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Part No. B25999-01

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- Are the implementation steps correct and complete?
- Did you understand the context of the procedures?
- Did you find any errors in the information?
- Does the structure of the information help you with your tasks?
- Do you need different information or graphics? If so, where, and in what format?
- Are the examples correct? Do you need more examples?

If you find any errors or have any other suggestions for improvement, then please tell us your name, the name of the company who has licensed our products, the title and part number of the documentation and the chapter, section, and page number (if available).

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Preface

Intended Audience


This guide assumes you have a working knowledge of the following:

- The principles and customary practices of your business area.
- Computer desktop application usage and terminology.
- Oracle EBS integration interfaces.

This documentation assumes familiarity with Oracle Applications. It is written for the technical consultants, implementers and system integration consultants who oversee the functional requirements of these applications and deploy the functionality to their users.

If you have never used Oracle Applications, we suggest you attend one or more of the Oracle Applications training classes available through Oracle University.

See Related Information Sources on page viii for more Oracle Applications product information.

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Structure

1 Introduction to Oracle Integration Repository
2 Discovering and Reviewing Interfaces
3 Information Provided for Each Interface
4 Administering Java Service Interfaces
5 Administering Web Services
A Setting Up Oracle Integration Repository

Related Information Sources

This book is included in the Oracle Applications Documentation Library, which is supplied in the Release 12 Media Pack. You can download soft-copy documentation as PDF files from the Oracle Technology Network [http://otn.oracle.com/documentation/], or you can purchase hard-copy documentation from the Oracle Store [http://oraclestore.oracle.com/]. The Oracle Applications Documentation Library Release 12 contains the latest information, including any documents that have changed significantly between releases. If substantial changes to this book are necessary, a revised version will be made available on the "virtual" documentation library on Oracle MetaLink [https://metalink.oracle.com/].
For a full list of documentation resources for Oracle Applications Release 12, see Oracle Applications Documentation Resources, Release 12

If this guide refers you to other Oracle Applications documentation, use only the Release 12 versions of those guides.

Online Documentation

All Oracle Applications documentation is available online (HTML or PDF).

- **Online Help** - Online help patches (HTML) are available on OracleMetaLink.

- **PDF Documentation** - See the Oracle Applications Documentation Library for current PDF documentation for your product with each release. The Oracle Applications Documentation Library is also available on OracleMetaLink and is updated frequently.

- **Oracle Electronic Technical Reference Manual** - The Oracle Electronic Technical Reference Manual (eTRM) contains database diagrams and a detailed description of database tables, forms, reports, and programs for each Oracle Applications product. This information helps you convert data from your existing applications and integrate Oracle Applications data with non-Oracle applications, and write custom reports for Oracle Applications products. The Oracle eTRM is available on OracleMetaLink.

Related Guides

You should have the following related books on hand. Depending on the requirements of your particular installation, you may also need additional manuals or guides.

- **Oracle Applications Concepts**

  This book is intended for all those planning to deploy Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12, or contemplating significant changes to a configuration. After describing the Oracle Applications architecture and technology stack, it focuses on strategic topics, giving a broad outline of the actions needed to achieve a particular goal, plus the installation and configuration choices that may be available.

- **Oracle Applications Developer’s Guide**

  This guide contains the coding standards followed by the Oracle Applications development staff. It describes the Oracle Application Object Library components needed to implement the Oracle Applications user interface described in the Oracle Applications User Interface Standards for Forms-Based Products. It also provides information to help you build your custom Oracle Forms Developer forms so that they integrate with Oracle Applications.

- **Oracle Application Framework Developer’s Guide**
This guide contains the coding standards followed by the Oracle Applications
development staff to produce applications built with Oracle Application
Framework. This guide is available in PDF format on OracleMetaLink and as online
documentation in JDeveloper 10g with Oracle Application Extension.

• **Oracle Application Server Adapter for Oracle Applications User's Guide**
  This guide covers the use of OracleAS Adapter in developing integrations between
  Oracle applications and trading partners.
  Please note that this guide is in the Oracle Application Server 10g (10.1.3.1)
  Documentation Library.

• **Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide Documentation Set**
  This documentation set provides planning and reference information for the Oracle
  Applications System Administrator. *Oracle Applications System Administrator’s Guide*
  - *Configuration* contains information on system configuration steps, including
    defining concurrent programs and managers, enabling Oracle Applications
    Manager features, and setting up printers and online help. *Oracle Applications
    System Administrator’s Guide - Maintenance* provides information for frequent tasks
    such as monitoring your system with Oracle Applications Manager, managing
    concurrent managers and reports, using diagnostic utilities, managing profile
    options, and using alerts. *Oracle Applications System Administrator’s Guide - Security*
    describes User Management, data security, function security, auditing, and security
    configurations.

• **Oracle Applications User's Guide**
  This guide explains how to navigate, enter data, query, and run reports using the
  user interface (UI) of Oracle Applications. This guide also includes information on
  setting user profiles, as well as running and reviewing concurrent requests.

• **Oracle e-Commerce Gateway User's Guide**
  This guide describes the functionality of Oracle e-Commerce Gateway and the
  necessary setup steps in order for Oracle Applications to conduct business with
  trading partners through Electronic Data Interchange (EDI). It also contains how to
  run extract programs for outbound transactions, import programs for inbound
  transactions, and the relevant reports.

• **Oracle e-Commerce Gateway Implementation Manual**
  This manual describes implementation details, highlights additional setups for
  trading partner, code conversion, and Oracle Applications as well as provides the
  architecture guidelines for transaction interface files. This manual also contains
  troubleshooting information and discusses how to customize EDI transactions.

• **Oracle Workflow Developer's Guide**
This guide explains how to define new workflow business processes and customize existing Oracle Applications-embedded workflow processes. It also describes how to define and customize business events and event subscriptions.

- **Oracle Workflow API Reference**
  This guide describes the APIs provided for developers and administrators to access Oracle Workflow.

- **Oracle XML Gateway User's Guide**
  This guide describes Oracle XML Gateway functionality and each component of the Oracle XML Gateway architecture, including Message Designer, Oracle XML Gateway Setup, Execution Engine, Message Queues, and Oracle Transport Agent. The integrations with Oracle Workflow Business Event System and the Business-to-Business transactions are also addressed in this guide.

- **Oracle XML Publisher Administration and Developer's Guide**
  Oracle XML Publisher is a template-based reporting solution that merges XML data with templates in RTF or PDF format to produce a variety of outputs to meet a variety of business needs. Outputs include: PDF, HTML, Excel, RTF, and eText (for EDI and EFT transactions). Oracle XML Publisher can be used to generate reports based on existing E-Business Suite report data, or you can use Oracle XML Publisher’s data extraction engine to build your own queries. Oracle XML Publisher also provides a robust set of APIs to manage delivery of your reports via e-mail, fax, secure FTP, printer, WebDav, and more. This guide describes how to set up and administer Oracle XML Publisher as well as how to use the Application Programming Interface to build custom solutions.

**Integration Repository**
The Oracle Integration Repository is a compilation of information about the service endpoints exposed by the Oracle E-Business Suite of applications. It provides a complete catalog of Oracle E-Business Suite’s business service interfaces. The tool lets users easily discover and deploy the appropriate business service interface for integration with any system, application, or business partner.

The Oracle Integration Repository is shipped as part of the E-Business Suite. As your instance is patched, the repository is automatically updated with content appropriate for the precise revisions of interfaces in your environment.

**Do Not Use Database Tools to Modify Oracle Applications Data**
Oracle STRONGLY RECOMMENDS that you never use SQL*Plus, Oracle Data Browser, database triggers, or any other tool to modify Oracle Applications data unless otherwise instructed.
Oracle provides powerful tools you can use to create, store, change, retrieve, and maintain information in an Oracle database. But if you use Oracle tools such as SQL*Plus to modify Oracle Applications data, you risk destroying the integrity of your data and you lose the ability to audit changes to your data.

Because Oracle Applications tables are interrelated, any change you make using an Oracle Applications form can update many tables at once. But when you modify Oracle Applications data using anything other than Oracle Applications, you may change a row in one table without making corresponding changes in related tables. If your tables get out of synchronization with each other, you risk retrieving erroneous information and you risk unpredictable results throughout Oracle Applications.

When you use Oracle Applications to modify your data, Oracle Applications automatically checks that your changes are valid. Oracle Applications also keeps track of who changes information. If you enter information into database tables using database tools, you may store invalid information. You also lose the ability to track who has changed your information because SQL*Plus and other database tools do not keep a record of changes.
This chapter covers the following topics:

• Oracle Integration Repository Overview
• Getting Started
• Related Information

Oracle Integration Repository Overview

An important element of the Oracle E-Business Suite of applications is the ability to access an individual application through a business interface. A business interface is a collection of functions provided for transferring data from one computerized system to another to achieve a specific goal. An Oracle application might include one or more business interfaces, which enable you to use other Oracle software or third party programs to transfer data to or from the application, or to invoke some aspect of the application’s functionality.

Interfaces can be used from application-to-application (A2A), or from business-to-business (B2B) - for example, a purchase order acknowledgement interface receives an acknowledgement from a trading partner in response to an outbound purchase order request or change - a B2B transaction.

Oracle business interfaces are built using a variety of technologies, with each technology appropriate to different environments and tasks. These constitute the available interface types. For example, one interface type is the Java service interface.

Oracle® Integration Repository, an integral part of Oracle E-Business Suite, is a compilation of information about the numerous interface endpoints exposed by Oracle applications. It provides a complete catalog of Oracle E-Business Suite’s business interfaces, and a comprehensive view of the interface mechanisms available. You can use this tool to easily discover and deploy the appropriate business interface from the catalog for integration with any system, application, or business partner.
Features

• A unified repository from which all integration interface types are exposed
• Updates are automated and documented
• Catalog is searchable on keywords and navigable by product family
• A powerful user interface to help you find the data you are looking for from the repository

Getting Started

Accessing Oracle Integration Repository

You can invoke the repository like any other Oracle E-Business Suite application, provided that you are logged in as a user with sufficient permissions, such as sysadmin. From the Navigator menu, select the Integration Repository responsibility, then click the Integration Repository link that appears.

Note: With appropriate registration, you can also use Oracle's hosted instance of Integration Repository [http://irep.oracle.com/].

Oracle Integration Repository has two main user interfaces: The Browse interface, page 2-1 (the default) and the Search interface, page 2-3.

Using Oracle Integration Repository

Following are links to some of the commonly requested information about using Oracle Integration Repository:
• Included interface types, page 2-6
• Integration standards, page 2-8
• Searching for a specific interface, page 2-3
• Information included for each interface, page 3-1

Related Information

The integration repository is linked to the Oracle E-Business Suite Applications Help Library.
Documentation not included in this online help system can be found on the Oracle Technology Network [http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation/applications.html].
Discovering and Reviewing Interfaces

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Browsing the Integration Interfaces
- Searching for an Integration Interface
- Interface Types
- Integration Standards

Browsing the Integration Interfaces

The Browse interface appears by default when you invoke Oracle Integration Repository. You can also access it by clicking the **Browse** button on the search page or any interface information page.

You can browse directly to an appropriate list of interfaces if you know which product family and product you want to integrate with, plus one of the following:

- **Business entity**

  Business entities are objects that either perform business activities or have business activities performed on them. Sales orders, employees, purchase orders, customers, and receipts are all examples of business entities. An interface can be used by multiple business entities, and a business entity can be accessed using multiple interfaces.

- **Interface type**

  Business interface information in Oracle Integration Repository is organized for browsing and searching by interface type, based on the integration technology used.

  For more information, see Interface Types, page 2-6.

- **Integration standard**
XML Gateway and Web service-based interfaces conform to various industry standards.

For more information, see Integration Standards, page 2-8.

If you don’t have this information, you’ll find it more effective to conduct a search, page 2-3.

You browse the interfaces by selecting one of the following views from the View list:

- **Product Family**
- **Interface Type**
- **Standard** (integration standard)

Expand the navigation tree in one of these views to see a list of the available interfaces. To save the list of interfaces in a CSV file, click Export. To review the details of an interface, click the interface name on the list.

**Browsing by Product Family**

The Product Family view is organized as follows: Product Family > Product > Business Entity.

For example, Financials > Payables > Payables Invoice.
Select a business entity, page 2-1 to view the interfaces that comprise it. Note that a business entity can include multiple interfaces of different types owned by different products. For example, the business entity "Payables Invoice" includes the following:

- Create Credit Card Issue Invoice open interface from Internet Expenses
- Invoice open interface from Payables
- Invoice Notification XML Message from Supply Chain Trading Connector

**Browsing by Interface Type**

The Interface Type view is organized as follows: Interface Type > Product Family > Product.

For example, Web Service > Financials > Cash Management.

Use this view to see all of the interfaces available for a particular product that use a particular interface type.

**Browsing by Standard**

The Standard view is organized as follows: Standard and Version > Product Family > Product.

For example, OAG7.2 > Financials > Payables > Process Invoice.

Use this view to browse for a product’s XML Gateway maps and Web services belonging to the specified standard; for example, W3C or OAG 7.2.

**Searching for an Integration Interface**

Click the Search button anywhere in Oracle Integration Repository to access the main Search page.
You can search for interfaces with any combination of the following criteria:

- **Interface Name**

- **Product Family and Product**

- **Internal Name**, page 3-2

- **Interface Type**, page 2-6

- **Business Entity**, page 2-1

Click **Show More Search Options** to include any of the following additional criteria in your search:

- **Category and Category Value**

  Used to qualify product-specific features. For example, some products provide specific methods of extending the API functionality. Products offering this functionality use the category "Extensions". Examples of extensions are the User Hooks provided by Human Resource Management System and Client Extensions provided by Projects.

  First select the category (for example, Extensions), then select the category value
(for example, HRMS User Hooks provided).

For more information about these product-specific features, see the product documentation, page 1-2.

- **Scope**
  
  Choose from:
  
  - **Public** - these interfaces can be used by anyone.
  
  - **Internal To Oracle** - these interfaces are intended to be used only by Oracle's product development teams.
  
  - **Private To Application** - these interfaces are intended to be used only by the owning product's development team.

  **Important:** You can use Oracle security to specify whether your users should access and use interfaces designated Internal To Oracle or Private To Application. It is highly recommended that you do not allow these interfaces to be used, because with each release of Oracle applications they can be revised by Oracle development without warning.

  Regardless of what access you grant, your users might still see all three options. For informational purposes, all business interfaces can be viewed.

- **Standard and Standard Specification**

  For more information, see Integration Standards, page 2-8.

- **Status**

  Choose from:
  
  - **Active**
  
  - **Deprecated**
  
  - **Obsolete**
  
  - **Planned**

  For more information, see Status, page 3-2 in the Common Information table.

After selecting your criteria, click Go to launch the search and see a list of the available interfaces that meet the criteria. To save the list of interfaces to a CSV file, click Export.

To review the details of an interface, click the interface name on the list.
Interface Types

Business interfaces are organized into interface types according to the integration technologies on which they’re based. You can research the following interface types in Oracle Integration Repository:

Java Service Interfaces

A Java service interface is the tool by which Oracle applications employ service oriented architecture (SOA) and Web services to facilitate integration with each other and with third party trading partners. A Java service interface represents a self-describing, stand-alone service component that can ultimately be deployed as a Web service.

For more information about administering Java service interfaces using Oracle Integration Repository, see Administering Java Service Interfaces, page 4-1.

XML Gateway Message Maps

Oracle XML Gateway comprises a set of services that allows easy integration with Oracle Applications to support XML messaging. The Oracle E-Business Suite utilizes the Oracle Workflow Business Event System to support event-based XML message creation and consumption.

Note: The Business Event System is an application service that uses the Oracle Advanced Queuing (AQ) infrastructure to communicate business events between systems. The Business Event System consists of an Event Manager, which lets you register subscriptions to significant events; and event activities, which let you model business events within workflow processes.

When a local event occurs, the subscribing code is executed in the same transaction as the code that raised the event. Subscription processing can include executing custom code on the event information, sending event information to a workflow process, and sending event information to other queues or systems. For more information, see the Oracle Workflow Developer’s Guide, Oracle Workflow Developer’s Guide.

Oracle XML Gateway consumes events raised by the Oracle E-Business Suite and subscribes to inbound events for processing. XML Gateway uses the message propagation feature of Oracle Advanced Queuing to integrate with Oracle Transport Agent to deliver messages to and receive messages from business partners. XML Gateway supports both Business-to-Business (B2B) and Application-to-Application (A2A) initiatives. XML Gateway message maps (or just XML Gateway maps) can be used directly, or they can be exposed as Web services.
Note: The message map is a file of type .xgm and is created using the XML Gateway Message Designer. Message maps define the data source and data target, any hierarchies between the source and the target, and actions for data transformation and process control.

For the Integration Repository information provided about XML Gateway maps, see 'XML Gateway Map Information, page 3-4.


Web Services

Both Java service interfaces and XML Gateway message maps can be exposed as Web services, which are defined with Web Services Description Language (WSDL) content appropriate to the interface type.

Note: Although a Web service does not by itself constitute a business interface, Oracle Integration Repository includes it on lists of interface types, so you can browse or search for Java service interfaces and XML Gateway maps based on the Web services that expose them.

For more information about Web services, see Administering Web Services, page 5-1.

PL/SQL Procedures and Functions

A business interface can be based on a PL/SQL package from which you invoke procedures and functions appropriate to a narrowly defined integration goal.

For the Integration Repository information provided about PL/SQL, see 'PL/SQL Information, page 3-7.

Java Methods

A business interface can be based on a Java class from which you invoke methods that are appropriate to a narrowly defined integration goal.

For the Integration Repository information provided about Java, see 'Java Information, page 3-11.

Concurrent Programs

In Oracle applications, concurrent processing simultaneously executes programs running in the background with online operations to fully utilize your hardware capacity. A concurrent program runs as a concurrent process and is executed by the Concurrent Manager. Functions performed by concurrent programs are typically
data-intensive and long-running, such as posting a journal, populating an interface table, and generating an EDI flat file.

For the Integration Repository information provided about Concurrent programs, see 'Concurrent Program Information, page 3-13. For more information about concurrent programs, refer to the Oracle Applications System Administrator’s Guide - Configuration.

Open Interface Tables

An open interface consists of the interface tables to store data from external sources and concurrent programs, to validate and apply this data into the Oracle Applications base tables. All open interfaces are implemented using concurrent programs.

For the Integration Repository information provided about open interface tables, see 'Open Interface Information, page 3-15.

Interface Views

Interface views are database objects that make data from Oracle Applications products available for selection and use by destination applications.

For the Integration Repository information provided about interface views, see 'Interface View Information, page 3-18.

EDI Message Transactions

Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) is one form of electronic commerce. Interface data files are electronically exchanged between trading partners as messages in a standard format to minimize manual effort, speed data processing, and ensure accuracy. EDI message transactions are supported by Oracle e-Commerce Gateway.

Oracle e-Commerce Gateway provides users the ability to conduct business electronically between trading partners based on Electronic Commerce standards and methodology. It is designed with an open and flexible architecture for easy integration with trading partners or EDI translators. When used for EDI solutions, e-Commerce Gateway integrates with EDI translators to provide specific EDI standard formats and versions. Oracle e-Commerce Gateway is a file-based integration layer between Oracle Applications and any other external application.

For the Integration Repository information provided about EDI messages, see 'EDI Message Information, page 3-20.


Integration Standards

Each XML Gateway map and Web service interface conforms to an integration standard; for example, OAGIS or RosettaNet. The fully qualified standard includes the
name, version, and specification. For example: OAG 7.2 CONFIRMBOD_004. The following standards are observed in Oracle Integration Repository:

- IFX1.2
- OAG6.2
- OAG7.0
- OAG7.1
- OAG7.2
- RosettaNet01.01.00
- RosettaNet01.03.00
- RosettaNet02.02.00
- RosettaNet02.03.00
- UCCnet2.4
- W3C
Information Provided for Each Interface

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Common Information
- XML Gateway Map Information
- PL/SQL Information
- Java Information
- Concurrent Program Information
- Open Interface Information
- Interface View Information
- EDI Message Information

Common Information

**Important:** Information specific to Java service interfaces is discussed in greater depth under Administering Java Service Interfaces, page 4-1.

Information specific to Web services is discussed in greater depth under Administering Web Services, page 5-1.

Each interface information page includes a header region with general information about the interface. The following fields are common to almost all interface types:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internal Name</td>
<td>This is the PL/SQL package name, the document name, or the Java service interface name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> For Java service interfaces, this is called <strong>Qualified Name</strong>, and includes the full Java package name and the class name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>The interface type, page 2-6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> This field does not appear for Java service interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product</td>
<td>The Oracle Applications product that supplies the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Entity</td>
<td>Lists the business entities, page 2-1 accessed by this interface. Click a business entity name to view a list of available interfaces to that entity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> This field does not appear for Java service interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Valid status codes are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Active</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Deprecated</strong> - this interface should not be used, but it will be supported until obsolete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Obsolete</strong> - the interface is no longer supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Planned</strong> - This interface will be activated at a future date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scope</strong></td>
<td>The scope can be one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Internal To Oracle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Private To Application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For more information, see <strong>Scope</strong> on the Oracle Integration Repository Search page, page 2-5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MetaLink</strong></td>
<td>Included for any interface that has a related Oracle MetaLink note. Click the link to log in to MetaLink and view the note. OracleMetaLink requires a user name and password for access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Documentation</strong></td>
<td>Included for any interface that has related online documentation. Click the link to view or download the documentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Online Help</strong></td>
<td>Provided for any interface that has related Oracle Applications online help. Click the link to view online help for the interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each interface information page also includes a Source Information region that contains the following fields:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source File</strong></td>
<td>The source code file for this interface, and its location in the file system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Field Notes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Source Version      | The version of the source file. The first portion of the number corresponds to the base release version of Oracle Applications and the second portion is the version of the file. For example, **120.8** is Oracle Applications 12.0, and **8** indicates that this is the 8th version of the file.  

**Note:** The version number changes only when it has been worked on by Oracle development. Therefore the version may increment multiple times between releases, or not at all. |
| Source Product      | The product code of the source product. The source product specifies under which product directory the file resides in the Oracle Applications file system (also referred to as the **product top**).  

**Tip:** This field shows the product shortname. You can learn the corresponding full product name by choosing the **System Administration** responsibility from the Navigator menu, then selecting **Oracle Applications Manager > License Manager > Reports > Licensed Products**. On the product list that appears, you can filter the results for any product abbreviation (shortname) or license status. |
| Implementation      | **Note:** This field appears only for Java service interfaces. |

**Note:** Additional general information fields appear only for some interface types, as indicated in the description of each type.

### XML Gateway Map Information

The following diagram illustrates the basic structure of the XML Gateway Map information page and its connections to related pages:
The XML Gateway Map information page contains two subtabs:

- **XML Gateway Map**
  
  The Methods section of this subtab links to one or more XML Gateway Method information pages.

- **Web Service**
  
  If the XML gateway map is exposed as a web service, the Web Service subtab will be available. This subtab provides a link to a page containing the Web service WSDL source code.

  **Note:** For more information about Web services, see Administering Web Services, page 5-1.
The general section of the XML Gateway Map subtab displays common information, page 3-1 for the XML Gateway map, plus any of the following additional fields when applicable:

- Standard
- Standard Ready
- Derived Interface

The subtab includes a table listing the XML Gateway methods. Click a method name to access the information page for that method.

**XML Gateway Method Information**

The XML Gateway method information page appears when you click a method name on an XML Gateway Map information page.
The general section of this page displays common information, page 3-1 for the XML Gateway method, plus the following additional field:

**Direction**

- **Inbound** indicates that the interface receives incoming transactions or messages into the E-Business Suite.
- **Outbound** indicates that the interface sends outgoing transactions or messages to another system.

This page also contains a table listing the XML Gateway method parameters, including each parameter’s data type and whether the parameter is required.

**PL/SQL Information**

The following diagram illustrates the basic structure of the PL/SQL information page and its connection to the related PL/SQL procedure/function information page:
The general section of the PL/SQL information page displays common information, page 3-1 for the selected PL/SQL package.

This page also contains a table listing the package procedures and functions, including active status and internal name. Click a procedure or function name to access its information page.
PL/SQL Procedure and Function Information

The PL/SQL procedure/function information page appears when you click a procedure or function name on the PL/SQL information page.
The general section of this page displays common information, page 3-1 for the selected PL/SQL procedure or function, plus the **Interface** field. Click the link to view the interface that uses this package.

This page also displays the signature of this procedure or function, and it contains a table listing the procedure or function parameters and their attributes, including the
following information:

- Type
- Direction
- Precision/Size
- Default Value

Java Information

The following diagram illustrates the basic structure of the the Java information page and its connection to the related Java method information page.

![Diagram of Java Class and Method Information]

The general section of the Java information page displays common information, page 3-1 for the selected Java class.
Java information page

This page also contains a table listing the class methods, including active status and internal name. Click a method name to access its information page.

Java Method Information

The Java method information page appears when you click a method name on the Java information page.
The general section of the Java method information page displays common information, page 3-1 for the selected method, plus the following additional fields:

- **Interface**
  
  Click the link to view the interface that uses this method.

- **See Also**
  
  Click a link to view a related Java method.

This page also displays the signature of this method, and information about the return type, and it contains a table listing the method parameters.

**Concurrent Program Information**

The following diagram illustrates the basic structure of the the concurrent program information page.
If the concurrent program is used to validate Open Interface tables or views, this page will include a table listing the tables and views. Click the name of an Open Interface table or view to access its information page.

**Note:** For more information about the Open Interface integration type, see Open Interface Information, page 3-15.
The general section of the concurrent program information page displays common information, page 3-1.

This page also contains a table listing the concurrent program parameters, including the following information:

- **Type**
- **Required**
- **Displayed**

**Note:** The **Type** and **Displayed** columns are parameters used by Standard Report Submission (SRS).

**Open Interface Information**

Open interface integrations are always implemented using concurrent programs, so open interface information is listed in a region on a concurrent program information page. The following diagram illustrates the basic structure of the open interface.
information region and its connection to the related interface table information page.

Open Interface table list

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RA_INTERFACE_LINES_ALL</td>
<td>Inbound</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>The RA_INTERFACE_LINES_ALL table stores interface information for each invoice line that AutoInvoice imports into Oracle Receivables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RA_INTERFACE_DISTRIBUTIONS_ALL</td>
<td>Inbound</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>The RA_INTERFACE_DISTRIBUTIONS_ALL table stores information about the accounting distributions for transactions that were imported using AutoInvoice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RA_INTERFACE_SALESCREDITS_ALL</td>
<td>Inbound</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>The RA_INTERFACE_SALESCREDITS_ALL table is used by AutoInvoice to import sales credit information for your transactions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RA_INTERFACE_ERRORS_ALL</td>
<td>Inbound</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>The RA_INTERFACE_ERRORS_ALL table stores information about interface data that failed the AutoInvoice validation step.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Open Interface information table lists the open interface tables and views that store the interface data, including active status, and whether it stores data inbound to the E-Business Suite or outbound to another system. Click an interface table name to access the information page for that table.

Interface Table Information

The interface table information page appears when you click an Open Interface table name on a concurrent program information page.
The general section of this page displays common information, page 3-1 for the selected interface table.

This page also contains a table listing the interface table columns and their attributes, including the following information:

- **Type**
- **Data Length**
• Data Precision
• Data Scale
• Required

Interface View Information

The general section of the interface view information page displays common information, page 3-1 for the selected interface view.
### Interface view information page

**ORACLE Integration Repository**

**Integration Repository**

[Image of Interface View]

**Reconciliation Open Interface View**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internal Name</th>
<th>CE_993_INTERFACE_V</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Interface View</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product</td>
<td>Cash Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Entry</td>
<td>Reconciliation Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documentation</td>
<td>CE_993_INTERFACE_V, Oracle Cash Management User Guide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Full Description

The CE_993_INTERFACE_V view contains payments and receipts from external systems for reconciliation. In order for reconciliation to work properly, you need to follow these steps: 1. Identify the transaction table(s) that you need to reconcile against your bank statement. 2. Map the transaction table(s) to the view by replacing it with an Oracle database object named CE_993_INTERFACE_V. The new view must exist in the database. 3. The Reconciliation Open Interface is extensible. When you use Oracle Cash Management to reconcile or un-reconcile your external transactions, you can perform additional logic during reconciliation or un-reconciliation. If you wish to add custom logic (for example, to perform accounting), Oracle Cash Management provides one database package CE_993_PKG. This database package contains three procedures: LockFlow for transaction locking, Clear for performing any logic when clearing, and Unlock for performing any logic when unlocking. External transactions. Steps 1 and 2 are mandatory, and step 3 is optional but recommended. Changing this view requires knowledge of Oracle Database, Oracle tools, and Application Architecture.

#### Source Information

- **Source File**: path/115/odf/cerec.odf
- **Source Version**: 120.2
- **Source Product**: CE

#### Columns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Data Length</th>
<th>Data Precision</th>
<th>Data Scale</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACCTO_AMOUNT</td>
<td>NUMBER</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Transaction amount in bank currency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCTO_CHARGES_AMOUNT</td>
<td>NUMBER</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bank charges in bank currency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCTO_CLEARED_AMOUNT</td>
<td>NUMBER</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cleared amount in bank currency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCTO_ERROR_AMOUNT</td>
<td>NUMBER</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bank error amount in bank currency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMOUNT</td>
<td>NUMBER</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Transaction amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BANK_ACCOUNT_ID</td>
<td>NUMBER</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bank account identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHARGES_AMOUNT</td>
<td>NUMBER</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bank charge amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLEARED_AMOUNT</td>
<td>NUMBER</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cleared amount in bank currency including bank charges and errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLEARED_DATE</td>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cleared date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CREATED_BY</td>
<td>NUMBER</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Standard WHO column</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CREATION_DATE</td>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Standard WHO column</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENCY_CODE</td>
<td>VARCHAR2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Transaction currency code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERROR_AMOUNT</td>
<td>NUMBER</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bank error amount in bank currency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXCHANGE_RATE</td>
<td>NUMBER</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Currency exchange rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXCHANGE_RATE_DATE</td>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Date used in determining currency exchange rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXCHANGE_RATE_TYPE</td>
<td>VARCHAR2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Currency exchange rate type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL_DATE</td>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GL date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAST_UPDATED_BY</td>
<td>NUMBER</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Standard WHO column</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAST_UPDATE_DATE</td>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Standard WHO column</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROW_ID</td>
<td>ROWID</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Database row identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATUS</td>
<td>VARCHAR2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Transaction status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATUS_DESC</td>
<td>VARCHAR2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Transaction status description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRX_DATE</td>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Transaction date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRX_ID</td>
<td>NUMBER</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Transaction identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRX_NUMBER</td>
<td>VARCHAR2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Transaction number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRX_TIME</td>
<td>VARCHAR2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Transaction type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRX_TYPE_DESC</td>
<td>VARCHAR2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Transaction type description</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This page also contains a table listing the interface view columns and their attributes, including the following information:

- Type
- Data Length
- Data Precision
- Data Scale

**EDI Message Information**

The general section of the EDI message information page displays common information, page 3-1 for the selected EDI message.

**EDI message information page**

The EDI Message information page also displays the following additional fields:

- **Direction**
  
  - **Inbound** indicates that the interface is for receiving an incoming transaction or message into the E-Business Suite.
  
  - **Outbound** indicates that the interface is for sending an outgoing transaction or message to another system.
• Standard Ready
Administering Java Service Interfaces

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Overview of Java Service Interfaces
- Reviewing Java Service Interface Information
- Reviewing Data Object Information
- Managing Grants for Java Service Interface Methods

Overview of Java Service Interfaces

Java service interfaces provide access to SOA services to facilitate integration between Oracle applications and trading partners. They can be used directly, or they can be exposed as Web services. They often employ service data objects as parameters to pass complex data.

Note: A service data object is not actually an interface type; rather, it is an object used by one or more Java service interfaces or other service data objects to pass data. Oracle Integration Repository includes it on lists of interface types, so you can browse or search for Java service interfaces based on the service data objects that they use.


Reviewing Java Service Interface Information

The following diagram illustrates the basic structure of the the Java service interface information page and its connections to related pages:
Java Service Interface Information

The Java service interface information page contains two subtabs:

- **Base Service**
  The Base Service subtab contains information about the selected Java service interface. The Methods section of this subtab links to one or more Java Service Interface Method information pages.

- **Web Service**
  The Web Service subtab provides a link to a page containing the Web service WSDL code.

  **Note**: For more information about Web services, see Administering Web Services, page 5-1.
The general section of the **Base Service** subtab displays common information, page 3-1 for the selected Java service interface, plus the following additional fields:

- **Interface**
- **Extends**
• XML Schema

Click the link to download a copy of the XML schema for this Java service interface.

The subtab includes a table listing the Java service interface methods. Click a method name to access the information page for that method.

**Note:** In the list of methods, you can select one or more methods and specify which users can execute them.

For more information, see Managing Grants for Java Service Interface Methods, page 4-13.

**Java Service Interface Method Information**

The Java service interface method information page appears when you click a method name on the the Java service interface information page.
In addition to common information, page 3-1, the general section of the method information page contains a link to the interface that uses this method.

The following sections might also appear on the method information page:

- **Signature**
The method signature.

- **Return**
  
  If the return type is a service data object, you can click the link in the **Type** field to access the service data object information page.

- **Parameters**

  If a parameter is a service data object, you can click the link in the **Type** column to access the service data object information page.

- **Data Sources**

  These include the valid data sources for this method, the corresponding data objects returned by the query, and the filter data objects that you can use to specify search criteria when defining data criteria.

  **Note:** This table appears only for some `getDataList` and `processDataList` methods.

  Click a link in the **Service Data Object** column to access the service data object information page.

  Click a link in the **Filter Data Object** column to access the filter data object information page.

- **Domain Data Sources**

  These include the valid domain data sources for this method, the corresponding data objects returned by the query, and the filter data objects that you can use to specify search criteria when defining data criteria.

  **Note:** This table appears only for some `getDataList` and `processDataList` methods.

  Click a link in the **Service Data Object** column to access the service data object information page.

  Click a link in the **Filter Data Object** column to access the filter data object information page.

### Reviewing Data Object Information

The data objects associated with Java service interfaces include *service data objects* (SDO) and *filter data objects* (FDO).
Service Data Object Information

This page is accessible from the getDataList and processDataList method information pages. You can also access it directly from the Oracle Integration Repository browse interface, through the list of interface types.

The following diagram illustrates the basic structure of the service data object information page and its connections to related pages.

The general section of the service data object page displays 'common information, page 3-1, plus the following additional fields where applicable:

- **Class**
- **Implementation**
- **XML Schema**

Click the schema name to view the source code.
The following sections might also appear on the service data object information page:

- **Fields**

  Click a link in the Name column to view the field's complete attributes.
If the field type is a filter, you can click the link in the **Type** column to access the filter data object information page for that filter.

- **Alternate Key Sets**
- **Filters**
  Click the name of a filter to access the information page for a filter data object.
- **Services**
  Click the name of a service to access the information page for a Java service interface that uses this service data object.
- **Service Data Objects**
  Click the name of a service data object to access its information page.
- **Methods**
  Click a link in the **Name** column to access the data object method information page.

**Filter Data Object Information**
This page is accessible only from the getDataList method information page.

The following diagram illustrates the basic structure of the filter data object information page and its connections to related pages.

A filter data object is a type of service data object. The general section of the filter data object page displays 'common information, page 3-1, plus the following additional fields:

- **Class**
- **Implementation**
• **XML Schema**
  Click the schema name to view the source code.

• **Filter Type**
  • Expression Filter
  • Fixed Filter
Filter data object information page

**ORACLE Integration Repository**

**Integration Repository >**

**Purchase Order Filter**

- **Internal Name**: /oracle/apps/fin/framework/toolbox/tutorial/PurchaseOrderFilter
- **Class**: oracle.apps.fin.framework.toolbox.tutorial.PurchaseOrderFilter
- **Type**: Service Data Object
- **Product**: Application Object Library
- **Implementation**: oracle.apps.fin.framework.toolbox.tutorial.server.PurchaseOrdersJSON
- **XML Schema**: PurchaseOrderFilter
- **Filter Type**: Expression Filter

This is the Purchase Order Expression Filter.

**Full Description**

This is the Purchase Order Expression Filter. This is the default filter.

**Source Information**

- **Source File**: /java/framework/toolbox/tutorial/server/PurchaseOrdersJSON.xml
- **Source Version**: 12.1.1
- **Source Product**: FND

**Field Summary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Scale-Precision Description</th>
<th>Search Criteria Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PO-number</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Developer documentation goes here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>java.lang.String</td>
<td>240</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status Code</td>
<td>java.lang.String</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier Id</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier Name</td>
<td>java.lang.String</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier Attachment</td>
<td>java.lang.String</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PO Attachment</td>
<td>AttachmentDocumentFilter</td>
<td>225</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase Order ID</td>
<td>AttachmentDocumentFilter</td>
<td>285</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customer PO Date</td>
<td>oracle.jspDomain.Date</td>
<td>The supplier start date</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Associated Service Data Object**

Data Sources based on the Purchase Orders Document Service Data Object can be filtered by this Filter Data Object.

**Methods Summary**

- **addPO-number**: Active, Adds a ValueExpression for PO-number attribute.
- **addDescription**: Active, Adds a ValueExpression for Description attribute.
- **addStatus Code**: Active, Adds a ValueExpression for Status Code attribute.
- **addSupplier Id**: Active, Adds a ValueExpression for Supplier Id attribute.
- **addSupplier Name**: Active, Adds a ValueExpression for Supplier Name attribute.
- **addSupplier Attachment**: Active, Adds a ValueExpression for Supplier Attachment attribute.
- **addPO Attachment**: Active, Adds a ValueExpression for PO Attachment attribute.

**Previous**  | 1-10 of 26  | **Next**  | 10-20  |

**Integration Repository Home Layout Help Contact Admin Preferences Personalize Page Diagnostics**

About this Page Privacy Statement

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The following sections might also appear on the service data object information page:

- **Field Summary**
  Click a link in the **Name** column to view the field’s complete attributes.
  
  If the field type is a filter, you can click the link in the **Type** column to access the filter data object information page for that filter.

- **Associated Service Data Object**
  Click the name of a service data object to access its information page.

- **Methods Summary**
  Click a link in the **Name** column to access the data object method information page.

### Data Object Method Information

The type of information provided for filter data object methods is the same as for service data object methods. The data object method information page appears when you click a method name on the service data object information page or the filter data object information page.
In addition to a description, the following sections also appear on the data object method information page:

- **Signature**
- **Parameters**
  - This section contains descriptions of the parameters that are listed in the signature.
- **See Also**
  - Click a link to access the information page for a related data object method.

**Managing Grants for Java Service Interface Methods**

You can control access to methods at a very granular level, by issuing grants to execute specified methods. You create grants for single or multiple methods, which apply to a
To create and revoke grants, you must be logged into Oracle Integration Repository with administrator privileges.

To create grants:
1. On the Java service interface information page, select the methods for which you want to create grants.

2. Click Create Grant.
   The Create Grants page appears.

3. Select a grantee type:
   - Specific User
   - Group of Users
   - All Users

4. If you selected Specific User or Group of Users, specify the user or group for which to create the grants.

5. Click Apply.
   The Java service interface information page reappears.
You view and revoke existing grants directly in the method list on the Java service interface information page. For a given method, click **Show** to view its grant details in a table.

### Grant details for two methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grant Details</th>
<th>Grant Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grantee</td>
<td>Granted Via</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piao, Amy</td>
<td>OIC Payment Analyst Manager Group Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson, Lou</td>
<td>OIC Payment Analyst Manager Group Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIC Payment Analyst Manager Group Direct</td>
<td>DIRECT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSUSER,</td>
<td>OIC Payment Analyst Manager Group Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUPER1,</td>
<td>OIC Payment Analyst Manager Group Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wells, Bruce</td>
<td>DIRECT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you specified a group of users as the grantee, each member of the group, plus the group itself, is listed as a grantee. For each member, the **Granted Via** column displays the name of the group. For grantees who were selected directly, the value in the **Granted Via** column is **Direct**.

**Grantee Type** can be one of the following values:

- **USER** - The grantee is an individual user who was selected directly.
- **GROUP** - The grantee is a group of users or a member of a group of users.
- **GLOBAL** - The grant was issued to all users.

You can revoke a grant by clicking the trashcan icon in the **Revoke** column. A confirmation page appears, where you can apply or cancel the action.

**Note:** For any users who were issued their grants as members of a group, you cannot revoke their grants individually, but only by revoking the grant for the entire group. The trashcan icon is disabled for group members.
This chapter covers the following topics:

- Overview of Web Services
- Web Service Security
- Reviewing and Deploying Web Services
- Implementing Web Services

Overview of Web Services

Web services are Web-based applications that dynamically interact with other Web applications using open standards that include XML; Universal Description, Discovery and Integration (UDDI); and Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP).

Oracle Integration Repository uses Web Services Description Language (WSDL) code to define Web services that represent Oracle Java service interfaces and XML Gateway maps, so they can be accessed in a well understood standard form.

For more information, see XML Gateway Map Information, page 3-4 and Administering Java Service Interfaces, page 4-1.

All inbound Java service interfaces and XML Gateway maps are exposed as Web services, so third party clients can discover them and initiate transactions with Oracle E-Business Suite. Outbound transactions should take advantage of Web services provided by trading partners.

Note: Although a Web service does not by itself constitute a business interface, Oracle Integration Repository includes it on lists of interface types, so you can browse or search for Java service interfaces and XML Gateway maps, based on the Web services that expose them.
Web Service Provider

The primary engine underlying the Web services capability in Oracle Integration Repository is Web Service Provider. When Oracle Integration Repository is installed as part of your Oracle application, Web Service Provider references the business interface annotations in Oracle Integration Repository to generate abstract WSDL code, which exposes XML Gateway maps and Java service interfaces as Web services. The WSDL code contains schemas that represent an XML Gateway map or a Java service interface.

At run-time, Web Service Provider also references Oracle Integration Repository data in processing inbound SOAP messages that invoke Web services.

Web Service Security

Security for Web services is achieved using FND functional security. Web Service Provider authenticates every Web service call against an Oracle applications user ID and password. Please refer to Oracle functional security documentation for details.

You must explicitly grant permissions, page 4-13 to individual Java Service Interface methods in Integration Repository before they are accessible. Web Service Provider applies security by introducing Web service security-compliant header fields (security tokens).

Reviewing and Deploying Web Services

The Web service information page provides the WSDL source code, which is the XML document that describes the Web service.

Initially, the WSDL source code is abstract, with placeholder elements in place of certain required values.
Click the **Abstract WSDL** link to view the abstract source code, as shown in the following example:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<definitions name="OrgContactService"
targetNamespace="#Hostname"
xmlns="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/
xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/soap/
xmlns:tns2="http://xmlns.oracle.com/apps/fnd/ServiceBean"
xmlns:tns1="http://xmlns.oracle.com/apps/ar/hz/service/party"
xmlns:tns="#Hostname"
xmlns:apps/ar/hz/service/party/OrgContactService">
<types>
<xsd:schema>
<xsd:import
namespace="http://xmlns.oracle.com/apps/ar/hz/service/party"
schemaLocation="#URL
/webservices/AppsWSProvider/oracle/apps/ar/hz/service/party/OrgContactService.xsd"/>
</xsd:schema>

Click the **Deploy Web Service** button to deploy this Web service. Web Service Provider replaces the placeholders with values derived from the current instance of Oracle Integration Repository and applications.

If the button is labelled **Redeploy Web Service**, the Web service has already been deployed, and clicking the button will update it with the current system values.

**Note:** The **Deploy Web Service** and **Redeploy Web Service** buttons appear only if you are logged in using an account with Integration Repository administrator privileges.
When you successfully deploy or redeploy the Web service, an informational message appears, confirming that derived entries have been successfully created. Click the Deployed WSDL link to view the deployed source code, as shown in the following example:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<definitions name="OrgContactService" targetNamespace="http://myhost.us.oracle.com/oracle/apps/ar/hz/service/party/OrgContactService"
  xmlns="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsd1/"
  xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsd1/soap/"
  xmlns:tns2="http://xmlns.oracle.com/apps/fnd/ServiceBean"
  xmlns:tns1="http://xmlns.oracle.com/apps/ar/hz/service/party"
  xmlns:tns="http://myhost.us.oracle.com/oracle/apps/ar/hz/service/party/OrgContactService">
  <types>
    <xsd:schema>
      <xsd:import namespace="http://xmlns.oracle.com/apps/ar/hz/service/party"
        schemaLocation="http://myurl.us.oracle.com:1234/webservices/AppsWSPortletService.xsd"/>
    </xsd:schema>
  </types>
</definitions>
```

Implementing Web Services

No special procedures need to be followed to implement Web services. Developers must implement the business logic for an inbound SOAP message and follow the standard Java service interface or XML Gateway process for handling the input.
Setting Up Oracle Integration Repository

This appendix covers the following topics:

• Defining a Hosted Instance
• Loading and Updating Interface Data
• Configuring Repository Security

Defining a Hosted Instance

By default, a new installation of Oracle Integration Repository is intended to be used for internal development purposes. However, you can instead deploy it as a hosted instance, which provides limited browsing capability for an external audience.

You use the profile option FND: IREP hosted instance type (FND_IREP_HOSTED_INSTANCE_TYPE) to specify the deployment mode of Oracle Integration Repository. Set the profile option to one of the following values:

• INTERNAL - Enables the full Integration Repository browsing functionality for authorized internal users. This is the default value.

• EXTERNAL - Removes Interface Type from the View list in the Browse interface. Users can browse the interfaces only by Product Family or Standard.

For more information, see Accessing Oracle Integration Repository, page 1-2.

Loading and Updating Interface Data

The information that Oracle Integration Repository makes available to you constitutes a "snapshot" of the available business interfaces at the time your Oracle E-Business applications are released. The data is automatically loaded in the background as part of the regular setup process.

After you install or patch an Oracle E-Business application, then start a concurrent manager, a special concurrent program is automatically launched. This program parses
and loads the interface information provided with your application or patch from a provided XML description file into Oracle Integration Repository.

**Note:** Only information that has changed is loaded, so the loading process can take anywhere from a few minutes for a minor upgrade to a few hours for a new application install.

### Configuring Repository Security

As with any other Oracle E-Business application, you administer security for Oracle Integration Repository by employing the Core Security elements of Oracle User Management, including role-based access control (RBAC).

For more information, see *Oracle Applications System Administrator’s Guide - Security.*
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