

Oracle® Retail Integration Cloud Service

Third Party Integration Guide

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Primary Author: Nathan Young

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Contents

Send Us Your Comments	ix
Preface	xi
Audience	xi
Customer Support	xi
Improved Process for Oracle Retail Documentation Corrections	xi
Oracle Retail Documentation on the Oracle Technology Network	xii
Conventions	xii
1 Introduction and Executive Summary	
2 Retail Integration Cloud Service Components	
Retail Integration Bus (RIB)	2-1
RIB-EXT	2-1
FILEIO	2-2
Oracle Retail Bulk Data Infrastructure (BDI)	2-3
BDI-EXT	2-3
Installation Details	2-4
Retail Financial Integration (RFI)	2-4
Retail Financial Integration (RFI) Products	2-4
Oracle Retail To Financials Application (EBS/PeopleSoft) RFI Process Flow	2-5
RFI for Oracle Cloud Financials	2-6
Universal Service Mapper (USM)	2-6
USM Architecture	2-7
Event Listener	2-8
Service Mapper Orchestration	2-8
Service Provider and External Services	2-8
Oracle Warehouse Management CS (Logfire) Integration	2-8
RICS OWMS Integration Flows	2-9
3 RICS Operations Support, Management, and Monitoring	
Customer Access to RICS Operation	3-1
Retail Integration Console (RIC) Overview	3-1
JMS Console	3-2
JMS Admin – Live Monitoring	3-4

JMS Browse	3-4
JMS Manage	3-5
RIB Hospital Administrator (RIHA)	3-5
RIBForXXX Administrator User Interface	3-6

4 Implementing RIB-EXT

How to Send and Receive Messages to/from RIB System using SOAP API's	4-1
External Application as a Publisher (rest-app) using OAuth2	4-1
Create OAuth2 Client Application in IDCS	4-2
External Application as a Subscriber (rest-app)	4-6
How to implement Injector Service (Service Contract) using ReST	4-7
How to Secure Injector Service with Oauth2	4-7
RIB-EXT Side of Configuration to Point to External Application	4-8
How to switch Injector Service app Type at Runtime	4-11
How to Change rib-ext injector-service-app-type from REST to SOAP	4-11
How to change rib-ext injector-service-app-type from SOAP to ReST	4-13
Error Handling	4-13

5 Reference Implementation of Injector Service Using Tomcat

Introduction	5-1
Step-by-step guide for testing rib-injector-service war on Tomcat	5-2
Approach for Writing Custom Implementation for Injectors	5-3

6 Implementing BDI-EXT

BDI External Job Admin as Receiver	6-1
External Importer Job	6-1
Configure External Job Admin as Receiver in the Process Flow	6-2
External BDI Process Flow	6-2

7 Monitoring at Run Time

Instance and Central Repository	7-1
Monitoring Data as XML	7-2
Push Versus Pull	7-2
Service Interfaces	7-2
What is an Event?	7-2
How are Event Count and Messages Count Related?	7-2
Adapter Events	7-3
Application Events	7-3
Event Collection Schedule	7-3
Publisher Versus Subscriber Events	7-3
TAFR Instrumentation	7-3
Data Retention	7-4
Metric Definitions	7-4
Event Counts	7-4
Adapter Execution Time	7-4
API Execution Time	7-4

Adapter Status	7-4
Commits and Rollbacks.....	7-4
Error Hospital Metrics.....	7-5
RIB Application Status	7-5

A Sample Files

Sample Application.wadl File	A-1
Sample Resource Class.....	A-2
ApplicationMessages.xsd	A-4
Rest Publisher Pseudo Code	A-5
payload.properties.....	A-6
Sample Request/Response for ReST Injector Service.....	A-7

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Preface

This guide provides an overview of third party integration with Oracle Retail Integration Cloud Service.

Audience

This guide is intended for administrators.

This guide describes the administration tasks for Oracle Retail Integration Cloud Services.

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- Exact error message received
- Screen shots of each step you take

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The following text conventions are used in this document:

Convention	Meaning
boldface	Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, or terms defined in text or the glossary.
<i>italic</i>	Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values.
monospace	Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.

Introduction and Executive Summary

The Retail Integration Cloud Service (RICS) is the SaaS Cloud deployment of the full Retail Technology's Integration Product Suite and the out-of-box GA application integration flows.

- All of the integration styles and products supported (RIB, RSB, BDI) are deployed in the RICS SaaS Cloud and are accessible to on-premise applications and other cloud applications through service APIs.
- Functionality has been added to round out the integration styles and available flows to support customers of the RICS SaaS offering.
- RICS assumes and supports hybrid cloud topologies; cloud-to-cloud, cloud-to-premise and premise-to-cloud.
- All of the integration styles and products and the applications supported by RICS are integrated via REST web services, with SOAP still available but not recommended.

The RICS Integration Infrastructure products provide standards and guidance and remove the complexity from the business applications and provide accepted solutions to recurring problems within a given integration context. Around these styles and patterns, Oracle Retail has developed a set of Integration Infrastructure products and supporting tools.

These products expose hundreds of Oracle Retail Application API's as contract driven integration points exposed for integrations between Oracle Retail applications and customer 3rd Party and Legacy applications.

- Retail Integration Bus (RIB) - Asynchronous JMS Messaging
- Bulk Data Integration (BDI) - Bulk Data Movement
- Retail Financial Integration (RFI) - Integration to Oracle Financial Products (EBS, People Soft Financials, Oracle Cloud Financials)
- Oracle Warehouse Management Cloud Service integration using the Universal Service Mapper product.

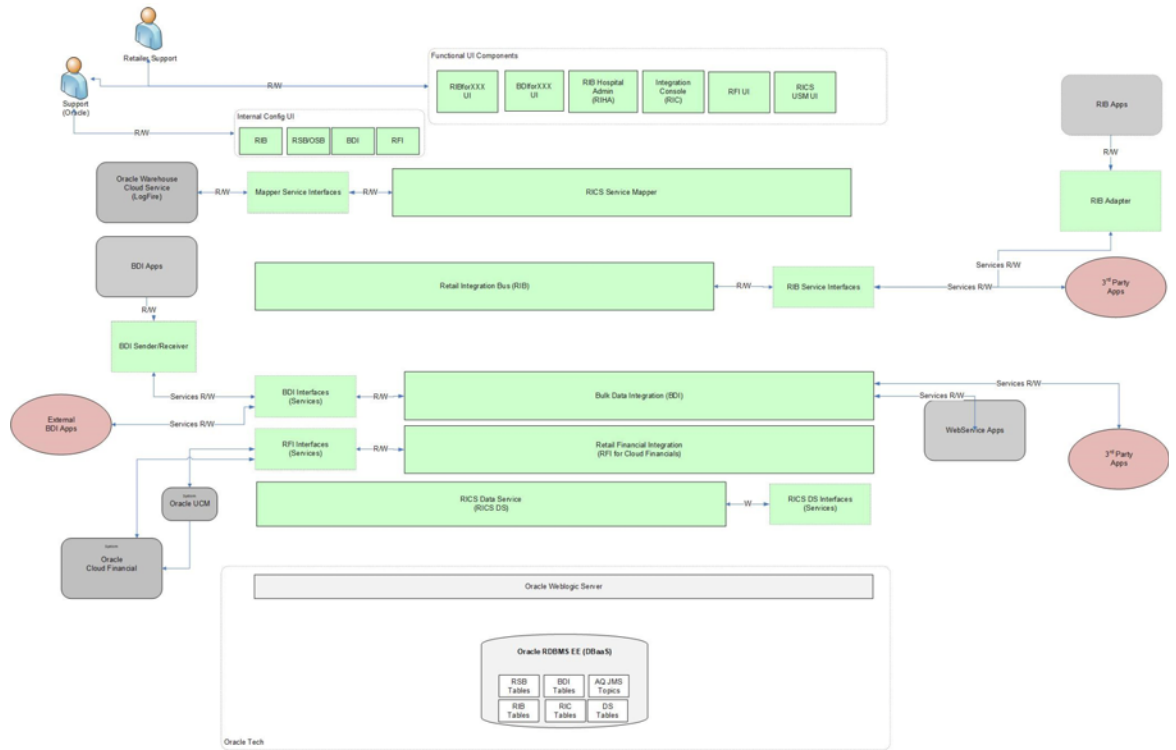
Note: All Integration Infrastructure products are fully cloud enabled and will be deployable as the Oracle Retail Integration Cloud Services and existing integration APIs work without modification for Cloud, Hybrid-Cloud and On-Premise installations.

As used in this document; RICS third party integrations is the common term used generically for any customer's custom legacy systems and/or customer purchased third party applications.

The list of these are as great as the customer list and RICS integration applications have evolved to make those integrations easier and to follow our contracts and integration styles by providing defined endpoints, guidelines, best practices, and support tooling.

Retail Integration Cloud Services Architecture

Figure 1-1 RICS Functional Architecture



Retail Integration Cloud Service Components

Retail Integration Bus (RIB)

The Retail Integration Bus (RIB) is a fire-and-forget, asynchronous messaging backbone and designed as a "Pub/Sub" JMS messaging architecture, with additional application functionality added such as intelligent transformation, routing and error handling.

The RIB has been designed, and proven to handle retail volumes of messages, typically millions during a Tier 1 -Tier 1+ retailer's business day.

The design and architecture of the RIB infrastructure and the Oracle Retail Applications API's are based on two key requirements driven by the Oracle Retail Application's Business process models.

- *Preservation of Publication Sequence.* The business event (message) must be delivered to all the subscribing applications in the order (FIFO) the business event (messages) was published by the publishing application.
- *Guaranteed Once-and-only-once Successful Delivery.* The RIB must preserve and persist all business events (messages) until all applications (Subscribers) have looked at the message and have successfully consumed it or decided they do not care about that event (message).

The RIB is designed as an asynchronous publication and subscription messaging integration architecture.

The RIB interfaces are organized by message family. Each message family contains information specific to a related set of operations on a business entity or related business entities. The publisher is responsible for publishing messages in response to actions performed on these business entities in the same sequence as they occur.

Each message family has specific message payloads based on agreed upon business elements between the Oracle Retail applications.

RIB-EXT

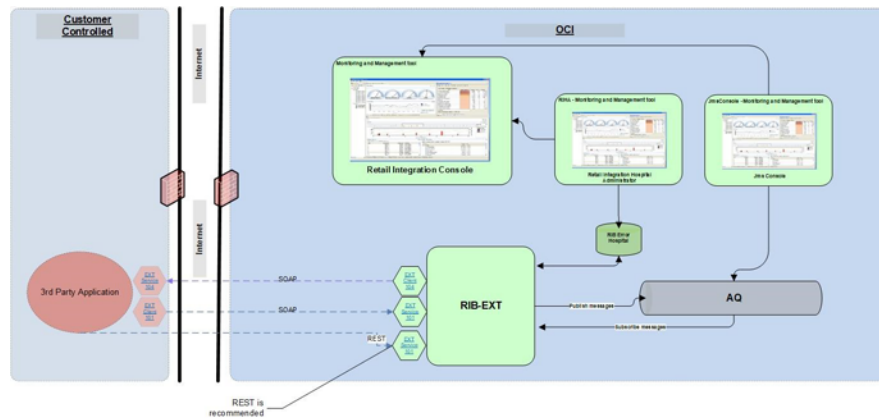
Third Party and Legacy Integration has been the corner stone of the Enterprise Integration components. To that end there are cloud focused enhancements to RIB; RIB-EXT and FileIO.

RIB-EXT completes the ability of the Integration Cloud Service to expose the RIB as REST and SOAP services to 3rd Party deployed on-prem or in other cloud deployments.

RIB-EXT is a deployment time configurable component that supports pub/sub to/from the RIB and an external application by exposing the RIB as SOAP services to Retail Applications and third party deployed on-premises or in other cloud deployments.

- RIB-EXT has all of the RIB flows available for the deployment time configuration based on the customer use cases.
- RIB-EXT configuration is performed based on the customers use cases for data to and from the RIB.

Figure 2-1 RIBforEXT Information Flow



FILEIO

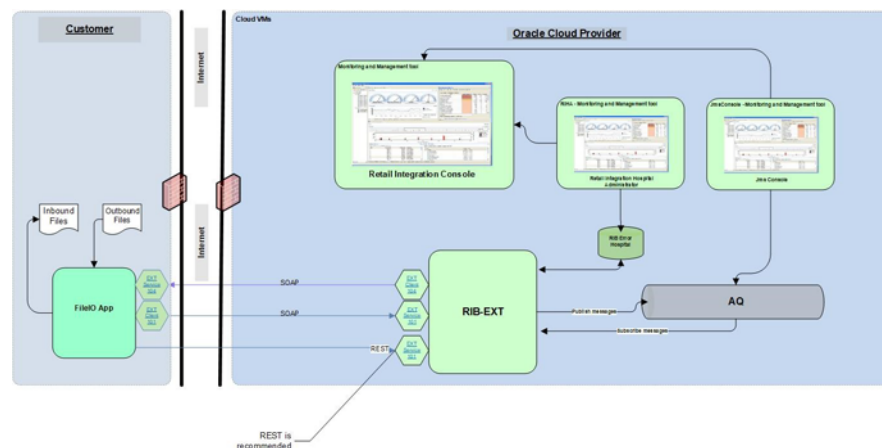
The FileIO app has been enhanced to fill a gap by exposing customer facing REST and SOAP Web Service APIs to FileIO that publishes and subscribes flat files to RIB-EXT that then pub/subs to the RIB's JMS.

FileIO works in conjunction with the RIB-EXT component. The RIB-EXT server side component exposes customer facing REST and SOAP Web Service APIs.

FileIO publishes or subscribes using flat files to RIB-EXT that then pub/subs to the RIB's JMS.

The files are not moved by ftp. RICS transmits the data via web services.

Figure 2-2 FILEIO Information Flow



Oracle Retail Bulk Data Infrastructure (BDI)

Batch (Bulk) data is still a predominant integration style within Oracle Retail and its customers. The movement of bulk data remains important because some work is best suited to being performed in bulk. Batch processing was there in the early days; it is still here today; and it will still be here tomorrow. What has changed is the approach to batch processing.

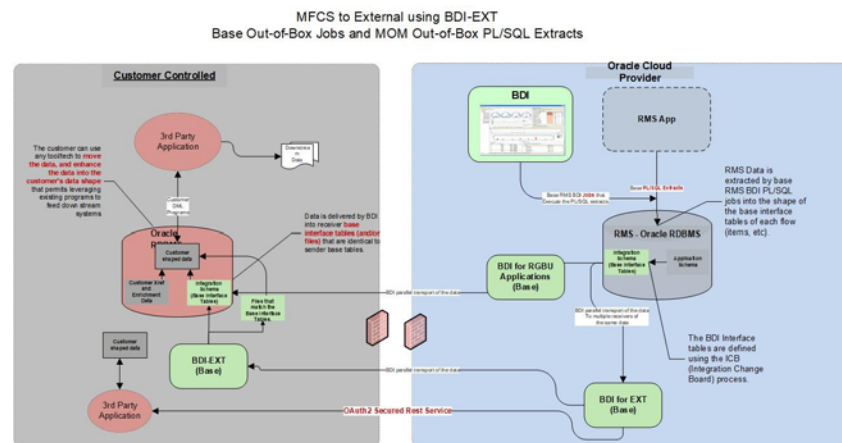
- BDI Architecture and Design is to be On-Premise and Hybrid Cloud ready.
 - Lightweight UI's and services provide full coverage and are both customer facing and operations facing.
- BDI Provides a fully service enabled, fault tolerant, concurrent, high throughput infrastructure
- BDI Transport layer moves data via services, not files.
- Provides integration job process scheduling and is fully instrumented to provide end-to-end visibility and re-startability.
- Automated restart recovery at a granular level.

BDI-EXT

BDI is an integration infrastructure product which can integrate Oracle Retail applications to third party applications. BDI external application is designed to address the complexities for third party integration with Oracle Retail application. In BDI, bulk data movement happens between sender and receiver application. External application can only be a receiver.

Please refer to the *Oracle Retail Bulk Data Integration Guide – Concepts* for the details

Figure 2-3 BDI Third Party Integrations



The technology used by the sender application and the receiver application to extract and fill the interface tables and to upload the data from the interface tables is a decision made by each of the applications. There are templates and hooks provided to the application's teams to assist in development.

The BDI Infrastructure for each application is an application (BDIforApp) that is built and supplied by the integration team. There is one dedicated to each application and it is responsible for transforming the data to and from the BDI Transport to the

integration interface tables or files that are transported to each of the configured receivers.

All BDI Infrastructure components are service enabled.

Installation Details

Please refer to the *Oracle Retail Bulk Data Integration Installation Guide* for the details.

Retail Financial Integration (RFI)

The Oracle Retail Financial Integration (RFI) for E-Business Suite (EBS) / PeopleSoft Financials / CFIN provides integration to a robust enterprise financial system to complement the Oracle Retail Merchandising system in a retail customer environment.

Retail Financial Integration (RFI) Products

On-Premise Merchandising to On-Premise Financial Applications

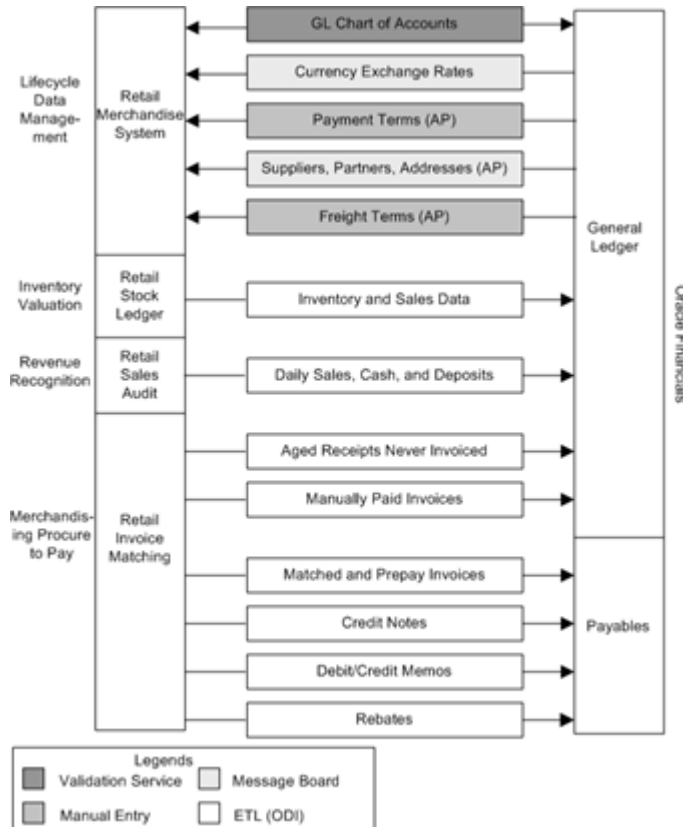
- RFI for PeopleSoft (On-premise)
- RFI for EBS (On-premise)

Merchandise Foundation Cloud Service (MFCS) to Financial Applications

- RFI for MFCS to On-Premise EBS
- RFI for MFCS to Oracle Cloud Financials

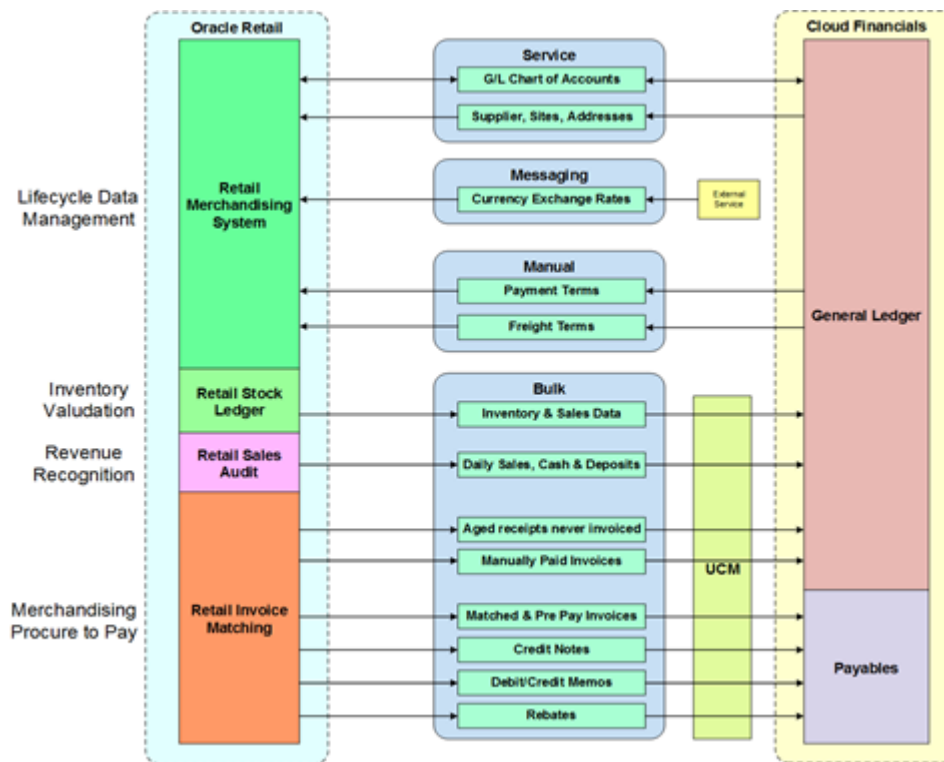
Oracle Retail To Financials Application (EBS/PeopleSoft) RFI Process Flow

Figure 2-4 Oracle Retail To Financials Application (EBS/PeopleSoft) RFI Process Flow



RFI for Oracle Cloud Financials

Figure 2-5 RFI for Oracle Cloud Financials



Universal Service Mapper (USM)

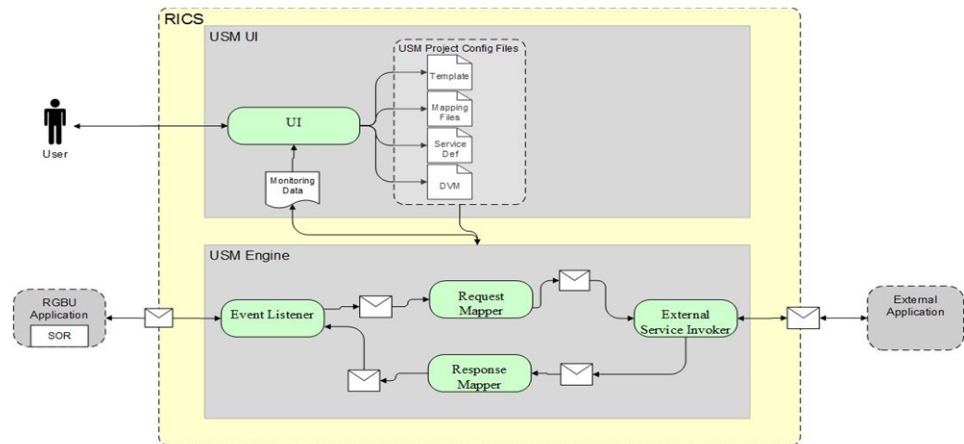
The Universal Service Mapper (USM) is an application component of Retail Integration Cloud Service (RICS) that allows the definition, mapping, and configurations needed to support the integration between two heterogeneous applications. Typically this would be an Oracle Retail Application such as RMS, found in the Merchandise Foundation Cloud Service, and an application external to Oracle Retail such as Oracle Warehouse Management CS.

RICS USM supports two of the styles of integration used within Oracle Retail; message-based and service-based as inputs. Within the RIBU applications the message-based flows are across the RIB. It is typical that external applications are predominately service-based so the output of USM is a call to an external service.

Service calls from an external service are transformed to the correct style and format of the internal application.

The functional requirement for the USM is to act as the place to transform the Oracle Retail application data style and the data format into the data format expected by the external application, and then to perform the transformations of the external application's response.

Figure 2-6 USM Process Flow



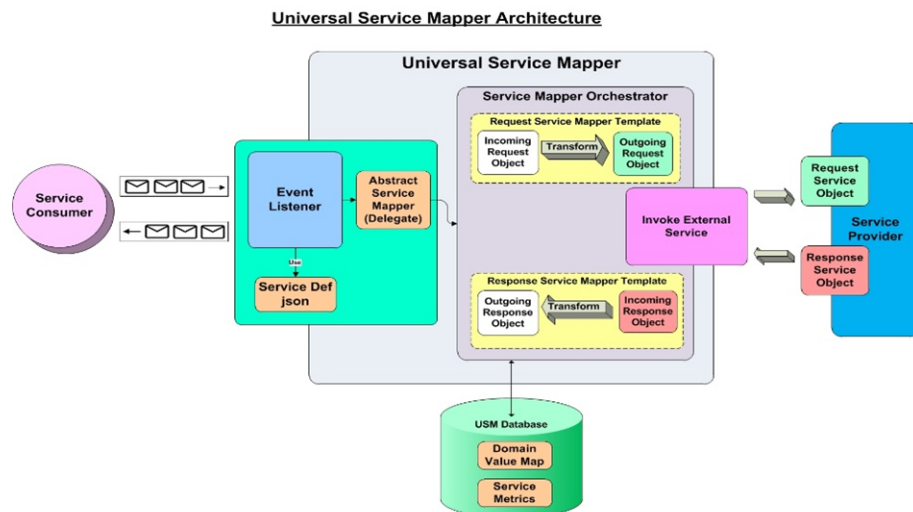
The USM User Interface provides the ability to create and manage Projects in USM and to view app statistics, metrics about the message flow and the system Logs

The USM Engine is the logic part of the system where the data is received from one application, mapped to other data and the mapped data is sent to other applications. Data is communicated through service calls.

- USM hosts all the necessary web-services that are required by both the participating sender and the receiver applications.
- USM has a configuration file of the service URLs to the participating applications.
- USM has templates that contains the mapping information, the code that does the mapping and other configuration files to make the application work.

USM Architecture

Figure 2-7 USM Architecture



Universal Service Mapper has three major components:

- Event Listener [Abstract Service Mapper, Service Def JSON]

- Service Mapper Orchestration [Orchestrator, Template and DVM]
- External Service Invocation and Service Provider

Event Listener

The Event listener is a service hosted by the USM application which is open to receiving data from any application that is connected to it. The application here is either RIB-LGF or WMS Cloud. The applications have the following URL pattern set in their target for USM.

http://<host>:<port>

When application sends data, the event listener internally calls the abstract service mapper which determines family, message type and the operation(s) from the message received by referring to the Service Def JSON file.

Service Mapper Orchestration

The abstract service mapper in turn now calls the Service mapper orchestrator which decides which what data is to be populated in the mapper templates. The orchestrator does the mapping, field by field, from the source application to destination application. Certain key-value pairs in the DVM in order to maintain context between the applications.

Service Provider and External Services

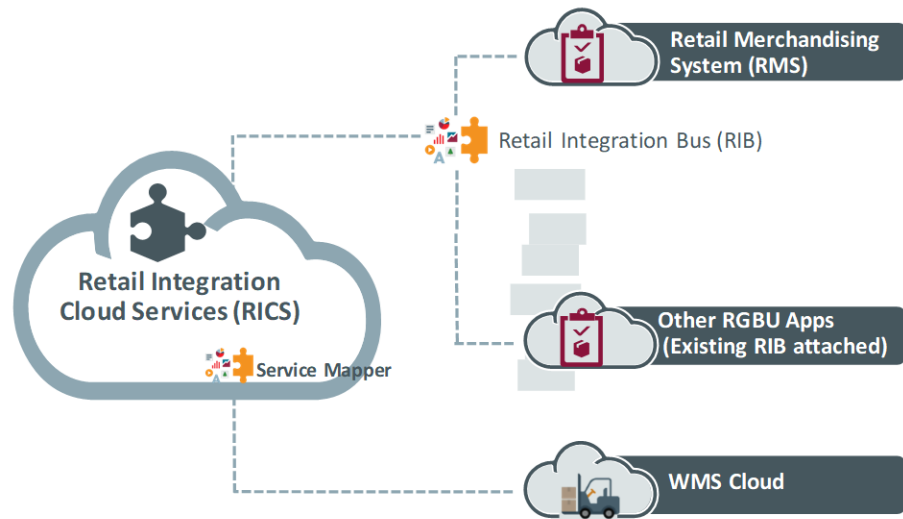
The Service Mapper Orchestrator calls the services hosted by the service providers after the mapping operations are completed. The service providers here are either RIB-LGF or WMS Cloud, which consume these services via USM. The calls are REST calls. USM holds the information necessary for it to call these services in a file with the prefix "external_env_json" for the respective application. These are stored as key-value pairs in JSON file

Oracle Warehouse Management CS (Logfire) Integration

Retail Integration Cloud Service (RICS) is used to integrate MFCS to Oracle Warehouse Management Cloud (WMS - LogFire).

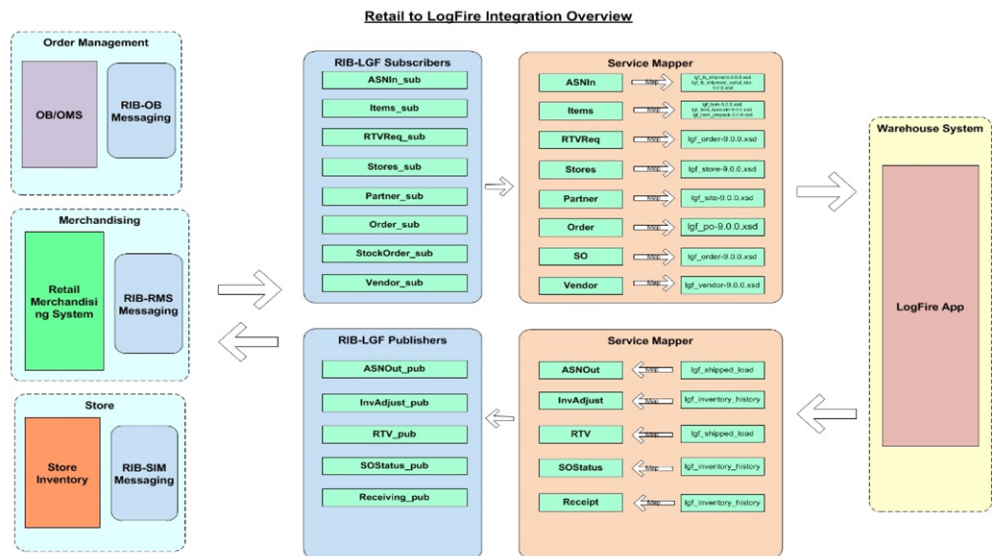
RICS uses Universal Service Mapper (USM) to perform the mappings required to connect RICS payloads/services to LogFire interfaces. USM is used to transform and manage the integration flows in both directions.

Figure 2-8 WMS-RICS Mappings



RICS OWMS Integration Flows

Figure 2-9 Retail to LogFire Integration Overview



Pre-defined flows between Oracle WMS Cloud and Oracle Retail Applications.

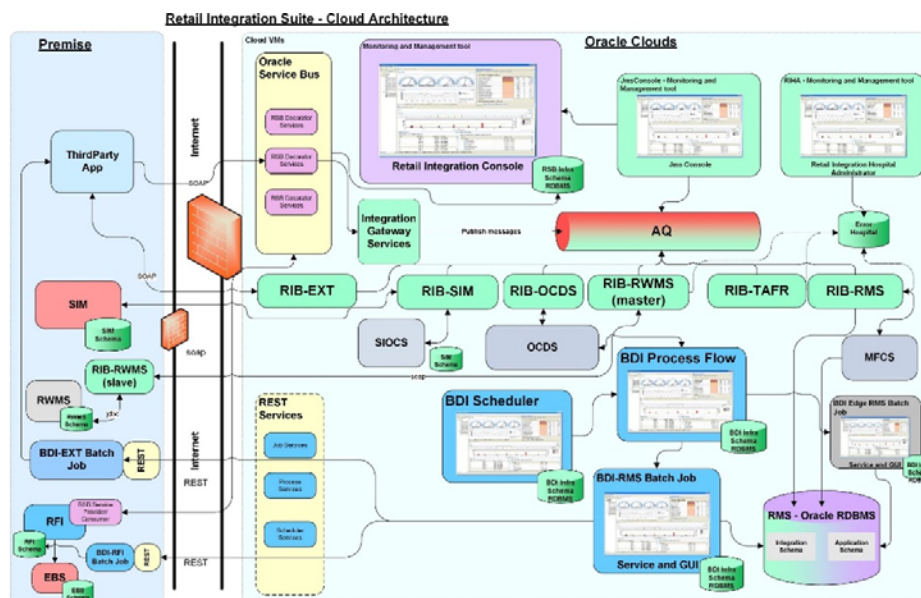
RICS Operations Support, Management, and Monitoring

RICS exposes UI's for the customer and for the Oracle Support Team that provide configuration and run time information as well as logs for operational insights and troubleshooting. This section introduces the primary tools.

Customer Access to RICS Operation

RICS is fully instrumented and exposes metrics via UI's for full operational visibility.

Figure 3–1 Customer Access to RICS Operation



Retail Integration Console (RIC) Overview

RIC is the consolidated Enterprise Integration Monitoring tool and provides full visibility to the Oracle Retail Integration System in a unified view. The audiences for the tool are business analysts, operations people, and integration administrators.

Data is presented in graphical and tabular forms along with business context, so it is more easily understood by business analysts and technical personnel.

RIC directly integrates with the Integration Guide via contextual hyperlinks.

Figure 3-2 Retail Integration Console



JMS Console

The JMS Console is an administration tool to monitor and manage the RIB's JMS Servers.

Figure 3-3 JMS Console Architecture

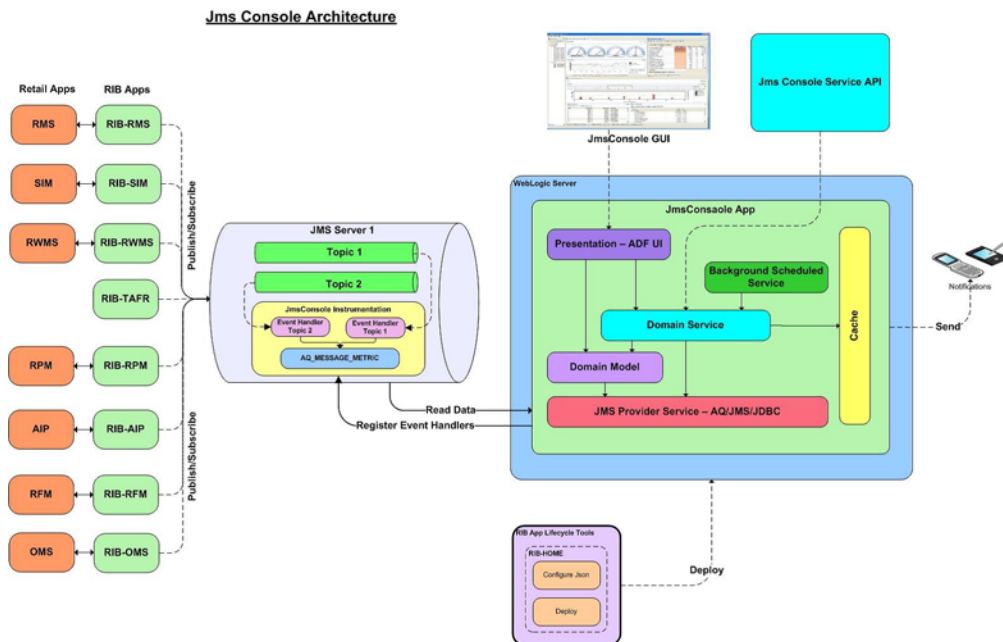
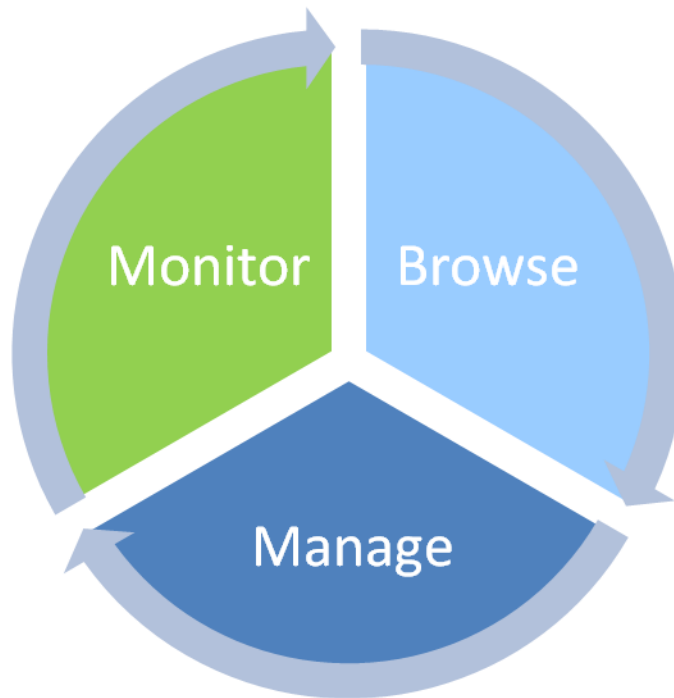


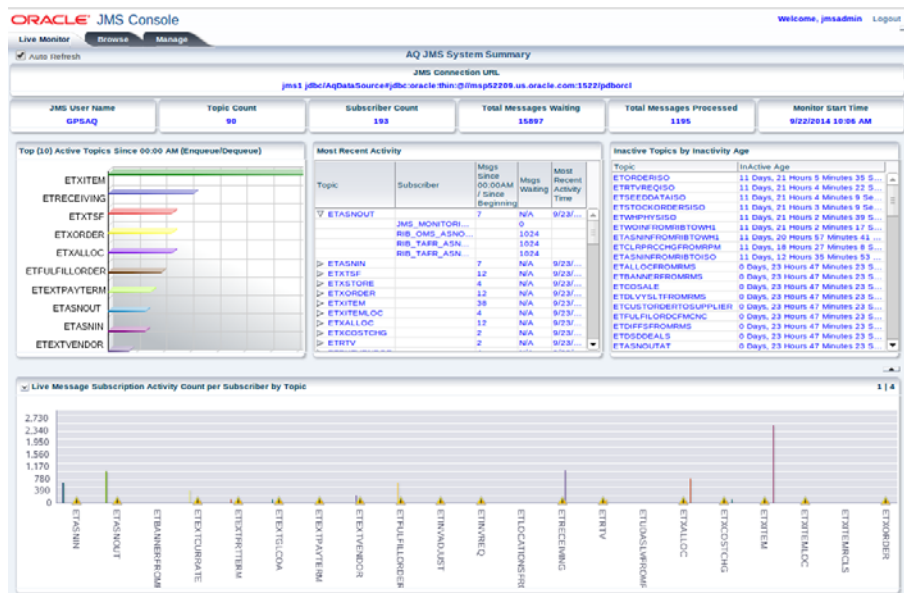
Figure 3–4 JMS Console Workflow

The JMS Admin provides an operational view point of RIB's JMS server.

- **Monitor** - Unattended view of the JMS system.
- **Browse** - Discover and Drill down into various aspects of the JMS Server.
- **Manage** - Provide JMS Server operation management functionality.

JMS Admin – Live Monitoring

Figure 3–5 JMS Console



The Live Monitor tab is the landing page of the JMS Console Application. It provides an unattended high-level view of the JMS Server.

Live Monitoring also provides

- Current message volume information.
- Provides most recent activity details.
- Identify problematic JMS topics and bring to user notice.
- Display a full view of all message activities on all topics.
- Generate alerts based on set thresholds.
- Show visual clues on problematic topics.
- Gives an aggregated view of the system.

The Browse and Manage Tabs provide more specific data metrics and ability to manage messages on the JMS topics.

JMS Browse

The Browse Tab allows you to discover and drill into the internals of JMS Servers.

- Discover all topics and get a listing of them from the server.
- Drill into each topic and discover all subscribers.
- Drill into each subscriber and get message count information.
- Browse message content inside JMS server
- Browse message headers inside JMS server

Implementing RIB-EXT

RIB-EXT is an Oracle Retail Integration Application that provides necessary communication channel for external applications to publish and consume message from RIB's JMS on cloud and premise.

How to Send and Receive Messages to/from RIB System using SOAP API's

External Application as a Publisher (rest-app) using OAuth2

For external applications to publish to the RIB JMS on cloud, it needs to use a publishing webservice provided by rib-ext .

The end point of publishing service follows below pattern:

Table 4–1 Publishing Service Pattern

Resource	HTTP Method	Endpoint
Ping	GET	GET http://<external_LB_url>/<rics-sub-namespace>/rib-ext-services-web/resources/publisher/ping
Publish	POST	http://<external_LB_url>/<rics-sub-namespace>/rib-ext-services-web/resources/publisher/publish

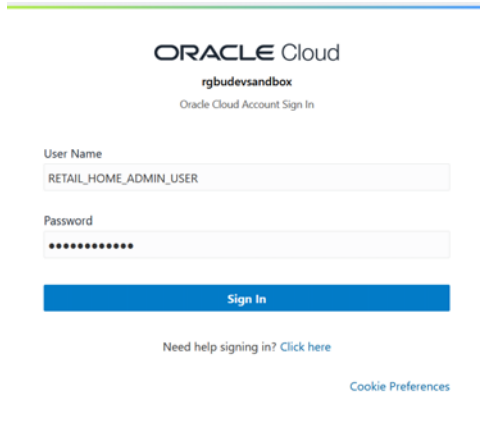
- RIB-EXT publishing service REST endpoints are protected using OAuth2 token-based authentication meaning end points are accessible by sending along an access token.
- Scope will be used for authorization of REST services. Scope for RICS is in the following for-mat- rgbu:rics:RICS-<Environemnt Type><Environment Index> (that is, rgbu:rics:RICS-DEV1).
- Client Credentials grant type is supported.

For getting access to RICS publishing service you need to create a client app in IDCS. IDCS app generates an access token that will be used for making publishing service calls. Follow steps for creating the client app in IDCS.

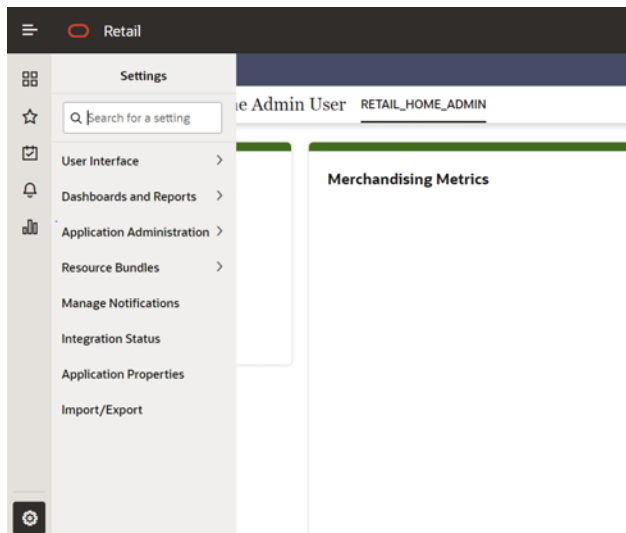
Create OAuth2 Client Application in IDCS

Use Retail Home for creating the client app in IDCS. Once app is created you will get client id and client secret both of them necessary to get access token. Follow the instructions below for generating the access token and making service call using OAuth2 token.

1. Login into retail home as retail home administrator.



2. In retail home screen click on Settings menu icon on the left and then click on **Application Administration**.



3. On the Application Administration menu click on Application Navigator Setup. Notice all the hosted applications are listed here with their application and platform service url.

Settings -> Application Administration->Application Navigator Settings

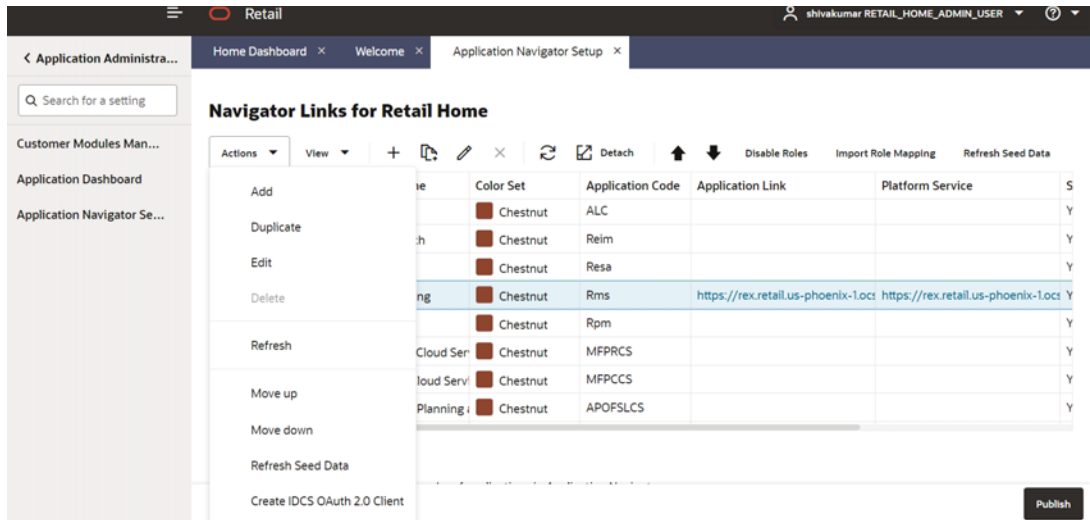
Features	Application Name	Color Set	Application Code	Application Link	Platform Service	Seeded	Roles
Assortment Planning	Assortment Planning	Chestnut	APOFSLCS			Yes	
Retail Demand Foreca	Retail Demand Foreca	Chestnut	RDFCS			Yes	
Oracle Retail Home	Oracle Retail Home	Chestnut	RH	https://home.retail.us-phoenix-1	https://home.retail.us-phoenix-1	Yes	
Store Inventory Opera	Store Inventory Opera	Chestnut	SIOCS	https://rex.retail.us-phoenix-1.oc	https://rex.retail.us-phoenix-1.oc	No	
Retail Merchandising	Retail Merchandising	Chestnut	Rms	https://rex.retail.us-phoenix-1.oc	https://rex.retail.us-phoenix-1.oc	No	
Rics	Rics	Mango	Rics	https://rex.retail.us-phoenix-1.oc	https://rex.retail.us-phoenix-1.oc	No	
Customer Engagemer	Customer Engagemer	Cyan	ORCE	https://rex.retail.us-phoenix-1.oc	https://rex.retail.us-phoenix-1.oc	Yes	
Customer Engagemer	Customer Engagemer	Jungle	ORCE	https://rex.retail.us-phoenix-1.oc	https://rex.retail.us-phoenix-1.oc	No	

4. Look for application with name RICS. If you are not seeing RICS application try refreshing seed. Steps
 - a. Select the row with the application code as Rms.
 - b. Click the **Refresh Seed Data** button on top right corner of the menu.
 - c. Wait for some time and refresh the screen.
 - d. RICS should reflect now.

Features	Application Name	Color Set	Application Code	Application Link	Platform Service	Seeded	Roles
Customer Engagemer	Customer Engagemer	Cyan	ORCE	https://rex.retail.us-phoenix-1.oc	https://rex.retail.us-phoenix-1.oc	Yes	
Retail Merchandising	Retail Merchandising	Chestnut	Rms	https://rex.retail.us-phoenix-1.oc	https://rex.retail.us-phoenix-1.oc	No	
SIOCS	SIOCS	Chestnut	SIOCS	https://rex.retail.us-phoenix-1.oc	https://rex.retail.us-phoenix-1.oc	No	
Process Orchestration	Process Orchestration	Dark	Dem	https://home.retail.us-phoenix-1.oc	https://home.retail.us-phoenix-1.oc	No	
Assessment and Tools	Assessment and Tools	Chestnut	ASD			Yes	
Other Optimisation	Other Optimisation	Chestnut	OO			Yes	
Position and Brand	Position and Brand	Chestnut	PRB			Yes	
Brand Insights	Brand Insights	Dark	BI	https://home.retail.us-phoenix-1.oc	https://home.retail.us-phoenix-1.oc	Yes	

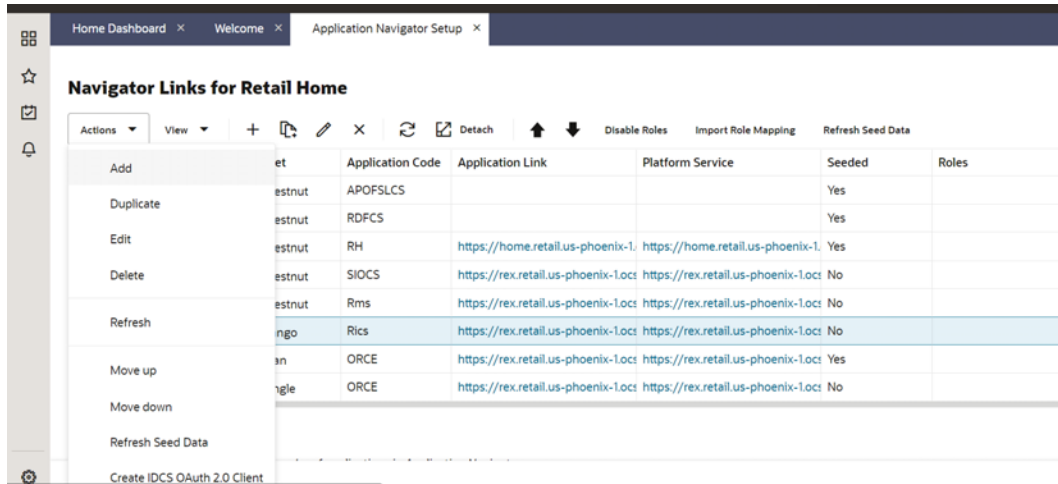
5. If RICS application is not reflecting even after following step 4. Select the row with the application code as Rms and click on the Actions menu on top left. Select Create IDCS OAuth 2.0 Client. A dialog will open for entering oauth2 client details.

Note: Create IDCS OAuth 2.0 Client option is available only for applications those have platform service URL mentioned. RICS is making use of merch platform service as both the apps are sharing same IDCS tenancy.



- Skip this step if RICS application is not showing up. One of either Step 5 or Step 6 needs to be followed.

Select a row with application code as RICS. Click on the Actions menu on top left and select Create IDCS OAuth 2.0 Client. A dialog will open for entering oauth2 client details.



- This dialog takes the following values:

App Name is 2-100 characters and will be used as the name in IDCS. Provide unique application name.

Description is a detailed description of the application.

Scope: <Custom environment-specific scope>

The scope pattern that is used in the RICS IDCS app creation template is `rgbu:rics:<SERVICETYPE>-<ENVIRONMENT>` where `SERVICETYPE` is RICS and `ENVIRONMENT` is the environment type (STG, PRD, UAT, DEV1, DEV2, and so on).

For example:

```
"scope": "rgbu:rics:RICS-PRD"
```

```
"scope": "rgbu:rics:RICS-STG"
```

8. When the application is created, another dialog will open to show the client ID and client secret of the new application. These values should be copied down to a safe location, as they will only be shown once. Retail Home cannot retrieve the credentials again after the dialog is closed.

9. Client ID and Client Secret from previous step will be used for generating access token.

Sample code for generating Access Token:

```
clientId=RICS_TEST_APPID
clientSecret=998e1e1d-f146-45a5-a9a1-99785e3ebf43
idcsUrl=https://idcs-234e8f7334564936aa0ed93f2c39e9ca.identity.pint.oc9qadev.com
scope=rgbu:rics:RICS-STG99
ec=$(echo -n "$clientId:$clientSecret" | base64 -w 0)
```

```
AccessToken=$(curl -iv \
-H "Authorization: Basic $ec" \
-H "Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded;charset=UTF-8" \
--request POST $idcsUrl/oauth2/v1/token \
-d "grant_type=client_credentials&scope=$scope" | grep -o -P '(?<=access_
token:).*?(?=", "token_type)')
```

```
echo $AccessToken
```

10. Now service call can be made by passing along the access token generated in previous step.

Here is sample curl command with Bearer token and rib-ext publisher ping

```
ribExtServiceUrl=https://rex.retail.us-phoenix-1.ocs.oc-test.com:443/rgbu-rex-e
it-stg99-rics/rib-ext-services-web/resources/publisher/ping
curl -ivkL --noproxy '*' -H "Authorization: Bearer $AccessToken" -H
```

```
"Content-Type: application/xml" -X GET $ribExtServiceUrl
```

Sample response

```
{"message": "ping() was called with input String of: hello"}
```

11. Publishing a message using access token.

Here is sample curl for publishing a message

```
ribExtServiceUrl=https://rex.retail.us-phoenix-1.ocs.oc-test.com:443/rgbu-rsx-
it-stg99-rics/rib-ext-services-web/resources/publisher/publish
curl -ivkL --noproxy '*' -H "Authorization: Bearer $AccessToken" -H
"Content-Type: application/xml" -X POST $ribExtServiceUrl --data
'<v1:ApplicationMessages
xmlns:v1="http://www.oracle.com/retail/integration/rib/ApplicationMessages/v1">
<v1:ApplicationMessage>
<v1:family>InvAdjust</v1:family>
<v1:type>InvAdjustCre</v1:type>
<v1:payloadXml>&lt;InvAdjustDesc
xmlns="http://www.oracle.com/retail/integration/base/bo/InvAdjustDesc/v1&q
uot; xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance&quot;
xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.oracle.com/retail/integration/base/bo/InvAd
justDesc/v1
http://www.oracle.com/retail/integration/base/bo/InvAdjustDesc/v1/InvAdjustDesc
.xsd&quot;
&gt;&lt;dc_dest_id&gt;DC_ES&lt;/dc_dest_id&gt;&lt;InvAdjustDtl&gt;&lt;item_
id&gt;Aline&lt;/item_id&gt;&lt;adjustment_reason_code&gt;stri&lt;/adjustment_
reason_code&gt;&lt;unit_qty&gt;22.4&lt;/unit_qty&gt;
&lt;transshipment_nbr&gt;ss&lt;/transshipment_nbr&gt;&lt;from_
disposition&gt;ss&lt;/from_disposition&gt;&lt;to_disposition&gt;sss&lt;/to_
disposition&gt;&lt;from_trouble_code&gt;sss&lt;/from_trouble_code&gt;
&lt;to_trouble_code&gt;ss&lt;/to_trouble_code&gt;&lt;from_wip_
code&gt;aaa&lt;/from_wip_code&gt;&lt;to_wip_code&gt;sss&lt;/to_wip_
code&gt;&lt;transaction_code&gt;4&lt;/transaction_code&gt;&lt;user_
id&gt;TestUser&lt;/user_id&gt;
&lt;create_date&gt;1999-10-23T20:27:56.32&lt;/create_date&gt;&lt;po_
nbr&gt;PratapOrd96&lt;/po_nbr&gt;&lt;doc_type&gt;P&lt;/doc_type&gt;&lt;aux_
reason_code&gt;string&lt;/aux_reason_code&gt;
&lt;weight&gt;12.4&lt;/weight&gt;&lt;weight_uom&gt;smn&lt;/weight_
uom&gt;&lt;unit_cost&gt;20.4&lt;/unit_
cost&gt;&lt;InvAdjustUin&gt;&lt;uin&gt;123&lt;/uin&gt;
&lt;status&gt;4&lt;/status&gt;&lt;/InvAdjustUin&gt;&lt;/InvAdjustDtl&gt;&lt;/In
vAdjustDesc&gt;</v1:payloadXml>
</v1:ApplicationMessage>
</v1:ApplicationMessages>'
```

Sample response

```
{"message": "Publish done"}
```

External Application as a Subscriber (rest-app)

For an external application to consume the message from the RIB's JMS on cloud, it has to host the Injector Service. Injector Service is a ReST webservice that is made available as a pluggable jar.

A pluggable jar is provided which contains all the wrapper classes to help in implementing injector service. rib-injector-services-web-22.1.302.0.war is the pluggable jar which can be included into the external application deployable file for example, ext-app.ear/lib. Once pluggable jar is added, endpoint for injector service will be exposed as follows:

```
http://<external-app-host>:<port>/
rib-injector-services-web/resources/injector/inject
```

Pluggable jar is provided for reference however customer can choose to write their own injector service by adhering to REST service contract detailed in next section.

Note: For information on pluggable jar, see the Client Connector For Oracle Retail Integration Cloud Service 22.1.302.0 (Patch) available on My Oracle Support.

How to implement Injector Service (Service Contract) using ReST

Here is the Rest service contract detail:

1. Keep the path as Injector/inject.

```
@Path("/injector")
```

2. Use POST for this service. As the input message object itself has identifier (message type- CRE/MOD) they don't need to use the PUT/PATCH. they can use message type to build the implementation logic.

```
@POST
@Path("/inject")
@Consumes({MediaType.APPLICATION_XML})
```

3. The input would be MediaType.APPLICATION_XML and the structure would be 'ApplicationMessage' object. (file attached for reference).

```
<xs:element name="ApplicationMessage">
  <xs:complexType>
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element name="family" type="string25"/>
      <xs:element name="type" type="string30"/>
      <xs:element name="businessObjectId" type="string255" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xs:element ref="ApplicationMessageRoutingInfo" minOccurs="0"
maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xs:element name="payloadXml" type="xs:string"/>
    </xs:sequence>
  </xs:complexType>
</xs:element>
```

4. Customer can utilize the payload.properties file for validation of message family and type.

5. Return type should be JSON, see below example:

```
String message = "{\"message\": \"Inject successful.\"}";
return Response.ok(message, MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON).build();
```

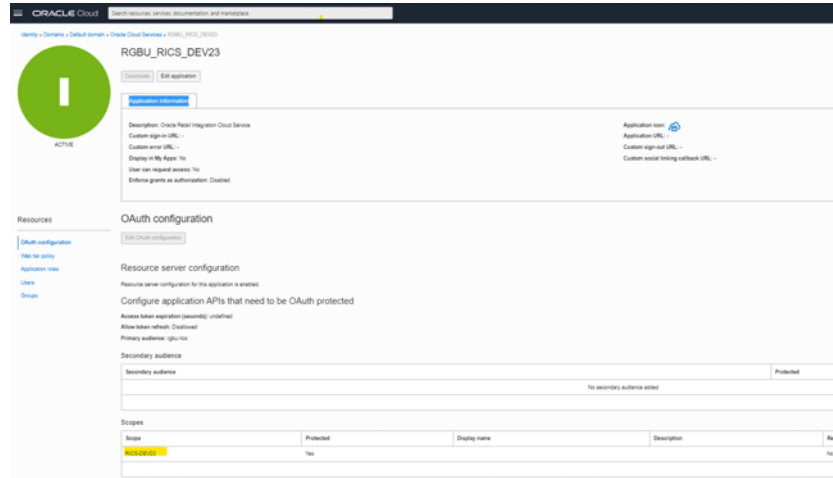
6. For exception response customer needs to follow the structure of exceptionVO.

How to Secure Injector Service with OAuth2

Primary authentication mechanism in the cloud is OAuth2 using IDCS authenticator. RIB uses IDCS OAuth2 for authentication of ReST calls both inbound and outbound (publisher/injector restful services). Hence Injector service exposed by external service should be secured with OAuth2. This chapters covers the key points that should be taken into consideration while protecting the resources exposed by external application.

Prerequisites

- IDCS should be same as RICS.
- Use Client Credentials grant type with scope to provide access to resource.
- Following is the screen shot of a sample IDCS app with scope added



Note: Follow IDCS documentation for detailed instruction on setup.

RIB-EXT Side of Configuration to Point to External Application

Below are the steps to point rib-ext to the correct injector service.

Table 4-2

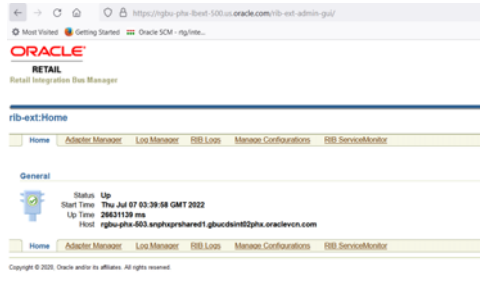

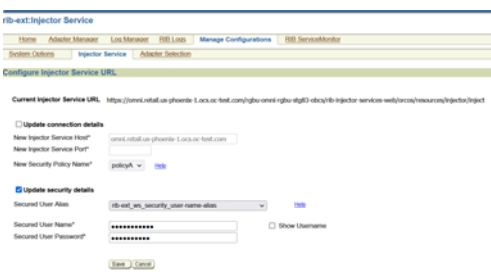
Category	Step	Comment
Access RIB Admin GUI	<p>Access the rib admin GUI at <a href="https://<external-load-balancer>/rib-ext-admin-gui">https://<external-load-balancer>/rib-ext-admin-gui</p> <p>Log in with the admin user.</p>	
Verify Configuration and update	<p>Navigate to Manage Configurations -> System options</p> <p>Search for and verify the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> destination.retail.appType: rest-app Update the value for InjectorService URL (injector.service.endpoint.url) . URL should point to inject service provided by external application. (e.g.- <a href="https://<host:port>/rib-injector-services-web/resources/injector/inject">https://<host:port>/rib-injector-services-web/resources/injector/inject) Security Policy (injector.service.security.policyname) : policyA IDCS OAuth Server URL (oauth2.default.authorizationServerUrl): <a href="https://<idcs-tenant>/oauth2/v1/token">https://<idcs-tenant>/oauth2/v1/token OAuth2 Token Scope: Default (i.e.- urn:opc:idm:__myscopes__) 	
Supported Grant Types for OAuth2	<p>There are two grant type supported. Based on the use case follow steps below.</p>	
	<p>Steps for grant_type as password</p>	
Update username and password	<p>Navigate to Manage Configurations - > Injector Service</p> <p>Update details</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Choose rib-ext_ws_security_user_name_alias from drop down. Update rib-ext_ws_security_user_name_alias with valid username/password. Click on Save. 	

Table 4-2 (Cont.)


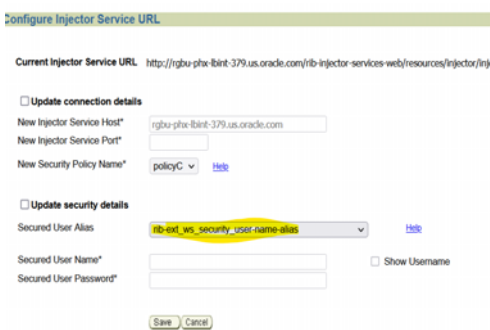
Category	Step	Comment
<p>Update ClientID/Secret needed for token generation</p>	<p>Navigate to Manage Configurations - > Injector Service</p> <p>Choose rib-ext_oauth2_application_client_user-name-alias from drop down and update details</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide a valid Client ID in username. 2. Provide a valid Client Secret in password. 3. Click on Save. 	
<p>How to verify provided injector service details are correct</p>	<p>Verify if the provided injector service URL and credentials are correct for grant_type password using curl.</p>	<p>Execute the following curl commands for grant_type password:</p> <pre>ClientId=56c7eb72f11b43bb98bf2570fa2353eb ClientSecret=bb18aa22-4bb4-41d1-9ed4-fea276651e28 IDCSUrl=https://idcs-24e4baae56764e91be371e6a2060d66e.identity.c9dev2.oc9qadev.com un=integrationUser pw=Welcome@1234 AccessToken=\$(curl -i -X POST \ --user \$ClientId:\$ClientSecret \ -H "Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded;charset=UTF-8" \ \$IDCSUrl/oauth2/v1/token \ -d "grant_type=password&username=\$un&password=\$pw&scope=urn:opc:icdm:myscopes" grep -o -P '(?<=access_token:).*?(?=,"token_type)') echo \$AccessToken ribExtServiceUrl=https://<external-app-load-balancer>/rib-injector-services-web/resources/injector/ping curl -ivkL --noproxy '*' -H "Authorization: Bearer \$AccessToken" -H "Content-Type: application/xml" -X GET \$ribExtServiceUrl</pre> <p>if you get a 200 response, then the configuration is correct if you get 401 unauthorized, then Client ID and secret are incorrect</p>
	<p>Steps for grant_type as client credentials</p>	
<p>Update username and password to empty</p>	<p>Navigate to Manage Configurations - > Injector Service</p> <p>Update details.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Choose "rib-(app)_ws_security_user-name-alias" as Secured User Alias. 2. Update the Secured User Name with a blank userName. 3. Update the Secured User Password with a blank password. 4. Click on Save. 	

Table 4-2 (Cont.)

Category	Step	Comment
Update ClientID/Secret	<p>Navigate to Manage Configurations - > Injector Service</p> <p>Update details</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Choose "rib-(app)_oauth2_application_client_user-name-alias" as Secured User Alias. 2. Update the Secured User Name with clientID. 3. Update the Secured User Password with clientSecret. 	
Ping Test	<p>Navigate to Manage Configurations -> RIB Service Monitor</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click on ping 2. It should return success 	
How to verify provided injector service details are correct	<p>Verify if the provided injector service URL and credentials are correct.</p>	<p>Execute the following curl commands</p> <pre>ClientId=56c7eb72f11b43bb98bf2570fa2353eb ClientSecret=bb18aa22-4bb4-41d1-9ed4-fea276651e28 IDCSUrl=https://idcs-24e4baae56764e91be371e6a2060d66e.i dentity.c9dev2.oc9qadev.com AccessToken=\$(curl -i -X POST \ --user \$ClientId:\$ClientSecret \ -H "Content-Type: applica-tion/x-www-form-urlencoded;charset=UTF-8" \ \$IDCSUrl/oauth2/v1/token \ -d "grant_type=client_ credentials&scope=urn:opc:ldm:__myscopes__" grep -o -P '(?<=access_token":).*?(?=", "token_type)') ribExtServiceUrl=https://rgbu-phx-lbext-351.us.oracle.c om/rib-injector-services-web/resources/injector/ping curl -ivkL --noproxy '*' -H "Authorization: Bearer \$AccessToken" -H "Content-Type: applica-tion/xml" -X GET \$ribExtServiceUrl</pre>

How to switch Injector Service app Type at Runtime

RIB-EXT is a rest-app by default for CFS and expects injector service also to be of Rest type. ONLY for egress/migration customers who already have injector service SOAP implementation in GBUCS they should follow these steps to switch from rest to soap based injector calls and vice-versa.

How to Change rib-ext injector-service-app-type from REST to SOAP

1. Open rib-ext admin gui. Go to Manage Configurations > System Options, observe new prop-erty i.e. injector-service-appType added to allow switching injector service app-type at runtime.

By default rib-ext is deployed as rest-app so injector-service-appType is defaulted to.

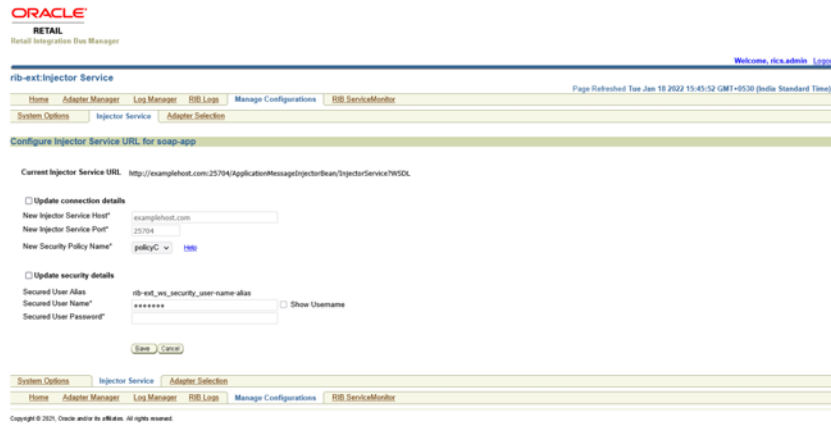
The screenshot shows the Oracle Retail Integration Bus Manager interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with tabs: Home, Adapter Manager, Log Manager, RIB Logs, Manage Configurations, and RIB ServiceMonitor. Below this, there are sub-tabs: System Options, Injector Service, and Adapter Selection. The main content area is titled 'Rib Properties' and contains a table of configuration parameters. The 'injector.service.appType' property is highlighted in yellow, with its value set to 'soap-app'. Other properties include 'isRibAppEnabled', 'alterPublisherImpl', 'destination.rietal.appType', etc.

2. Edit injector-service-appType and update this to soap-app. Save the changes.

This is a close-up view of the configuration table from the previous screenshot. It shows the 'injector.service.appType' row. The value 'soap-app' is entered in the text field and is highlighted with a yellow box. The 'Save' button is also visible.

3. Navigate to Manage Configurations > Injector Service tab. Check for the correctness of injector service URL, ensure it points to correct ext-app injector service.

Update rib-ext_ws_security_user-name-alias with correct username/password needed to make inject call.



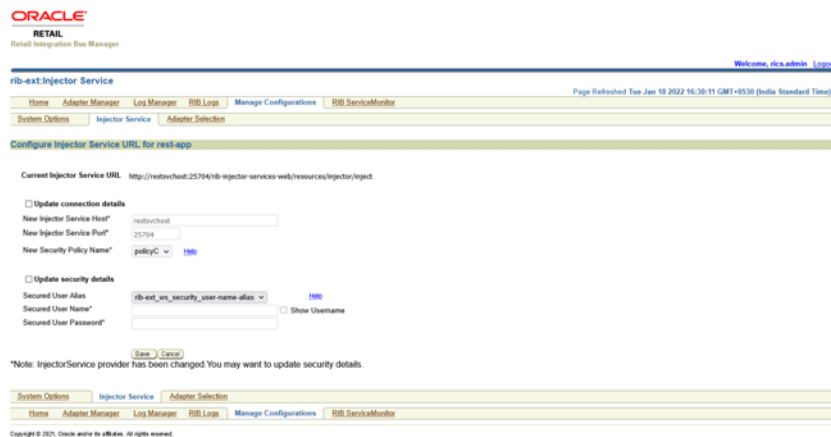
4. Setup is ready now. Do a ping test from RIB ServiceMonitor tab.

How to change rib-ext injector-service-app-type from SOAP to ReST

1. Navigate to Manage Configurations > System Options from admin GUI. Look for injector-service-appType, update this property to switch from SOAP to ReST. Save the changes.



2. Navigate to Injector Service tab. Update host/port and security credentials (rib-ext_ws_security_user-name-alias) if needed.



3. Setup is ready now. Do a ping test from RIB Service Monitor tab.

See [Appendix A, "Sample Files"](#) (application.wadl, Resource file, Sample request/response etc.).

Note: A Reference implementation for injector service is provided, See [Reference Implementation of Injector Service Using Tomcat](#) for details.

Error Handling

The RIB infrastructure provides a mechanism called RIB error hospital to handle and manage the error messages. When the publishing or subscription of a message fails in

the rib-ext for some reason, it lands in error hospital with a reason code. The retry adapters in the rib-ext application are responsible for retrying the messages in error hospital.

Oracle RIB Hospital Administration (RIHA) is a Weblogic application that allows the management of messages in error hospital. Some of the RIHA operations include:

- Viewing error messages
- Editing error messages
- Retrying error messages
- Stopping error messages

For more information, see the Oracle Retail Integration Bus Hospital Administration Guide.

Reference Implementation of Injector Service Using Tomcat

Introduction

For an external application to consume the message from the RIB's JMS on cloud, it has to host the Injector Service. Subscriber adapters in rib-ext makes a ReST call to Injector service to send the message to the external application. This document contains detailed information that can be used for implementing Rest inject service.

Note: Tomcat is the certified application server here but provided injector service war should work on any standard app server.

Important Notes

- Provided rib-injector-service war (inside RibExtConnectorServiceIm-plPak22.0.000_eng_ga.zip) runs on tomcat and has all the dependencies for rib in order to consume the message as individual application using RIB-EXT flow.
- No container-managed transaction capability is required.
- Authentication and authorization will be adjusted by the consuming application by editing web.xml to match their own requirements.
- rib-injector-services-light-web war works as an standalone utility, this war is provided as a reference implementation for injector service. After the war is deployed, injector service will be made available as ReST End Point. Service contract WADL should be accessible at `http://<app-host>:<port>/rib-injector-services-web/resources/application.wadl`.
- This pluggable war can be added in to the external application deployable file (for example, ext-app.ear/lib). After deployment, Injector service should be available for access at the following:
`http://<external-app-host>:<port>/rib-injector-services-web/resources/injector/inject`
- The customer can choose to write their own injector service implementation without using rib-injector-services war as long as they adhere to the service contract for Injector. Detailed information is documented in [How to implement Injector Service \(Service Contract\) using ReST](#).

- The external application has to write their own implementation logic for the injectors. However, an implementation jar (injector-sample-impl-22.0.000.jar) is provided for reference. Customers can write custom implementation logic inside injector-sample-impl-22.0.000.jar or can choose to implement on their own.

Step-by-step guide for testing rib-injector-service war on Tomcat

1. Copy jersey jars into <tomcat>/lib folder. App server used here is tomcat which is a web container and doesn't have Jersey libraries packaged inside. In case of full stack Java EE app server such as weblogic this step is not required.

```
cp <ribExtConnectorPak>/Rest-Injector/rib-injector-services-web/jersey-jars
<tomcat>/lib
```

Note: Jersey jars are packaged inside zip.

Note: Jars packaged here are for reference purpose. You may use different versions of Jersey jars that may be compatible with external application.

Note: application-messages-bo-22.0.000.jar is added with jersey zip in order to make this available inside <tomcat>/lib. This jar contains request/response business object and is needed for injector service to work.

2. Edit <tomcat>/conf/tomcat-users.xml to add the IntegrationRole and users. Only the users with 'IntegrationRole' have access to inject service.

```
<role rolename="IntegrationRole"/>
  <user password="tomcat1" roles="manager-script,admin,IntegrationRole"
username="tomcat"/>
```

3. Deploy the rib-injector-services-light-web-22.0.000.war into tomcat by using the following command.

Note: Change the name to remove the version number and the word light.

```
cp rib-injector-services-light-web-21.1.000.war
<tomcat>/webapps/rib-injector-services-web.war
```

4. Start the application if not already started.
5. Copy injector-sample-impl-22.0.000.jar inside <tomcat-apache>\webapps\rib-injector-services-web\WEB-INF\lib
6. Test ping. Ping should return response as "Got hello from server."

```
curl -ivl4 --user tomcat:tomcat1
http://localhost:8080/rib-injector-services-web/resources/injector/ping
```

7. Test inject call using a sample payload data. Create a file called app-message.data with the con-tent as follows.

```
<ApplicationMessage
xmlns="http://www.oracle.com/retail/integration/rib/ApplicationMessages/v1"><fa
```

```

mily>WH</family><type>WHCRE</type><payloadXml>&lt;WHDesc
xmlns=&quot;http://www.oracle.com/retail/integration/base/bo/WHDesc/v1&quot;&lt;
;wh&gt;10&lt;/wh&gt;&lt;wh_name&gt;g&lt;/wh_
name&gt;&lt;/WHDesc&gt;</payloadXml></ApplicationMessage>

```

8. Call inject with the above (app-message.data) data. For a successful inject call, response should be "Inject successful." With the implementation jar provided here, message will get written to log.

```

curl -ivl4 --user tomcat:tomcat1 -H 'Content-Type: application/xml' -d
@app-message.data
http://localhost:8080/rib-injector-services-web/resources/injector/inject

```

Approach for Writing Custom Implementation for Injectors

injector-sample-impl-22.0.000.jar is provided as reference implementation for injector service however customer can choose to write their own custom implementation logic. Steps listed here will help customer to write their own injector classes.

1. To start with implementation, create a file with name injectors.xml. This file contains mapping for the injector implementation class, which will be looked for the given family and msgType. InjectorFactory looks for the injectors.xml, this should be present in classpath. Look at injec-tor-sample-impl-22.0.000.jar/retail/injectors.xml for reference.

Sample Code: For Diffs family and DiffCre message type, injector implementation class is Diffs

```

<injector_config>
<family name="Diffs">
<injector class="oracle.retail.rib.javaee.api.stubs.injector.file.impl.Diffs">
<type>DIFFCRE</type>
</injector>
<injector class="oracle.retail.rib.javaee.api.stubs.injector.file.impl.Diffs">
<type>DIFFDEL</type>
</injector>
<injector class="oracle.retail.rib.javaee.api.stubs.injector.file.impl.Diffs">
<type>DIFFMOD</type>
</injector>
</family>
..
.
</injector_config>

```

2. In the given jar, all the injectors class extends SampleInjector. This is the class where logic for handling the payload will be written. You can write your own implementation class and Diffs can extend that class.

Sample Code:

```

public final class Diffs extends SampleInjector{
..
}

```

3. Custom Implementation class should implement injector interface (contract for inject method).

Sample code:

```

import oracle.retail.rib.common.exception.RetailBusinessException;
import oracle.retail.rib.common.exception.RetailSystemException;
import com.oracle.retail.integration.payload.Payload;

```

```
import com.retek.rib.binding.injector.Injector;
public class SampleInjector implements Injector {

    // dummy impl for Injector
    public void inject(String type, Payload payload)
    throws RetailBusinessException, RetailSystemException {
        // Write logic here
        System.out.println("Inject executed successfully...");
        LOG.info("Inject executed successfully...");
    }
}
```

4. Copy custom implementation jar in-side
<tomcat-apache>\webapps\rib-injector-services-web\WEB-INF\lib for it to
work.

Implementing BDI-EXT

BDI External Job Admin as Receiver

For example, sender application is RMS and receiver is a third party application. There will be external application for the integration to happen as External edge application. External edge application organizes all the importer jobs. Ex-ternal edge application provides GUI and CLI tool to manage jobs like start/stop/restart jobs.

The External Importer Job imports data set for an Interface Module from Inbound Interface Tables into application specific transactional tables. Importer jobs are application specific jobs.

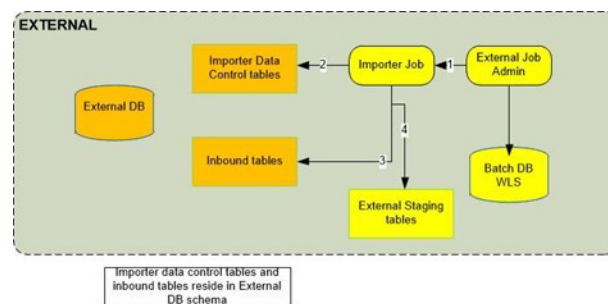
External Importer Job

The tables BDI_IMPRTTR_IFACE_MOD_DATA_CTL and BDI_IMPORTER_IFACE_DATA_CTL act as a handshake between the receiver service and importer jobs. When the Receiver Service completes processing a data set successfully, it creates an entry in these ta-bles.

An entry in the table BDI_IMPRTTR_IFACE_MOD_DATA_CTL indicates to the Importer Job that a data set is ready to be imported.

The Importer job imports a data set for an Interface Module from inbound tables into application specific transactional tables. Importer jobs are application (for example SIM/RPAS/EXTERNAL) specific jobs. It uses the Importer Data Control Tables to identify whether a data set is ready for import or not.

Figure 6–1 External importer Job



For each required interface, implement the logic in the "import" function of the "<InterfaceModule_Name>_Importer_Body.sql" file as in the indicated section below. The sql file is located in <bdi-edge-external-job-home>/setup-data/ddl/ folder.

```

create or replace PACKAGE BODY Brand_Fnd_Importer AS
  interfaceShortNames bdi_inDataControl.interfaceShortNamesType :=
    bdi_inDataControl.interfaceShortNamesType('Brand');
FUNCTION Import(
  appName          IN VARCHAR2,
  interfaceModule  IN VARCHAR2,
  dataSetType     IN VARCHAR2,
  i_job_context   IN VARCHAR2,
  dataSetId       IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  o_error_message OUT VARCHAR2)
  return NUMBER IS
  interfaceModuleDataControlId NUMBER;
  beginSequenceNumber NUMBER;
  endSequenceNumber NUMBER;
  returnCode NUMBER := 0;
  errorMessage VARCHAR2(1000);
BEGIN
  --Implement business logic to purge the data from the transaction tables.
  --purge_Brand_Fnd(returnCode, errorMessage);
  --Call BDI package to read data from inbound table and write to given transactional/staging
  bdi_inDataControl.beginImport(interfaceModuleDataControlId, interfaceModule,
  appName, i_job_context, dataSetId, errorMessage);
  --dms_output.put_line('beginimport complete.');
```

External Importer

1. Importer job is run from App B EXTERNAL Job Admin application through REST or UI.
2. Importer job checks for data sets in importer data control tables.
3. If data set is available for import, importer job downloads data from inbound table.
4. Importer job loads data to App B EXTERNAL staging tables.

Configure External Job Admin as Receiver in the Process Flow

System options properties in bdi-process-flow-admin-deployment-env-info.json allow you to configure the available destination apps and appsInScope.

allAvailableDestinationApps property mentions all the applications available as destination.

The appsInScope property mentions the applications that are in scope. Add an external application in the appsInScope property to make it available as a receiver.

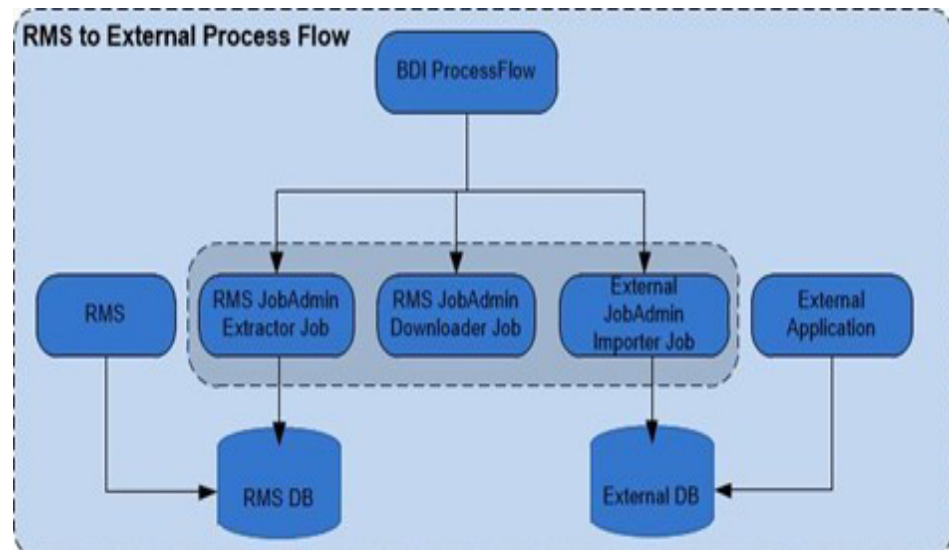
```

"SystemOptions": [
  {"name": "allAvailableDestinationApps", "value": "SIM, RPAS, EXTERNAL, OCDS, RFI, RMS"},
  {"name": "appsInScope", "value": "SIM, RPAS, OCDS, RFI, EXTERNAL"}
]
```

External BDI Process Flow

A process flow is a generic concept and is not limited to BDI. However all the out-of-box process flows are for data transfers from a retail application to one or more retail applications.

There are process flow dsl files for each interface from RMS to external and External to other applications which have all the activities for the particular interface as depicted in below pictures. Scheduler will trigger the process flow to execute the activities within the dsl file. Process flows are available out of box to move data end to end. The only thing to implement is extractor or importer packages or both.

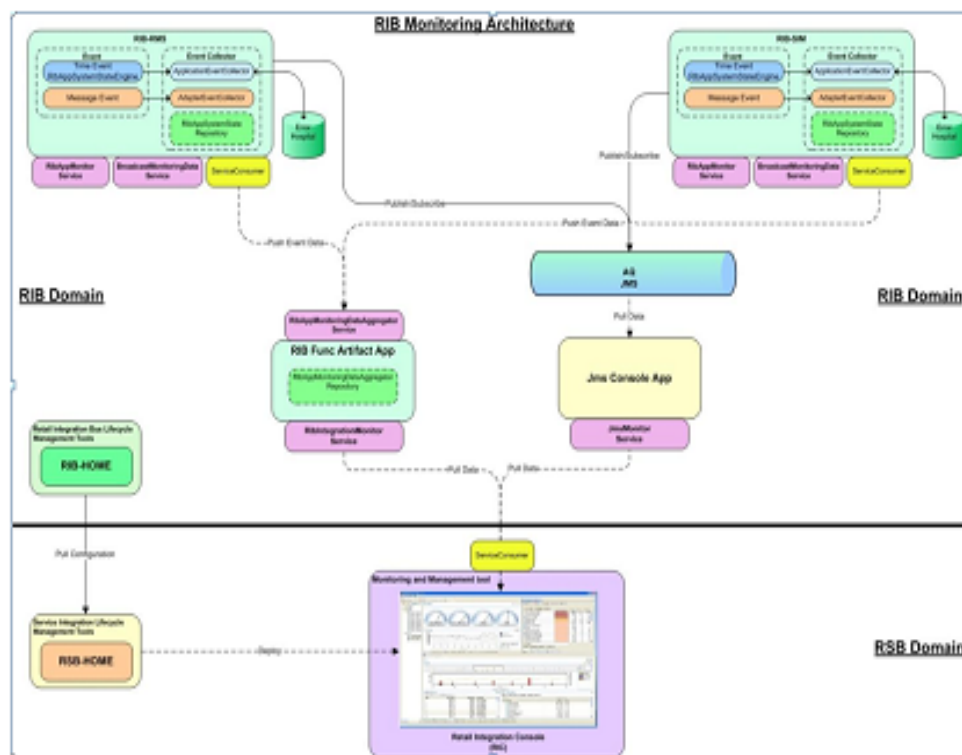
Figure 6–2 Merchandising to External Process Flow

Monitoring at Run Time

RIB runtime monitoring enables you to monitor the state and volume of messages running through the RIB system. It also provides the status of various components of the system. The current RIB system and message flows are interrogated transparently to collect useful metrics that immensely enable business users and system administrators to review the state and health of the system. The monitoring enhancement collects application and adapter statuses, message event counts, transaction counts, error hospital statistics, and server resource utilization statistics.

The following graphic describes the architecture of the system:

Figure 7-1 RIB Monitoring ARchitecture



Instance and Central Repository

The monitoring metric data is collected in the rib-<app> instances. The data collected from all rib-<app> instances are consolidated in the central location. Both the collection and consolidation server instances store the data in in-memory repositories.

Various pieces of data are collected at different times based on the nature of data and performance considerations. At any point of time, the repository data shows a complete picture of the state as of the last data collection time.

Monitoring Data as XML

The collected data is reported in a defined format. The monitoring data is exchanged between components that produce and consume in XML format. rib-<app> instances produce the data and the central repository and Retail Integration console (RIC) (or third-party tools) consume the monitoring data.

Push Versus Pull

Sometimes, data is collected by scheduled background jobs. Message related data is collected asynchronously as the messages are consumed/published by adapters. The collected metric data is kept in a local repository in the rib-<app> instance. This information is pushed to a central repository (in memory) on a scheduled frequency (every two minutes). If any rib-<app> is down, the central repository does not receive data from that instance. The Central repository does not poll for data nor pull data from the rib-<app> instances. This way the central repository has no dependency on the rib-<app>s.

While each rib-<app> has its own monitoring data, the central repository holds the consolidated data from all the rib-<app> instances.

Service Interfaces

The monitoring data in the rib-<app> instances and the central repository are made available to RIB monitoring system as well as the third-party tools via SOAP web services running in the respective server instances. For more information, review the sample data and the Web service WSDL URL available at: [Appendix B, "Sample Data from RIB App Monitoring Service"](#).

What is an Event?

RIB messages flow from the publishing apps to subscribing apps, TAFRs, and error hospital in the RIB system. Sometimes, messages can be rolled back due to application or system errors. Each attempted delivery, whether successful or not, is called an Event. The RIB monitoring system counts the events which include both successful and failed delivery of messages. Also, any changes in the adapter status, error hospital data, server resource utilization etc. is considered an event.

There are two types of events - Adapter Events and Application Events.

How are Event Count and Messages Count Related?

Event count includes both successful and failed message counts. There is no reliable way of getting the exact successful message count without affecting the performance of the system. Hence, the RIB monitoring system collects event counts instead of message counts. For the most part, they are similar, but not exact.

Adapter Events

Adapter events are adapter level events like message flows (subscription, publishing) and adapter statuses. In the RIB monitoring system, message related adapter events are collected in real-time. Adapter status events are collected by scheduled background threads.

Application Events

Application events are application level events like server resource (CPU, Memory) utilization, application status, error hospital data, etc. These metrics are collected by scheduled background threads.

Event Collection Schedule

Various events in the system are collected at various times.

Note: There is a difference between the collection time and reporting time. For example, even though the event counts are collected in real-time, they are not available in the central repository immediately.

The following is a complete schedule of collection times:

Table 7-1 *Schedule of Collection Times*

Metric	Event Type	Schedule
Event Count	Adapter	Real time
Adapter Execution Time	Adapter	Real time
API Execution Time	Adapter	Real time
Adapter Status	Adapter	Every three minutes
Application Status	Application	At startup
Error Hospital Statistics	Application	Every five minutes
CPU Utilization	Application	Every five minutes
Memory Utilization	Application	Every five minutes

Publisher Versus Subscriber Events

The publishing event does not collect certain metrics, like the API Execution Time, since it is not possible to find out the API execution time once the message is published. It collects only the Adapter Execution time, which is the time taken to publish the message.

TAFR Instrumentation

TAFRs are monitored for collecting various time metrics. Measuring the time for the TAFR API execution begins as soon as the TAFR starts transforming the inbound message to an outbound message and ends when the message get transformed. Collecting Adapter Execution Time begins as soon as the message is available for the rib-tafr to transform and ends after routing the message to the destination topic.

Data Retention

The monitoring data is collected in rib-<app> repositories and a central repository in the functional artifact app. These are in-memory repositories. The information in the repositories is lost when the application is restarted. Additionally, the repositories are not purged, so the data collects as long as the applications run. The monitoring data is collected in hourly buckets. There can only be a maximum of 24 records per day. This strategy reduces the chances of the system going out of memory.

Metric Definitions

The following sections describe the metrics that are collected by the system.

Event Counts

When a message is subscribed or published, an event is generated to increment the event count for the hour of the day.

Adapter Execution Time

For a subscriber adapter, the time is noted as soon as the message arrives. At the end of the onMessage method the difference is calculated. An Adapter Execution Time event is created, which is used (if applicable) to set the minimum, maximum, and last adapter execution time for the hour of the day.

For a publishing adapter, the time is noted at the beginning and end of the publishing method, and the difference is calculated. An Adapter Execution Time event is created, which is used (if applicable) to set the minimum, maximum, and last adapter execution time for the hour of the day.

API Execution Time

For a subscriber adapter, the time is noted around the API call and the difference is calculated. An API Execution Time event is created, which is used (if applicable) to set the minimum, maximum, and last API execution time for the hour of the day.

For publishing adapter, there is no API execution time.

Adapter Status

A scheduled background job collects the Adapter status and updates the local repository. If the RIB application is down, since the job cannot run the status of the adapter in the central repository will be the last known status until the cache expires. After the cache expiry it will be 'Unknown' until the status is reset by the rib-<app>.

Commits and Rollbacks

The commit and rollback count is the same information maintained by WebLogic server for the EJBs transactions. RIB monitoring system interrogates the JMX MBeans for the commit and rollback counts and updates the local repository. A message flow may result in more than one commit and rollback, depending on various scenarios of failures.

Error Hospital Metrics

Error hospital data for the RIB application is queried by a scheduled background thread and the following information is collected:

- Total Messages in Error Hospital: Total number of messages in the Error Hospital for the application
- Total Messages in Error Hospital due to dependency: Total number of dependent messages in the Error Hospital
- Message Family: Message family of the family-vice statistics
- Adapter class Definition: Adapter information for the message family
- Error count: Number of error messages for the message family
- Dependency count: Number of the dependent messages for the message family

RIB Application Status

Status of the RIB application, e.g., RUNNING, STOPPED etc.

Sample Application.wadl File

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<ns0:application xmlns:ns0="http://wadl.dev.java.net/2009/02">
<ns0:doc ns1:generatedBy="Jersey: 2.22.4 2016-11-30 13:33:53"
xmlns:ns1="http://jersey.java.net/" />
<ns0:doc ns2:hint="This is simplified WADL with user and core resources only. To
get full WADL with extended resources use the query parameter detail. Link:
http://abc.us.oracle.com:8003/rib-injector-services-web/resources/application.wadl
?detail=true" xmlns:ns2="http://jersey.java.net/" />
<ns0:grammars>
<ns0:include href="application.wadl/xsd0.xsd">
<ns0:doc title="Generated" xml:lang="en" />
</ns0:include>
</ns0:grammars>
<ns0:resources
base="http://abc.us.oracle.com:8003/rib-injector-services-web/resources/">
<ns0:resource path="/discover">
<ns0:method id="discoverAllResources" name="GET">
<ns0:response>
<ns0:representation mediaType="application/json" />
</ns0:response>
</ns0:method>
</ns0:resource>
<ns0:resource path="/injector">
<ns0:resource path="/inject">
<ns0:method id="injectMessage" name="POST">
<ns0:request>
<ns0:representation mediaType="application/xml" element="ns3:ApplicationMessage"
xmlns:ns3="http://www.oracle.com/retail/integration/rib/ApplicationMessages/v1" />
</ns0:request>
<ns0:response>
<ns0:representation mediaType="*/*" />
</ns0:response>
</ns0:method>
</ns0:resource>
<ns0:resource path="/ping">
<ns0:method id="ping" name="GET">
<ns0:request>
<ns0:param name="pingMessage" default="hello" type="xsd:string"
xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema" style="query" />
</ns0:request>
<ns0:response>
```

```

<ns0:representation mediaType="application/json"/>
</ns0:response>
</ns0:method>
</ns0:resource>
</ns0:resource>
</ns0:resources>
</ns0:application>

```

Sample Resource Class

```

package com.oracle.retail.rib.integration.services.applicationmessageinjector;

import javax.annotation.security.RolesAllowed;
import javax.ejb.EJB;
import javax.ejb.Stateless;
import javax.ws.rs.Consumes;
import javax.ws.rs.GET;
import javax.ws.rs.POST;
import javax.ws.rs.Path;
import javax.ws.rs.Produces;
import javax.ws.rs.core.MediaType;
import com.oracle.retail.rib.common.RoleType;
import com.oracle.retail.integration.rib.applicationmessages.v1.*;
import com.retek.rib.binding.exception.InjectorException;
import com.retek.rib.binding.injector.Injector;
import com.retek.rib.binding.injector.InjectorFactory;
import com.retek.rib.domain.payload.PayloadFactory;
import javax.ws.rs.DefaultValue;
import javax.ws.rs.QueryParam;
import javax.ws.rs.core.Response;
import org.apache.commons.logging.Log;
import org.apache.commons.logging.LogFactory;
import com.oracle.retail.integration.payload.Payload;

@Stateless
@Path("/injector")

@RolesAllowed({RoleType.INTEGRATION_ROLE})
public class ApplicationMessageInjectorResource {

    private static Log LOG =
        LogFactory.getLog(ApplicationMessageInjectorResource.class);

    @GET
    @Path("/ping")
    @Produces({MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON})
    public Response ping(@DefaultValue("hello") @QueryParam("pingMessage") String
pingMessage){
        String message = "{\"message\": \"Got \" + pingMessage + \" from
server.\"}";
        return Response.ok(message, MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON).build();
    }

    @POST
    @Path("/inject")
    @Consumes({MediaType.APPLICATION_XML})
    public Response injectMessage(ApplicationMessage applicationMessage) throws
InjectorException{

```

```

        verifyNotNull(applicationMessage, "applicationMessage");

        invokeInjectForMessageType(applicationMessage.getFamily(),
        applicationMessage.getType(), applicationMessage.getBusinessObjectId(),
        applicationMessage.getPayloadXml());

        String message = "{\"message\": \"Inject successful.\"}";
        return Response.ok(message, MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON).build();
    }

    private void invokeInjectForMessageType(String family, String messageType,
    String businessObjectId, String retailPayload) throws InjectorException{

        try {

            verifyNotNull(family, "family");
            verifyNotNull(messageType, "messageType");
            verifyNotNull(retailPayload, "retailPayload");

            Payload payload = PayloadFactory.unmarshalPayload(family, messageType,
            retailPayload);

            Injector injector = InjectorFactory.getInstance().getInjector(
            ??         family, messageType);
            if (injector == null) {
                final String eMsg = "Unknown message"
                + " family/type: " + family + "/" + messageType;
                LOG.error(eMsg);
                throw new InjectorException(eMsg);
            }
            if(LOG.isDebugEnabled()){
                LOG.debug("Received inject call for family("+family+")
            type("+messageType+") businessObjectId("+businessObjectId+") with payload:\n" +
            payload.toString());
            }

            injector.inject(messageType, businessObjectId, payload);
            LOG.debug("Inject call for family("+family+") type("+messageType+")
            businessObjectId("+businessObjectId+") return.");

            ??     } catch (InjectorException e) {
                final String eMsg = "Exception calling inject.";
                LOG.error(eMsg, e);
                throw e;
            }catch (Exception re) {
                final String eMsg = "Exception calling inject.";
                LOG.error(eMsg, re);
                throw new RuntimeException(eMsg, re);
            }
        }

        private void verifyNotNull(Object field, String fieldName){
            if(field == null){
                final String eMsg = fieldName + " cannot be null.";
                LOG.error(eMsg);
                throw new IllegalArgumentException(eMsg);
            }
        }
    }

```

```

    }
  }
}

```

ApplicationMessages.xsd

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"

xmlns="http://www.oracle.com/retail/integration/rib/ApplicationMessages/v1"

xmlns:rib="http://www.oracle.com/retail/integration/rib/ApplicationMessages/v1"
  xmlns:jaxb="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/jaxb"
  xmlns:xjc="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/jaxb/xjc"
  jaxb:extensionBindingPrefixes="xjc"
  jaxb:version="2.0"

targetNamespace="http://www.oracle.com/retail/integration/rib/ApplicationMessages/
v1"

  elementFormDefault="qualified" attributeFormDefault="unqualified">

  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:appinfo>

      <jaxb:globalBindings
        fixedAttributeAsConstantProperty="false"
        choiceContentProperty="true"
        enableFailFastCheck="true"
        generateIsSetMethod="true"
        enableValidation="true">
        <!--xjc:javaType name="java.util.Calendar"
          xmlType="xs:dateTime"
          adapter="com.oracle.retail.integration.rib.rib_
integration_runtime_info.datatypeadapter.CalendarAdapter"/ -->
        <jaxb:serializable uid="1"/>
      </jaxb:globalBindings>

      <!--jaxb:schemaBindings>
        <jaxb:package
name="com.oracle.retail.integration.rib.ribintegrationruntimeinfo" />
      </jaxb:schemaBindings-->
    </xs:appinfo>
  </xs:annotation>

  <xs:element name="ApplicationMessages">
    <xs:complexType>
      <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element ref="ApplicationMessage" maxOccurs="unbounded" />
      </xs:sequence>
    </xs:complexType>
  </xs:element>

  <xs:element name="ApplicationMessage">
    <xs:complexType>
      <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name="family" type="string25"/>
        <xs:element name="type" type="string30"/>
        <xs:element name="businessObjectId" type="string255"

```

```

minOccurs="0"/>
    <xs:element ref="ApplicationMessageRoutingInfo" minOccurs="0"
maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    <xs:element name="payloadXml" type="xs:string"/>
</xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>
</xs:element>

<xs:element name="ApplicationMessageRoutingInfo">
<xs:complexType>
<xs:sequence>
<xs:element name="name" type="string25"/>
<xs:element name="value" type="string25"/>
<xs:element ref="ApplicationMessageRoutingInfoDetail"
minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="2"/>
</xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>
</xs:element>

<xs:element name="ApplicationMessageRoutingInfoDetail">
<xs:complexType>
<xs:sequence>
<xs:element name="name" type="string25"/>
<xs:element name="value" type="string300"/>
</xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>
</xs:element>

<xs:simpleType name="string255">
<xs:restriction base="xs:string">
<xs:maxLength value="255" />
</xs:restriction>
</xs:simpleType>

<xs:simpleType name="string25">
<xs:restriction base="xs:string">
<xs:maxLength value="25" />
</xs:restriction>
</xs:simpleType>

<xs:simpleType name="string30">
<xs:restriction base="xs:string">
<xs:maxLength value="30" />
</xs:restriction>
</xs:simpleType>

<xs:simpleType name="string300">
<xs:restriction base="xs:string">
<xs:maxLength value="300" />
</xs:restriction>
</xs:simpleType>

</xs:schema>

```

Rest Publisher Pseudo Code

```

//Import required classes
import com.oracle.retail.integration.base.bo.fulfilorddesc.v1.*

```

```
import com.oracle.retail.integration.payload.Payload
import com.retek.rib.domain.payload.PayloadFactory
import
com.oracle.retail.integration.rib.applicationmessages.v1.ApplicationMessage;
import
com.oracle.retail.integration.rib.applicationmessages.v1.ApplicationMessages;
//Create new instance of your FulfilOrdDesc object and populate it.
FulfilOrdDesc fulfilOrdDesc = new FulfilOrdDesc()
fulfilOrdDesc.setCustomerOrderNo(123)
//Get a string version of the payload
String payloadXml = PayloadFactory.marshallPayload(fulfilOrdDesc)

//Prepare the header message section
ApplicationMessages ams = new ApplicationMessages();
ApplicationMessage am = new ApplicationMessage();
am.setFamily("FULFILORD");
am.setType("FULFILORDPOCRE");
am.setBusinessObjectId("abc"); //optional
//Set the payload xml into the message
am.setPayloadXml(payloadXml);
ams.getApplicationMessage().add(am);

//Call rest url with ams

String ribPublisherRestUrl =
"http://<host>:<port>/rib-ext-services-web/resources/publisher/publish"

Client client = ClientBuilder.newClient();
WebTarget webTarget = client.target(ribPublisherRestUrl);

String userName = "user";
char[] password = "passed";

String usernameAndPassword = userName + ":" + new String(password);
String authorizationHeaderValue = "Basic " +
java.util.Base64.getEncoder().encodeToString( usernameAndPassword.getBytes() );

Invocation.Builder invocationBuilder =
webTarget.request().header("Authorization", authorizationHeaderValue);

Response response = invocationBuilder.post(Entity.entity(ams,
MediaType.APPLICATION_XML));

log.debug("Publish call response(" + response + ").");
```

payload.properties

```
ASNIN.ASNINCRE=com.oracle.retail.integration.base.bo.asnindesc.v1.ASNInDesc
ASNIN.ASNINDEL=com.oracle.retail.integration.base.bo.asninref.v1.ASNInRef
ASNIN.ASNINMOD=com.oracle.retail.integration.base.bo.asnindesc.v1.ASNInDesc

WH.WHCRE=com.oracle.retail.integration.base.bo.whdesc.v1.WHDesc
WH.WHDEL=com.oracle.retail.integration.base.bo.whref.v1.WHRef
WH.WHMOD=com.oracle.retail.integration.base.bo.whdesc.v1.WHDesc
```

Sample Request/Response for ReST Injector Service

Table A-1 Sample Request/Response for ReST Injector Service

End Point	Method	Media Type	User/ Password	Request xml	Response
http://localhost:7001/ri b-injector-services-web/resources/injector/inject	POST	application/xml Request are xml only and response are json only.	A valid user that is part of IntegrationGroup.	<pre><ApplicationMessage xmlns="http://www.oracle.com/retail/integration/rib/ApplicationMessages/v1"> <family>Vendor</family> <type>VendorCre</type> <businessObjectId>10111011</businessObjectId> <payloadXml>&lt;VendorDesc xmlns="http://www.oracle.com/retail/integration/base/bo/VendorDesc/v1" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"&gt;&lt;ns1:VendorHdrDesc xmlns:ns1="http://www.oracle.com/retail/integration/base/bo/VendorHdrDesc/v1" &gt;&lt;ns1:supplier&gt;10111011&lt;/ns1:supplier&gt;&lt;ns1:supplier_name&gt;supplier site</pre>	<pre>HTTP/1.1 200 OK Date: Thu, 10 May 2018 10:00:00 GMT Content-Length: 33 Content-Type: application/json X-ORACLE-DMS-ECID: 4a8e5d3f-1aae-43d7-ba84-563c7-00000039 X-ORACLE-DMS-RID: 0 Set-Cookie: JSES-SIONID=hsFK5jW4B1Qtg--or1WL7ywxCuXsJeVwdgPpde!233126712; path=/; HttpOnly {"message": "Inject successful."}</pre>
				<pre>&lt;/ns1:supplier_name&gt;&lt;ns1:contact_name&gt;G Srilekha&lt;/ns1:contact_name&gt;&lt;ns1:contact_phone&gt;1234567&lt;/ns1:contact_phone&gt;&lt;ns1:supplier_status&gt;A&lt;/ns1:supplier_status&gt;&lt;ns1:qc_ind&gt;N&lt;/ns1:qc_ind&gt;&lt;ns1:vc_ind&gt;N&lt;/ns1:vc_ind&gt;&lt;ns1:currency_code&gt;PLN&lt;/ns1:currency_code&gt;&lt;ns1:terms&gt;Net_07&lt;/ns1:terms&gt;&lt;ns1:freight_terms&gt;F_01&lt;/ns1:freight_terms&gt;&lt;ns1:ret_allow_ind&gt;N&lt;/ns1:ret_allow_ind&gt;&lt;ns1:ret_auth_req&gt;Y&lt;/ns1:ret_auth_req&gt;&lt;ns1:edi_po_ind&gt;N&lt;/ns1:edi_po_ind&gt;&lt;ns1:edi_po_chg&gt;N&lt;/ns1:edi_po_chg&gt;&lt;ns1:edi_po_confirm&gt;N&lt;/ns1:edi_po_confirm&gt;&lt;ns1:edi_</pre>	

Table A-1 (Cont.) Sample Request/Response for ReST Injector Service

End Point	Method	Media Type	User/ Password	Request xml	Response
				<pre> asn&gt;N&lt;/ns1:edi_ asn&gt;&lt;ns1:edi_supp_ available_ind&gt;N&lt;/ns1:edi_ supp_available_ ind&gt;&lt;ns1:edi_contract_ ind&gt;N&lt;/ns1:edi_contract_ ind&gt;&lt;ns1:edi_inv_ ind&gt;N&lt;/ns1:edi_inv_ ind&gt;&lt;ns1:cost_chg_pct_ var&gt;0&lt;/ns1:cost_chg_pct_ var&gt;&lt;ns1:cost_chg_amt_ var&gt;0&lt;/ns1:cost_chg_amt_ var&gt;&lt;ns1:replen_approval_ ind&gt;N&lt;/ns1:replen_ approval_ ind&gt;&lt;ns1:settlement_ code&gt;E&lt;/ns1:settlement_ code&gt;&lt;ns1:pre_mark_ ind&gt;N&lt;/ns1:pre_mark_ ind&gt;&lt;ns1:auto_appr_inv_ ind&gt;N&lt;/ns1:auto_appr_ inv_ind&gt;&lt;ns1:dbt_memo_ code&gt;Y&lt;/ns1:dbt_memo_ code&gt;&lt;ns1:freight_charge_ ind&gt;N&lt;/ns1:freight_ charge_ind&gt;&lt;ns1:auto_ appr_dbt_memo_ ind&gt;N&lt;/ns1:auto_appr_dbt_ memo_ind&gt;&lt;ns1:inv_mgmt </pre>	

Table A-1 (Cont.) Sample Request/Response for ReST Injector Service

End Point	Method	Media Type	User/ Password	Request xml	Response
				<pre> _lvl>S</ns1:inv_mgmt_ lvl>&lt;/ns1:backorder_ ind>N</ns1:backorder_ ind>&lt;/ns1:vat_ region>1002</ns1:vat_ region>&lt;/ns1:prepay_invc_ ind>N</ns1:prepay_invc_ ind>&lt;/ns1:service_perf_ req_ind>N</ns1:service_ perf_req_ ind>&lt;/ns1:addinvc_gross_ net >N</ns1:addinvc_ gross_net>&lt;/ns1:delivery_ policy>NEXT</ns1:delivery_ _policy>&lt;/ns1:bracket_ costing_ ind>N</ns1:bracket_ costing_ind>&lt;/ns1:dsd_ supplier_ind>N</ns1:dsd_ supplier_ind>&lt;/ns1:sup_ qty_level>CA</ns1:sup_ qty_level>&lt;/ns1:supplier_ parent>1011101</ns1:suppl_ ier_parent>&lt;/ns1:final_ dest_ind>N</ns1:final_ dest_ ind>&lt;/ns1:VenVendorHdrDes_ c>&lt;/ns1:VendorAddrDesc </pre>	

Table A-1 (Cont.) Sample Request/Response for ReST Injector Service

End Point	Method	Media Type	User/ Password	Request xml	Response
				<pre> xmlns:ns1="http://www.oracle.com/retail/integration/base/bo/VendorAddrDesc/v1" ><ns1:module>SUPP</ns1:module><ns1:key_value_1>10111011</ns1:key_value_1><ns1:seq_no>1</ns1:seq_no><ns1:addr_type>01</ns1:addr_type><ns1:primary_addr_ind>Y</ns1:primary_addr_ind><ns1:addr_1>3/4/678</ns1:addr_1><ns1:city>AE</ns1:city><ns1:country_id>PL</ns1:country_id></ns1:VendorAddrDesc></ns1:VendorAddrDesc xmlns:ns1="http://www.oracle.com/retail/integration/base/bo/VendorAddrDesc/v1" ><ns1:module>SUPP</ns1:module><ns1:key_value_1>10111011</ns1:key_value_1><ns1:seq_no>1</ns1:seq_no><ns1:addr_type>03</ns1:addr_type><ns1:primary_addr_ind>Y</ns1:primary_addr_ind><ns1:addr_1>3/4/678</ns1:addr_1><ns1:city>AE</ns1:city><ns1:country_id>PL</ns1:country_id></ns1:VendorAddrDesc></ns1:VendorAddrDesc </pre>	

Table A-1 (Cont.) Sample Request/Response for ReST Injector Service

End Point	Method	Media Type	User/ Password	Request xml	Response
				<pre> xmlns:ns1="http://www.oracle.com/retail/integration/base/bo/VendorAddrDesc/v1" ><ns1:module>SUPP</ns1:module><ns1:key_value_1>10111011</ns1:key_value_1><ns1:seq_no>1</ns1:seq_no><ns1:addr_type>04</ns1:addr_type><ns1:primary_addr_ind>Y</ns1:primary_addr_ind><ns1:addr_1>3/4/678</ns1:addr_1><ns1:city>AE</ns1:city><ns1:country_id>PL</ns1:country_id></ns1:VendorAddrDesc><ns1:VendorAddrDesc </pre>	
				<pre> xmlns:ns1="http://www.oracle.com/retail/integration/base/bo/VendorAddrDesc/v1" ><ns1:module>SUPP</ns1:module><ns1:key_value_1>10111011</ns1:key_value_1><ns1:seq_no>1</ns1:seq_no><ns1:addr_type>05</ns1:addr_type><ns1:primary_addr_ind>Y</ns1:primary_addr_ind><ns1:addr_1>3/4/678</ns1:addr_1><ns1:city>AE</ns1:city><ns1:country_id>PL</ns1:country_id></ns1:VendorAddrDesc><ns1:VendorAddrDesc </pre>	

Table A-1 (Cont.) Sample Request/Response for ReST Injector Service

End Point	Method	Media Type	User/ Password	Request xml	Response
				<pre> xmlns:ns1="http://www.oracle.com/retail/integration/base/bo/VendorAddrDesc/v1" ><ns1:module>SUPP</ns1:module><ns1:key_value_1>10111011</ns1:key_value_1><ns1:seq_no>1</ns1:seq_no><ns1:addr_type>06</ns1:addr_type><ns1:primary_addr_ind>Y</ns1:primary_addr_ind><ns1:add_1>3/4/678</ns1:add_1><ns1:city>AE</ns1:city><ns1:country_id>PL</ns1:country_id></ns1:VendorAddrDesc><ns1:VendorOUDesc </pre>	
				<pre> xmlns:ns1="http://www.oracle.com/retail/integration/base/bo/VendorOUDesc/v1" ><ns1:org_unit_id>1</ns1:org_unit_id><ns1:primary_pay_site_ind>N</ns1:primary_pay_site_ind></ns1:VendorOUDesc></VendorDesc></payloadXml> </ApplicationMessage> </pre>	

Table A-1 (Cont.) Sample Request/Response for ReST Injector Service

End Point	Method	Media Type	User/ Password	Request xml	Response
				<pre> <stockholding_ ind>a</stockholding_ind> <item_ id>nbYDUFLqAcTsBUnhYuhpcæ±</ite m_id> <origi-nal_item_ id>UxrgzyAgzDgTDbHfMBjbtæ±</ori ginal_item_id> <order_line_nbr>3</order_ line_nbr> <unit_qty>12.4</unit_qty> <status>a</status> <us-er_ id>CAswTBGUzTaNjwgDwWXEgqCjEmæ± </user_id> <updat-ed_ date>2013-06-13T14:20:35</updat ed_date> </SOStatusDtl> <context_type>vRæ±</context_ type> <con-text_ value>oDHGRuOeDmvFPytxgiiJyæ±</ context_value> <inventory_ type>kwæ±</inventory_type> <cust_order_ nbr>cwFLuXBqFPBvkxVmTSBrhovrROJ AZYCfYncVEhfub-mAYæ±</cust_ order_nbr> </pre>	
				<pre> <fulfill_order_ nbr>qSzQUPkqbEFboWQFxpSgoZ-NOEJ otCMnqbWzXTqRVkVklæ±</fulfill_ order_nbr> </SOStatusDesc>]]</payloadXml> </ApplicationMessage> </pre>	

Table A-1 (Cont.) Sample Request/Response for ReST Injector Service

End Point	Method	Media Type	User/ Password	Request xml	Response
			If user in not added in IntegrationGroup	<pre><v1:ApplicationMessage xmlns:v1="http://www.oracle.com/retail/integration/rib/ApplicationMessages/v1"> <v1:family>WH</v1:family> <v1:type>WHCR</v1:type> <!--Optional:--> <v1:businessObjectId?></v1:businessObjectId> <!--Zero or more repetitions:--> <v1:ApplicationMessageRoutingInfo> <v1:name?></v1:name> <v1:value?></v1:value> <!--Zero or more repetitions:--> <v1:ApplicationMessageRoutingInfoDetail> <v1:name?></v1:name> <v1:value?></v1:value> </v1:ApplicationMessageRoutingInfoDetail> </v1:ApplicationMessageRoutingInfo> <v1:payloadXml>&lt;WHDesc xmlns="http://www.oracle.com/retail/integration/base/bo/WHDesc/v1" &gt;&lt;wh_ name>g</wh_ name>&lt;/WHDesc></v1:payloadXml> </v1:ApplicationMessage></pre>	<pre>HTTP/1.1 403 Forbidden Date: Thu, 05 Aug 2021 10:25:20 GMT Content-Length: 1166 Content-Type: text/html; char-set=UTF-8 <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Draft//EN"> <HTML> <HEAD> <TITLE>Error 403--Forbidden</TITLE> </HEAD> <BODY bgcolor="white"> <BR CLEAR=all> <TABLE border=0 cellspac-ing=5><TR><TD><BR CLEAR=all> <H2>Error 403--Forbidden</H2> </TD></TR> </TABLE> <TABLE border=0 width=100% cellpad-ding=10><TR><TD VALIGN=top WIDTH=100% BGCOL-OR=white><H3>From RFC 2068 <i>Hypertext Transfer Protocol -- HTTP/1.1</i></H3> <H4>10.4.4 403 For-bidden</H4> </pre>

Table A-1 (Cont.) Sample Request/Response for ReST Injector Service

End Point	Method	Media Type	User/ Password	Request xml	Response
					<pre> <P><FONT FACE="Courier N server understood the re but is refusing to fulfil Authorization will not h the request SHOULD NOT b repeated. If the request was not HEAD and the ser wishes to make public wh request has not been ful-filled, it SHOULD de the reason for the refus the entity. This status commonly used when the s does not wish to reveal why the request has been refused, or when no othe response is ap-plica-ble.</P> </TD></TR> </TABLE> </BODY> </HTML> </pre>

Table A-1 (Cont.) Sample Request/Response for ReST Injector Service

End Point	Method	Media Type	User/ Password	Request xml	Response
			Wrong User/pass	<pre> <v1:ApplicationMessage xmlns:v1="http://www.oracle.com /retail/integration/rib/Applica tionMessages/v1"> <v1:family>WH</v1:family> <v1:type>WHCR</v1:type> <!--Optional:--> <v1:businessObjectId?></v1:busi nessObjectId> <!--Zero or more repetitions:--> <v1:ApplicationMessageRoutingIn fo> <v1:name?></v1:name> <v1:value?></v1:value> <!--Zero or more repetitions:--> <v1:ApplicationMessageRoutingIn foDetail> <v1:name?></v1:name> <v1:value?></v1:value> </v1:ApplicationMessageRoutingI nfoDetail> </v1:ApplicationMessageRoutingI nfo> <v1:payloadXml>&lt;WHDesc xmlns="http://www.oracle.c om/retail/integration/base/bo/W HDesc/v1" &gt;&lt;wh>10& lt;/wh>&lt;wh_ name>g&lt;/wh_ name>&lt;/WHDesc&gt;</v1:pay loadXml> </v1:ApplicationMessage> </pre>	<pre> HTTP/1.1 401 WWW-Authenticate: Basic realm="Authentication required" Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8 Content-Language: en Content-Length: 669 Date: Thu, 05 Aug 2021 05:08:4 GMT Keep-Alive: timeout=20 Connection: keep-alive <!doctype html><html lang="en"><head><title>HTTP Status 401 â " Unauthorized</title><style type="text/css">body {font-family:Tahoma,Arial,sans serif;} h1, h2, h3, b {color:white;background-color: 525D76;} h1 {font-size:22px;} h2 {font-size:16px;} h3 {font-size:14px;} p {font-size:12px;} a {color:black;} .line {height:1px;background-color:# 25D76;border:none;}</style></h ad><body><h1>HTTP Status 401 â " Unauthorized</h1><hr class="line" /><p>Type Status Report</p><p>Description The request has not been applied because it lacks valid authentication credentials for the target resource.</p><hr class="line" /><h3>Apache Tomcat/8.5.64</h3></body></html > </pre>