH` environment variable and the `CLASSPATH` environment variable are set up correctly.

PATH

<bin directory for JDK>

Example: c:\jdk1.2.2\bin

CLASSPATH

<Directory where PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne is located>\System\classes\kernel.jar

<Directory where PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne is located>\System\classes\Connector.jar

<Directory where PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne is located>\System\classes\xalan.jar

<Directory where PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne is located>\System\classes\xerces.jar

Java Versioning

Business object wrappers that are generated for one environment might not be compatible with another environment. Versioning prevents you from creating Java business objects unless the environment used at logon is the same as the environment used to generate the wrappers or the environment is compatible with the business objects. You can use the Java Wrapper Version Checker (CheckVer) to verify that business object wrappers are compatible with new environments.

Migrating from Previous Releases

Previously generated business object wrappers are compatible with the new versioning code; you do not need to regenerate them. However, in order to use them, CheckVer must be run, even for the environment used to create the wrappers. The repository setting in the [INTEROP] section of the ini file must point to the directory containing the jar files of generated business object wrappers. For example:

```
[INTEROP]
repository=c:\foo\bar\repository
```

The repository directory should contain only jar files for generated business object libraries.

Java Connector Static and Dynamic Modes

A Java interoperability client can be configured statically or dynamically. Static mode is the normal mode of operation and should be used by most client code. Dynamic mode is better suited for developing tools based on Java interoperability. The two modes can be used simultaneously in the same process. The granularity is at the business object library (jar file) level. No matter which mode is used, it is necessary for the jar files to be placed in the repository directory.

To use static mode for a given business object library, ensure that the jar file is in both the classpath and repository directory for the client process.

To use dynamic mode for a given business object library, ensure that the jar file is in the repository directory but not in the classpath. Dynamic mode is for Java interoperability clients with client code that has no direct use of the business objects. In dynamic mode, business objects may only be used by the classes in the java.lang.reflect package. Dynamic mode enables client code to refresh, add, or remove business object libraries while in operation. These operations are accomplished using the methods in the OneWorldVersion class (for example, generate a new business object library (or regenerate an existing library) using GenJava). Use the CheckVer tool to establish the compatible environments for the business objects in the library. Add the jar file to the repository directory. Finally, the client code must instantiate a OneWorldVersion object, and call the refreshLibrary method. To remove a business object library, remove it from the repository and call the refreshLibrary method.

After a library is refreshed, all newly created business objects use the new definition. Business objects created before the refresh use the old definition. No limit exists for the number of simultaneous business object library versions. The old library definitions remain in the virtual machine until no more references to the old business objects exist, which can significantly affect memory use in the virtual machine.

Using the Java Wrapper Version Checker (CheckVer)

CheckVer is a Java class and should not be confused with the CheckVer.exe that is a part of the COM interoperability solution. You run CheckVer to verify whether a previously generated Java business object library is compatible with another environment. Typically, the system administrator performs this task. The XML files generated by GenJava are the signatures of the objects generated against specific PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne environments. These XML files can be used with CheckVer to verify that the wrappers in a previously generated jar file are compatible with the environment.

When you introduce a new PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne environment, you run GenJava against the new environment by using the /XMLOnly option. You also use the iJDEScript that you used to generate the wrappers to generate XML signature files for the objects in the new environment. Run CheckVer with the new XML files and previously generated jar files to verify that the new environment is compatible with the wrappers. CheckVer updates the jar file according to the result of the compatibility test. A Java client using the jar file can be dynamically updated to the new compatibility information, using the OneWorldVersion interface. If the new environment is incompatible, the client is not allowed to create business objects with the new environment.

Running CheckVer (GenJava)

CheckVer takes two arguments, the jar file name and the XML file name. CheckVer requires that the Connector.jar, kernel.jar, xalan.jar, and xerces.jar files be in the CLASSPATH. This can be done either with the CLASSPATH environment variable or from the command line.

Syntax

```
Java com.jdedwards.system.connector.CheckVer [jarfile] [xmlfile]
```

Example

```
Java com.jdedwards.system.connector.CheckVer JDEAddressBookInterop.jar JDEAddressBook.xml
```

Installing a Java Connector

These steps illustrate how to install Java connector components so that you can run a Java connector application.

1. Copy these files from the enterprise server to a directory on the desired machine. For example, copy these files to c:\PeopleSoft\Interop on the machine:
 - Connector.jar
 - JdbjBase_JAR.jar
 - xalan.jar
 - xerces.jar
 - database.jar
 - Log4j.jar

- jdeinterop.ini
 - jdelog.properties
 - JDBC driver (you need to get JDBC driver from the vendor)
2. Add these files to the CLASSPATH:
 - kernel.jar
 - jdeutil.jar
 - connector.jar
 - database.jar
 - log4j.jar
 - xerces.jar
 - JDBC driver
 3. Add the path where the jdelog.properties and jdeinterop.ini files are located into CLASSPATH.
 4. Create a separate repository directory for business object.jar files.
 5. Run GenJava on the client machine and copy the output jar file (for example, JDEAddressBook.jar) to this directory.
 6. Depending on whether you want the library in static mode or dynamic mode, put the business object.jar file in the CLASSPATH.

Running the Java Connector

This section covers runtime considerations for the Java connector and discusses:

- Using GenJava
- Using GenJava output
- Transactions Using the Java connector

Using GenJava

The Java generator tool, GenJava, provides access to business functions by generating Java interfaces for business functions. GenJava includes these components:

- GenJava.exe
- Emitter framework
- JDEIDAJavaEmitter.dll

You use iJDEScript scripting language to script code generation activities when you use GenJava.

Running GenJava

You run GenJava from the command line. There are several options available for generation. GenJava is located in <install>\system\bin32.

Syntax

GenJava [options] [libraries]

Options

You can use these options when running GenJava:

Option	Description
/?	Lists the options available for generation.
/Cat <category>	Generates only <category> function wrappers. Supports these categories: /1/ - Master Business Functions /2/ - Major Business Functions /3/ - Minor Business Functions /-/ - Uncategorized Business Functions
/Cmd *	Processes code generation commands from the console.
/Cmd <filename>	Processes code generation commands from <filename>.
/Compiler <file>	Uses <file> to compile Java files.
/D name value	Defines a macro value.
/EnvironmentID <env>	Uses <env> to sign on to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.
/ListLibraries	Lists the available libraries that you can use for GenJava.
/MsgFile <file>	Provides GenJava with the file name to log messages produced by GenJava during the generation process; for example, messages.log.
/NoBSFN	Tells GenJava not to create wrappers for business functions. This option is for generating parameter sets only.
/Out <path>	Provides GenJava with the directory (path) in which to place the output files; for example, C:\winnt\system32.
/Password <password>	Provides GenJava with the password with which you want to sign on to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.
/Role	Provides GenJava with the role with which you want to sign on to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.
/TempOut <path>	Provides GenJava with the directory (path) in which to place temporary files needed for the build process; for example, C:\temp.
/UserID <userid>	Provides GenJava with the user name that you use to sign on to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.
/XMLOnly	Generates only the XML file.

You can also use GenJava by running it with a JDEScript file, such as:

```
GenJava /cmd AddressBook.cmd
```

This command prompts a sign-in window for you to enter the user ID, password, role, and environment. The AddressBook.cmd is:

```
define library JDEAddressBook
login
library JDEAddressBook
library JDEAddressBook
interface AddressBook
interface AddressBook
import B0100031
import B0100019
import B0100032
import B0100002
import B0100033
build
logout
```

GenJava generates the wrappers in Java for all business functions imported in the script file.

Generate Java Wrappers

This command generates Java wrappers for Category 1 business functions in the CAEC library:

```
GenJava /Cat 1 /UserID Devuser1 /Password Devuser1 /EnvironmentID ADEVHP02 CAEC
```

You must use the correct information (including user ID, password, role, and environment) to log on to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.

Using GenJava Output

The output for GenJava produces fully functional Java objects based on the library you use to generate wrappers. GenJava packages these objects in a single jar file such as XXXXInterop.jar or XXXXInteropDoc.jar, where XXXX is the library name defined in the script file or from the command line. For example, JDEAddressBookInterop.jar is created for the AddressBook.cmd. The default location for the jar file is under B9/System/classes, but it can be somewhere else if you run GenJava using /Out value. This jar file must be deployed to the machine that uses those wrappers. To import any wrapper object and class, the jar file must be added to the CLASSPATH. Because you are interacting with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne, three components, Connector.jar, kernel.jar, and jdeinterop.ini file, must be deployed to the machine.

XXXXInteropDoc.jar is the compressed format of all the Java documents (html files) for all the classes generated by GenJava.unjar. You can also unzip the jar file to see the APIs that can be called in these classes.

All Java client applications must:

1. Initialize a com.jdedwards.system.connector.Connector.
2. Sign in to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne using a valid user ID, password, role, and environment name. The environment must be valid on the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server.
3. Get the OneWorldInterface object reference by calling Connector.CreateBusinessObject with an object name, such as Connector::OneWorldInterface.

4. Get the object reference for the wrapper for the business function generated by GenJava, for example AddressBook. The object name passed into Connector.CreateBusinessObject should be Library (Java package) Name:Object Name, such as JDEAddressBook:AddressBook.
5. Call CreateXXXParameterSet on the wrapper object for any data structure XXX.
6. Set the needed value in the data structure.
7. Call the business function with the data structure variable as a parameter. Check the return value. The return value can be one of these:

Successful = 0

Warning = 1

Error = 2

8. Process the data returned by the business function.
9. Disconnect from PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.

These examples illustrate how to use a generated Java business function wrapper in a Java application.

```
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.*;
import com.jdedwards.application.interop.jdeaddressbook.*;

... Declare Class
{
    Connector connectorProxy = null;
    OneWorldInterface ow;
    AddressBook ab;
    D0100033 ds;
    int sessionID=0;
    connectorProxy = new Connector();
    try
    {
        // sessionID = connectorProxy.login("user", "pwd", "role");
        sessionID = connectorProxy.Login("user", "pwd", "role");
        System.out.println("Log in successfully");
    }
    catch (reject r)
    {
        System.out.println("got reject exception");
        String s = r.reason;
        System.out.println(s);
        System.exit(1);
    }
    catch (Exception e)
    {
        System.out.println("got other exception");
        e.printStackTrace();
        System.exit(1);
    }
    try
    {
        ow = (OneWorldInterface)connectorProxy.CreateBusinessObject("Connector::OneWorld⇒
```

```

Interface", sessionId);
    System.out.println("got OneWorldInterface");
}
catch (reject r)
{
    String s = r.reason;
    System.out.println(s);
    return;
}
//create AddressBook object
try
{
    ab = (AddressBook)connectorProxy.CreateBusinessObject("JDEAddressBook::Address⇒
Book", sessionId);
    System.out.println("got AddressBook");
}
catch (reject r)
{
    String s = r.reason;
    System.out.println(s);
    return;
}
// get data structure D0100033
ds = ab.CreateGetEffectiveAddressParameterSet();
// set addressbook number value in D0100033
ds.getmnAddressNumber().setValue("1");
// get address information
int i = 0;
try
{
    i = ab.GetEffectiveAddress(ds, ow, connectorProxy, sessionId);
}
catch (reject e)
{
    System.out.println(e.reason);
}
if (i!=2)
{
    String alphaname = ds.getszNamealpha();
    String address = ds.getszAddressLine1();
    String zipcode = ds.getszZipCodePostal();
    String city = ds.getszCity();
    String county = ds.getszCountyAddress();
    String state = ds.getszState();
    String country = ds.getszCountry();
    System.out.println("ALpha Name "+alphaname);
    if (i==1)
    {
        System.out.println("warning count is"+ow.GetWarningCount());
        for ( int j = 0; j<ow.GetWarningCount(); j++)
    }
}

```

```

    {
        String s = ow.GetWarningAt(j);
        System.out.println("warning" + j + ";" + s);
    }
}
}
else
{
    for (int j = 0; j<ow.GetErrorCount(); j++)
    {
        String s = ow.GetErrorAt(j);
        System.out.println("error" + j + ";" + s);
    }
    System.out.println("BSFN error");
//log off
    connectorProxy.Logoff(1);
} // end main
}

```

Transactions Using the Java Connector

Transactions are a way to update the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne database. You can use the Java connector to do a transaction in either auto mode or manual mode. When you use auto transaction mode, the transaction is immediately committed after the business function call is completed. The transaction is set to the auto commit mode by the system. When you use manual transaction mode, the transaction is started by explicitly calling `BeginTransaction` in `OWInterface`, and the transaction is committed (or rolled back) by calling `Commit` (or `Rollback`) in `OWInterface`.

Note. The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne transaction is not really a two-phase commit. You need to manually roll back the transaction when the commit statement is reached.

This example shows a basic manual commit transaction:

```

import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.ApplicationException;
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.SystemException;
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.sample.DynConApplication;
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.callmethod.ExecutableMethod;
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.callmethod.BSFNExecutionWarning;
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.spec.source.BSFNSpecSource;

import java.util.*;

/
... Declare Class
{
    private boolean isBeginDocCalled = false;
    private boolean isEditlineCalled = false;
    private ExecutableMethod soeBeginDoc = null;
    private ExecutableMethod soeEditLine = null;
    private ExecutableMethod soeEndDoc = null;

```

```

private ExecutableMethod soeClearWF = null;

public SalesOrderEntryApplication(int sessionID, BSFNSpecSource specSource) {
    super(sessionID, specSource);
}

public BSFNExecutionWarning executeBeginDoc(Map inputParams, Map outputParams)⇒
throws SystemException {
    soeBeginDoc = getBSFNMethod("F4211FSBeginDoc");
    // check the necessary settings

    // set the user define values
    soeBeginDoc.setValues(inputParams);

    // set default value
    soeBeginDoc.setValue("cCMDocAction", "A");
    soeBeginDoc.setValue("cCMPProcessEdits", "1");
    soeBeginDoc.setValue("cCMUpdateWriteToWF", "2");
    soeBeginDoc.setValue("szCMPProgramID", "CORBA");
    soeBeginDoc.setValue("szCMVersion", "ZJDE0001");
    soeBeginDoc.setValue("cMode", "F");
    soeBeginDoc.setValue("cRetrieveOrderNo", "1");
    soeBeginDoc.setValue("szCMComputerID", getComputerName());
    if (isEmpty(inputParams.get("szOrderType"))) {
        soeBeginDoc.setValue("szOrderType", "SO");
    }

    if (isEmpty(inputParams.get("jdOrderDate"))) {
        soeBeginDoc.setValue("jdOrderDate", getCurrentDate());
    }

    BSFNExecutionWarning warning = soeBeginDoc.execute(sessionID);
    setOutput(outputParams, soeBeginDoc.getValueStrings());
    isBeginDocCalled = true;
    return warning;
}

public BSFNExecutionWarning executeEditLine(Map inputParams, Map outputParams)⇒
throws SystemException {
    // Edit Line
    if (!isBeginDocCalled) {
        throw new ApplicationException("BeginDoc must be called before⇒
editline");
    }
    soeEditLine = getBSFNMethod("F4211FSEditLine");

    // set user input values

```

```

        soeEditLine.setValues(inputParams);

        // set default values
        soeEditLine.setValue("mnCMJobNo", soeBeginDoc.getValue("mnCMJobNumber"));
        soeEditLine.setValue("mnOrderNo", soeBeginDoc.getValue("mnOrderNo"));
        soeEditLine.setValue("szBusinessUnit", soeBeginDoc.getValue("szBusiness⇒
Unit"));
        soeEditLine.setValue("szCMComputerID", soeBeginDoc.getValue("szCMComputer⇒
ID"));
        soeEditLine.setValue("cCMWriteToWFFlag", "2");
        soeEditLine.setValue("szOrderType", soeBeginDoc.getValue("szOrderType"));

        BSFNExecutionWarning warning = soeEditLine.execute(sessionID);
        setOutput(outputParams, soeEditLine.getValueStrings());
        isEditlineCalled = true;
        return warning;
    }

    public BSFNExecutionWarning executeEndDoc(Map inputParams, Map outputParams)⇒
throws SystemException {
        if (!isBeginDocCalled) {
            throw new ApplicationException("BeginDoc must be called before End⇒
Doc");
        }
        soeEndDoc = getBSFNMethod("F4211FSEndDoc");
        soeEndDoc.setValues(inputParams);
        soeEndDoc.setValue("mnCMJobNo", soeBeginDoc.getValue("mnCMJobNumber").to⇒
String());
        soeEndDoc.setValue("mnSalesOrderNo", soeBeginDoc.getValue("mnOrderNo").to⇒
String());
        soeEndDoc.setValue("szOrderType", soeBeginDoc.getValue("szOrderType"));
        soeEndDoc.setValue("szCMComputerID", getComputerName());
        soeEndDoc.setValue("cCMUseWorkFiles", "2");

        BSFNExecutionWarning warning = soeEndDoc.execute(sessionID);
        isBeginDocCalled = false;
        isEditlineCalled = false;
        setOutput(outputParams, soeEndDoc.getValueStrings());
        return warning;
    }

    public BSFNExecutionWarning executeClearWF(Map inputParams, Map outputParams)⇒
throws SystemException {
        if (isBeginDocCalled) {
            soeClearWF = getBSFNMethod("F4211ClearWorkFile");
            soeClearWF.setValues(inputParams);
            soeClearWF.setValue("cClearDetailWF", "2");
            if (isEditlineCalled) soeClearWF.setValue("cClearHeaderWF", "2");
            soeClearWF.setValue("mnJobNo", soeBeginDoc.getValue("mnCMJobNumber"));

```

```

        soeClearWF.setValue("szComputerID", getComputerName());
        soeClearWF.setValues(inputParams);
        BSFNExecutionWarning warning = soeClearWF.execute(sessionID);
        setOutput(outputParams, soeClearWF.getValueStrings());
        return warning;
    }
    return null;
}

```

Using BHVRCOM through the Java Connector

You use the BHVRCOM structure to control the execution of business functions. You use the Java connector to call methods in the OWInterface class to set and pass the BHVRCOM fields to business functions on the server. This table shows the business function methods and the BHVRCOM fields:

Business Function Method	BHVRCOM Field
setBOBMode(int bobMode)	IBobMode
setAPPName(String aName)	szApplication
setUserName(String aName)	szUser
setDatabaseChanged(Boolean value)	bDataBaseChange

This Java code demonstrates how to query the IBHVRCOM interface and pass values to business functions:

```

...
    ow = (OneWorldInterface)
connectorProxy.CreateBusinessObject("Connector::OneWorld Interface", 1);
ab= (AddressBook) connectorProxy.CreateBusinessObject
("JDEAddress Book::Address Book", 1);
ds.getmnAddressNumber().setValue("1");
ow.setAppName("AddressbookApp");
ow.setBOBMode(8);
ow.setUserName("Java Connector");
ow.SetDatabaseChanged(false);
    i = ab.GetEffectiveAddress(ds, ow, connectorProxy, 1);
...

```

OCM Support for the Java Connector

You use Object Configuration Manager (OCM) to map business functions to an enterprise server so that the Java connector can access OCM to run business functions. You no longer configure the jdeinterop.ini file to define the enterprise server from which you want to execute business functions. Using OCM support should result in an increase in performance, scalability, and load balancing. The Java interoperability server distributes the processes of the Java client to various enterprise servers depending on user, environment, and role. To take advantage of Java connector OCM support:

- Use a B9 or later version of GenJava to regenerate the business wrapper function.
- Configure the OCM and map the business function on different enterprise servers.
- Set OCMEEnabled=true in jdeinterop.ini.
- Configure the settings in jdeinterop.ini regarding the bootstrap data source with the OCM configuration.

Ensure that these settings in the jdeinterop.ini configuration file are set:

jdeinterop.ini File Section	Required Settings
OCM	OCMEEnabled
JDBj-BOOTSTRAP SESSION	user, password, environment, and role
JDBj-BOOTSTRAP DATA SOURCE	name, databaseType, server, database, serverPort, physicalDatabase, library, owner
[JDBj-JDBC DRIVERS]	ORACLE, iSeries, SQLSERVER, UDB
[JDBj-ORACLE]	tns

Managing the User Session for the Java Connector

This section provides an overview of managing the user session for the Java connector and discusses inbound XML requests using the Java connector.

Understanding User Session Management for the Java Connector

When the connector user successfully signs on, a valid user session is allocated to that user signon. The user session has status for two types of connector operations: one for inbound business function calls and the other for outbound real-time events. The connector monitors the status of the user session, and uses the timeout settings in the jdeinterop.ini file to stop the user session when a timeout setting has been reached. The connector looks at these settings:

jdeinterop.ini File Section	Setting	Explanation
[CACHE]	UserSession	The maximum connector idle time for an inbound business function call.
[INTEROP]	manual_timeout	The maximum idle time for a manual transaction.
[EVENTS]	outbound_timeout	The maximum value of connector idle time for receiving outbound events.

The value for the settings is in milliseconds. A value of zero (0) indicates infinite timeout. The settings are defined in the jdeinterop.ini section of this guide.

If an inbound user session times out, that user session cannot be used to execute a business function call. Likewise, if an outbound user session times out, that user session cannot be used for events. When both inbound and outbound sessions time out, the user session is removed from the connector. Since each user session has a corresponding handle in the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server, it is *highly* recommended that you explicitly call a connector API to log off the user session to release the handle in the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server when the user session is no longer used.

This sample codes shows how to retrieve and manage a user session:

```
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.Connector;
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.*;
... //Declare Class
{
    // Login
    int sessionID = Connector.getInstance().login("user", "pwd", "env","role");
    // Use the sessionID. If InvalidSessionException is caught, user session is not⇒
    valid any more
    //Check the status of the usersession
    UserSession session=null;
    try
    {
        session=Connector.getInstance().getUserSession(sessionID);
    }
    catch(InvalidSessionException ex)
    {
        System.out.println("Invalid user session");
        if(session.isInboundTimedout())
        {
            System.out.println("User session inbound is timed out");
        }
        if(session.isOutboundTimedout())
        {
            System.out.println("User session outbound is timed out");
        }
        Connector.getInstance().logoff(sessionID);
        Connector.getInstance().shutdown();
    }
}
```

Inbound XML Request Using the Java Connector

You use the Java connector to send inbound synchronous XML requests (such as XML CallObject and XML List) to the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server. The Java connector has an API that it calls to send XML documents to JDENET.

This example code shows how to use the Java connector to execute an inbound XML request:

```
Connector conn = new Connector();
//login into OW
String xmlDoc;
//or byte[] xmlDoc
```

```
//Load a String or byte[] into xmlDoc;  
  
String requestResult = conn.executeXMLRequest(xmlDoc);  
//handle requestResult.
```

See *PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 PeopleBook: Interoperability*, “Understanding XML CallObject”.

See *PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 PeopleBook: Interoperability*, “Understanding XML Transaction”.

See *PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 PeopleBook: Interoperability*, “Understanding XML List”.

Using Exception Handling for the Java Connector

This section provides an overview for exception handling for the Java connector and discusses:

- Fatal exception
- Recoverable exception
- Reject
- Exception details

This section also provides sample code for Java connector exception handling.

Understanding Exception Handling for the Java Connector

When you run the Java connector or the GenJava tool, the program might encounter a condition that causes unexpected results or system failure. When the program does not perform as expected, an error occurs; or, using Java terminology, an exception is thrown. In Java, the system, classes, and programs can throw exceptions. You can write code to catch exceptions. Catching an exception involves dealing with the exception conditions so that the program will not crash.

All exceptions in the connector and GenJava code inherit from the reject class. The program needs to catch only the reject exception conditions for the methods that throw exceptions. To help minimize manual intervention, the `FatalException` and the `RecoverableException` classes were created so that you can provide a recovery action in the program for some exceptions.

Fatal Exception

`FatalException` class conditions are unlikely or impossible to resolve without manual intervention. If you catch fatal exception conditions in the program, you can include a string message that indicates the condition that occurred. You use the `getMessage` method from the `java.lang.Throwable` class to retrieve fatal exception messages from the program. The system uses the INTEROP category to log fatal exception conditions to the `jas.log` file.

Recoverable Exception

You can provide the capability for the system to possibly resolve an exception condition by catching `RecoverableException` (and children) class conditions in the program. The children of recoverable exception conditions indicate through their class names the category of the exception and include a string message in the constructor to provide more exception details. You use the `getMessage` method from the `java.lang.Throwable` class to retrieve recoverable exception messages from the program. The system uses the `INTEROP` category to log recoverable exception conditions to the `jasdebug.log` file. You can clear recoverable exception messages through the `DEBUG` flag in the `jdeinterop.ini` file. The flag is either true or false.

Reject

The method signature for each of the methods listed in this table indicates that the method only throws `reject`, even though the exceptions thrown in each method's code are children of the `reject` class. Even if you decide to catch all of the exceptions listed in Exception Details table (which follows), you also need to catch `reject` as the last in the series of connector-related catch statements because of the `throws` clause in the method signature.

Exception Details

The methods that throw exceptions in each of the main public classes of the connector (`Connector`, `OneWorldInterface`, `EventSource`, and GenJava-created business object code) are detailed in this table. The information in this table is also available in the Javadoc for the connector, which is in the `ConnectorDoc.jar` file.

Class	Method	Exception	Condition	Possible Action
Connector	Login	<code>CallObjectRetryException</code>	The error code returned by <code>CallObject</code> is <code>TIMEOUT</code> or <code>RETRY_NEEDED</code>	Retry Login method
N/A	N/A	<code>CallObjectIgnoreException</code>	The error code returned by <code>CallObject</code> is <code>NOERROR</code> , <code>ALREADY_EXECUTED</code> , or <code>BAD_ERRORPACKETS</code>	Ignore this exception
N/A	N/A	<code>FatalException</code>	The error code returned by <code>CallObject</code> is any other error code	*
N/A	CreateBusiness Object	<code>NotLoggedInException</code>	The user is not currently logged in to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne	Log in through Connector class
N/A	N/A	<code>FatalException</code>	A Java reflection exception is thrown or the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne environment is not in sync with the business function wrapper	*
OneWorld Interface	GetNextError	<code>NoMoreDataException</code>	Error index reaches the end of the array	End the loop searching for the next error
N/A	GetNextWarning	<code>NoMoreDataException</code>	Warning index reaches the end of the array	End the loop searching for the next warning

Class	Method	Exception	Condition	Possible Action
N/A	Commit	InvalidMethodCallException	This method is called before PrepareToCommit() is called	Call the PrepareToCommit() method
N/A	N/A	CallObjectRetryException	The error code returned by CallObject is TIMEOUT or RETRY_NEEDED	Retry Commit method
N/A	N/A	CallObjectIgnoreException	The error code returned by CallObject is NOERROR, ALREADY_EXECUTED, or BAD_ERRORPACKETS	Ignore this exception
N/A	N/A	FatalException	The error code returned by CallObject is any other error code	*
N/A	Rollback	CallObjectRetryException	The error code returned by CallObject is TIMEOUT or RETRY_NEEDED	Retry Rollback method
N/A	N/A	CallObjectIgnoreException	The error code returned by CallObject is NOERROR, ALREADY_EXECUTED, or BAD_ERRORPACKETS	Ignore this exception
N/A	N/A	FatalException	The error code returned by CallObject is any other error code	*
N/A	PrepareToCommit	CallObjectRetryException	The error code returned by CallObject is TIMEOUT or RETRY_NEEDED	Retry PrepareToCommit method
N/A	N/A	CallObjectIgnoreException	The error code returned by CallObject is NOERROR, ALREADY_EXECUTED, or BAD_ERRORPACKETS	Ignore this exception
N/A	N/A	FatalException	The error code returned by CallObject is any other error code	*
N/A	ExecuteBSFN	NotLoggedInException	The user is not currently logged in to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne	Log in through Connector class
N/A	N/A	CallObjectRetryException	The error code returned by CallObject is TIMEOUT or RETRY_NEEDED	Retry ExecuteBSFN method

Class	Method	Exception	Condition	Possible Action
N/A	N/A	CallObjectIgnoreException	The error code returned by CallObject is NOERROR, ALREADY_EXECUTED, or BAD_ERRORPACKETS	Ignore this exception
N/A	N/A	FatalException	The error code returned by CallObject is any other error code	*
Event Source	EventSource (Constructor)	FatalException	The connector cannot listen on the given port	*
N/A	addListener	NotLoggedInException	The user is not currently logged in to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne	Log in through Connector class
N/A		FatalException	The subscription fails	*
N/A	removeListener	NotLoggedInException	The user is not currently logged in to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne	Log in through Connector class
N/A		FatalException	The unsubscription fails	*
N/A	updateSession	NotLoggedInException	The user is not currently logged in to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne	Log in through Connector class
N/A	getEventTemplate	NotLoggedInException	The user is not currently logged in to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne	Log in through Connector class
N/A	N/A	FatalException	A JdeNetException is thrown	*
N/A	getEventTypes	NotLoggedInException	The user is not currently logged on to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne	Log in through Connector class
N/A	N/A	FatalException	A JdeNetException is thrown	*
GenJava-created Data Structures	setString <parameter> methods	StringTooLongException	The value set for the parameter is too long	Reset the parameter using a shorter length

For FatalException conditions, you can send the exception message, which can be retried by using the getMessage method, to the system administrator. Alternatively, you can prompt the system administrator to look in the jas.log file for more details about the exception. It is unlikely that the program can recover associated system or connector errors during runtime.

Example: Java Connector Exception Handling Sample Code

This code illustrates some of the features of the enhanced connector exception handling. The bold-faced items indicate specific exception-handling code.

```
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.*;
import com.jdedwards.application.interop.jdeaddressbook.*;

... //Declare Class
{
    if (args.length != 1)
    {
        System.out.println("Must supply a city to query for AddressBook");
        System.exit(-1);
        Connector connectorProxy = null;
        OneWorldInterface ow = null;
        AddressBook ab = null;
        D0100033 ds = null;
        int accessNumber = 0;
        connectorProxy = new Connector();
        try
        {
            accessNumber = connectorProxy.Login("user", "pwd", "env");
            System.out.println("Logged in successfully");
        }
        catch (CallObjectIgnoreException e)
        {
            // do nothing
        }
        catch (CallObjectRetryException e)
        {
            // try one more time
            try
            {
                accessNumber = connectorProxy.Login("user", "pwd", "env");
                System.out.println("Logged in successfully");
            }
            catch (CallObjectIgnoreException ex)
            {
                // do nothing
            }
            catch (CallObjectRetryException ex)
            {
                System.out.println("EXCEPTION: ." + ex.toString());
                System.out.println("Nested Exception: "+ex.getChainedException().toString());
                System.out.println("Refer to the jasdebug.log file for more details.");
                System.exit(-1);
            }
            catch (FatalException ex)
            {

```

```

        System.out.println("Fatal Exception during login:" + ex.toString());
        System.out.println("Refer to the jas.log file for more details.");
        System.exit(-1);
    }
    catch (reject r)
    {
        System.out.println("Java Connector Exception: " + r.reason);
        System.exit(-1);
    }
}
catch (FatalException e)
{
    System.out.println("Fatal Exception during login: " + e.toString());
    System.out.println("Refer to the jas.log file for more details.");
    System.exit(-1);
}
catch (reject r)
{
    /* This should not happen, as the Java Connector code
    * now only throws one of the reject child objects.
    * The documentation indicates which methods throw which
    * reject child exception objects. All methods continue
    * to have a signature of throws reject, however, for
    * backwards compatibility (to not break existing client code).
    */
    System.out.println("Java Connector Exception: " + r.reason);
    System.exit(-1);
}
try
{
    ow = (OneWorldInterface)connectorProxy.CreateBusinessObject("Connector::One⇒
WorldInterface", accessNumber);
    System.out.println("Got OneWorldInterface");
}
catch (FatalException e)
{
    System.out.println("Fatal Exception during OneWorldInterface creation: " +⇒
e.toString());
    System.out.println("Refer to the jas.log file for more details.");
    System.exit(-1);
}
catch (reject r)
{
    System.out.println("Java Connector Exception: " + r.reason);
    System.exit(-1);
}
try
{
    ab = (AddressBook)connectorProxy.CreateBusinessObject("JDEAddressBook::Address⇒
Book", accessNumber);

```

```

        System.out.println("Got AddressBook");
    }
    catch (FatalException e)
    {
        System.out.println("Fatal Exception during OneWorldInterface creation: " +⇒
e.toString());
        System.out.println("Refer to the jas.log file for more details.");
        System.exit(-1);
    }
    catch (reject r)
    {
        System.out.println("Java Connector Exception: " + r.reason);
        System.exit(-1);
    }
    ds = ab.CreateGetEffectiveAddressParameterSet();
    ds.getmnAddressNumber().setValue("1");
    try
    {
        ds.setszCity(args[0]);
    }
    catch (StringTooLongException e)
    {
        System.out.println("Cannot set a city with length of " + args[0].length());
        System.exit(-1);
    }
    catch (reject r)
    {
        System.out.println("Java Connector Exception: " + r.reason);
        System.exit(-1);
    }
    int i=0;
    try
    {
        i = ab.GetEffectiveAddress(ds, ow, connectorProxy, accessNumber);
    }
    catch (CallObjectIgnoreException e)
    {
        // do nothing
    }
    catch (CallObjectRetryException e)
    {
        // try one more time
        try
        {
            i = ab.GetEffectiveAddress(ds, ow, connectorProxy, accessNumber);
        }
        catch (CallObjectIgnoreException ex)
        {
            // do nothing
        }
    }

```

```

        catch (CallObjectRetryException ex)
        {
// don't try again after second try
        System.out.println("EXCEPTION: " + ex.toString());
        System.out.println("Nested Exception: " + ex.getChainedException().toString⇒
    ());
        System.out.println("Refer to the jasdebug.log file for more details.");
        System.exit(-1);
        }
        catch (FatalException ex)
        {
        System.out.println("Fatal Exception during AddressBook retrieval: " + ex.to⇒
String());
        System.out.println("Refer to the jas.log file for more details.");
        System.exit(-1);
        }
        catch (reject r)
        {
        System.out.println("Java Connector Exception: " + r.reason);
        System.exit(-1);
        }
    }
    catch (FatalException e)
    {
        System.out.println("Fatal Exception during AddressBook retrieval: " + e.to⇒
String());
        System.out.println("Refer to the jas.log file for more details.");
        System.exit(-1);
    }
    catch (reject r)
    {
        System.out.println("Java Connector Exception: " + r.reason);
        System.exit(-1);
    }
    String alphaname = ds.getszNamealpha();
    String address = ds.getszAddressLine1();
// get other AddressBook parameters that you want...
    if (i == 1)
    { // business function warning
        System.out.println("Warning count is " + ow.GetWarningCount());
        for (int j=0; j<ow.GetWarningCount(); j++)
        {
            System.out.println("Warning " + j + ": " + ow.GetWarningAt(j));
        }
    }
    else if (i == 2)
    { // business function error
        for (int j=0; j<ow.GetErrorCount(); j++)
        {
            System.out.println("Error " + j + ": " + ow.GetErrorAt(j));

```

```
    }  
  }  
  connectorProxy.Logoff (accessNumber) ;  
}  
}
```


CHAPTER 12

Using Java Connector Events - Classic Events

This chapter provides an overview of Java connector events and discusses how to develop the Java client to use the Java connector event source.

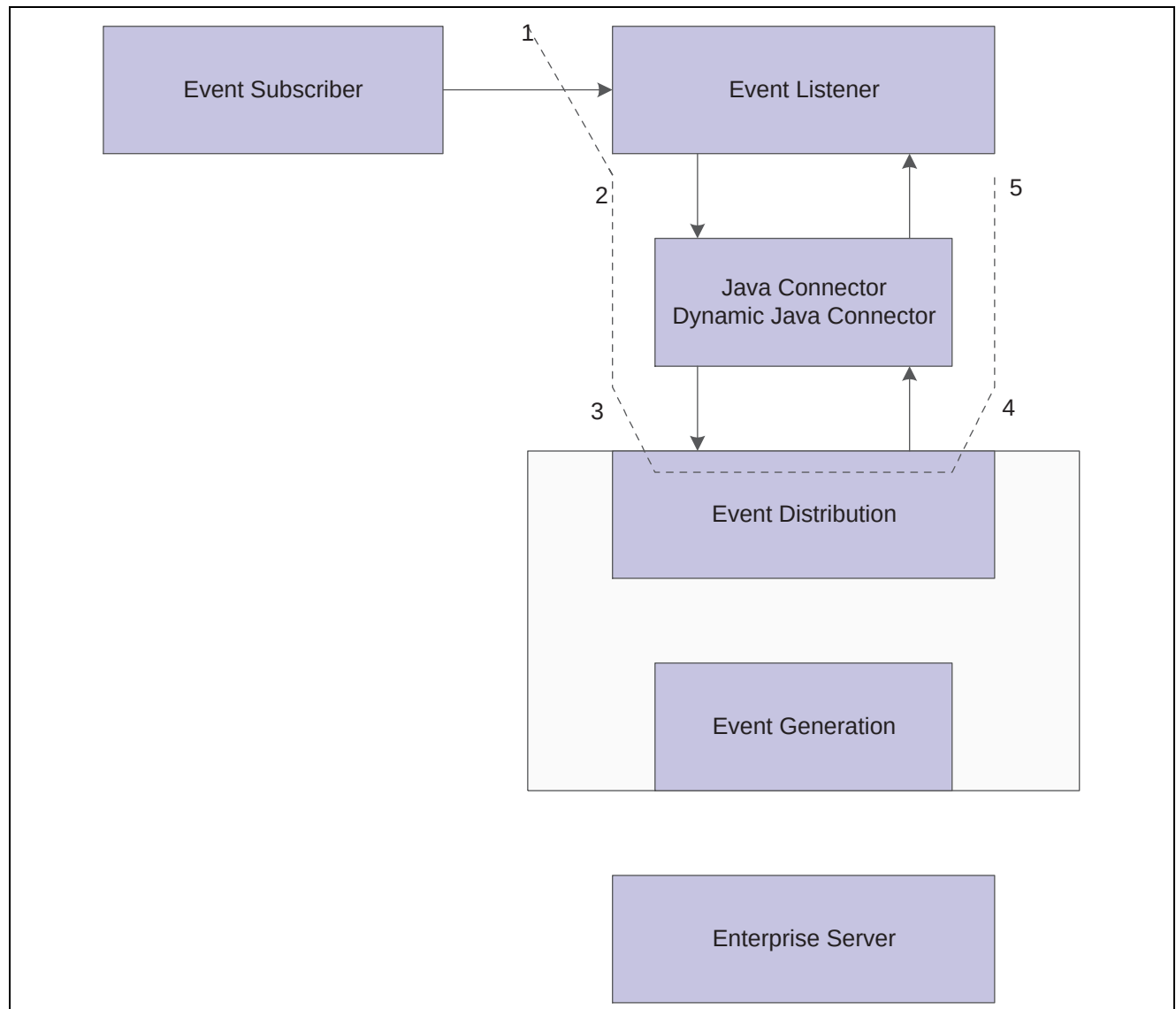
Note. This chapter is applicable only if you use classic event delivery. Classic event delivery is available when you use PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.94 with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.10 or earlier releases of the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications.

Refer to the Guaranteed Events chapters if you use PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.94 with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.11, or if you use PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.11, 8.9, or 8.10.

Understanding Java Connector Events

The Java connector outbound event source architecture enables Java clients to use either the Java connector or the dynamic Java connector to subscribe to various transaction types in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne and receive notification upon completion of those transactions. For example, a client can subscribe to the event JDESOOUT and then receive notification when a sales order transaction is complete in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.

This diagram illustrates the subscription and notification process:



Subscription and notification process

1. PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne clients create different types of EventListeners.
2. PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne clients subscribe to various event types with the Java connector.
3. When the Java connector receives a subscription for a given event, it subscribes to the same event type with the event distribution kernel.
4. PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne events originate from the real-time events kernel or from callback functions in Uses.

When the event distribution kernel receives an event to which the Java connector has subscribed, it sends the event to the Java connector.

5. The Java connector sends the event to all subscribers for that event.

The EventListener callback function is executed to receive the subscribed event.

Note. The outbound events architecture is the same for the Java connector and the dynamic Java connector. The difference is that corresponding package location for the dynamic Java connector is `com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.*` and `com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.events.*`.

For purposes of discussion in this document, the Java connector is used to illustrate the outbound events architecture. Special notes are added to discuss any API differences between the Java connector and dynamic Java connector.

Do not mix the usage of APIs from the two connectors in one application.

Developing the Java Client to Use the Java Connector Event Source

You use the Java connector outbound event source to subscribe to an outbound event. This list identifies the tasks for setting up and using the Java client to subscribe to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne transaction types and notify you upon completion of the transaction:

- Create a Java class to implement an interface.
- Create a Java client application to subscribe to an event.
- Compile the Java client.
- Run the Java client.

Creating a Java Class to Implement an Interface

You create a Java class to implement an interface to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. Depending on the purpose for which you are using the Java class, implement one of these interfaces:

- `com.jdedwards.system.connector.events.CountedListener`

Implement this interface if you want to know the subscription count, when the subscription count is reached, and when the subscribed event is dropped.

- `com.jdedwards.system.connector.events.PersistentListener`

Implement this interface if you want the real-time event kernel to persist the subscription when the kernel goes down and comes up, and the connection to the Java connector is reestablished.

- `com.jdedwards.system.connector.events.EventListener`

Implement this interface for most other situations.

No matter which interface you implement, the implementation Java class must contain these five methods:

```
//set the event type to subscribe
void setEventType( String type );
String getEventType();

//stop/start the event coming in the Java connector
void setPause( boolean pause );
boolean isPaused();

//the callback function when the event arrives
void onOneWorldEvent( EventObject event );
```

Creating a Java Client Application to Subscribe to an Event

You create a Java client application to subscribe to an event. The Java client application must:

1. Create a new instance of the Connector class.
2. Use the connector object to verify the client's user ID, password, and environment, and then log the client into PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.
3. Do one of these:
 - For Java connector, create an EventSource object by calling the CreateBusinessObject method of the Connector class, passing in an Events::EventSource string identifier.
 - For dynamic Java connector, Get EventSource instance by using this command:

```
com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.connector.events.EventSource.  
getInstance()
```

4. Create an EventListener object.
5. Specify the specific event type to which to subscribe.
6. Register the EventListener object with the EventSrc object.
7. Develop a callback function.

When the subscribed to event arrives, the EventListener calls this callback function. This step is optional.

Example: Using the Java Client to Subscribe to an Event Using the Java Connector Outbound Event Source

This example illustrates how to write code for a Java client to subscribe to an event using the Java connector outbound event source.

```
import java.io.*;
import javax.swing.*;
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.*;
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.events.*;

... //Declare Class
{
    Connector m_connector = null;
    EventSource m_theSource = null;
    ListenerImpl_Page132 m_listener = null;
    try
    {
        m_connector = new Connector();
        int m_Access = 0;
        m_Access = m_connector.Login("user", "pwd", "env");

        // passing in an "Events::EventSource" string identifier.
        m_theSource = (EventSource)m_connector.CreateBusinessObject("Events::Event⇒
```

```

Source", m_Access);

    m_listener = new ListenerImpl(this);

    m_listener.setEventType("JDES00OUT");

    m_theSource.addListener( m_listener, m_Access );
}
catch(Exception e)
{
    System.out.println(e.toString());
    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
    e.printStackTrace();
}
}

public synchronized void executeCallBack(EventObject event)
{
    System.out.println("Getting the event:"+event.getData());
//execute the call back function;
}
}

class ListenerImpl_Page132 implements EventListener
{
    String m_eventType;
    boolean m_paused = false;
    EventClient_Page132 m_client;
    /** Creates new Listener*/
    public ListenerImpl()
    { }
    public ListenerImpl(EventClient
    { this.m_client=client;
    }
    public synchronized String getEventType()
    {
        return m_eventType;
    }
    public void setEventType(java.lang.String eventType)
    {
        this.m_eventType = eventType;
    }
    public synchronized boolean isPaused()
    {
        return m_paused;
    }
    public synchronized void setPause(boolean pause)
    {
        m_paused = pause;
    }
}

```

```

public synchronized void onOneWorldEvent(EventObject p1)
{
    System.out.println("Received event: " + p1.getType());
    // if the arrival event is the one that client subscribes,
    // the EventListener can trigger the call back function in the client
    if (p1.getType().equalsIgnoreCase(m_eventType)) {
        m_client.executeCallBack(p1);
    }
}

```

Compiling the Java Client

To compile the Java client, use this command:

```

set JAVA_HOME = <the path of JDK>
set OneWorld_HOME = <the installation path>
set CLASSPATH=%OneWorld_HOME%\system\classes\Kernel.jar
set CLASSPATH=%CLASSPATH%;%OneWorld_HOME%\system\classes\Connector.jar
set CLASSPATH=%CLASSPATH%;%OneWorld_HOME%\system\classes\log4j.jar
set CLASSPATH=%CLASSPATH%;%OneWorld_HOME%\system\classes\xalan.jar
set CLASSPATH=%CLASSPATH%;%OneWorld_HOME%\system\classes\xerces.jar
%JAVA_HOME%\bin\javac -classpath %CLASSPATH% EventClient.java
EventListenerImpl

```

Running the Java Client

To run the Java client, use this command:

```

set JAVA_HOME = <the path of JDK>
set OneWorld_HOME = <the installation path>
set CLASSPATH=%OneWorld_HOME%\system\classes\Kernel.jar
set CLASSPATH=%CLASSPATH%;%OneWorld_HOME%\system\classes\Connector.jar
set CLASSPATH=%CLASSPATH%;%OneWorld_HOME%\system\classes\log4j.jar
set CLASSPATH=%CLASSPATH%;%OneWorld_HOME%\system\classes\xalan.jar
set CLASSPATH=%CLASSPATH%;%OneWorld_HOME%\system\classes\xerces.jar
%JAVA_HOME%\bin\java -classpath %cp%
EventClient

```

CHAPTER 13

Using Java Connector Events - Guaranteed Events

This chapter provides an overview of Java connector events and discusses how to:

- Develop a Java connector events application.
- Use the Sample connector events client.

Note. This chapter is applicable only if you use guaranteed events delivery. Guaranteed event delivery is available when you use PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.94 with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.11, or if you use PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.11, 8.9, or 8.10.

Refer to the Classic Events chapters if you use PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.94 with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.10 or earlier releases of the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications.

Understanding Java Connector Events

The Java connector provides a set of APIs that you can use to receive events when you establish a subscriber in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne with a JAVACONN transport type. When using the events portion of the Java connector, you connect directly to the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Transaction server to receive events that have been placed in the subscriber queue.

Note. When you use the events portion of the Java connector, you do not call any business functions on the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server. This implies that the events portion of the Java connector is not specific to the Java connector or dynamic Java connector. Therefore, the term Java connector is used throughout this chapter even though the APIs and the sample code reside in subpackages underneath the `com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic` package. All classes for the Java connector and the dynamic Java connector (not including the sample applications) reside in the `Connector.jar` file. Putting the `Connector.jar` file on the `CLASSPATH` is sufficient for working with either Java connector and the events operations.

Prerequisites

Whether you are developing a Java connector events application or using the sample Java connector events client, these prerequisites must exist on the machine running the events application or client sample:

- A Java Development Kit (JDK) that corresponds to the version of the JDK under which the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Transaction server is running.

For example, when connecting to a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Transaction server hosted on WebSphere, you must run the Java connector events client or application using the same IBM JDK. Generally, the IBM JDK is located in `<WebSphere installation directory>/java`.

- An installation of IBM WebSphere MQ, if the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Transaction Server is hosted on WebSphere.

This software comes installed as part of the installation of many different WebSphere-related software, including the WebSphere Application Client.

- A completed set of configured files for the environment:
 - jdeinterop.ini
 - jdbj.ini
 - jdelog.properties
- A JAVA_HOME environment variable that points to this JDK.
- A PATH environment variable that includes the entry, %JAVA_HOME%\bin, which assumes that JAVA_HOME has already been defined.

Additional prerequisites are required to compile and run the application or client.

- These .jar files must be on the CLASSPATH:
 - connector.jar
 - database.jar
 - kernel.jar
 - jdeutil.jar
 - log4j.jar

The files can be found at <Windows client installation directory>\system\classes on the generation machine that is used for the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne environment to which you are connecting.

- These files must be copied from the Transaction server's installation directory:
 - Common_JAR.jar
 - EventProcessor_EJB.jar

The files that you place on the CLASSPATH must be the exact same files that are on the Transaction server installation directory. The files are typically located in <Transaction Server installation>\EventProcessor\app\EventProcessor.ear.

- The JDBC driver files that correspond to the database to which you are connecting.
- The directory location for these files:
 - jdeinterop.ini
 - jdbj.ini
 - jdelog.properties

The files must all be in the same directory. It is important to note that you put the directory in the CLASSPATH without the file names, so there is just one entry for these three files. Also, this entry must end in a slash (/), indicating that it is a directory entry and not a file name.

- If you connect to a Transaction server hosted on WebSphere, you also need these files:
 - bootstrap.jar
 - j2ee.jar
 - lmpoxy.jar
 - urlprotocols.jar
 - ecutils.jar

- messagingClient.jar
- naming.jar
- namingclient.jar

The files are typically located in the <WebSphere installation directory>/lib folder. Additionally, you must put the <WebSphere installation directory>/properties directory entry in the CLASSPATH, without an ending slash (/).

Developing a Java Connector Events Application

This section provides an overview of Java connector events application development and discusses:

- Introspection operations
- Asynchronous event sessions
- Synchronous event sessions

Understanding Java Connector Events Application Development

This list identifies the steps that you use when you write a Java class that serves as a Java connector subscriber. The steps are further explained in the code samples in this section.

- Instantiate a connector object.
- Login through the connector to the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne system.
- Instantiate an EventService object (not required for introspection operations).
- Perform introspection operations (optional).
- Create a session and receive events (optional).
- Logoff from PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.
- Shut the connector down.

You can create two types of Event Sessions, asynchronous and synchronous, to receive events through the Java connector.

Introspection Operations

The Java Connector Events API enables you to perform several introspection requests as provided in the Event IntrospectionApp.java code sample.

EventIntrospectionApp.java

This sample code shows example introspection requests:

```
import java.util.LinkedList;

import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.Connector;
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.newevents.EventService;
```

Sample Java Connector Events Introspection application.

```
public class EventIntrospectionApp {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {

            // Instantiate a Connector object
            Connector con = Connector.getInstance();

            // Login through the Connector
            int sessionID = con.login("username", "password",
"environment", "role");
```

Get the list of all events in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. This list is returned as a LinkedList of Strings.

```
LinkedList list = EventService.getEventList(sessionID);
```

Get the template for a particular event type. This is returned as an XML template in a single String object.

```
String template = EventService.getEventTemplate(sessionID, "category",
"type", "environment");
```

Get the list of all subscriptions for the user associated with the given sessionID. This is returned as a LinkedList of com.peoplesoft.pt.e1.common.events.connectorsvc.Subscription objects. This Subscription class is located in the Common_JAR.jar file.

```
LinkedList subs = EventService.getSubscriptions(sessionID);

        // Logoff the user from PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne
        con.logoff(sessionID);

        // Shut the Connector down
        con.shutdown();

    } catch (Exception e) {

        e.printStackTrace();
        System.exit(-1);
    }

    System.exit(0);
}
}
```

Asynchronous Event Sessions

With an asynchronous event session, you must create a listener class to receive events and process them according to the requirements for the event data. Once you create the listener class, you register an instance of that class with the asynchronous event session that you request. The details of these steps are listed in the `MyListener.java` and `EventAsyncApp.java` sample programs.

Additionally, the `MyListener.java` sample code shows that since the Asynchronous Event Session is created in `CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE` mode (illustrated in `EventAsyncApp.java`), the `EventObject` must be acknowledged to let the Transaction server know that you received the event.

MyListener.java

This sample code for the listener class not only shows the single `onEvent(EventObject)` method that the listener must implement, but it also shows what data you can get from the `EventObject`.

```
import javax.jms.IllegalStateException;

import com.jdedwards.base.datatypes.JDECalendar;
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.SystemException;
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.newevents.EventListener;
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.newevents.EventObject;
```

Sample implementation of a Java Connector Asynchronous Event SessionListener.

```
public class MyListener implements EventListener {
```

Permits the listener to receive an event when it has been delivered from the Transaction Server.

@param event the event

```
public void onEvent(EventObject event) {
```

Do some processing here with the event that is sent by the Transaction Server. The `onEvent(EventObject)` method is called once for every event that is delivered.

*The event category: "RTE", "XAPI", or "ZFILE".

```
String category = event.getCategory();
```

The event type, such as "RTSOOUT".

```
String type = event.getType();
```

The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne environment in which the event was generated.

```
String environment = event.getEnvironment();
```

The global sequence number of the event.

```
long sequenceNumber = event.getSequenceNumber();
```

The date and time stamp of the event.

```
JDECalendar date = event.getDateTime();
```

The XML content of the event as a single String object.*/

```
String xmlPayload = event.getXMLPayload();
```

If you created an EventSession with CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE mode, you must acknowledge each message you receive. Otherwise the event will be redelivered according to the Transaction Server JMS Provider's logic.

```
try {

    event.acknowledge();

} catch (IllegalStateException e) {
```

This Exception will be thrown if the session associated with this event has already been closed.

```
} catch (SystemException e) {
```

This Exception will be thrown if the original event could not be acknowledged (duplicate event delivery is likely in this scenario).

```
    }
}
}
```

EventAsyncApp.java

The asynchronous-specific calls in this asynchronous event application (AsyncEventApp.java) are illustrated in this code sample. Between the eventSession.start and the eventSession.stop method calls, you would normally solicit user input or wait for some type of intervention to let the class know that event delivery needs to stop.

```
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.Connector;
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.newevents.AsyncEventSession;
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.newevents.EventService;
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.newevents.EventSession;
```

Sample Java Connector Asynchronous Event application

```
public class EventAsyncApp {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        try {
```

Instantiate a Connector object

```
Connector con = Connector.getInstance();
```

Login through the Connector to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne

```
int sessionID = con.login("username", "password",
    "environment", "role");
```

Instantiate an EventService object

```
EventService service = EventService.getInstance();
```

Create a synchronous event session in CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE mode.

```
AsyncEventSession eventSession = service.getAsyncEventSession
(sessionID, EventSession.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);
```

Register a listener object which you have created

```
eventSession.registerListener(new MyListener());
```

Start the delivery of events to the listener

```
eventSession.start();
```

Stop the delivery of events to the listener. Note that you can continuously alternate between calls to start() and stop() as long as you do not call the close() method.

```
eventSession.stop();
```

Close the event session. No other operations on the event session are possible at this point.

```
eventSession.close();
```

Logoff the user from PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne

```
con.logoff(sessionID);
```

Shut the Connector down

```
con.shutdown();

    } catch (Exception e) {

        e.printStackTrace();
        System.exit(-1);

    }

    System.exit(0);
}
```

Synchronous Event Sessions

With synchronous event sessions, you receive only one event at a time. No listener class is involved with this type of session.

EventSyncApp.java

The three ways to receive an event, along with an explanation of functionality, are illustrated in this EventSyncApp.java class sample code. This sample code uses the AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE acknowledgement mode:

```
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.Connector;
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.newevents.EventObject;
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.newevents.EventService;
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.newevents.EventSession;
import com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.newevents.SyncEventSession;
```

Sample Java Connector Synchronous Events application.

```
public class EventSyncApp {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        try {
```

Instantiate a Connector object

```
Connector con = Connector.getInstance();
```

Login from the Connector to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne

```
int sessionId = con.login("username", "password",
    "environment", "role");
```

Instantiate an EventService object

```
EventService service = EventService.getInstance();
```

Create a synchronous event session in AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE mode

```
SyncEventSession eventSession =
    service.getSyncEventSession(sessionID,
    EventSession.AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE);
```

Start the delivery of events

```
eventSession.start();
```

The receive() method will not return control to the caller until an event is delivered.

```
EventObject event1 = eventSession.receive();
```

Do some processing of the event data here. Refer to the sample class (MyListener.java) for a list of the methods that can be called on the EventObject class.

The receive(long timeout) method will return control to the caller if the timeout value (in milliseconds) elapses without an event being delivered. Of course, if an event is delivered before the timeout value elapses, the EventObject will be returned to the caller.

```
EventObject event2 = eventSession.receive(5000);
```

Do some processing of the event data here. Refer to the sample 'MyListener.java' class for a list of the methods that can be called on the EventObject class.

The receiveNoWait() method either immediately returns an EventObject to the caller if an event is waiting to be delivered or returns null if no event is waiting.

```
EventObject event3 = eventSession.receiveNoWait();
```

Do some processing of the event data here. Refer to the sample 'MyListener.java' class for a list of the methods that can be called on the EventObject class.

Stop the delivery of events. Note that you can continuously alternate between calls to start() and stop() as long as you do not call the close() method.

```
eventSession.stop();
```

Close the event session. No other operations on the event session are possible at this point.

```
eventSession.close();
```

Logoff the user from PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne

```
con.logoff(sessionID);
```

Shut the Connector down

```
con.shutdown();

    } catch (Exception e) {

        e.printStackTrace();
        System.exit(-1);

    }

    System.exit(0);
}
}
```

Using the Sample Connector Events Client

This section provides an overview of connector events client tool and discusses:

1. Using the Connector Events Client tool.
2. Building the sample connector events client.
3. Configuring the sample connector events client.
4. Running the sample connector events client.

Understanding Connector Events Client Tool

The connector events client is a Java-based graphical tool that enables you to log in to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne and receive events that you have subscribed to from the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Transaction server. This tool enables all possible event operations, including all of the introspection requests as well as the creation of both asynchronous and synchronous event sessions.

Prerequisites for Using the Sample Connector Events Client

In addition to meeting the requirements listed in the Prerequisites for Using Events section, you must also verify:

- The Transaction server is running.
- The user ID that you use to log in to the tool is a user ID that is an active subscriber with at least one active subscription.
- You have configured these files as explained in this section.
 - buildDynConNewEventDriver_server_type.bat
 - runDynConNewEventDriver_server_type.bat
 - setDynConNewEventDriver_server_type.bat files

where server_type refers to the type of server (WebSphere) that hosts the Transaction server.

Using the Connector Events Client Tool

You sign in to the connector events client tool through the login window. Once you have successfully signed in, you can perform any of the introspection operations without creating an event session. All error messages are displayed in the bottom pane. If you receive an error message that is not explained sufficiently, you can look in the debug log file of the tool to obtain more information.

The buttons that enable you to create a new event session prohibit you from entering an invalid sequence or combination (such as starting event delivery without opening a session). Once you start receiving events, the event sequence numbers for received events appear in the Event List window. If you select on any event sequence number, the event details for that event appear in the Event Data window. Additionally, the XML content for all received events is automatically created as an XML file in the tool's log directory, regardless of whether you select the sequence number for the event.

To use the tool, you must build, configure, and then run the tool. The tool is shipped to you as source code so that you can inspect the usage of the connector events APIs. You can find the entire source code in a single jar file: connector_samples_src.jar. This file should be located in the <Windows client generation machine installation directory>/system/classes/samples folder.

Building the Sample Connector Events Client

This section provides steps for building the sample connector events client.

To build the Sample Connector Events Client

Use these steps to build the sample connector events client:

1. Create a C:\ConnectorEventsClient directory.

If a directory with this name already exists, rename the existing directory before you create a new directory.

2. Create these subdirectories under the ConnectorEventsClient directory:

- classes
 - config
 - lib
 - logs
 - src
3. Use WinZip to open the file named connector_samples_src.jar that is in the <Windows Client Generation Machine Installation Directory>/system/classes/samples folder.
 4. Extract the contents of the connector_samples_src.jar file to the C:\ConnectorEventsClient\src folder, making sure to use the complete path information for each file.
 5. Copy these files:

File	From Location	To Location
buildDynConNewEventDriver_server_type.bat, runDynConNewEventDriver_server_type.bat, setDynConNewEventDriverEnv_server_type.bat Note. Replace the text <server_type> with the type of server (WebSphere, in all lower case) that is hosting the Transaction server.	<Windows Client Generation Machine Installation Directory>/system/classes/samples	C:\ConnectorEventClient
Connector.jar, database.jar, jdeutil.jar, kernel.jar, log4j.jar	<Windows Client Generation Machine Installation Directory>/system/classes	C:\ConnectorEventClient\lib
Common_JAR.jar, EventProcessor_EJB.jar	These files must be copied from the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Transaction server. They must be identical to the ones running on that server.	C:\ConnectorEventClient\lib
JDBC driver files	This is specific to the database package and installation location.	C:\ConnectorEventClient\lib

6. For connecting to a Transaction server hosted on WebSphere, verify that these items are in the locations given in the setDynConNewEventDriverEnv_websphere.bat file.

Change the values in that file to match the directory structure if it is different than the default value.

Batch File Setting	Default Value	Description
WAS_HOME	C:\WebSphere\Express\AppServer	The AppServer directory located within the WebSphere installation.
MQ_HOME	C:\Program Files\IBM\WebSphere MQ	The installation location of IBM WebSphere MQ. This should be installed as part of the WebSphere Application Client install and should also have a separate entry in the Add/Remove Programs application listed as IBM WebSphere MQ.

7. Open a command window and navigate to the C:\ConnectorEventsClient directory.
8. Type buildDynConNewEventDriver_server_type.bat and press ENTER.

To verify that the operation was successful, check that there are several .class files in the C:\ConnectorEventsClient\classes\com\jdedwards\system\connector\dynamic\sample\newevents directory.

Configuring the Sample Connector Events Client

The jdeinterop.ini, jdbj.ini, and jdelog.properties files must be edited for the values that are correct for the environment. These files are inside the C:\ConnectorEventClient\lib folder.

Running the Sample Connector Events Client

Navigate to the C:\ConnectorEventsClient directory.

1. Double-click the runDynConNewEventDriver_server_type.bat file.
2. On the Java Connector PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne signon window, type the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne credentials, and then select the OK button.
3. The terms that are used in the tool are the same terms that were discussed in the Developing a Java Connector Events application section of this chapter.

CHAPTER 14

Understanding J2EE Connector Architecture Resource Adapter

This chapter discusses:

- J2EE Connector Architecture Resource Adapter.
- JCA 1.0 Specification optional features.
- Assembly and components.
- Deployment and configuration.
- Common client interface.
- Signon types.
- Subclasses.
- Input and output data.
- Logs.
- Exceptions.
- Samples.
- Checklist for resolving issues.

J2EE Connector Architecture Resource Adapter

The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne J2EE Connector Architecture (JCA) resource adapter enables Java2 Platform, Enterprise Edition (J2EE) components to use a standard interface to connect to the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne system. A resource adapter is a system-level software driver that enables J2EE components to communicate with a back-end enterprise information system (EIS) through a JCA-compliant application server when a resource adapter for the specific EIS is deployed to the server. J2EE components consist of Servlets, JavaServer Pages (JSPs), and Enterprise JavaBeans (EJBs).

J2EE components and applications built with J2EE components can execute business functions through the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne JCA resource adapter. PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne business functions are accessed through the JCA standard client interface, the Common Client Interface (CCI). The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne JCA resource adapter is fully compliant to the Java2 Platform, Enterprise Edition (J2EE) JCA 1.0 Specification and should work with any application server that is J2EE 1.3 certified.

Note. Some application servers are known to not be J2EE 1.3 certified but they support some J2EE 1.3 features, including JCA 1.0. Check with the application server vendor to determine whether the application server supports JCA1.0.

See Also

J2EE Connector Architecture, <http://java.sun.com/j2ee/connector/>

JCA 1.0 Specification Optional Features

The JCA 1.0 Specification identifies optional features for developing a resource adapter. This table addresses the level of support that the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne JCA resource adapter provides for the optional features identified in the JCA 1.0 Specification.

Feature	Level of Support
Transactions	The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne JCA resource adapter is classified as an XA Transaction resource adapter. The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne JCA resource adapter permits either no transactions during business function calls, transactions local to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne during those same calls (local transaction), and one-phase commit (1PC) XA transactions (transactions that span multiple enterprise information systems).
Client Interface	The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne JCA resource adapter supports the optional common client interface (CCI), which is modeled after the Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) client API. This relatively simple Java API should significantly reduce the learning curve for using the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne JCA resource adapter.
Reauthentication	The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne JCA resource adapter does not support the switching of a set of PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne user credentials on an existing PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne user session. User credentials are usually a concern of the application server and should not affect client development.
Input/Output Records	The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne JCA resource adapter supports the MappedRecord interface, which is a data type of key-value pairs. The MappedRecord interface is further discussed in the Input/Output Data section of this document. The CCI interfaces IndexedRecord and ResultSet are not supported as they are not relevant to the type of output from business functions.
Authentication	The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne JCA resource adapter supports BasicPassword authentication, which indicates to the application server how to handle container-managed signon. The resource adapter does not support any other form of authentication, such as Kerberos authentication through the GenericCredential interface. The Signon Types section of this document provides more information about authentication with the resource adapter.

Feature	Level of Support
ManagedConnectionFactory Properties	The JCA Specification identifies these properties as standard; however, these properties are optional properties for the ManagedConnectionFactory class, which is the main class configured with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne specific properties during deployment of the resource adapter: • ServerName • PortNumber • UserName • Password • ConnectionURL The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne JCA resource adapter supports the UserName and Password properties, as the other properties are either irrelevant properties or are configured elsewhere in the resource adapter. The Deployment Settings section of this document addresses other properties that are defined by the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne JCA resource adapter. Note. The deployment tool of the particular J2EE application server might list these properties as configurable for the resource adapter. The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne JCA resource adapter does not use values that you assign to these properties (other than that for UserName and Password).
Number of Deployed Resource Adapters	The JCA Specification allows for the possibility of deploying the same resource adapter multiple times on a given application server. This provides for potential connectivity to multiple versions of the same EIS for a one resource adapter-to-many-EIS version ratio. The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne JCA resource adapter supports the deployment of only one PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne JCA resource adapter per application server (essentially one resource adapter per virtual machine). Note. You can install different JCA resource adapters (those other than for PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne) on the same application server.
Non-Managed Scenario	The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne JCA resource adapter must be used with an application server or an application client. If you want to access PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne business functions through Java outside of an application server or application client, you should use the Java connector directly.

See Also

JCA Java documentation (APIs), http://java.sun.com/j2ee/apidocs-1_0-fr/api/index.html

Assembly and Components

The packaging of a resource adapter is defined in the JCA 1.0 Specification. However, because some application servers require additions to the standard Resource Adapter Archive (RAR) file, it is not possible to distribute a single RAR file that can be deployed to all application servers. Consult the application server documentation for instructions on how to use the assembly tool and to understand what additional components might be required for a resource adapter to be operational with the application server. Typically, an additional deployment descriptor is required. Additional information required by an application server is usually for performance tuning and for configuration settings.

Components

A RAR file is a file that is in Java Archive (JAR) File Format with a .rar extension instead of a .jar extension. The file structure for a RAR file is:

- /META-INF/ra.xml
- /<all necessary JAR files>

The ra.xml file is the standard resource adapter deployment descriptor and must be put in the META-INF directory of the RAR file. The ra.xml file must be named *exactly* ra.xml. The ra.xml file for the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne JCA resource adapter is provided in the system/classes/samples directory on the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne CD. All other JAR files go in the root directory of the RAR file. The JAR files are provided in the system/classes directory on the same CD. The required resource adapter JAR files include:

- owra.jar.
- Connector.jar.
- database.jar.
- jdeutil.jar.
- kernel.jar.
- log4j.jar.
- xerces.jar.
- JDBC driver .jar files supplied by the database vendor.

Note. Only use the versions of these JAR files that come with the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne distribution.

When the RAR file is finally created, the META-INF directory of the RAR file might contain a Manifest.mf file. The Java JAR tool usually creates the Manifest.mf file automatically. The Manifest.mf file complies with the JAR file format, and it is acceptable for the Manifest.mf file to be in the RAR file.

Deployment and Configuration

The methods and tools for configuring and deploying a resource adapter vary between application servers and even between versions of the same application server. Consult the application server documentation for information about how to configure and deploy a resource adapter. Two separate methods exist for deploying a resource adapter. The first method is deploying the resource adapter as a standalone resource adapter. This permits all applications deployed on the application server to access the same resource adapter. The second method involves packaging the resource adapter within an enterprise application (EAR) file. This permits only those components in the EAR file to have access to the resource adapter. The sample applications provided with the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne JCA resource adapter use the second method.

Additional settings required for the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne JCA resource adapter to be deployed and to operate correctly include:

- Security permissions.
- jdeinterop.ini settings.
- jdbj.ini settings.
- jdelog.properties settings.
- CLASSPATH settings.
- Configurable properties.
- Java naming directory interface settings.

Note. Only one PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne JCA resource adapter can be deployed in standalone mode per application server.

Security Permissions

The JCA 1.0 Specification defines the standard Java security permissions that must be granted to all resource adapters by an application server. The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne JCA resource adapter needs additional security permissions to operate. These permissions are listed in the deployment descriptor (ra.xml file). Most application servers dynamically grant these permissions to the resource adapter during deployment. Some application servers have other methods of granting the resource adapter additional permissions, including modifying a Java security policy file, which might require that you restart the application server to take effect.

If the application server does not dynamically grant the security permissions to a resource adapter based on the contents of the deployment descriptor, you need to grant the resource adapter the permissions listed in the security-permission-spec elements of the deployment descriptor. If the application server throws a `SecurityException` while running an application associated with the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne JCA Resource Adapter, it is possible that the necessary security permissions are not being granted to the resource adapter.

jdeinterop.ini Settings

Because the resource adapter is built on top of the Java connector, it is necessary to configure the appropriate settings in the jdeinterop.ini file to make the Java connector operational. The resource adapter introduces no new settings into the jdeinterop.ini file.

jdbj.ini Settings

You must set up the jdbj.ini file.

See Appendix D, Parameters and Values for the jdbj.ini File in the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.93 Web Server Installation PeopleBook

jdelog.properties Settings

The JCA 1.0 Specification permits resource adapter-specific logging messages to be sent to a separate log file, which can be configured according to the application server (see the application server documentation). The messages that are sent to this log file are redundant to and are a subset of the messages that are sent to the log file defined in the jdelog.properties file. This redundancy is an intentional PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne JCA resource adapter design decision for this reason:

The JCA logging mechanism does not provide a method for logging messages from the connector on which the resource adapter is built. The logging properties file permits all logging messages from the connector as well as the resource adapter to be logged in a central location.

CLASSPATH Settings

The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne JCA resource adapter requires that the complete path to the jdelog.properties file be placed in the server's CLASSPATH. This path cannot include the name of the file, and the path must end with a slash, which designates that the last item in the path is a directory and not a file. The name of the properties file is required to be *jdelog.properties*. The logging mechanism looks for the logging properties file in all directories in the CLASSPATH.

The JDBC driver for the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne database must be in the server's CLASSPATH so that the proper database connections can be made.

Note. Some servers require all of the JAR files within the resource adapter RAR file to be placed in the server's CLASSPATH. If you encounter a *NoClassDefFoundError* while running a Web application that is using the resource adapter, try putting all of these JAR files in the server's CLASSPATH and restarting the server. Consult the server documentation for further ClassLoader issues.

Configurable Properties

The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne JCA resource adapter deployment descriptor (ra.xml file) contains properties that must be assigned values specific to the environment. This table identifies the configurable properties and describes the information required.

Property	Required Information
owVersion	The version of PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne to which the resource adapter connects. This property is for display purposes only and can contain any value. The value you enter in this property is not validated against the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne installation.
username	Use this property for a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne user when neither the container nor the application supplies a set of PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne user credentials.
password	Use this property for a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne user when neither the container nor the application supplies a set of PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne user credentials.

Property	Required Information
environment	It is possible in a resource adapter web application to map a user's web credentials to a set of PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne user credentials. This mapping, which is called container-managed signon, prevents the user from having to present different credentials multiple times while using a single web application. Container-managed signon maps a given user name and password to a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne user name and password. Container-managed sign-on mapping is specific to each application server. For PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne, the environment property is used to add a valid PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne environment to the user name and password mapped by the application server, which permits proper PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne signon. If you use container-managed signon, you must assign a value to this property.
role	In addition to user name, password, and environment, PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne signon requires a role. The role property has a default value of <i>*ALL</i>, which enables the user to assume all valid roles for the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne user name. You do not need to assign a value for role if this is the value you want to use.

Consult the documentation for the application server to determine if other deployment settings are required.

Java Naming and Directory Interface Settings

For communication between the web application and the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne JCA resource adapter, the web application must perform a Java Naming and Directory Interface (JNDI) lookup of the `ConnectionFactory` of the resource adapter. You are allowed to configure multiple `ConnectionFactory` instances for each resource adapter. This permits setting different values for the configurable properties listed in the previous section. The web application obtains a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne connection and interacts with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne through the `ConnectionFactory`. The method of assigning a JNDI name to the `ConnectionFactory` for the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne JCA resource adapter is specific to and documented by the application server.

When you add a `ConnectionFactory` through the application server, you are provided with a method for assigning values to the configurable properties for each `ConnectionFactory`.

Common Client Interface

The Common Client Interface (CCI) is the JCA-recommended client API for all resource adapters. The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne JCA resource adapter provides an implementation of CCI as the client interface.

Implementing the Common Client Interface

This example code shows how to implement a CCI for the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne JCA resource adapter. In the example code, the elements in quotes have descriptive names and must have values valid to the environment in a real Java class. The line numbers in the example code are not part of the code but are for reference in subsequent paragraphs.

```

import com.jdedwards.system.connector..dynamic.jcaplugin.
ImageBSFNInteractionSpecImpl;
import com.jdedwards.system.jca.cci.ConnectionSpecImpl;

```

```
import javax.naming.Context;
import javax.naming.InitialContext;
import javax.naming.NamingException;
import javax.resource.ResourceException;
import javax.resource.cci.Connection;
import javax.resource.cci.ConnectionFactory;
import javax.resource.cci.Interaction;
import javax.resource.cci.MappedRecord;
import javax.resource.cci.RecordFactory;
import javax.resource.cci.ResourceWarning;

public class SomeClass {

    public void someMethod() {

        try {
            // get the naming context
            Context nc = new InitialContext();

            // lookup the connection factory
            ConnectionFactory conFact = (ConnectionFactory)nc.lookup("Resource
Adapter JNDI Name");

            //1. create a ConnectionSpec
            ConnectionSpecImpl conSpec = new ConnectionSpecImpl("username",
"password", "environment", "role");

            //2. get the Connection to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne
            Connection con = conFact.getConnection(conSpec);

            // create an Interaction
            Interaction ix = con.createInteraction();

            // create and populate the InteractionSpec
            OWBSFNInteractionSpecImpl ixSpec = new OWBSFNInteractionSpecImpl();
            ixSpec.setBusinessFunction("Business Function Name");

            // get a RecordFactory
            RecordFactory rf = conFact.getRecordFactory();

            //3. create the input MappedRecord
            MappedRecord inputRecord = rf.createMappedRecord("any descriptive
name");

            //4. populate the input MappedRecord with the input values
            inputRecord.put("Business Function Parameter Name",
                " Business Function Parameter Value");

            //5. execute the Business Function, putting the results in the output
            //    MappedRecord
```

```

MappedRecord outputRecord = (MappedRecord)ix.execute(ixSpec, inputRecord);

// get results
Object value = outputRecord.get("Business Function Parameter Name");

// get Business Function warnings, if any
ResourceWarning warning = ix.getWarnings();

// close the Interaction
ix.close();

// close the Connection
con.close();
} catch (ResourceException e) {
    // handle resource adapter-related Exceptions here
} catch (NamingException e) {
    // handle JNDI-related Exceptions here
}
}
}

```

Signon Types

The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne JCA resource adapter provides these types of PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne signons:

- Container-managed signon
- Component-managed signon

Container-Managed Signon

When container-managed signon is used, the application server maps a web application user to a given PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne user. In this case, PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne user credentials are not provided in the CCI code. If you use container-managed signon, line 1 of the example code would not exist, as you do not need to create an instance of the `ConnectionSpecImpl` class. Line 2 of the example code would be changed to this:

```

Connection con = conFact.getConnection();

```

Component-Managed Signon

When component-managed signon is used, the code provides specific PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne credentials (either through coding specific credentials or by obtaining PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne credentials through user entry in the web application) to the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne JCA resource adapter for PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne signon. In the example code, lines 1 and 2 illustrate component-managed signon. In line 1 of the example code, an instance of the `ConnectionSpecImpl` class is first created with the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne user credentials. That instance is then passed to the `getConnection` method.

Component-managed signon is also known as application-managed signon.

Subclasses

The import statements at the top of the example code illustrate that most of the classes that you use to interact with the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne JCA resource adapter are JCA classes (those classes in the `javax.resource` package and sub-packages) and not PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne-specific implementations of JCA interfaces. PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne software provides these implementation classes:

- `ConnectionSpecImpl`
- `xxxxInteractionSpecImpl`

The `ConnectionSpecImpl` class supplies the required PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne user credentials to the `getConnection` method. The `ConnectionSpecImpl` class is one of the `signon` types. Line 1 in the example code shows how to use the `ConnectionSpecImpl` class.

The purpose of the `xxxxInteractionSpecImpl` class is to establish the necessary business function information before execution in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. The `xxxxInteractionSpecImpl` classes vary, depending on the type of business function spec source. The business function spec source is a file or location that describes a business function. Each implementation class, which is a concrete class of the `javax.resource.cci.InteractionSpec` interface, includes methods that set values. These setter methods must be called and given values before executing the business function through the resource adapter.

ImageBSFNInteractionSpecImpl

The `ImageBSFNInteractionSpecImpl` implementation class gets the business function spec from an XML image file, which must be generated by the dynamic Java connector beforehand.

Class: `com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.jcaplugin.ImageBSFNInteractionSpecImpl`

Method: `setBusinessFunction(String value)`

Sets the *exact* name of the business function.

Method: `setImageFilename(String value)`

Sets the complete path and filename of the dynamic Java connector PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne spec image that contains the definition of the corresponding business function.

OWBSFNInteractionSpecImpl

The `OWBSFNInteractionSpecImpl` implementation class gets the business function spec directly from a call to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. This method might take a little longer to execute a business function the first time the business function is called. The business function is stored in memory, and execution should be quicker in subsequent calls.

Class: `com.jdedwards.system.connector.dynamic.jcaplugin.OWBSFNInteractionSpecImpl`

Method: `setBusinessFunction(String value)`

Sets the *exact* name of the business function.

Input and Output Data

The `MappedRecordImpl` class handles both sending input data to the resource adapter and receiving the output data that is the result of executing the business function. Lines 3 and 4 of the example code illustrate inputting data, and line 5 illustrates obtaining the output data. A `MappedRecord` is a correlation of key/value pairs. The key represents the exact business function parameter name, and value defines the key.

Input data for values can be supplied in one of these ways:

- Use a string.
- Use a native Java data type.

The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne JCA resource adapter examines the input data on a parameter-by-parameter basis. If the input data type is string, the resource adapter attempts to convert the input data to the appropriate Java data type for the specified parameter. If both the actual parameter type and the input data are string, the resource adapter passes the input data through unchanged. If the input parameter is a native Java data type, the resource adapter passes the input data through unchanged.

If the native Java data type is incorrect or if the parameter name is invalid for the given business function, the resource adapter throws an exception.

This table lists the business function types and their corresponding native Java data type:

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Data Type	Native Java Data Type
ID	<code>java.lang.Integer</code>
char (length of only 1)	<code>java.lang.Character</code>
JDEDATE	<code>java.util.Date</code>
Calendar	<code>com.jdedwards.base.datatypes.JDECalendar</code> (located in <code>Kernel.jar</code> file)
MATH_NUMERIC	<code>com.jdedwards.system.lib.MathNumericImpl</code> (located in <code>Kernel.jar</code> file)
char (variable length)	<code>java.lang.String</code>

The output of all business functions result in the data in the `MappedRecordImpl` being in the native Java data types. If you prefer only string-formatted output, you can make this call on the output `MappedRecordImpl` for each parameter retrieved:

```
String value = outputRecord.get("parameter name").toString();
```

Logs

Message logging for the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne JCA resource adapter is controlled by the `jdelog.properties` file.

Exceptions

The parent Exception class for all exceptions thrown by the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne JCA resource adapter is `javax.resource.ResourceException`.

See Also

JCA Javadoc, http://java.sun.com/j2ee/apidocs-1_0-fr/api/index.html

Samples

The samples supplied with the resource adapter illustrate how to use the resource adapter's API, as well as the JCA API, and how to demonstrate the functionality of the resource adapter. Address Book Query, Sales Order Entry, and Purchase Order Entry are included samples. The source code along with the compiled classes are delivered on the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Java Server CD in the `system/classes/samples` directory in the `JCASamples.ear` file and the `JCASamples_WebSphere.ear` file, which includes WebSphere 5.x-specific deployment files.

The sample applications consist of a group of servlets, which provide the HTML for the display of the samples, and a group of stateful session Enterprise JavaBeans (EJBs) that access the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne JCA resource adapter. The resource adapter is bundled inside the `.ear` files and is only available to the sample applications when deployed to the application server.

Prepare the Samples for Deployment

These customizations must be performed to the `.ear` file before it can function correctly.

- JDBC driver `.jar` file.
- Configuration files.
- Samples for the application server.

JDBC Driver `.jar` File

The JDBC driver `.jar` file supplied by the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne database vendor must be packaged inside the `.ear` file. Since the `.ear` file is in a Zip format, you can use a Zip program to add the necessary files. Place the JDBC driver `.jar` files in the root directory of the `.ear` file (no path for those files). The `CLASSPATH` in the `manifest.mf` file on the `.ear` file includes the expected filenames for the JDBC `.jar` files for three database vendors without actually being included in the driver files themselves:

- SQL Server: `msbase.jar`, `msutil.jar`, `mssqlserver.jar`
- Oracle: `classes12.jar`
- DB2: `jt400.jar`

If the file names of the JDBC driver `.jar` files are different, add those file names to the `manifest.mf` file that is located inside the `meta-inf` directory of the JCA Samples RAR.rar file within the sample application.ear file you are using. Be sure to preserve the `meta-inf` path for the `manifest.mf` file when you add it back into the file.

Configuration Files

You must configure these files:

- jdbj.ini
- jdeinterop.ini
- jdelog.properties.

These configuration files are in the config directory of the sample application EAR file. After you customize the settings, be sure to place the files back into the EAR file in the config directory.

Samples for the Application Server

A generic JCASamples.ear file and a WebSphere 5.x-specific JCASamples_websphere.ear file are provided. The application server might need additional information for some of the components contained in the EAR file. This is a list of the sample components:

- JCASamplesEJB.jar

A JAR file that contains the Enterprise JavaBean (EJB) classes used by the samples.

- JCASamplesRAR.rar

A rar file that contains only the resource adapter deployment descriptor. The dependent JAR files for the resource adapter are contained in the parent directory of the EAR file, as they need to be used by the entire application.

- JCASamplesWeb.war

A WAR file containing the servlets for the sample applications.

If you use the generic JCASamples.ear file to deploy the sample applications to the application server, and they do not operate correctly, you might need to unpack each of the files individually (.ear, .jar, .rar, and .war files) and repack them with the application server's assembly tool. This step usually enables the tool to place new files and information in existing files that enable the application to operate correctly for that application server.

Deploy the Sample Applications

These general steps must be completed for deploying the sample applications to any application server:

- Start the application server.
- Start the administrative console (whatever application that ships with the application server that enables you to deploy applications).
- Install the enterprise application.
- Add a connection factory for the resource adapter with a JNDI name of OneWorldJCAAdapter (with that exact spelling).
- Restart the application server.

The application server may require additional steps not listed here (see the application server documentation for deploying enterprise applications).

Deploy the Sample Applications to WebSphere 5.x

Use these steps to deploy the sample applications on WebSphere 5.x:

1. Start WebSphere.
2. Start the WebSphere Administrative Console.
3. Log on to the WebSphere Application Server Administrative Console using any ID.

4. On the WebSphere Administrative Console, expand the applications node on the left side of the screen, and then click the Install New Applications link.
Preparing for the Application Installation appears on the right side of the screen.
5. In the Preparing for the application installation portion of the screen, click Browse, and then select JCASamples_WebSphere.ear file.
6. Click Next.
Continue to click Next on all successive screens until the final Summary screen presents a Finish button at the bottom of the screen. Accept the default values provided on each of the screens without altering any of them.
7. On the final Summary screen, click Finish.
WebSphere automatically generates the necessary EJB deployment code.
8. At the bottom of the screen, after the notice that the Application JCA samples installed successfully, click the Save to Master Configuration link.
A Message box (indicating that changes have been made to the local configuration) and an Enterprise Application Save section that includes a Save to Master Configuration box appear.
9. In the Save to Master Configuration box, click the Save button.
You are returned to the main screen.
10. On the left side of the main screen, click the Enterprise Applications link from the menu.
A list of the installed applications appears on the right side of the screen.
11. On the right side of the screen, click JCASamples from the list that appears under Enterprise Applications.
12. In the Related Items area at the bottom of the next screen, click the Connector Modules link.
13. On Connector Modules, click JCASamplesRAR.rar.
14. On the screen with a Configuration tab, scroll to the Additional Properties area and click the Resource Adapter link.
15. On the next screen with a Configuration tab, scroll to the Additional Properties area, and then click the J2C Connection Factories link.
16. On the J2C Connection Factories screen, click the New button to establish a new J2C Connection Factory.
17. Under the Configuration tab on the New screen, enter any value for the Name field and OneWorldJCAAdapter for the JNDI name.
The value you enter for the Name field is used for display purposes only.
18. Scroll to the bottom of the screen, and then click the OK button.
19. In the Message box at the top of J2C Connection Factories screen, click the Save link.
20. In the Save to Master Configuration area on the Save screen, click the Save button.
21. From the menu bar (at the top of the screen), click Logout.
22. Stop and restart the sever to make the application is available to run.

Run the Sample Applications

After you configure and deploy the sample applications, you can run each of the sample applications, provided that the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Server you are accessing is operational. Use these URLs to access the samples:

- AddressBook Query: `http://<app http://<app server name>|<app server port>/JCASamplesWeb/ABLogin`
- SalesOrder Entry: `http://<app server name>|<app server port>/JCASamples Web/SOLogin`
- PurchaseOrder Entry: `http://<app server name>|<app server port>/JCASamplesWeb/POLogin`

Checklist for Resolving Issues

If the system is not working, use this checklist to ensure you have the proper setup:

- The directory location of the `jdolog.properties` file must be in the server's CLASSPATH.

For example, if the `jdolog.properties` file is in this location:

`C:\JCA\logs\jdolog.properties`

you must have this entry in the server's CLASSPATH:

`C:/JCA/logs/`

Be sure to include a slash at the end of the path to indicate that *logs* is a directory and not a file. When you make a change to the server's CLASSPATH, you must restart the server.

- Some servers read the `<security-permission-spec>` element of the resource adapter's deployment descriptor (the `ra.xml` file) and dynamically grant the resource adapter the security permissions listed in those elements.

If you are executing a resource adapter-based application and experience a `java.xxx.xxxPermission` Exception, you have to manually add the contents of the `<security-permission-spec>` elements to the server's policy file. Consult the server's documentation for the location and format for editing the policy file. You should be able to simply copy and paste the elements into the server's policy file. Any changes to the policy generally require a server restart to take effect.

If you make the changes and still experience Permission Exceptions, you might need to move some of the permission elements that you copied from the *resource adapter* domain in the policy file to the *default domain* in the policy file. This is because the resource adapter classes, especially if present in the server's CLASSPATH, might reside in the *default domain* and not the *resource adapter* domain.

CHAPTER 15

Understanding jdeinterop.ini for Java Connector

This chapter discusses the jdeinterop.ini file for the Java and dynamic Java connectors.

Settings for the jdeinterop.ini File for the Java Connector

The jdeinterop.ini file includes settings the server might need. The default location for the file is `c:\`; however, you can configure this location. This section provides details about the jdeinterop.ini file settings for the Java and dynamic Java connectors. Information is organized by section, for example [JDENET]. These settings are discussed:

- OCM
- Cache
- JDENET
- Server
- Security
- Interop
- Events

Note. Unless otherwise indicated, the sections and settings are for all PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne releases.

When you use Java interoperability connectors, you must also set up jdbj.ini file sections.

See Also

Appendix D: Parameter and Values for the jdbj.ini File in the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 HTML Server Installation PeopleBook

[OCM]

Configure this [OCM] setting for the dynamic Java connector:

Setting and Typical Value	Purpose	Applicable Release
OCMEnabled=True	Selects or clears OCM inside the dynamic Java connector. A value of <i>true</i> indicates turned on.	All

[CACHE]

Configure these [CACHE] settings for the dynamic Java connector:

Setting and Typical Value	Purpose	Applicable Release
UserSession=0	Time out value (in milliseconds) for the dynamic Java connector user session. A zero (0) indicates infinite time out.	All
SpecExpire=30000000	Maximum time (in milliseconds) that the dynamic Java connector keeps the fetched spec in the cache.	All

[JDENET]

Configure these [JDENET] settings for the Java and dynamic Java connectors:

Setting and Typical Value	Purpose	Applicable Release
enterpriseServerTimeout=90000	Timeout value for a request to the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne enterprise server.	All
maxPoolSize=30	JDENET socket connection pool size.	All
serviceNameConnect=6004	Port number used by the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne security server.	All

[SERVER]

Configure these [SERVER] settings for Java and dynamic Java connectors:

Setting and Typical Value	Purpose	Applicable Release
glossaryTextServer=JDED:6010	The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne enterprise server and port that provide glossary text information.	All
codePage=1252	The encoding scheme, such as: 1252 English and Western European. 932 Japanese. 950 Traditional Chinese. 936 Simplified Chinese. 949 Korean.	All

[SECURITY]

Configure these [SECURITY] settings for Java and dynamic Java connectors:

Setting and Typical Value	Purpose	Applicable Release
NumServers=1	Number of security servers set.	All
SecurityServer=JDED	The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne security server.	All

[INTEROP]

Configure these [INTEROP] settings for Java and dynamic Java connectors:

Setting and Typical Value	Purpose	Applicable Release
SettingTime=60000	Enables the connector to access and retrieve event information from the F90703 and F90704 tables. Defines the time for the connector applications to start up before the connector starts recovering an event. This value is milliseconds.	PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.9 and later versions. PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.94 and PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.11.
RecoveryInterval=10000	Enables the connector to access and retrieve event information from the F90703 and F90704 tables. Defines the time for the connector applications to start up before the connector starts recovering an event. This value is milliseconds.	PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.9 and later versions. PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.94 with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.11.
enterpriseServer=JDED	The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server.	All
port=6010	The port number of the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server.	All
manual_timeout=300000	The time-out value for a transaction in manual commit mode.	All
Repository=c:\PeopleSoft\Interop\repository	Points to the location of the repository directory containing business object libraries (generated JAR files).	All

[EVENTS]

Configure these [EVENTS] settings for Java and dynamic Java connectors:

Setting and Typical Value	Purpose	Applicable Release
UseGuaranteedEvents System=True	Indicates guaranteed event delivery using PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.10 or 8.9. Values are true and false.	PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 and PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.9 and later versions.
Transport=HTTP	Defines the event transport mechanism. Valued values are HTTP and JMS. The default value is HTTP.	PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 and PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.9 and later versions. PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.94 with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.11.
eventServiceURL= eventServiceURL=http://hpdev1:9081/e1events/EventClientService	Locates the event service. If the value for the Transport= setting is HTTP, then this setting is configured.	PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 and PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.9 and later versions. PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.94 with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.11.
jndiProviderURL=corbaloc::denmlps14.mlab.jdedwards.com:9810 /NameServiceServerRoot	Locates the event service. If the value for the Transport= setting is JMS, then this setting is configured.	PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 and PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.9 and later versions. PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.94 with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications 8.11.
port=6002	The socket port number where the EventListener receives the events from the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server. This port should not be used by any other resource. Also, the port should not be changed dynamically when the connector is running, as this causes subsequent subscriptions to be lost.	All
ListenerMaxConnection=10	The maximum number of connections allowed by the EventListener. The default number of connections is 10, but you can change this number. The maximum number of connections allowed is 64.	All
ListenerMaxQueueEntry=10	The maximum number of events that the EventListener can hold before processing by the EventManager. The default number of events for the queue is 10, but you can change this number. The maximum number of events that can be held in the queue is 100.	All
Outbound_timeout=1200000	Maximum number of milliseconds that the EventManager waits before unsubscribing the transient event from the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server.	All

CHAPTER 16

Understanding jdelog.properties File

This chapter discusses the settings for the jdelog.properties file.

Settings for the jdelog.properties File

The logging utility in the dynamic Java connector, the Java connector, and Java connector Architecture (JCA) is built on top of Apache Open Source Project Log4j. The jdelog.properties file defines the settings for the logging configuration. The jdelog.properties file should be physically located in CLASSPATH.

These settings provide a sample configuration file for root configuration:

- Root configuration.

```
jdelog.rootLogger=DEBUG,JDELOG,JASLOG
```

```
jdelog.loggerFactory=com.jdedwards.base.logging.log4j.JdeLoggerFactory
```

```
jdelog.reloadInterval=60
```

- File handler for root log.

```
jdelog.handler.JDELOG=com.jdedwards.base.logging.log4j.FileHandler
```

```
jdelog.handler.JDELOG.File=\\jderoot.log
```

```
jdelog.handler.JDELOG.Level=ERROR
```

```
jdelog.handler.JDELOG.Append=TRUE
```

```
jdelog.handler.JDELOG.MaxBackupIndex=1
```

```
jdelog.handler.JDELOG.MaxFileSize=10MB
```

```
jdelog.handler.JDELOG.format=com.jdedwards.base.logging.log4j.DefaultFormat
```

- File handler setting for jas log.

```
jdelog.handler.JASLOG=com.jdedwards.base.logging.log4j.FileHandler
```

```
jdelog.handler.JASLOG.File=\\jas.log
```

```
jdelog.handler.JASLOG.Level=ERROR
```

```
jdelog.handler.JASLOG.Append=TRUE
```

```
jdelog.handler.JASLOG.MaxBackupIndex=1
```

```
jdelog.handler.JASLOG.MaxFileSize=10MB
```

```
jdelog.handler.JASLOG.format=com.jdedwards.base.logging.log4j.DefaultFormat
```

- File handler setting for jasdebug log.

```
jdelog.Debug=DEBUG, jasdebug  
jdelog.handler.jasdebug=com.jdedwards.base.logging.log4j.FileHandler  
jdelog.handler.jasdebug.File=\\jasdebug.log  
jdelog.handler.jasdebug.Level=DEBUG
```

See Also

Log4j Project, Apache Jakarta Project, <http://logging.apache.org/log4j/docs/index.html>

CHAPTER 17

Understanding iJDEScript

This chapter discusses iJDEScript and provides the iJDEScript commands.

iJDEScript

GenCOM and GenJava use a scripting language called iJDEScript that enables you to script code generation activities. Other than a few small differences, the scripting language is the same for these generators. You can use iJDEScript to:

- Rename business function libraries or select different business functions to create a custom interface; for example:

```
library MyTestLibrary
interface MytestInterface
import B4200310 F4211FSEditLine
import B000042
```

This example selects the single business functions B4200310 F4211FSEditLine and B000042 for exposure.

- Use PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne object aliases for more meaningful names.
- Select business functions to expose; for example:

```
library MyAnotherLibrary
importlib CAEC
importlib CRUNTIME 1
```

This example selects all of the business functions in the CAEC and CRUNTIME 1 libraries for exposure.

iJDEScript scripts have a simple syntax:

```
# comments begin with # and proceed to the end of line
# whitespace is ignored
login
importlib CAEC
build
```

iJDEScript Commands

iJDEScript supports a standard set of commands. These commands vary slightly for GenCOM and GenJava. These variations are indicated in these command descriptions:

Build Command

The build command tells the generator to generate code for all defined interfaces and to build the appropriate libraries.

When the build command is complete, the interface definitions are released. Using the build command again only generates code for interfaces defined after the last build command.

Syntax

This is an example of the syntax:

```
build
```

Call Command

The call command tells the generator to evaluate a subroutine with the given parameters. Parameters appear within the subroutine in order as special macros named %1%, %2%, and so on.

Syntax

This is an example of the syntax:

```
call sub [param [...]]
```

Example

This is an example:

```
login
call GenerateLib CAEC
call GenerateLib CALLBSFN
build
logout
```

Define Command

The define command tells the generator to optionally define a macro expansion. The value is expanded first, and then stored as the expansion of macro name. If name already has an expansion, the generator ignores this command.

Syntax

This is an example of the syntax:

```
define name value
```

Example

This is an example:

```
define val1 This is a test
define val2 %val1%!
define val2 This is ignored
say %val2%
generates the output
This is a test
```

Define! Command

The `define!` command tells the generator to define a macro expansion. The value is expanded first, and then stored as the expansion of macro name. If name already has an expansion, the generator replaces the current expansion with the new expansion.

Syntax

This is an example of the syntax:

```
define name value
```

Example

This is an example:

```
define val1 This is a test
define val2 %val1%!
define! val2 This is not ignored
say %val2%
generates the output
This is not ignored
```

Exit Command

The `exit` command tells the generator to exit the current subroutine or command file.

Syntax

This is an example of the syntax:

```
exit
```

Help Command

The `help` command requests help information from the generator on all available commands. Syntax information and a brief description are presented for each command. If command is specified, only help for command is provided.

Syntax

This is an example of the syntax:

```
help [command]
```

Import Command

The import command tells the generator to retrieve the specification of a function or group of business functions from the database and add them to the current interface definition. If only the business function name is specified, all functions from the specified business-function are retrieved and added to the current interface definition. If a function name is specified, only that function is retrieved and added to the current interface definition.

The alias option enables you to rename the function within the interface definition. The implementation still uses the original name when invoking the business function; however, the function is exposed as name through the interface.

Syntax

This is an example of the syntax:

```
import business-function [function [alias name]]
```

Example

This is an example:

```
library General
interface ReleaseMgmt
# Load GetReleaseAndVersion from B9800890; call it GetRV in
# ReleaseMgmt
import B4200310 F4211FSEditLine alias GetRV
# Load all functions from B000042
import B000042
```

Importlib Command

The importlib command tells the generator to import all business functions from the specified PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne library, such as CAEC or CALLBSFN, into the current library definition. Each business function group results in the definition of an interface with the same name as the business function group and exposes as methods the functions within that group.

The category parameters enables you to restrict the import to one or more specific categories (1, 2, 3 and -; see the /Cat command line option).

Syntax

This is an example of the syntax:

```
importlib library [category [...]]
```

Example

This is an example:

```
library JDECOMInterfaceCAECCat1
# Load all category 1 functions from CAEC
importlib CAEC 1
build
```

Interface Command

The interface command tells the generator to begin the definition of an interface. All business functions retrieved using subsequent import commands become members of this interface.

Syntax for COM

This is an example of the syntax:

```
interface interface [ProgID prog-id] [vi-prog-id]
```

COM Example

This is an example:

```
interface ReleaseMgmt ProgID SOA.ReleaseMgmt.5 SOA.ReleaseMgmt
import B4200310 F4211FSEditLine
```

Library Command

The library command tells the generator that subsequent interface and import commands will generate definitions that belong in the library (DLL) named *name*. If the parameterset tag is also supplied, the library is used solely for parameterset definitions.

Note. When the library command without the parameter set tag is evaluated, parametersets for subsequent interface and import commands appear in that library until a library command with the parameterset tag is evaluated.

Syntax

This is an example of the syntax:

```
library name [parameterset]
```

Example

This is an example:

```
library Lib1
library Lib1Params parameterset
# Parametersets for CALLBSFN go in Lib1Params, but the
# business function interfaces go in Lib1
importlib CALLBSFN 2 3
```

Login Command

The login command tells the generator to log on to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. If user, password, environment, and role are not specified, the user is prompted for the information.

Syntax

This is an example of the syntax:

```
login [user password environment role]
```

Example

This is an example:

```
login me mypassword demo
```

Logout Command

The logout command tells the generator to log off of PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.

Syntax

This is an example of the syntax:

```
logout
```

Opt Command

The opt command tells the generator to set the value of a generator command line parameter. The option parameter should not begin with the usual /. The value parameter does not undergo macro expansion.

Syntax

This is an example of the syntax:

```
opt option value
```

Example

This is an example:

```
# Do not generate business function interfaces, only
# parameterset interfaces
opt NoBSFN
```

Rename Command

The rename command tells the generator to rename an interface or a method within an interface. If a method is renamed, the correct business function is still called to build the implementation, but the method is exposed through the interface with a different name.

Syntax

This is an example of the syntax:

```
rename interface new
rename interface method new
```

Example

This is an example:

```
library Lib1
importlib CALLBSFN
rename B000042 BatchControl
rename BatchControl FSOpenBatch Open
```

```
rename BatchControl FSCloseBatch Close
```

Say Command

The say command tells the generator to display a message on the console.

Syntax

This is an example of the syntax:

```
say message
```

Example

This is an example:

```
say This is a test (%OwRelease%)
generate the output
This is a test (B9)
```

Sub Command

The sub command creates a subroutine definition. The call command may be used to invoke the subroutine. Parameters passed to the subroutine are as special macros named %1%, %2%, and so on.

Syntax

This is an example of the syntax:

```
sub name
  commands
end
```

Example

This is an example:

```
sub GenerateLibrary
  define source %1%
  library JDECOMInterface%source%Cat1
  importlib %source% 1
  # Create a library of category 2 business functions in source
  opt NoBSFN
  library JDECOMInterface%source%Cat2
  importlib %source% 2
  # Create a library of category 3 business functions in source
  library JDECOMInterface%source%Cat3
  importlib %source% 3
  system del /q c:\temp\*.*
  build
  # Move the libraries to a staging area
  system mkdir d:\build
  system mkdir d:\build\Cat1
  system mkdir d:\build\Cat2
```

```
system mkdir d:\build\Cat3
system move JDECOMInterface%source%Cat1.* d:\build\Cat1
system move JDECOMInterface%source%Cat2.* d:\build\Cat2
system move JDECOMInterface%source%Cat3.* d:\build\Cat3
end
call GenerateLibrary CAEC
```

System Command

The system command tells the generator to evaluate a command in the shell.

Syntax

This is an example of the syntax:

```
system command
```

Example

This is an example:

```
say This is a test
generates the output
This is a test
```

Glossary of PeopleSoft Terms

activity	A scheduling entity in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Form Design Aid that represents a designated amount of time on a calendar.
activity rule	The criteria by which an object progresses from one given point to the next in a flow.
add mode	A condition of a form that enables users to input data.
Advanced Planning Agent (APAg)	A PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne tool that can be used to extract, transform, and load enterprise data. APAg supports access to data sources in the form of relational databases, flat file format, and other data or message encoding, such as XML.
application server	A server in a local area network that contains applications shared by network clients.
as if processing	A process that enables you to view currency amounts as if they were entered in a currency different from the domestic and foreign currency of the transaction.
alternate currency	A currency that is different from the domestic currency (when dealing with a domestic-only transaction) or the domestic and foreign currency of a transaction. In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Financial Management, alternate currency processing enables you to enter receipts and payments in a currency other than the one in which they were issued.
as of processing	A process that is run as of a specific point in time to summarize transactions up to that date. For example, you can run various PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne reports as of a specific date to determine balances and amounts of accounts, units, and so on as of that date.
back-to-back process	A process in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Workflow Management that contains the same keys that are used in another process.
batch processing	A process of transferring records from a third-party system to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Financial Management, batch processing enables you to transfer invoices and vouchers that are entered in a system other than EnterpriseOne to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable and PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable, respectively. In addition, you can transfer address book information, including customer and supplier records, to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.
batch server	A server that is designated for running batch processing requests. A batch server typically does not contain a database nor does it run interactive applications.
batch-of-one immediate	A transaction method that enables a client application to perform work on a client workstation, then submit the work all at once to a server application for further processing. As a batch process is running on the server, the client application can continue performing other tasks. See also direct connect and store-and-forward.
business function	A named set of user-created, reusable business rules and logs that can be called through event rules. Business functions can run a transaction or a subset of a transaction (check inventory, issue work orders, and so on). Business functions also contain the application programming interfaces (APIs) that enable them to be called from a form, a database trigger, or a non-EnterpriseOne application. Business functions can be combined with other business functions, forms, event rules, and other components to make up an application. Business functions can be created through

	event rules or third-generation languages, such as C. Examples of business functions include Credit Check and Item Availability.
business function event rule	See named event rule (NER).
business view	A means for selecting specific columns from one or more PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne tables whose data is used in an application or report. A business view does not select specific rows, nor does it contain any actual data. It is strictly a view through which you can manipulate data.
central objects merge	A process that blends a customer's modifications to the objects in a current release with objects in a new release.
central server	A server that has been designated to contain the originally installed version of the software (central objects) for deployment to client computers. In a typical PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne installation, the software is loaded on to one machine—the central server. Then, copies of the software are pushed out or downloaded to various workstations attached to it. That way, if the software is altered or corrupted through its use on workstations, an original set of objects (central objects) is always available on the central server.
charts	Tables of information in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne that appear on forms in the software.
connector	Component-based interoperability model that enables third-party applications and PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne to share logic and data. The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne connector architecture includes Java and COM connectors.
contra/clearing account	A general ledger account in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Financial Management that is used by the system to offset (balance) journal entries. For example, you can use a contra/clearing account to balance the entries created by allocations in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne General Accounting.
Control Table Workbench	An application that, during the installation Workbench processing, runs the batch applications for the planned merges that update the data dictionary, user-defined codes, menus, and user override tables.
control tables merge	A process that blends a customer's modifications to the control tables with the data that accompanies a new release.
cost assignment	The process in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Advanced Cost Accounting of tracing or allocating resources to activities or cost objects.
cost component	In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Manufacturing Management, an element of an item's cost (for example, material, labor, or overhead).
cross segment edit	A logic statement that establishes the relationship between configured item segments. Cross segment edits are used to prevent ordering of configurations that cannot be produced.
currency restatement	The process of converting amounts from one currency into another currency, generally for reporting purposes. You can use the currency restatement process, for example, when many currencies must be restated into a single currency for consolidated reporting.
database server	A server in a local area network that maintains a database and performs searches for client computers.
Data Source Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies all data sources that are defined in the installation plan from the Data Source Master and Table and Data Source Sizing tables in the Planner data source to the System-release number data source. It also updates the Data Source Plan detail record to reflect completion.

date pattern	A calendar that represents the beginning date for the fiscal year and the ending date for each period in that year in standard and 52-period accounting.
denominated-in currency	The company currency in which financial reports are based.
deployment server	A server that is used to install, maintain, and distribute software to one or more enterprise servers and client workstations.
detail information	Information that relates to individual lines in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne transactions (for example, voucher pay items and sales order detail lines).
direct connect	A transaction method in which a client application communicates interactively and directly with a server application. See also batch-of-one immediate and store-and-forward.
Do Not Translate (DNT)	A type of data source that must exist on the iSeries because of BLOB restrictions.
dual pricing	The process of providing prices for goods and services in two currencies.
edit code	A code that indicates how a specific value for a report or a form should appear or be formatted. The default edit codes that pertain to reporting require particular attention because they account for a substantial amount of information.
edit mode	A condition of a form that enables users to change data.
edit rule	A method used for formatting and validating user entries against a predefined rule or set of rules.
Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)	An interoperability model that enables paperless computer-to-computer exchange of business transactions between PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne and third-party systems. Companies that use EDI must have translator software to convert data from the EDI standard format to the formats of their computer systems.
embedded event rule	An event rule that is specific to a particular table or application. Examples include form-to-form calls, hiding a field based on a processing option value, and calling a business function. Contrast with the business function event rule.
Employee Work Center	A central location for sending and receiving all PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne messages (system and user generated), regardless of the originating application or user. Each user has a mailbox that contains workflow and other messages, including Active Messages.
enterprise server	A server that contains the database and the logic for PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne or PeopleSoft World.
EnterpriseOne object	A reusable piece of code that is used to build applications. Object types include tables, forms, business functions, data dictionary items, batch processes, business views, event rules, versions, data structures, and media objects.
EnterpriseOne process	A software process that enables PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne clients and servers to handle processing requests and run transactions. A client runs one process, and servers can have multiple instances of a process. PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne processes can also be dedicated to specific tasks (for example, workflow messages and data replication) to ensure that critical processes don't have to wait if the server is particularly busy.
Environment Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies the environment information and Object Configuration Manager tables for each environment from the Planner data source to the System-release number data source. It also updates the Environment Plan detail record to reflect completion.
escalation monitor	A batch process that monitors pending requests or activities and restarts or forwards them to the next step or user after they have been inactive for a specified amount of time.

event rule	A logic statement that instructs the system to perform one or more operations based on an activity that can occur in a specific application, such as entering a form or exiting a field.
facility	An entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a facility might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, or branch/plant. A facility is sometimes referred to as a <i>business unit</i> .
fast path	A command prompt that enables the user to move quickly among menus and applications by using specific commands.
file server	A server that stores files to be accessed by other computers on the network. Unlike a disk server, which appears to the user as a remote disk drive, a file server is a sophisticated device that not only stores files, but also manages them and maintains order as network user request files and make changes to these files.
final mode	The report processing mode of a processing mode of a program that updates or creates data records.
FTP server	A server that responds to requests for files via file transfer protocol.
header information	Information at the beginning of a table or form. Header information is used to identify or provide control information for the group of records that follows.
interface table	See Z table.
integration server	A server that facilitates interaction between diverse operating systems and applications across internal and external networked computer systems.
integrity test	A process used to supplement a company's internal balancing procedures by locating and reporting balancing problems and data inconsistencies.
interoperability model	A method for third-party systems to connect to or access PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.
in-your-face-error	In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne, a form-level property which, when enabled, causes the text of application errors to appear on the form.
IServer service	Developed by PeopleSoft, this internet server service resides on the web server and is used to speed up delivery of the Java class files from the database to the client.
jargon	An alternative data dictionary item description that PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne or People World displays based on the product code of the current object.
Java application server	A component-based server that resides in the middle-tier of a server-centric architecture. This server provides middleware services for security and state maintenance, along with data access and persistence.
JDBNET	A database driver that enables heterogeneous servers to access each other's data.
JDEBASE Database Middleware	A PeopleSoft proprietary database middleware package that provides platform-independent APIs, along with client-to-server access.
JDECallObject	An API used by business functions to invoke other business functions.
jde.ini	A PeopleSoft file (or member for iSeries) that provides the runtime settings required for EnterpriseOne initialization. Specific versions of the file or member must reside on every machine running PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. This includes workstations and servers.
JDEIPC	Communications programming tools used by server code to regulate access to the same data in multiprocess environments, communicate and coordinate between processes, and create new processes.

jde.log	The main diagnostic log file of PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. This file is always located in the root directory on the primary drive and contains status and error messages from the startup and operation of PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.
JDENET	PeopleSoft proprietary communications middleware package. This package is a peer-to-peer, message-based, socket-based, multiprocess communications middleware solution. It handles client-to-server and server-to-server communications for all PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne supported platforms.
Location Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies all locations that are defined in the installation plan from the Location Master table in the Planner data source to the System data source.
logic server	A server in a distributed network that provides the business logic for an application program. In a typical configuration, pristine objects are replicated on to the logic server from the central server. The logic server, in conjunction with workstations, actually performs the processing required when PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne and World software runs.
MailMerge Workbench	An application that merges Microsoft Word 6.0 (or higher) word-processing documents with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne records to automatically print business documents. You can use MailMerge Workbench to print documents, such as form letters about verification of employment.
master business function (MBF)	An interactive master file that serves as a central location for adding, changing, and updating information in a database. Master business functions pass information between data entry forms and the appropriate tables. These master functions provide a common set of functions that contain all of the necessary default and editing rules for related programs. MBFs contain logic that ensures the integrity of adding, updating, and deleting information from databases.
master table	See published table.
matching document	A document associated with an original document to complete or change a transaction. For example, in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Financial Management, a receipt is the matching document of an invoice, and a payment is the matching document of a voucher.
media storage object	Files that use one of the following naming conventions that are not organized into table format: Gxxx, xxxGT, or GTxxx.
message center	A central location for sending and receiving all PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne messages (system and user generated), regardless of the originating application or user.
messaging adapter	An interoperability model that enables third-party systems to connect to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne to exchange information through the use of messaging queues.
messaging server	A server that handles messages that are sent for use by other programs using a messaging API. Messaging servers typically employ a middleware program to perform their functions.
named event rule (NER)	Encapsulated, reusable business logic created using event rules, rather than C programming. NERs are also called business function event rules. NERs can be reused in multiple places by multiple programs. This modularity lends itself to streamlining, reusability of code, and less work.
<i>nota fiscal</i>	In Brazil, a legal document that must accompany all commercial transactions for tax purposes and that must contain information required by tax regulations.
<i>nota fiscal factura</i>	In Brazil, a <i>nota fiscal</i> with invoice information. See also <i>nota fiscal</i> .

Object Configuration Manager (OCM)	In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne, the object request broker and control center for the runtime environment. OCM keeps track of the runtime locations for business functions, data, and batch applications. When one of these objects is called, OCM directs access to it using defaults and overrides for a given environment and user.
Object Librarian	A repository of all versions, applications, and business functions reusable in building applications. Object Librarian provides check-out and check-in capabilities for developers, and it controls the creation, modification, and use of PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne objects. Object Librarian supports multiple environments (such as production and development) and enables objects to be easily moved from one environment to another.
Object Librarian merge	A process that blends any modifications to the Object Librarian in a previous release into the Object Librarian in a new release.
Open Data Access (ODA)	An interoperability model that enables you to use SQL statements to extract PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne data for summarization and report generation.
Output Stream Access (OSA)	An interoperability model that enables you to set up an interface for PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne to pass data to another software package, such as Microsoft Excel, for processing.
package	EnterpriseOne objects are installed to workstations in packages from the deployment server. A package can be compared to a bill of material or kit that indicates the necessary objects for that workstation and where on the deployment server the installation program can find them. It is point-in-time snap shot of the central objects on the deployment server.
package build	A software application that facilitates the deployment of software changes and new applications to existing users. Additionally, in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne, a package build can be a compiled version of the software. When you upgrade your version of the ERP software, for example, you are said to take a package build. Consider the following context: “Also, do not transfer business functions into the production path code until you are ready to deploy, because a global build of business functions done during a package build will automatically include the new functions.” The process of creating a package build is often referred to, as it is in this example, simply as “a package build.”
package location	The directory structure location for the package and its set of replicated objects. This is usually \\deployment server\release\path_code\package\package name. The subdirectories under this path are where the replicated objects for the package are placed. This is also referred to as where the package is built or stored.
Package Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, transfers the package information tables from the Planner data source to the System-release number data source. It also updates the Package Plan detail record to reflect completion.
PeopleSoft Database	See JDEBASE Database Middleware.
planning family	A means of grouping end items whose similarity of design and manufacture facilitates being planned in aggregate.
preference profile	The ability to define default values for specified fields for a user-defined hierarchy of items, item groups, customers, and customer groups.
print server	The interface between a printer and a network that enables network clients to connect to the printer and send their print jobs to it. A print server can be a computer, separate hardware device, or even hardware that resides inside of the printer itself.
pristine environment	A PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne environment used to test unaltered objects with PeopleSoft demonstration data or for training classes. You must have this environment so that you can compare pristine objects that you modify.

processing option	A data structure that enables users to supply parameters that regulate the running of a batch program or report. For example, you can use processing options to specify default values for certain fields, to determine how information appears or is printed, to specify date ranges, to supply runtime values that regulate program execution, and so on.
production environment	A PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne environment in which users operate EnterpriseOne software.
production-grade file server	A file server that has been quality assurance tested and commercialized and that is usually provided in conjunction with user support services.
program temporary fix (PTF)	A representation of changes to PeopleSoft software that your organization receives on magnetic tapes or disks.
project	In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne, a virtual container for objects being developed in Object Management Workbench.
promotion path	The designated path for advancing objects or projects in a workflow. The following is the normal promotion cycle (path): 11>21>26>28>38>01 In this path, 11 equals new project pending review, 21 equals programming, 26 equals QA test/review, 28 equals QA test/review complete, 38 equals in production, 01 equals complete. During the normal project promotion cycle, developers check objects out of and into the development path code and then promote them to the prototype path code. The objects are then moved to the productions path code before declaring them complete.
proxy server	A server that acts as a barrier between a workstation and the internet so that the enterprise can ensure security, administrative control, and caching service.
published table	Also called a master table, this is the central copy to be replicated to other machines. Residing on the publisher machine, the F98DRPUB table identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.
publisher	The server that is responsible for the published table. The F98DRPUB table identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.
pull replication	One of the PeopleSoft methods for replicating data to individual workstations. Such machines are set up as pull subscribers using PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne data replication tools. The only time that pull subscribers are notified of changes, updates, and deletions is when they request such information. The request is in the form of a message that is sent, usually at startup, from the pull subscriber to the server machine that stores the F98DRPCN table.
QBE	An abbreviation for query by example. In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne, the QBE line is the top line on a detail area that is used for filtering data.
real-time event	A service that uses system calls to capture PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne transactions as they occur and to provide notification to third-party software, end users, and other PeopleSoft systems that have requested notification when certain transactions occur.
refresh	A function used to modify PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne software, or subset of it, such as a table or business data, so that it functions at a new release or cumulative update level, such as B73.2 or B73.2.1.
replication server	A server that is responsible for replicating central objects to client machines.
quote order	In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Procurement and Subcontract Management, a request from a supplier for item and price information from which you can create a purchase order.

	In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management, item and price information for a customer who has not yet committed to a sales order.
selection	Found on PeopleSoft menus, a selection represents functions that you can access from a menu. To make a selection, type the associated number in the Selection field and press Enter.
Server Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies the server configuration files from the Planner data source to the System-release number data source. It also updates the Server Plan detail record to reflect completion.
spot rate	An exchange rate entered at the transaction level. This rate overrides the exchange rate that is set up between two currencies.
Specification merge	A merge that comprises three merges: Object Librarian merge, Versions List merge, and Central Objects merge. The merges blend customer modifications with data that accompanies a new release.
specification	A complete description of a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne object. Each object has its own specification, or name, which is used to build applications.
Specification Table Merge Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, runs the batch applications that update the specification tables.
store-and-forward	The mode of processing that enables users who are disconnected from a server to enter transactions and then later connect to the server to upload those transactions.
subscriber table	Table F98DRSUB, which is stored on the publisher server with the F98DRPUB table and identifies all of the subscriber machines for each published table.
supplemental data	Any type of information that is not maintained in a master file. Supplemental data is usually additional information about employees, applicants, requisitions, and jobs (such as an employee's job skills, degrees, or foreign languages spoken). You can track virtually any type of information that your organization needs. For example, in addition to the data in the standard master tables (the Address Book Master, Customer Master, and Supplier Master tables), you can maintain other kinds of data in separate, generic databases. These generic databases enable a standard approach to entering and maintaining supplemental data across PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne systems.
table access management (TAM)	The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne component that handles the storage and retrieval of use-defined data. TAM stores information, such as data dictionary definitions; application and report specifications; event rules; table definitions; business function input parameters and library information; and data structure definitions for running applications, reports, and business functions.
Table Conversion Workbench	An interoperability model that enables the exchange of information between PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne and third-party systems using non-PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne tables.
table conversion	An interoperability model that enables the exchange of information between PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne and third-party systems using non-PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne tables.
table event rules	Logic that is attached to database triggers that runs whenever the action specified by the trigger occurs against the table. Although PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne enables event rules to be attached to application events, this functionality is application specific. Table event rules provide embedded logic at the table level.
terminal server	A server that enables terminals, microcomputers, and other devices to connect to a network or host computer or to devices attached to that particular computer.

three-tier processing	The task of entering, reviewing and approving, and posting batches of transactions in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.
three-way voucher match	In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Procurement and Subcontract Management, the process of comparing receipt information to supplier's invoices to create vouchers. In a three-way match, you use the receipt records to create vouchers.
transaction processing (TP) monitor	A monitor that controls data transfer between local and remote terminals and the applications that originated them. TP monitors also protect data integrity in the distributed environment and may include programs that validate data and format terminal screens.
transaction set	An electronic business transaction (electronic data interchange standard document) made up of segments.
trigger	One of several events specific to data dictionary items. You can attach logic to a data dictionary item that the system processes automatically when the event occurs.
triggering event	A specific workflow event that requires special action or has defined consequences or resulting actions.
two-way voucher match	In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Procurement and Subcontract Management, the process of comparing purchase order detail lines to the suppliers' invoices to create vouchers. You do not record receipt information.
User Overrides merge	Adds new user override records into a customer's user override table.
variance	In Capital Asset Management, the difference between revenue generated by a piece of equipment and costs incurred by the equipment. In EnterpriseOne Project Costing and EnterpriseOne Manufacturing Management, the difference between two methods of costing the same item (for example, the difference between the frozen standard cost and the current cost is an engineering variance). Frozen standard costs come from the Cost Components table, and the current costs are calculated using the current bill of material, routing, and overhead rates.
Version List merge	The Versions List merge preserves any non-XJDE and non-ZJDE version specifications for objects that are valid in the new release, as well as their processing options data.
visual assist	Forms that can be invoked from a control via a trigger to assist the user in determining what data belongs in the control.
vocabulary override	An alternate description for a data dictionary item that appears on a specific PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne or World form or report.
wchar_t	An internal type of a wide character. It is used for writing portable programs for international markets.
web application server	A web server that enables web applications to exchange data with the back-end systems and databases used in eBusiness transactions.
web server	A server that sends information as requested by a browser, using the TCP/IP set of protocols. A web server can do more than just coordination of requests from browsers; it can do anything a normal server can do, such as house applications or data. Any computer can be turned into a web server by installing server software and connecting the machine to the internet.
Windows terminal server	A multiuser server that enables terminals and minimally configured computers to display Windows applications even if they are not capable of running Windows software themselves. All client processing is performed centrally at the Windows terminal server and only display, keystroke, and mouse commands are transmitted over the network to the client terminal device.

workbench	A program that enables users to access a group of related programs from a single entry point. Typically, the programs that you access from a workbench are used to complete a large business process. For example, you use the EnterpriseOne Payroll Cycle Workbench (P07210) to access all of the programs that the system uses to process payroll, print payments, create payroll reports, create journal entries, and update payroll history. Examples of PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne workbenches include Service Management Workbench (P90CD020), Line Scheduling Workbench (P3153), Planning Workbench (P13700), Auditor's Workbench (P09E115), and Payroll Cycle Workbench.
work day calendar	In EnterpriseOne Manufacturing Management, a calendar that is used in planning functions that consecutively lists only working days so that component and work order scheduling can be done based on the actual number of work days available. A work day calendar is sometimes referred to as planning calendar, manufacturing calendar, or shop floor calendar.
workflow	The automation of a business process, in whole or in part, during which documents, information, or tasks are passed from one participant to another for action, according to a set of procedural rules.
workgroup server	A server that usually contains subsets of data replicated from a master network server. A workgroup server does not perform application or batch processing.
XAPI events	A service that uses system calls to capture PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne transactions as they occur and then calls third-party software, end users, and other PeopleSoft systems that have requested notification when the specified transactions occur to return a response.
XML CallObject	An interoperability capability that enables you to call business functions.
XML Dispatch	An interoperability capability that provides a single point of entry for all XML documents coming into PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne for responses.
XML List	An interoperability capability that enables you to request and receive PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne database information in chunks.
XML Service	An interoperability capability that enables you to request events from one PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne system and receive a response from another PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne system.
XML Transaction	An interoperability capability that enables you to use a predefined transaction type to send information to or request information from PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. XML transaction uses interface table functionality.
XML Transaction Service (XTS)	Transforms an XML document that is not in the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne format into an XML document that can be processed by PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. XTS then transforms the response back to the request originator XML format.
Z event	A service that uses interface table functionality to capture PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne transactions and provide notification to third-party software, end users, and other PeopleSoft systems that have requested to be notified when certain transactions occur.
Z table	A working table where non-PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne information can be stored and then processed into PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. Z tables also can be used to retrieve PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne data. Z tables are also known as interface tables.
Z transaction	Third-party data that is properly formatted in interface tables for updating to the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne database.

Index

A

- adding new application for COM classic events 56
- adding new application for COM guaranteed events 87
- additional documentation xii
- application fundamentals xi
- auto commit
 - Java connector 133
- automatic transaction
 - dynamic Java connector 116

B

- BHVRCOM
 - COM 26
 - Java connector 136
- BizTalk
 - guaranteed events 84
- BizTalk sample code 84
- BSFN cache
 - dynamic Java connector 116
- BSFNMethod
 - dynamic Java connector 104
- BSFNParameter
 - dynamic Java connector 104
- BSFNSpecSource
 - dynamic Java connector 105
- business function
 - dynamic Java connector 114
 - using BHVRCOM 136
 - validating spec metadata 109
- business function execution
 - COM 7
- business function metadata
 - dynamic Java connector 104

C

- cache
 - dynamic Java connector 116
- CheckVer
 - COM 19
 - Java 126, 127
 - Java connector
 - migrating from previous release 126
 - running GenJava CheckVer 128

classic events

- COM 43
 - installing event class 56
 - registering a component 57
 - subscribe to 47, 53
- COM component
 - new application 56
- COM+ 48
- compile Java client 154
- installing the COM connector 44
- Java 149
 - implement an interface 151
- logging on to COM connector 49
- registering components
 - COM 46
- run Java client 154
- setting up Java client 151
- subscription 152

classpath settings

- resource adapter 172

code sample

- classic events
 - COM connector log on 49
 - COM+ component 48
 - create message handler 50
 - subscriber 53
 - subscription 50
- guaranteed events
 - BizTalk 84
 - COM connector log on 69
 - COM+ component 68
 - create message handler 70
 - subscriber 75
 - subscription 71

COM

- BHVRCOM 26
- CheckVer 19
 - running 19
- classic events 43
 - EnterpriseOne interface 47, 48
 - installing event class 56
 - new application 56
 - registering a component 57
 - subscribe to 47, 53
- guaranteed events 59

- EnterpriseOne interface 67
- installing event class 88
- new application 87
- registering a component 88
- subscribe to 75
- IJDETimeZone 27
- inbound XML request 28
- installation 24
- interoperability process flow 5
- logging
 - classic events 47
 - guaranteed events 64, 67
- logging on to
 - classic events 49
 - guaranteed events 69
- objects 4
- OCM support 25
- overview 3, 4
- prepare and commit transaction 31
- registering components
 - classic events 46
 - guaranteed events 63, 66
- reliability 29
- server 7, 8
- server deployment 21
- tracing
 - resolving issues 29
- tracing and logging 29
- COM connector
 - installation and set up 44
 - installation and set up for 8.94 60
 - installation and set up for 8.95 64
- COM connector login sample code 49
- COM interoperability solution
 - business function execution 7
- COM transactions 31
 - auto commit 31
 - calling prepare and commit 31
 - manual commit 31
- COM+
 - classic events 48
 - guaranteed events 68
- COM+ component creation sample code 48, 68
- Com+ two-phase commit transaction 32
- COMConnector login sample code 69
- comments, submitting xvi
- common client interface
 - resource adapter 173
- common elements xvii

- configurable properties
 - resource adapter 172
- configure Java static and dynamic modes 126
- configuring events client tool
 - Java guaranteed events 166
- contact information xvi
- cross-references xv
- Customer Connection website xii

D

- data
 - resource adapter 177
- DCOM
 - client environment 23
 - identity 23
 - server 22
 - security 23
- DCOM server
 - setting up for classic events 44
 - setting up for guaranteed events 8.94 60
 - setting up for guaranteed events 8.95 64
- design considerations
 - dynamic Java connector 104
 - Java connector 125
- distributed transaction
 - COM+ 38
- distributed transaction sample code 39, 40
- documentation
 - printed xii
 - related xii
 - updates xii
- dynamic Java connector 103
 - BSFN cache 116
 - BSFNMethod 104
 - BSFNParameter 104
 - BSFNSpecSource 105
 - business function 114
 - business function metadata 104
 - design considerations 104
 - exception handling 120
 - generate spec image 109
 - inbound XML request 119
 - installation 113
 - logging 119
 - OCM support 117
 - overview 103

- running 114
- SpecDictionary 106
- synchronize spec image 112
- transactions 116
- update spec image 110
- user session management 117
- validate spec image 111
- dynamic mode configuration
 - Java connector 126

E

- EnterpriseOne interface
 - COM
 - classic events 47, 48
 - guaranteed events 67
- error handling
 - dynamic Java connector 120
 - Java connector 139
- event subscription sample code 50, 71
- events 43, 59
 - See Also* classic events; guaranteed events
- events client tool
 - Java guaranteed events 163, 164
 - prerequisites 164
- events subscription
 - COM classic events 47, 53
- exception handling
 - dynamic Java connector 120
 - exception details 140
 - fatal exception 139
 - Java connector 139
 - recoverable exception 140
 - reject 140
 - resource adapter 178

G

- GenCOM 9
 - business function
 - using C++ 17
 - using Visual Basic 16
 - environment
 - include directories 11, 13
 - lib directories 11, 13
 - MSDev directories 12
 - paths 12, 13
 - environment setup 11, 12
 - installation 10
 - options 14

- output 16
- ProgID 10
- running 14
- syntax 14
- GenJava
 - environment 125
 - classpath 126
 - path 126
 - options 129
 - overview 125
 - running 128
 - syntax 129
- GenJava CheckVer
 - CheckVer
 - running 127
- GenJava output 130
- guaranteed events
 - asynchronous events 159
- BizTalk 84
- COM 59
 - installing event class 88
 - registering a component 88
 - subscribe to 75
- COM component
 - new application 87
- COM+ 68
- introspection operations for Java 157
- Java 155
 - prerequisites 155
- Java events client tool 163, 164
 - building 164
 - configuring 166
 - running 166
 - using 164
- Java events client tool prerequisites 164
- logging on to COM connector 69
- registering components
 - COM 63, 66
- setting up Java client 157
- synchronous events 161

I

- identity
 - COM 23
- iJDEScript 189
- iJDEScript commands 190
 - build 190
 - call 190
 - define 190
 - define! 191

- exit 191
- help 191
- import 192
- importlib 192
- interface 193
- library 193
- login 193
- logout 194
- opt 194
- rename 194
- say 195
- sub 195
- system 196
- IJDETimeZone
 - COM 27
- ImageBSFNInteractionSpecImpl 176
- implement an interface
 - Java classic events 151
- include directories
 - GenCOM 11, 13
- installation
 - COM connector 24
 - dynamic Java connector 113
 - Java connector 127
- installing event class for COM classic
 - events 56
- installing event class for COM guaranteed
 - events 88
- interoperability
 - COM 3
 - COM process flow 5
 - Java connector 99
 - Java process flow 99
- issues resolution
 - resource adapter 181

J

- Java connector 123
 - BHVRCOM 136
 - CheckVer 127
 - classic events 149
 - design considerations 125
 - exception handling 139
 - guaranteed events 155
 - inbound XML request 138
 - installation 127
 - interoperability process flow 99
 - JDEDate 124
 - JDEMathNumeric 124
 - OCM support 136

- overview 123
- running GenJava 128
- subscribing to classic events 152
- transaction 133
- user session management 137
- versioning 126
 - static and dynamic modes 126
- Java connector architecture resource
 - adapter
 - overview 167
- Java connector exception handling
 - exception details 140
 - fatal errors 139
 - recoverable errors 140
 - reject 140
- Java exception handling sample code 143
- Java wrapper version checker 127
- JDEDate
 - Java 124
- jdeinterop
 - resource adapter 171
- jdeinterop.ini 91, 183
 - section settings
 - [CACHE] 183
 - [DEBUG] 93
 - [EVENTS] 94, 185
 - [INTEROP] 26, 93, 185
 - [JNET] 92, 184
 - [JMSEVENTS]) 96
 - [OCM] 26, 91, 183
 - [SECURITY] 92, 184
 - [SERVER] 92, 184
- jdelog.properties 187
 - resource adapter 172
- JDEMathNumeric
 - Java 124
- JNDI
 - resource adapter 173

L

- lib directories
 - GenCOM 11, 13
- logging
 - COM 29
 - dynamic Java connector 119
 - resource adapter 177

M

- manual commit

- Java connector 133
- manual transaction
 - dynamic Java connector 116
- message handle sample code 70
- message handler sample code 50
- messages
 - dynamic Java connector 119
- MMA Partners xii
- MSDEV directories
 - GenCOM 12

N

- notes xv

O

- OCM support
 - COM connector 25
 - dynamic Java connector 117
 - Java connector 136
- overview
 - COM 3, 4
 - dynamic Java connector 103
 - GenJava 125
 - iJDEScript 189
 - Java connector 123
 - Java connector architecture resource
 - adapter 167
 - jdeinterop.ini 91, 183
 - jdelog.properties 187
- OWBSFNInteractionSpecImpl 176

P

- paths
 - GenCOM 12, 13
- PeopleBooks
 - ordering xii
- PeopleCode, typographical
 - conventions xiv
- PeopleSoft application fundamentals xi
- prepare and commit transaction
 - COM 31
- prerequisites xi
- printed documentation xii

R

- registering components
 - COM
 - classic events 46, 57
 - guaranteed events 63, 66, 88

- related documentation xii
- reliability
 - COM 29
- resolving tracing issues
 - COM 29
- resource adapter 167
 - assembly 170
 - classpath settings 172
 - common client interface 173
 - components 170
 - configurable properties 172
 - configuration 171
 - deployment 171
 - exceptions 178
 - features 168
 - input and output data 177
 - JCA 1.0 specification 168
 - jdeinterop settings 171
 - jdelog.properties 172
 - JNDI 173
 - samples 178
 - deploying 179
 - deploying to WebSphere 179
 - preparing 178
 - running 180
 - security permissions 171
 - signon types 175
 - component-managed signon 175
 - container-managed signon 175
 - subclasses 176
 - troubleshooting 181
- running CheckVer
 - COM 19
 - Java 127
- running events client tool
 - Java guaranteed events 166
- running GenJava 128

S

- sample applications
 - compiling 121
 - running 122
 - shipped 121
- sample code
 - COM business function wrapper 16
 - COM IJDETimeZone 28
 - COM query IBHVRCOM 26
 - common client interface 173
 - distributed transaction 39
 - creating ClientPrj 40

- guaranteed events
 - introspection 157
 - listener 159
 - receive events 162
 - Java connector exception handling 143
 - sales order entry transactional client 37
 - sales order entry transactional object 34
 - subscribe to classic event
 - Java 152
 - using BHVRCOM 136
- security
 - COM 23
- server
 - COM 7
 - GenCOM 9
 - COM connector 8
 - DCOM 22
- signon types
 - resource adapter 175
- spec image
 - dynamic Java connector 109, 110, 111, 112
- SpecDictionary
 - dynamic Java connector 106
- static mode configuration
 - Java connector 126
- subscribe to classic event sample
 - code 152
- suggestions, submitting xvi

T

- tracing
 - COM 29
- tracing and logging
 - COM
 - classic events 47
 - guaranteed events 64, 67
- transactional client sample code 37
- transactional object sample code 34
- transactions
 - COM connector 31
 - COM+ 33
 - COM+ environment 32
 - dynamic Java connector 116
 - Java connector 133
 - registering COM+ 41
- troubleshooting
 - resource adapter 181
- typographical conventions xiv

U

- user session management
 - dynamic Java connector 117
 - Java connector 137
- using events client tool
 - Java guaranteed events 164

V

- versioning
 - Java connector 126
- visual cues xv

W

- warnings xv

X

- xception handling
 - Java connector 139
- XML request
 - COM 28
 - dynamic Java connector 119
 - using Java connector 138