

SeeBeyond ICAN Suite

DB2 Universal Database eWay Intelligent Adapter User's Guide

Release 5.0.3



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Contents

Chapter 1

Introduction	6
Overview	6
Supported Operating Systems	6
WebLogic and WebSphere Application Server Support	7
System Requirements	7
External System Requirements	7

Chapter 2

Installation	8
Installing the DB2 eWay	8
After Installation	9

Chapter 3

Properties of the DB2 eWay	10
Properties of DB2 eWay on Windows or Unix Operating Systems	10
Setting the Properties of the Inbound DB2 eWay on Windows or Unix Operating Systems	11
PollMilliseconds	11
PreparedStatement	11
Setting the Environment Properties of the Inbound DB2 eWay on Windows or Unix Operating Systems	12
DatabaseName	12
Password	12
PortNumber	13
ServerName	13
User	13
Setting the Properties of the Outbound DB2 eWay on Windows or Unix Operating Systems	13
ClassName	14
Description	14
InitialPoolSize	15
LoginTimeOut	15
MaxIdleTime	15
MaxPoolSize	15
MaxStatements	15

MinPoolSize	16
NetworkProtocol	16
PropertyCycle	16
RoleName	16
Setting the Environment Properties of the Outbound DB2 eWay on Windows or Unix Operating Systems	16
DatabaseName	17
Delimiter	17
Description	17
DriverProperties	18
Password	18
PortNumber	18
ServerName	18
User	19
Properties of the DB2 eWay Connecting to z/OS or an AS/400 Operating System	19
Setting the Properties of the Inbound DB2 eWay Connecting to z/OS or and AS/400 Operating System	19
PollMilliseconds	20
PreparedStatement	20
Setting the Environment Properties of the Inbound DB2 eWay Connecting to z/OS or an AS/400 Operating Systems	21
CollectionId	21
LocationName	21
Password	22
PortNumber	22
ServerName	22
User	22
Setting the Properties of the Outbound DB2 eWay Connecting to z/OS or an AS/400 Operating System	23
class	23
PortNumber	23
Timeout	24
Setting the Environment Properties of the Outbound DB2 eWay Connecting to z/OS or an AS/400 Operating Systems	24
CollectionID	24
Delimiter	25
Description	25
DriverProperties	25
LocationName	25
Any valid string.	26
Password	26
PortNumber	26
ServerName	26
User	26

Chapter 4

Using the DB2 eWay Database Wizard	27
---	-----------

Using the Database OTD Wizard	27
--------------------------------------	-----------

Chapter 5

Building an eWay Project	38
eInsight Engine and eGate Components	38
Using the Sample Project in eInsight	38
The Business Process	39
SelectAll	41
SelectMultiple	42
SelectOne	44
Insert	45
Update	47
Delete	48
Using the Sample Project in eGate	50
Working with the Sample Project in eGate	50
Configuring the eWays	51
Creating an External Environment	52
Deploying a Project	52
Running the Sample	52
Common DataType Conversions	52
Using OTDs with Tables, Views, Stored Procedures, and Prepared Statements	54
The Table	54
The Query Operation	55
The Insert Operation	56
The Update Operation	56
The Delete Operation	57
Using Clobs	57
Inserting a Clob using a Table OTD	58
Inserting a Clob using a Prepared Statement OTD	58
Inserting a Clob using a Stored Procedure OTD	59
Updating a Clob using a Table OTD	60
Updating a CLOB using a Stored Procedure or Prepared Statement OTD	60
Selecting a Clob using a Table OTD	61
Selecting a Clob using a Prepared Statement	65
The Stored Procedure	66
Executing Stored Procedures	66
Alerting and Logging	67

Introduction

This document describes how to install and configure the DB2 Universal Database eWay.

This Chapter Includes:

- [Overview](#) on page 6
- [Supported Operating Systems](#) on page 6
- [System Requirements](#) on page 7
- [External System Requirements](#) on page 7

1.1 Overview

The eWay enables eGate Integrator Projects to exchange data with external DB2 databases. This document describes how to install and configure the eWay.

1.2 Supported Operating Systems

The DB2 Universal eWay is available on the following operating systems:

- Windows Server 2003, Windows XP, and Windows 2000
- HP Tru64 5.1A
- HP-UX 11.0, 11i (PA-RISC), and 11i v2.0 (11.23)
- IBM AIX 5.1L and 5.2
- Sun Solaris 8 and 9

Although the DB2 Universal Database eWay, the Repository, and Logical Hosts run on the platforms listed above, the Enterprise Designer requires the Windows operating system. For more information, see the *eGate Integrator User's Guide*.

1.2.1 WebLogic and WebSphere Application Server Support

In addition to the operating systems listed above, this eWay is also supported on the following application servers:

- WebSphere Application Server, version 5.0
- WebLogic Application Server, version 8.1

These are limited to outbound mode using Java Collaborations. For additional information see the *eGate Integrator User's Guide*.

1.3 System Requirements

The system requirements for the DB2 eWay are the same as for eGate Integrator. For information, refer to the *ICAN Installation Guide*. It is also helpful to review the **Readme.txt** for any additional requirements prior to installation. The **Readme.txt** is located on the installation CD-ROM.

Note: *To enable Web Services, you must install and configure the SeeBeyond ICAN Suite eInsight Business Process Manager.*

1.4 External System Requirements

The DB2 eWay supports the following software on external systems:

- DB2 Universal Database (UDB) version 8.1.
- DB2 Universal Database (UDB) version 7.1 when connecting to DB2 running on an OS/390 operating system when using DataDirect drivers.
- DB2 Universal Database (UDB) version V5R1 when connecting to DB2 running on an AS/400 operating system.

Installation

This chapter describes how to install the DB2 Universal Database eWay.

This Chapter Includes:

- [Installing the DB2 eWay](#) on page 8
- [After Installation](#) on page 9

2.1 Installing the DB2 eWay

During the eGate Integrator installation process, the Enterprise Manager, a web-based application, is used to select and upload eWays (eWay.sar files) from the eGate installation CD-ROM to the Repository.

The installation process includes installing the following components:

- Installing the Repository
- Uploading products to the Repository
- Downloading components (such as Enterprise Designer and Logical Host)
- Viewing product information home pages

Follow the instructions for installing the eGate Integrator in the *ICAN Installation Guide*, and include the following steps:

- On the Enterprise Manager, select the **DB2eWay.sar** (to install the DB2 eWay) file to upload.
- On the Enterprise Manager, select the **FileeWay.sar** (to install the File eWay, used in the sample Project) file to upload.
- On the Enterprise Manager, install the **DB2eWayDocs.sar** (to install the documentation and the sample) file to upload.
- On the Enterprise Manager under the Documentation tab, click on the document link or the sample file link. For the sample project, it is recommended that you extract the file to another file location prior to importing it using the Enterprise Explorer's Import Project tool.
- For additional information on how to use eGate, please see the *eGate Integrator Tutorial*.

Continue installing the eGate Enterprise Designer as instructed.

2.2 After Installation

Once the eWay is installed and configured it must then be incorporated into a Project before it can perform its intended functions. See the *eGate Integrator User's Guide* for more information on incorporating the eWay into an eGate Project.

Properties of the DB2 eWay

This chapter describes how to set the properties of the DB2 eWay.

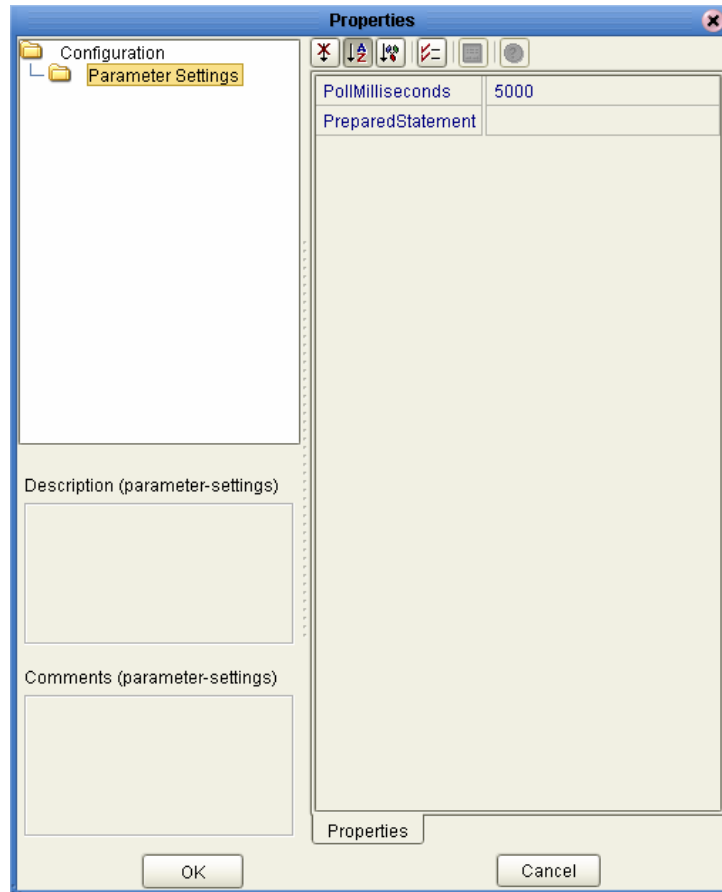
This Chapter Includes:

- [Setting the Properties of the Inbound DB2 eWay on Windows or Unix Operating Systems](#) on page 11
- [Setting the Environment Properties of the Inbound DB2 eWay on Windows or Unix Operating Systems](#) on page 12.
- [Setting the Properties of the Outbound DB2 eWay on Windows or Unix Operating Systems](#) on page 13
- [Setting the Environment Properties of the Outbound DB2 eWay on Windows or Unix Operating Systems](#) on page 16
- [Setting the Properties of the Inbound DB2 eWay Connecting to z/OS or and AS/400 Operating System](#) on page 19
- [Setting the Environment Properties of the Inbound DB2 eWay Connecting to z/OS or an AS/400 Operating Systems](#) on page 21
- [Setting the Properties of the Outbound DB2 eWay Connecting to z/OS or an AS/400 Operating System](#) on page 23
- [Setting the Environment Properties of the Outbound DB2 eWay Connecting to z/OS or an AS/400 Operating Systems](#) on page 24

3.1 Properties of DB2 eWay on Windows or Unix Operating Systems

On the Properties sheet window and using the descriptions below, enter the information necessary for the eWay to establish a connection to the external application.

3.1.1 Setting the Properties of the Inbound DB2 eWay on Windows or Unix Operating Systems



PollMilliseconds

Description

Specifies the polling interval between database queries in milliseconds.

Required Values

A valid numeric value. The default is 5000.

PreparedStatement

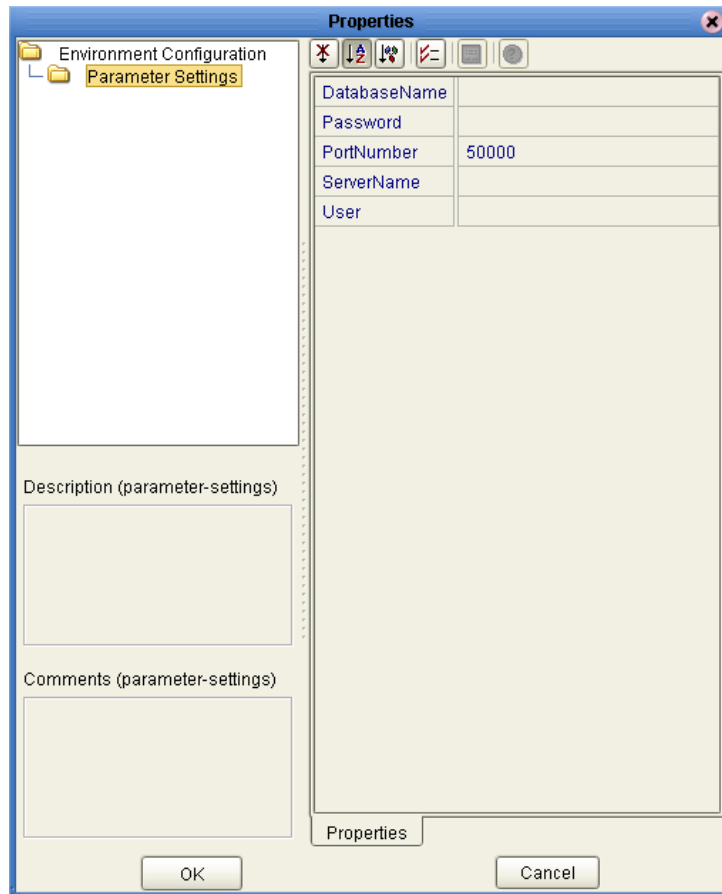
Description

Specifies the Prepared Statement used to query the database.

Required Value

The Prepared Statement must be the same Prepared Statement you created using the Database OTD Wizard. Only the SELECT statement is allowed. Additionally, no placeholders should be specified and there should not be any “?” in the Prepared Query.

3.1.2 Setting the Environment Properties of the Inbound DB2 eWay on Windows or Unix Operating Systems



DatabaseName

Description

Specifies the name of the database instance.

Required Values

Any valid string.

Password

Description

Specifies the password used to access the database.

Required Values

Any valid string.

PortNumber

Description

Specifies the I/O port number on which the server is listening for connection requests.

Required Values

A valid port number. The default is 50000.

ServerName

Description

Specifies the host name of the external database server.

Required Values

Any valid string.

User

Description

Specifies the user name the eWay uses to connect to the database.

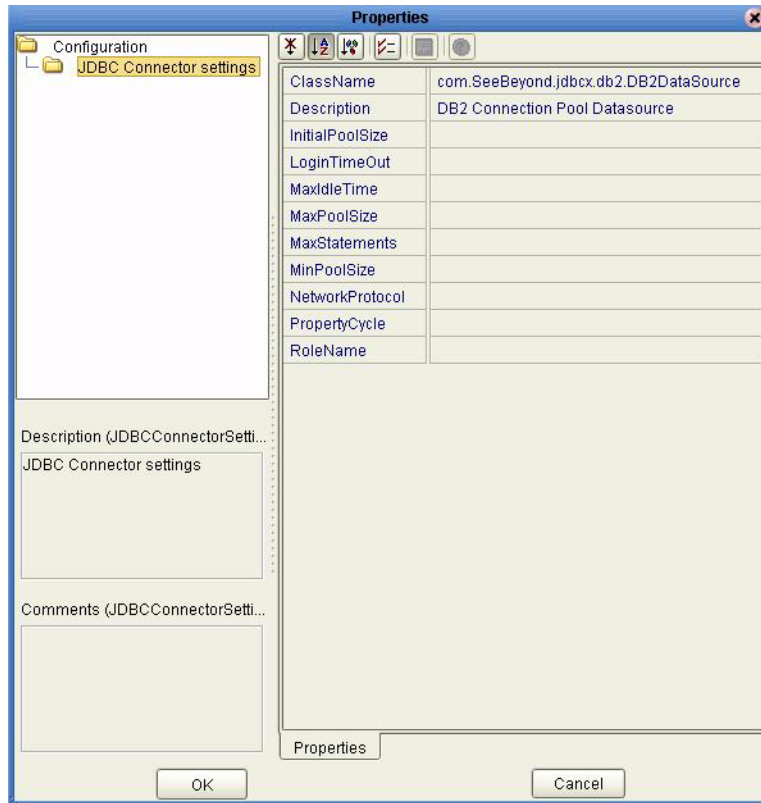
Required Values

Any valid string.

3.1.3. Setting the Properties of the Outbound DB2 eWay on Windows or Unix Operating Systems

The Property sheet settings define the properties used to interact with the external database.

Figure 1 The eWay Properties



ClassName

Description

Specifies the Java class in the JDBC driver that is used to implement the ConnectionPoolDataSource interface.

Required Values

A valid class name.

The default is **com.SeeBeyond.jdbcx.db2.DB2DataSource**.

Description

Description

Enter a description for the database.

Required Value

A valid string.

InitialPoolSize

Description

Enter a number for the physical connections the pool should contain when it is created.

Required Value

A valid numeric value.

LoginTimeOut

Description

The number of seconds driver will wait before attempting to log in to the database before timing out.

Required Value

A valid numeric value.

MaxIdleTime

Description

The maximum number of seconds that a physical connection may remain unused before it is closed. 0 (zero) indicates that there is no limit.

Required Value

A valid numeric value.

MaxPoolSize

Description

The maximum number of physical connections the pool should keep available at all times. 0 (zero) indicates that there is no maximum.

Required Value

A valid numeric value.

MaxStatements

Description

The maximum total number of statements that the pool should keep open. 0 (zero) indicates that the caching of statements is disabled.

Required Value

A valid numeric value.

MinPoolSize

The minimum number of physical connections the pool should keep available at all times. 0 (zero) indicates that there should be no physical connections in the pool and the new connections should be created as needed.

Required Value

A valid numeric value.

NetworkProtocol

Description

The network protocol used to communicate with the server.

Required Values

Any valid string.

PropertyCycle

Description

The interval, in seconds, that the pool should wait before enforcing the current policy defined by the values of the other connection pool properties in this deployment descriptor.

Required Values

A valid numeric value.

RoleName

Description

An initial SQL role name.

Required Values

Any valid string.

3.1.4 Setting the Environment Properties of the Outbound DB2 eWay on Windows or Unix Operating Systems

Before deploying your eWay, you will need to set the properties of the eWay environment using the following descriptions.

Figure 2 Environment Settings of the Outbound DB2 eWay on Windows and Unix



DatabaseName

Description

Specifies the name of the database instance.

Required Values

Any valid string.

Delimiter

Description

This is the delimiter character to be used in the DriverProperties prompt.

Required Value

The default is #.

Description

Description

Enter a description for the database.

Required Value

A valid string.

DriverProperties

Description

Use the JDBC driver that is shipped with this eWay. If you need to set any additional properties to assure a connection, you can set them in the driver properties.

Required Value

Any valid delimiter.

Valid delimiters are: “<method-name-1>#<param-1>#<param-2>##.....<param-n>##<method-name-2>#<param-1>#<param-2>#.....<param-n>##.....##”.

For example: to execute the method `setURL`, give the method a String for the URL “`setURL#<url>##`”.

If you are using Spy Log. Optional:

```
“setURL#jdbc:SeeBeyond:db2://<server>:446;locationName=<location>;collectionId=
<collection>##setLocationName#<location>##setCollectionID#<collection>##setSpyAt
tributes#log=(file)c:/temp/spy.log;logTName=yes##”
```

Password

Description

Specifies the password used to access the database.

Required Values

Any valid string.

PortNumber

Description

Specifies the I/O port number on which the server is listening for connection requests.

Required Values

A valid port number. The default is 50000.

ServerName

Description

Specifies the host name of the external database server.

Required Values

Any valid string.

User

Description

Specifies the user name the eWay uses to connect to the database.

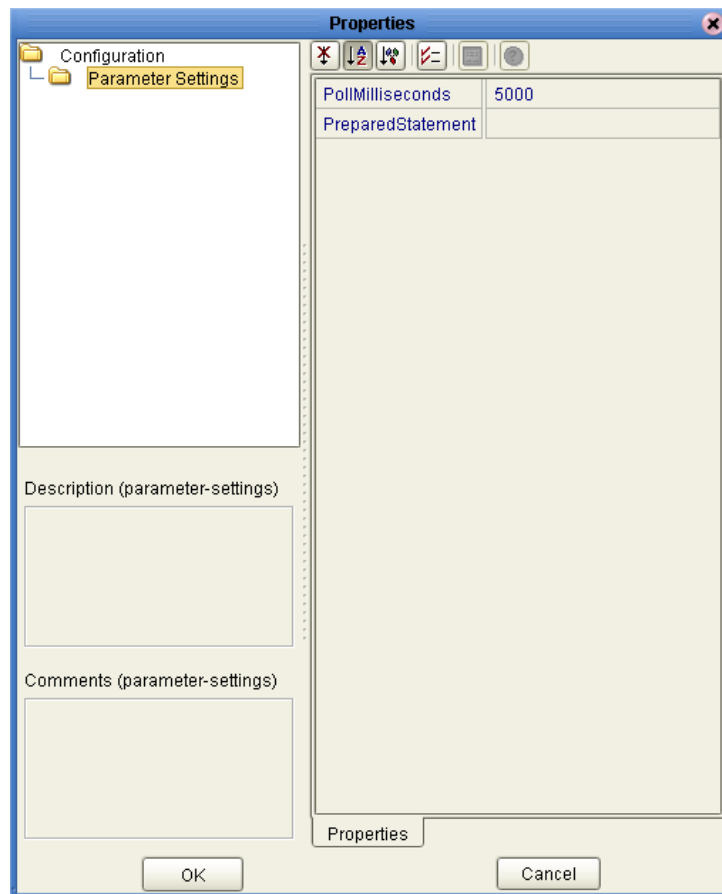
Required Values

Any valid string.

3.2 Properties of the DB2 eWay Connecting to z/OS or an AS/400 Operating System

On the Properties sheet window and using the descriptions below, enter the information necessary for the eWay to establish a connection to the external application.

3.2.1 Setting the Properties of the Inbound DB2 eWay Connecting to z/OS or and AS/400 Operating System



PollMilliseconds

Description

Specifies the polling interval between database queries in milliseconds.

Required Values

A valid numeric value. The default is 5000.

PreparedStatement

Description

Specifies the Prepared Statement used to query the database.

Required Value

The Prepared Statement must be the same Prepared Statement you created using the Database OTD Wizard. Only the SELECT statement is allowed. Additionally, no placeholders should be specified, and there should not be any “?” in the Prepared Query.

3.2.2 Setting the Environment Properties of the Inbound DB2 eWay Connecting to z/OS or an AS/400 Operating Systems



CollectionId

Description

Specifies the CollectionID for the DB2 database that is being used on AS400/zOS.

Required Values

Any valid String.

LocationName

Description

Specifies the Location Name for the DB2 database that is being used on AS400/zOS.

Required Values

Any valid String.

Password

Description

Specifies the password used to access the database..

Required Values

Any valid String.

PortNumber

Description

The TCP port number. PortNumber is used for DataSource connections only.

Required Values

Any valid String. The default port number is 446.

ServerName

Description

Specifies the name of the database server being used.

Required Values

Any valid String.

User

Description

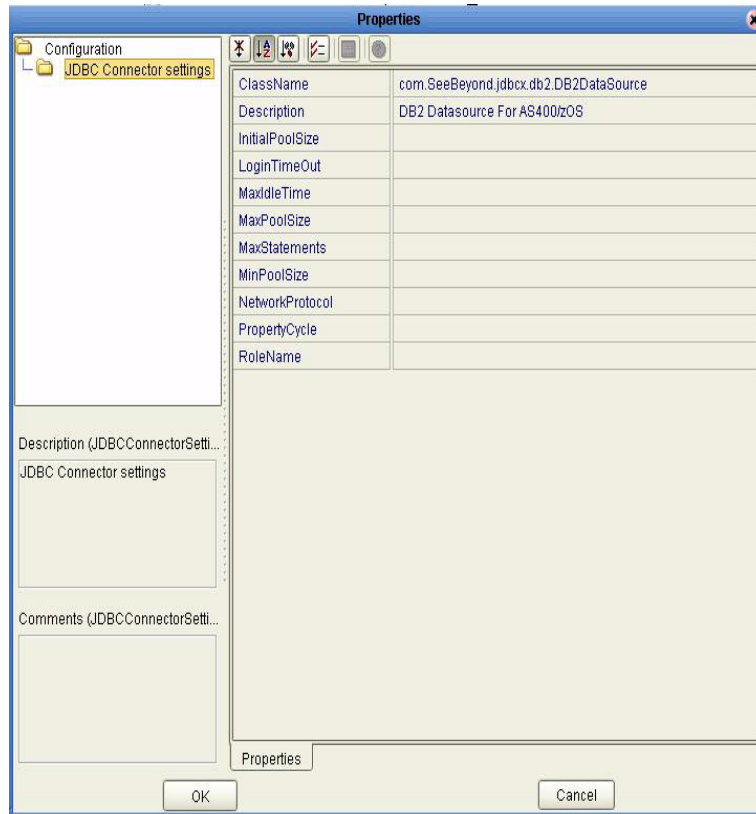
Specifies the user name the eWay uses to connect to the database.

Required Values

Any valid String.

3.2.3 Setting the Properties of the Outbound DB2 eWay Connecting to z/OS or an AS/400 Operating System

Figure 3 Outbound DB2 eWay Connecting to an AS400



class

Description

Specifies the Java class in the JDBC driver that is used to implement the `ConnectionPoolDataSource` interface.

Required Values

A valid class name.

The default is `com.SeeBeyond.jdbcx.db2.DB2DataSource`.

PortNumber

Description

The TCP port number. `PortNumber` is used for `DataSource` connections only.

Required Values

Any valid string. The default port number is 446.

Timeout

Description

Specifies the login time-out in seconds.

Required Values

Any valid string. The default is 300 seconds. Delete this parameter from within the eWay Connection's Properties Window. Select the eWay Connection Type. From the eWay Connection Configuration File dialog box, click **New**. Delete the TimeOut parameter by clicking the **Delete** button.

3.2.4 Setting the Environment Properties of the Outbound DB2 eWay Connecting to z/OS or an AS/400 Operating Systems

Before deploying your eWay, you will need to set the properties of the eWay environment using the following descriptions.

Figure 4 Properties of the DB2 eWay Connecting to z/OS or an AS/400 Operating System



CollectionID

Description

The collection or group of packages to which a package is bound.

Required Values

Any valid string.

Delimiter

Description

This is the delimiter character to be used in the DriverProperties prompt.

Required Value

The default is #.

Description

Description

Enter a description for the database.

Required Value

A valid string.

DriverProperties

Description

Use the JDBC driver that is shipped with this eWay. If you need to set any additional properties to assure a connection, you can set them in the driver properties.

Required Value

Any valid delimiter.

Valid delimiters are: "`<method-name-1>#<param-1>#<param-2>##.....<param-n>##<method-name-2>#<param-1>#<param-2>#.....<param-n>##.....##`".

For example: to execute the method `setURL`, give the method a String for the URL "`setURL#<url>##`".

If you are using Spy Log. Optional:

```
"setURL#jdbc:SeeBeyond:db2://<server>:446;locationName=<location>;collectionId=
<collection>##setLocationName#<location>##setCollectionID#<collection>##setSpyAt
tributes#log=(file)c:/temp/spy.log;logTName=yes##"
```

LocationName

Description

The name of the DB2 location that you want to access.

Required Values

Any valid string.

Password

Description

Specifies the password used to access the database.

Required Values

Any valid string.

PortNumber

Description

Specifies the I/O port number on which the server is listening for connection requests.

Required Values

A valid port number. The default is 446.

ServerName

Description

Specifies the host name of the external database server.

Required Values

Any valid string.

User

Description

Specifies the user name the eWay uses to connect to the database.

Required Values

Any valid string.

Using the DB2 eWay Database Wizard

This chapter describes how to use the DB2 eWay Database Wizard to build OTD's.

This Chapter Includes:

- [Select Wizard Type](#) on page 27
- [Connect to Database](#) on page 28
- [Select Database Objects](#) on page 28
- [Select Table/Views](#) on page 29
- [Select Procedures](#) on page 33
- [Add Prepared Statements](#) on page 34
- [Specify the OTD Name](#) on page 36

4.1 Using the Database OTD Wizard

The Database OTD Wizard generates OTDs by connecting to external data sources and creating corresponding Object Type Definitions. The OTD Wizard can create OTDs based on any combination of Tables and Stored Procedures or Prepared SQL Statements.

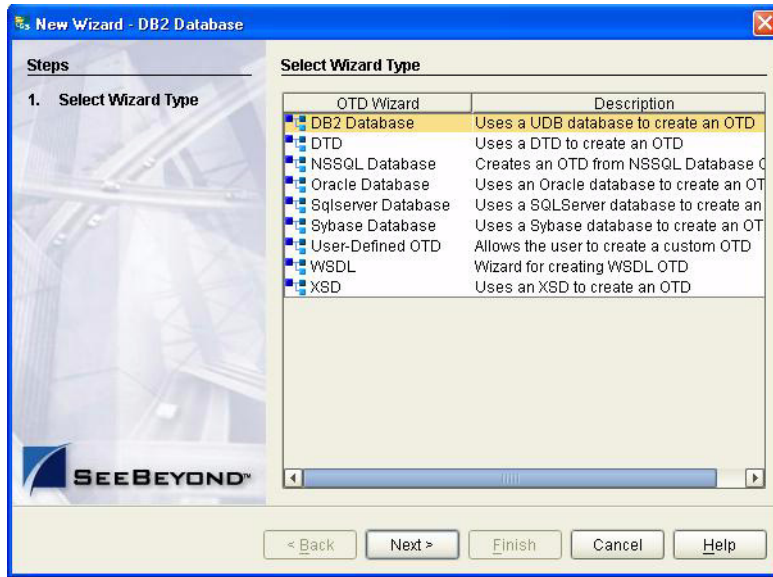
Field nodes are added to the OTD based on the Tables in the external data source. Java method and parameter nodes are added to provide the appropriate JDBC functionality. For more information about the Java methods, refer to your JDBC developer's reference.

Note: *Database OTDs are not messagable. For more information on messagable OTDs, see the eGate Integrator User's Guide.*

Select Wizard Type

- 1 On the Enterprise Explorer, right click on the project and select **Create an Object Type Definition** from the shortcut menu.
- 2 From the OTD Wizard Selection window, select the **DB2 Database** and click **Next**. See [Figure 5](#).

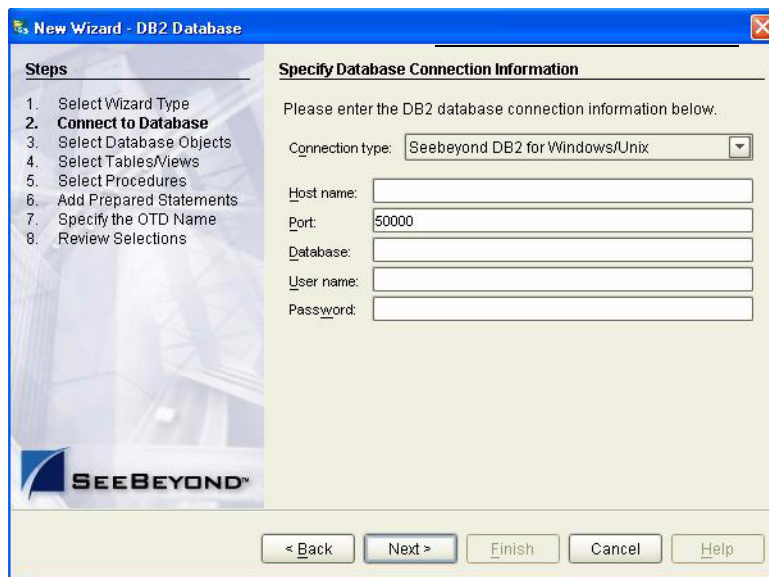
Figure 5 OTD Wizard Selection



Connect to Database

- 3 Specify the **Connection Type** and the general connection information for your database including your **UserName** and **Password** and click **Next**. See [Figure 6](#).

Figure 6 Database Connection Information

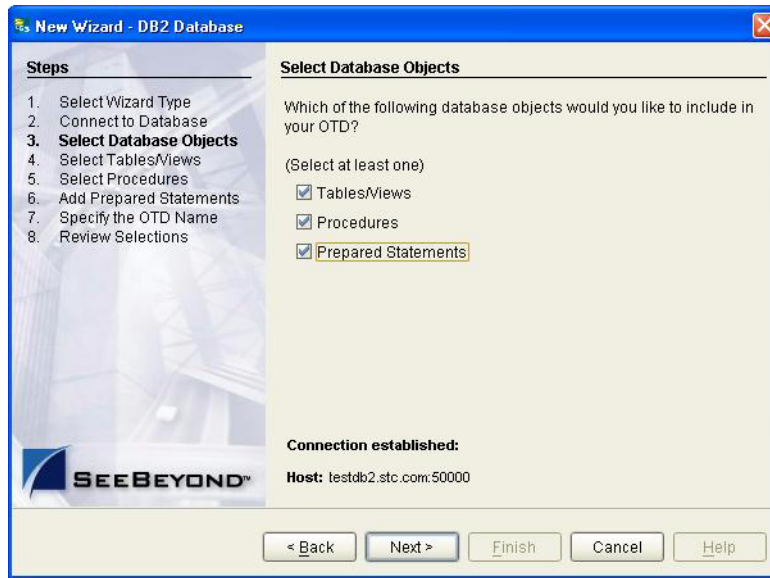


Select Database Objects

- 1 When selecting Database Objects, you can select any combination of **Tables**, **Views**, **Procedures**, or **Prepared Statements** you would like to include in the .otd file. Click **Next** to continue. See [Figure 7](#).

Note: Views are read-only and are for informational purposes only.

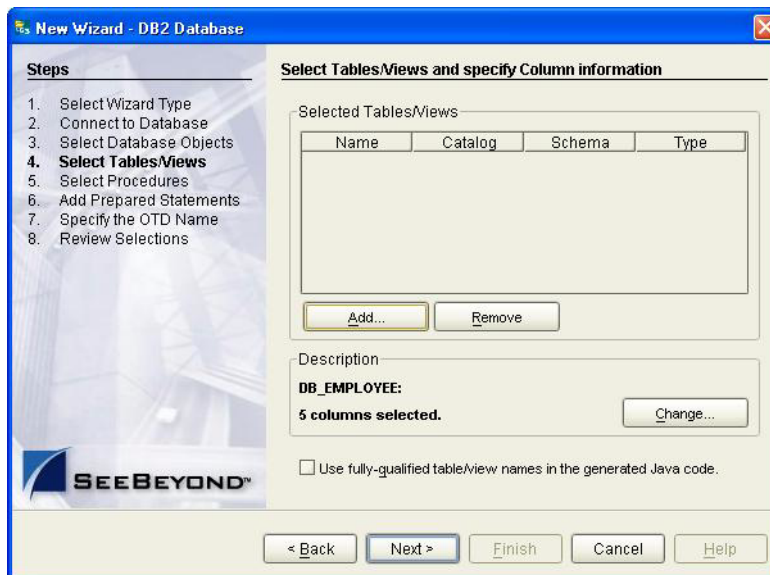
Figure 7 Select Database Objects



Select Table/Views

- 1 In the **Select Tables/Views** window, click **Add**. See [Figure 8](#).

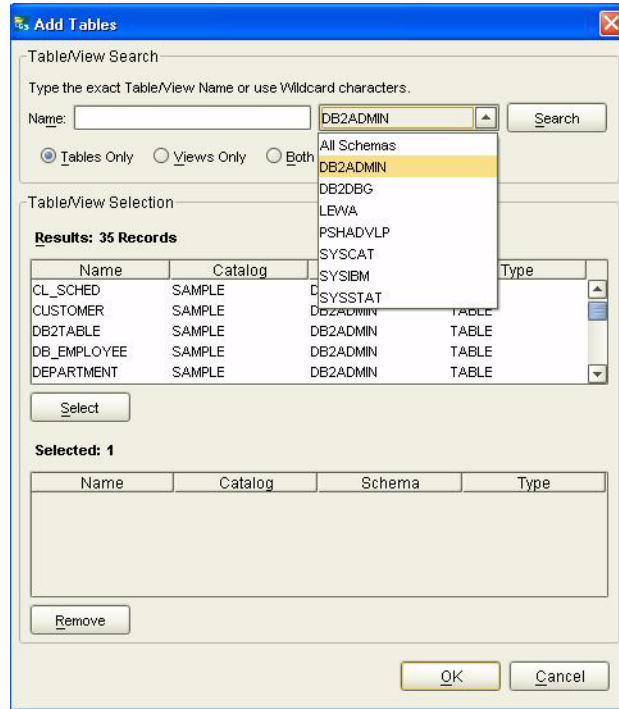
Figure 8 Select Tables/Views



- 2 In the **Add Tables** window, select if your selection criteria will include table data, view only data, both, and/or system tables.
- 3 From the **Table/View Name** drop down list, select the location of your database table and click **Search**. See [Figure 9](#). You can search for **Table/View Names** by

entering a table name. The use of wildcard characters of '?', and '*' as part of your Table/View name search allow for greater search capabilities. For example, "AB?CD" or "AB*CD".

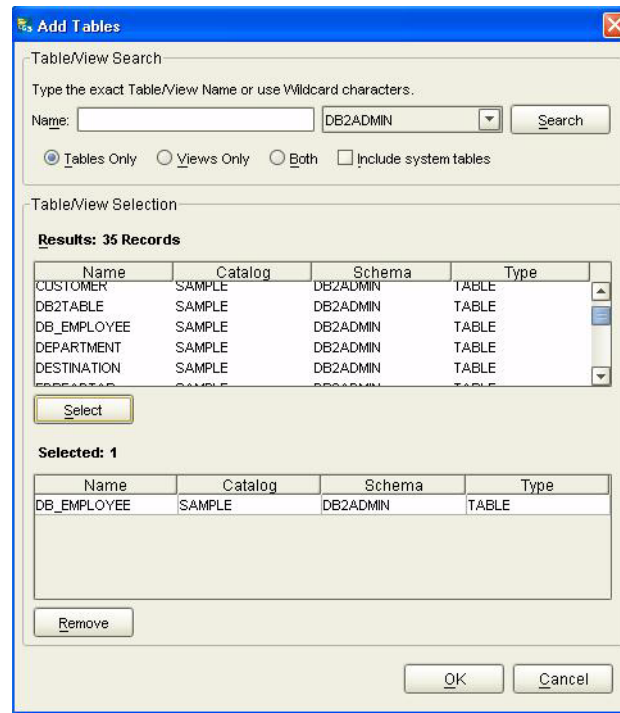
Figure 9 Database Wizard - All Schemes



4 Select the table of choice and click **OK**.

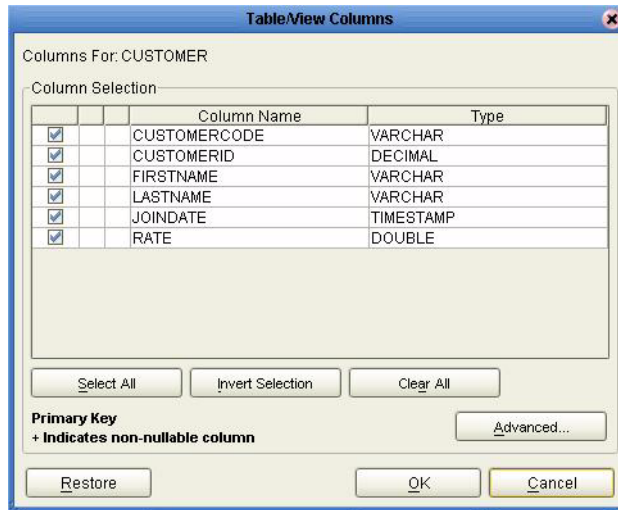
The table selected is added to the **Selected** window. See [Figure 10](#).

Figure 10 Selected Tables/Views window with a table selected



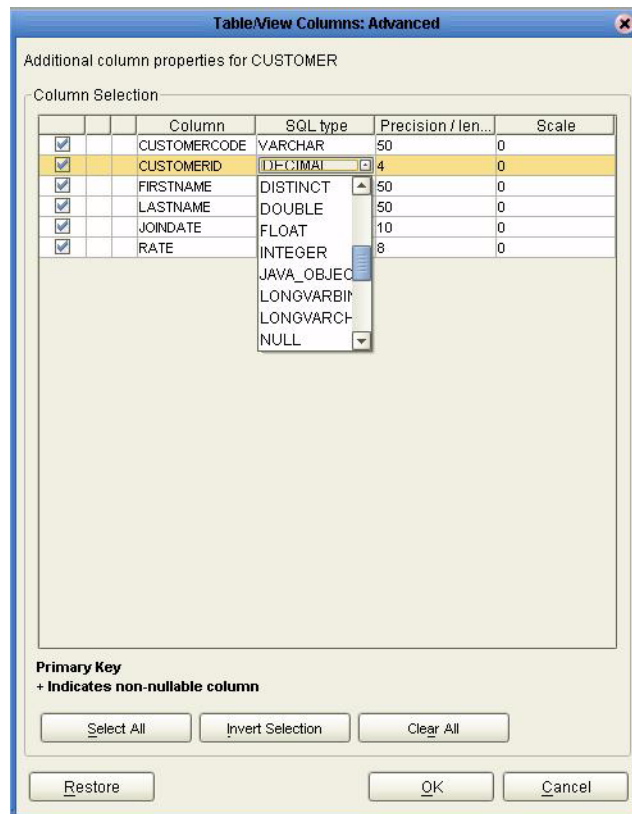
- 5 On the **Selected Tables/Views** window, review the table(s) you have selected. To make changes to the selected Table or View, click **Change**. If you do not wish to make any additional changes, click **Next** to continue.
- 6 If you clicked **Change** on the **Selected Tables/Views** window, you can select or deselect your table columns on the **Table/View Columns** window. You can also change the data type for each table by highlighting the data type and selecting a different one from the drop down. See [Figure 11](#).

Figure 11 Table/View Columns



- 7 Click **Advanced** to change the data type, precision/length, or scale. In general, do not change the precision/length or the scale. Once you have finished your table choices, click **OK**. See [Figure 12](#).

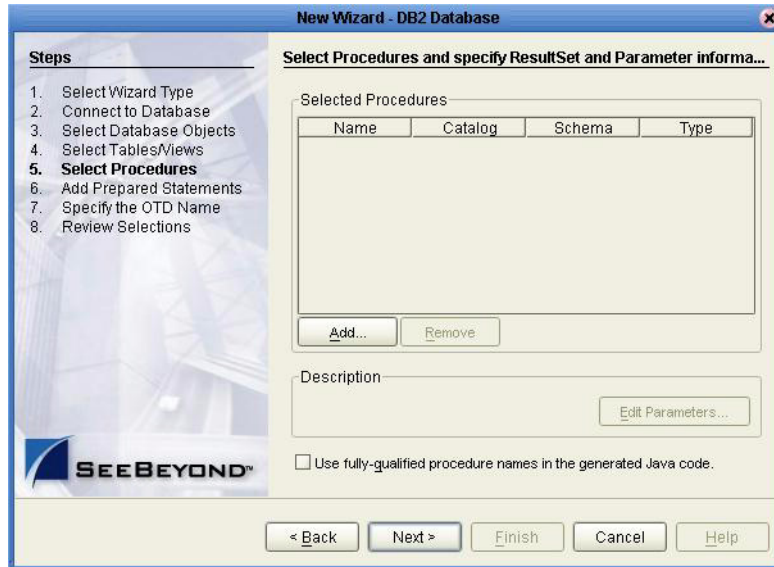
Figure 12 Table/View Columns – Advanced



Select Procedures

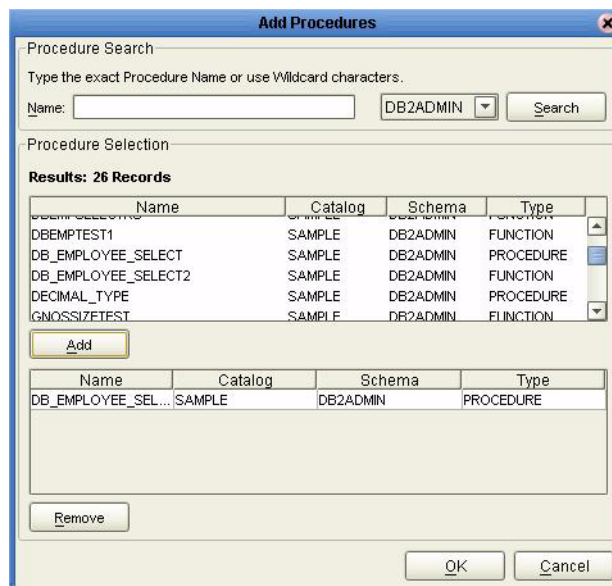
- 1 On the **Select Procedures and specify Resultset and Parameter Information** window, click **Add**.

Figure 13 Select Procedures and specify Resultset and Parameter Information



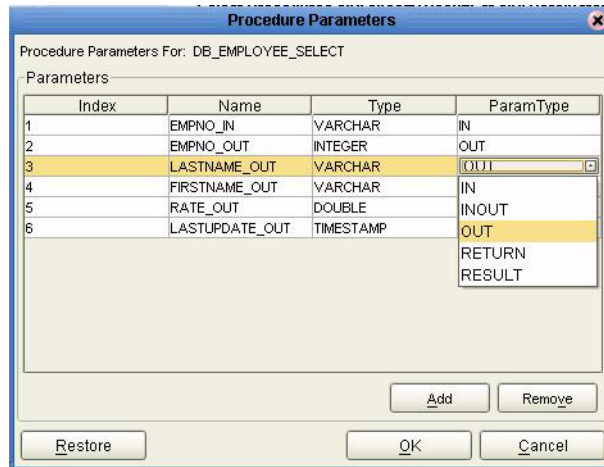
- 2 On the **Select Procedures** window, enter the name of a Procedure or select a table from the drop down list. Click **Search**. Wildcard characters can also be used.
- 3 In the resulting **Procedure Selection** list box, select a Procedure. Click **OK**.

Figure 14 Add Procedures



- 4 On the **Select Procedures and specify Resultset and Parameter Information** window click **Edit Parameters** to make any changes to the selected Procedure. See **Figure 15**.

Figure 15 Procedure Parameters

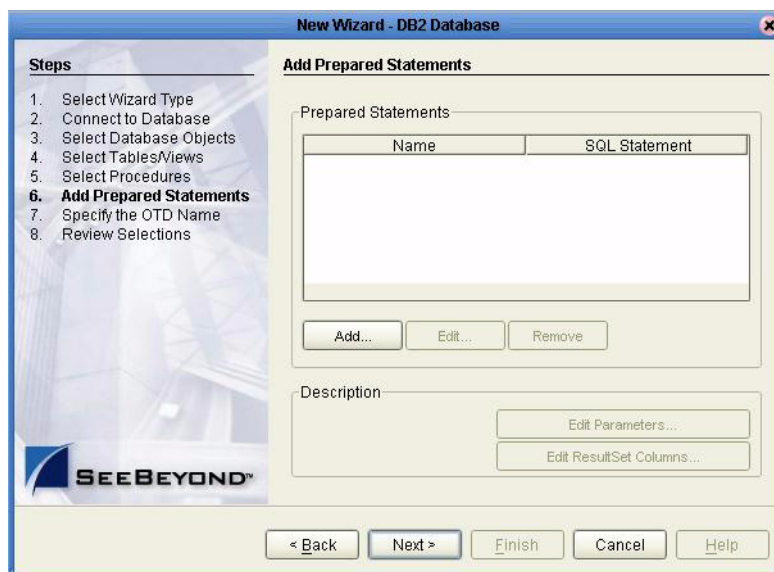


- 5 To restore the data type, click **Restore**. When finished, click **OK**.
- 6 On the **Select Procedures and specify Resultset and Parameter Information** window click **Next** to continue.

Add Prepared Statements

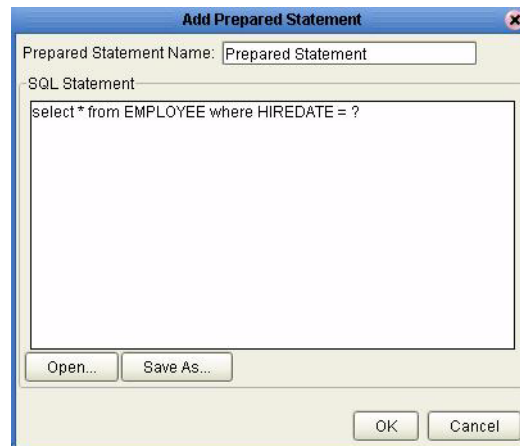
- 1 On the **Add Prepared Statements** window, click **Add**.

Figure 16 Prepared Statement



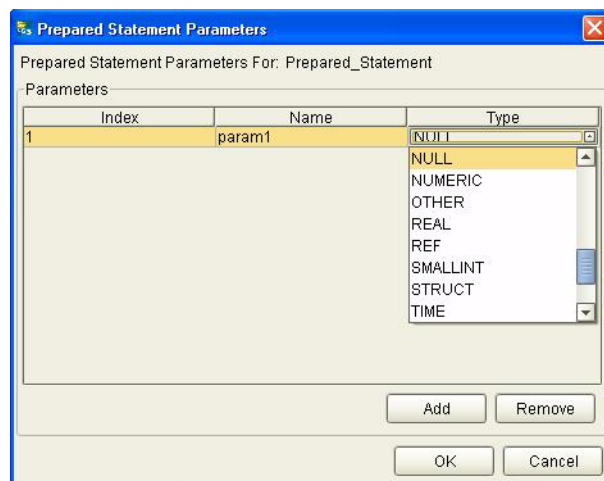
- 2 Enter the name of a Prepared Statement or create a SQL statement by clicking in the SQL Statement window. When finished creating the statement, click **Save As** giving the statement a name. This name will appear as a node in the OTD. Click **OK**. See [Figure 17](#).

Figure 17 Prepared SQL Statement



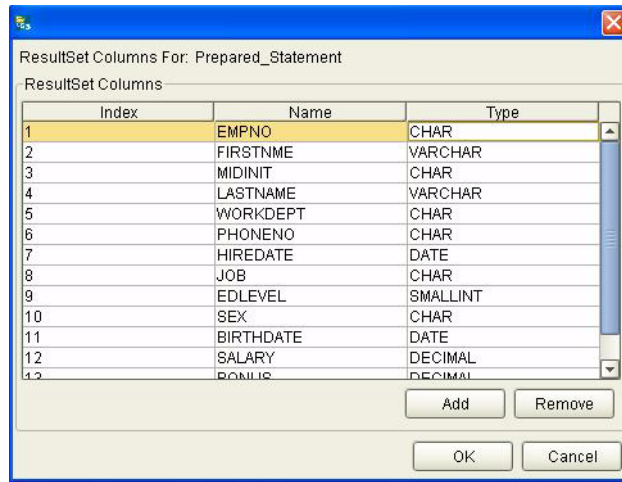
- 3 On the **Add Prepared Statement** window, the name you assigned to the Prepared Statement appears. To edit the parameters, click **Edit Parameters**. You can change the datatype by clicking in the **Type** field and selecting a different type from the list.
- 4 Click **Add** if you want to add additional parameters to the Statement or highlight a row and click **Remove** to remove it. Click **OK**. See [Figure 18](#).

Figure 18 Edit the Prepared Statement Parameters



- 5 To edit the Resultset Columns, click **Edit Resultset Columns**. Both the Name and Type are editable. Click **OK**. See [Figure 19](#).

Figure 19 ResultSet Columns



- 6 On the **Add Prepared Statements** window, click **OK**.

Specify the OTD Name

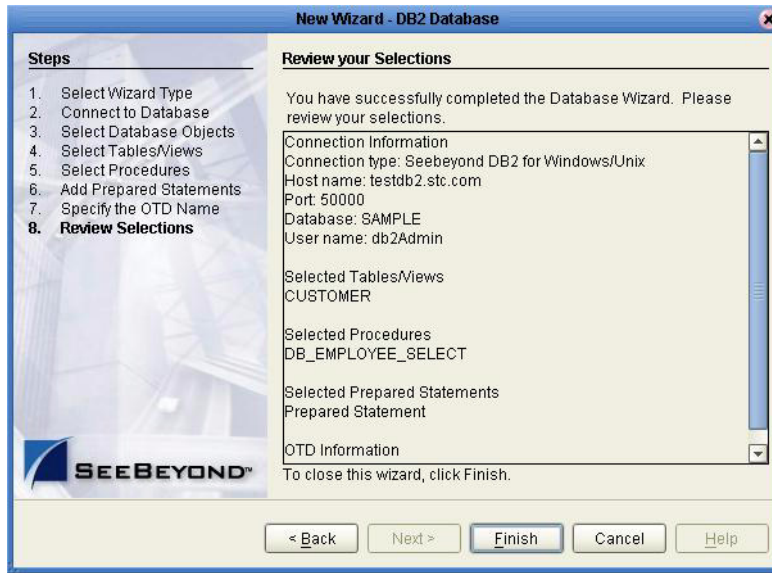
- 1 Enter a name for the OTD. The OTD contains the selected tables and the package name of the generated classes. See [Figure 20](#).

Figure 20 Naming an OTD



- 2 View the summary of the OTD. Click **Back** to review previous screens, or click **Finish** to begin generating the OTD. See [Figure 21](#).

Figure 21 Database Wizard - Summary



The resulting OTD appears on the Enterprise Designer's canvas.

Building an eWay Project

This chapter discusses how to build a DB2 eWay project in a production environment.

This Chapter Includes:

- [eInsight Engine and eGate Components](#) on page 38
- [Using the Sample Project in eInsight](#) on page 38
- [Using the Sample Project in eGate](#) on page 50
- [Common DataType Conversions](#) on page 52
- [Using OTDs with Tables, Views, Stored Procedures, and Prepared Statements](#) on page 54
- [Alerting and Logging](#) on page 67

5.1 eInsight Engine and eGate Components

You can deploy an eGate component as an Activity in an eInsight Business Process. Once you have associated the desired component with an Activity, the eInsight engine can invoke it using a Web Services interface. Examples of eGate components that can interface with eInsight in this way are:

- Java Messaging Service (JMS)
- Object Type Definitions (OTDs)
- An eWay
- Collaborations

Note: For inbound BPEL Collaborations, use an eGate Scheduler. For more information on Schedulers see “eGate Integrator for eInsight Enterprise Service Bus Users Guide.”

5.2 Using the Sample Project in eInsight

To begin using the sample eInsight Business Process project, you will need to import the project and view it from within the Enterprise Designer using the Enterprise

Designer Project Import utility. Import the **DB2_sampleBPEL.zip** file contained in the eWay sample folder on the installation CD-ROM.

Note: *eInsight is a Business Process modeling tool. If you have not purchased eInsight, contact your sales representative for information on how to do so.*

Before recreating the sample Business Process, review the *eInsight Business Process Manager User's Guide* and the *eGate Integrator Tutorial*.

Importing the Sample Project

- 1 From Enterprise Designer's Project Explorer pane, right-click the Repository and select **Import**.
- 2 In the Import Manager window, browse to the directory that contains the sample Project zip files.

Sample Projects are contained within the zip file **DB2_eWay_Sample**, which is downloaded from the Repository to a folder of your choosing, (see **Installing the DB2 eWay** on page 8). Once downloaded, unzip the file and extract the following sample Projects:

- ♦ DB2_sampleBPEL.zip
- ♦ DB2_sampleJCE.zip

- 3 Select a sample Project zip file and click **Import**.
- 4 After importing the file, click **OK** on the Import Status window. You can now import another zip file, or click **Close** to exit the Import Manager window.

The Business Process

The data used for this sample project is contained within a table called DBEmployee. The table has the following columns:

Table 1 Sample Project Data

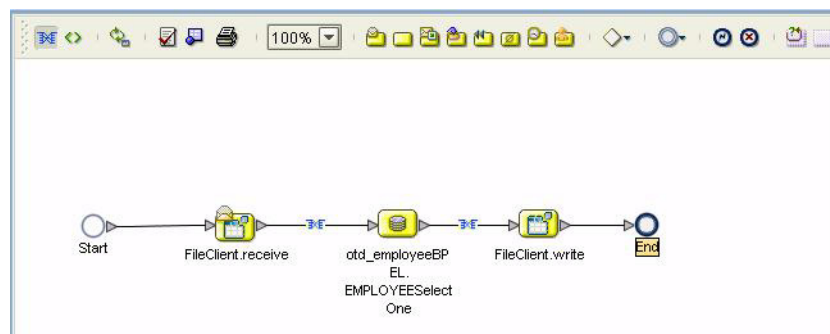
Column Name	Mapping	Data Type	Data Length
EMPNO	EMPNO	char	6
FIRSTNME	FIRSTNME	varchar	12
MIDINIT	MIDINIT	char	1
LASTNAME	LASTNAME	varchar	15
WORKDEPT	WORKDEPT	char	3
PHONENO	PHONENO	char	4
HIREDATE	HIREDATE	date	4
JOB	JOB	char	8
EDLEVEL	EDLEVEL	smallint	2
SEX	SEX	char	1
BIRTHDATE	BIRTHDATE	date	4

Column Name	Mapping	Data Type	Data Length
SALARY	SALARY	decimal	9
BONUS	BONUS	decimal	9
COMM	COMM	decimal	9

The sample project consists of an input file containing data that is passed into a database collaboration, and then written out to an output file

- 5 Refer to the *eInsight Business Process Manager User's Guide* for specific information on how to create and use a Business Process.

Figure 22 Sample Project Business Process



You can associate an eInsight Business Process Activity with the eWay, both during the system design phase and during run time. To make this association, select the desired **receive** or **write** operation under the eWay in the Enterprise Explorer and drag it onto the eInsight Business Process canvas. The following operations are available:

- SelectAll
- SelectMultiple
- SelectOne
- Insert
- Update
- Delete

The operation automatically changes to an Activity with an icon identifying the component that is the basis for the Activity.

At run time, the eInsight engine invokes each step in the order that you defined in the Business Process. Using the engine's Web Services interface, the Activity in turn invokes the DB2 eWay. You can open a file specified in the eWay and view its contents before and after the Business Process is executed.

The table below shows the inputs and outputs to each of these eInsight operations:

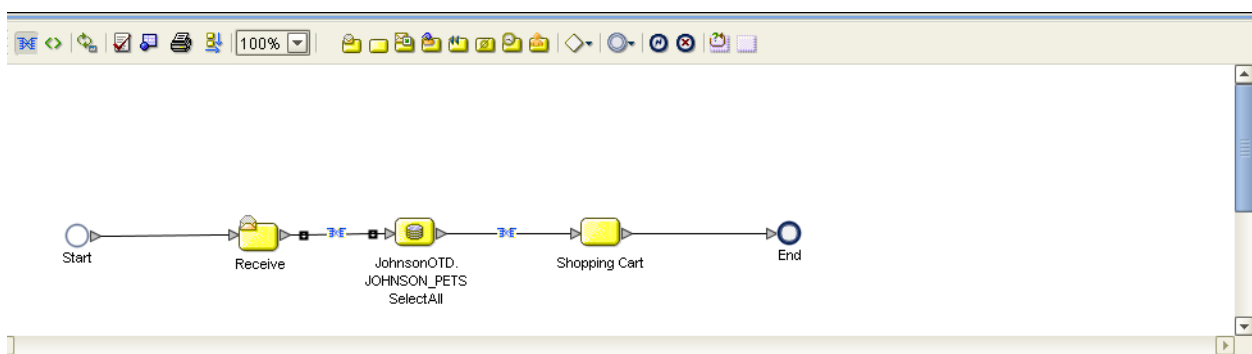
eInsight Operation	Input	Output
SelectAll	where() clause (optional)	Returns all rows that fit the condition of the where() clause
SelectMultiple	number of rows where() clause. Optional	Returns the number of rows specified that fit the condition of the where() clause
SelectOne	number of rows where() clause. Optional	Returns the first row that fits the condition of the where() clause
Insert	definition of new item to be inserted	Returns status.
Update	where() clause	Returns status.
Delete	where() clause	Returns status.

5.2.1 SelectAll

The input to a SelectAll operation is an optional where() clause. The where() clause defines to which criteria rows must adhere to be returned. In the SelectAll operation, all items that fit the criteria are returned. If the where() clause is not specified, all rows are returned.

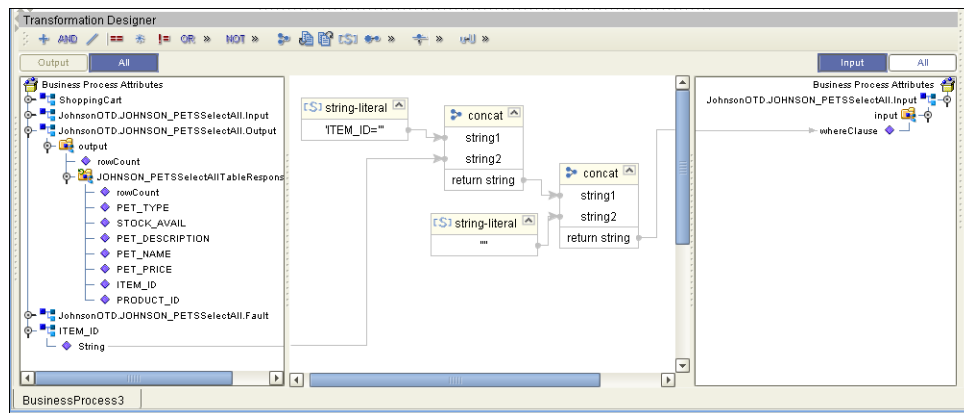
The figure below shows a sample eInsight Business Process using the SelectAll operation. In this process, the SelectAll operation returns all rows where the ITEM_ID matches the selected ITEM_ID to the shopping cart.

Figure 23 SelectAll Sample Business Process



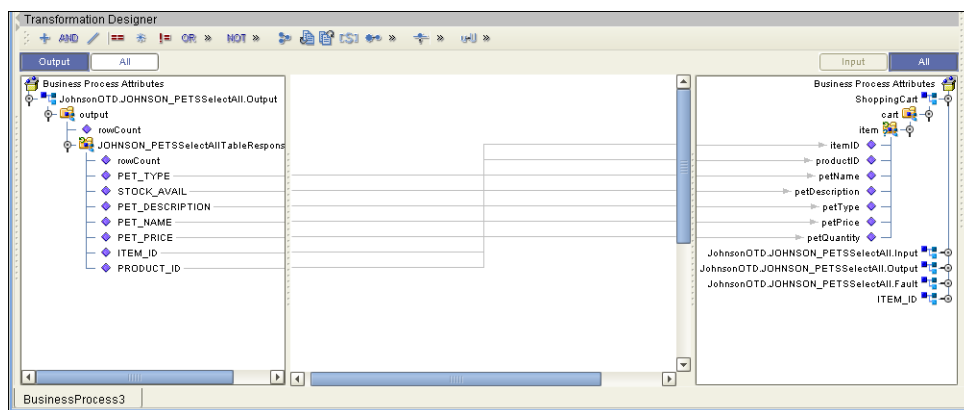
The figure below shows the definition of the where() clause for the SelectAll operation.

Figure 24 SelectAll Input



The figure below shows the definition of the output for the SelectAll operation. For each row selected during the operation, the shopping cart shows the columns of those rows as defined here.

Figure 25 SelectAll Output

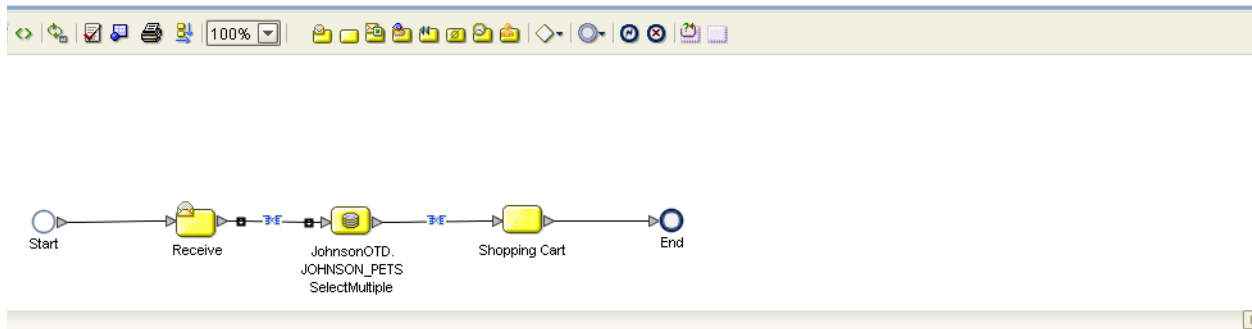


5.2.2 SelectMultiple

The input to a SelectMultiple operation is the number of rows to be selected and a where() clause. The number of rows indicates how many rows the SelectMultiple operation returns. The where() clause defines to which criteria rows must adhere to be returned.

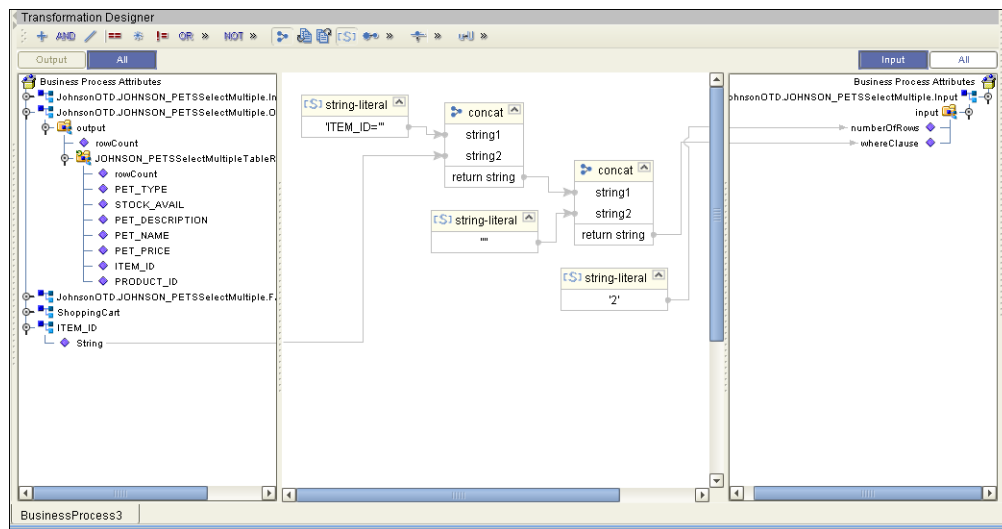
The figure below shows a sample eInsight Business Process using the SelectMultiple operation. In this process, the SelectMultiple operation returns the first two rows where the ITEM_ID matches the selected ITEM_ID to the shopping cart.

Figure 26 SelectMultiple Sample Business Process



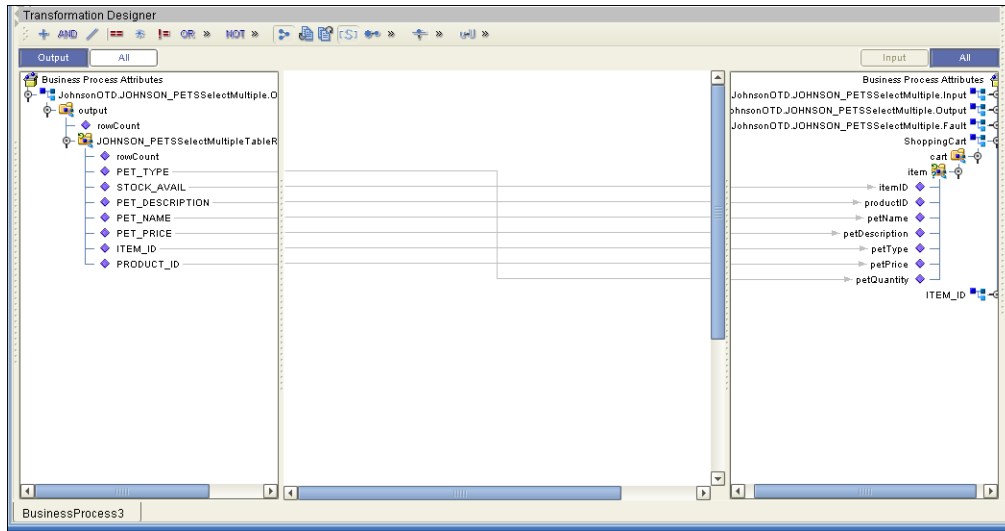
The figure below shows the definition of the number of rows and where() clause into the input for the SelectMultiple operation. You could also use an empty string or Item_ID='123'.

Figure 27 SelectMultiple Input



The figure below shows the definition of the output for the SelectMultiple operation. For each row selected during the operation, the shopping cart shows the columns of those rows as defined here.

Figure 28 SelectMultiple Output

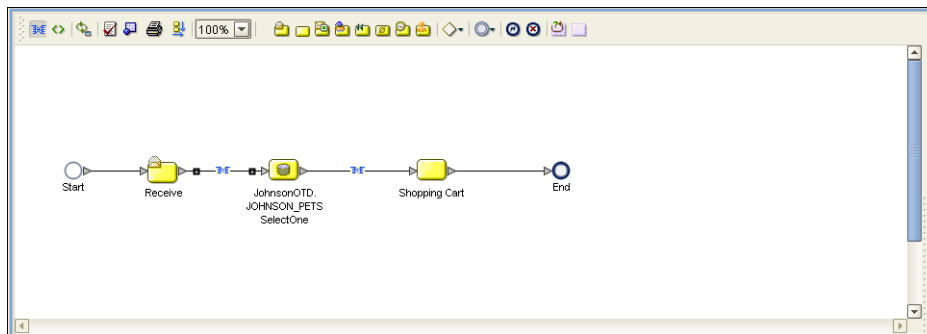


5.2.3 SelectOne

The input to a SelectOne operation is a where() clause. The where() clause defines to which criteria rows must adhere to be selected for the operation. In the SelectOne operation, the first row that fits the criteria is returned.

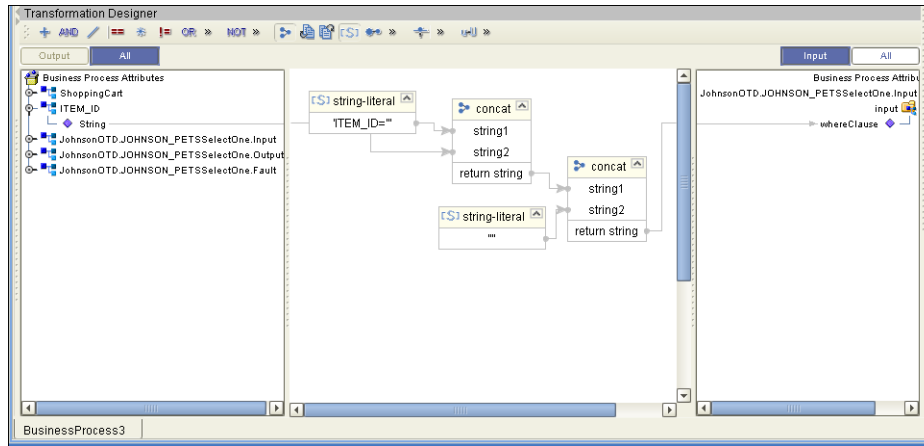
The figure below shows a sample eInsight Business Process using the SelectOne operation. In this process, the SelectOne operation returns the first row where the ITEM_ID matches the specified ITEM_ID to the shopping cart.

Figure 29 SelectOne Sample Business Process



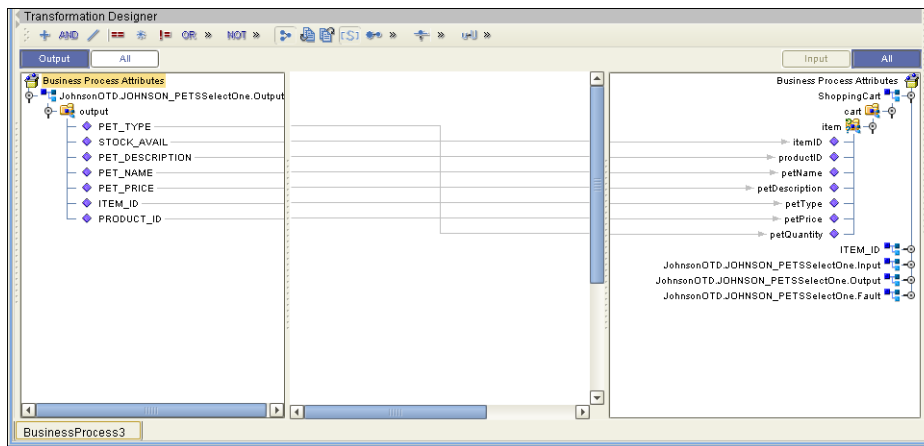
The figure below shows the definition of the where() clause for the SelectOne operation.

Figure 30 SelectOne Input



The figure below shows the definition of the output for the SelectOne operation. For the first row selected during the operation, the shopping cart shows the columns of that row as defined here.

Figure 31 SelectOne Output

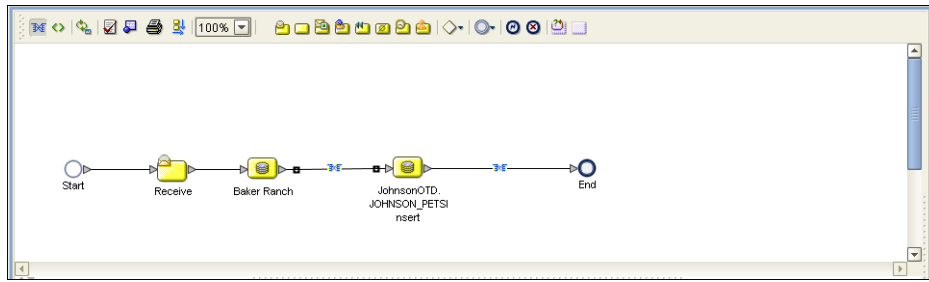


5.2.4 Insert

The Insert operation inserts a row. The input to an Insert operation is a where() clause. The where() clause defines to which criteria rows must adhere to be selected for the operation. In the Insert operation, the first row that fits the criteria is returned.

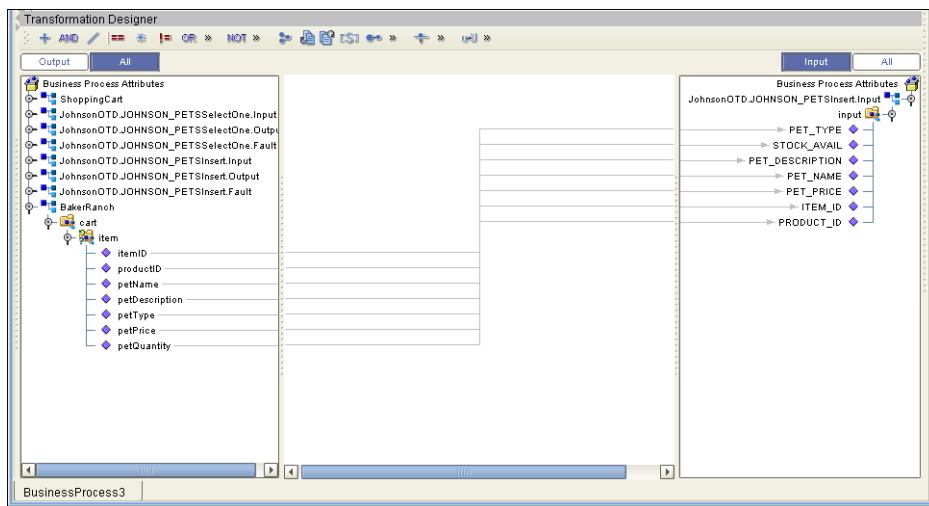
The figure below shows a sample eInsight Business Process using the Insert operation. In this process, the operation inserts a new row into the database to accommodate a new item provided by a vendor.

Figure 32 Insert Sample Business Process



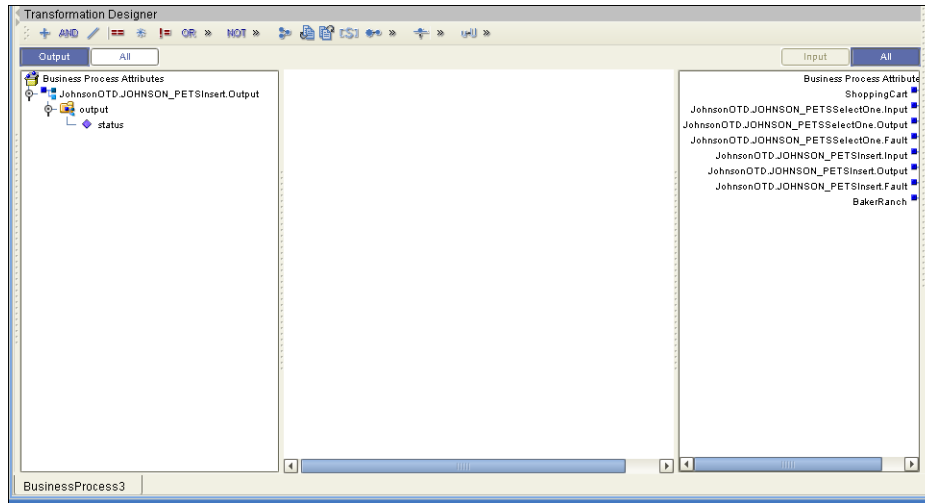
The figure below shows the definition of the input for the Insert operation.

Figure 33 Insert Input



The figure below shows the output of the Insert operation, which is a status indicating the number of rows created.

Figure 34 Insert Output

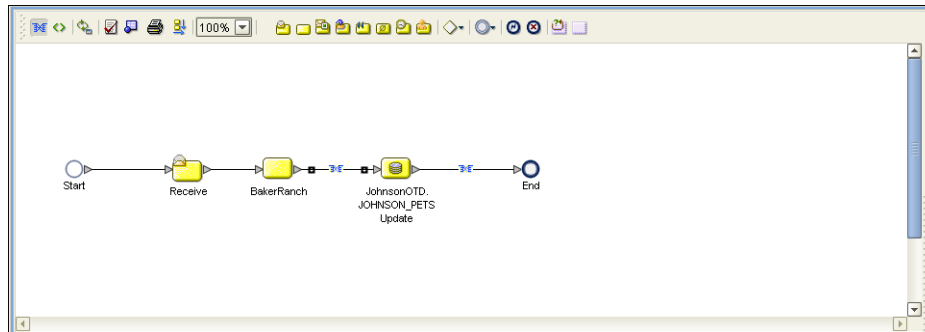


5.2.5 Update

The Update operation updates rows that fit certain criteria defined in a where() clause.

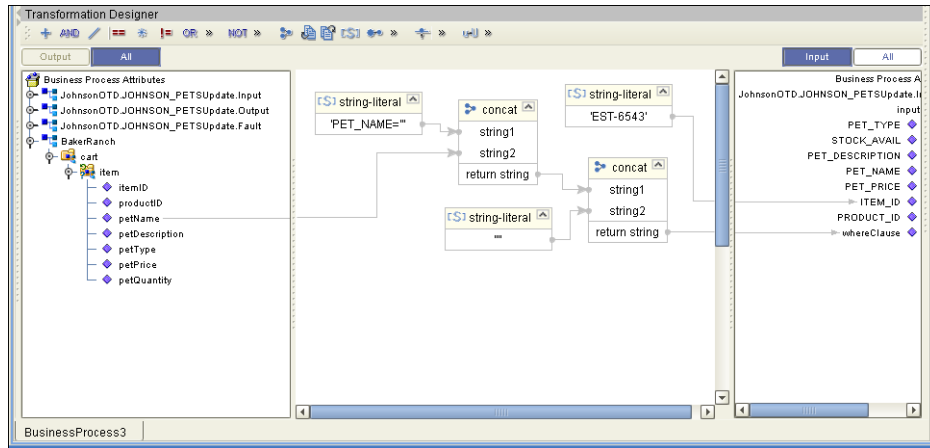
The figure below shows a sample eInsight Business Process using the Update operation. In this process, the operation updates the ITEM_ID for all items with a certain name to ESR_6543.

Figure 35 Update Sample Business Process



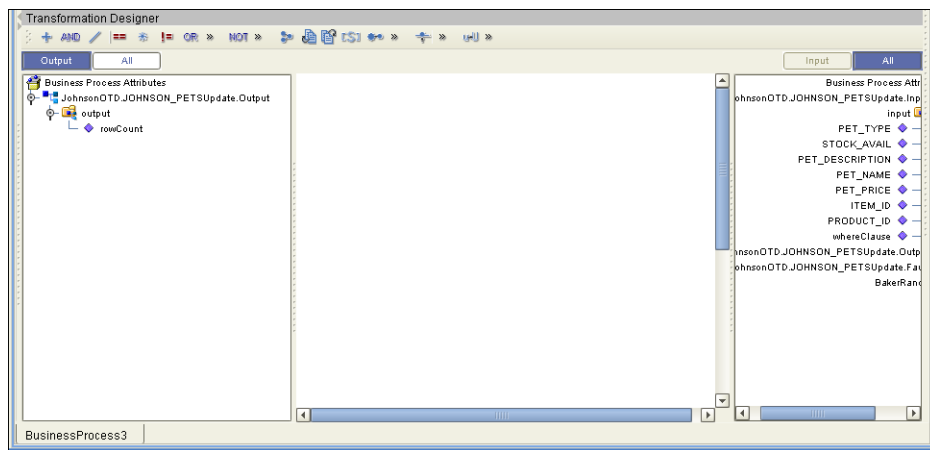
The figure below shows the definition of the where() clause for the Update operation.

Figure 36 Update Input



The figure below shows the output of the Update operation, which is a status indicating the number of rows updated.

Figure 37 Update Output



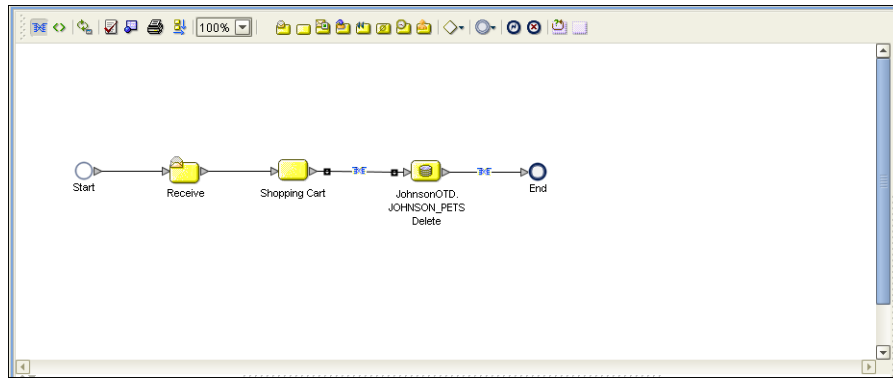
5.2.6 Delete

The Delete operation deletes rows that match the criteria defined in a where() clause. The output is a status of how many rows were deleted.

The figure below shows a sample eInsight Business Process using the Delete operation. In this process, the operation deletes rows with a certain product ID from the shopping cart.

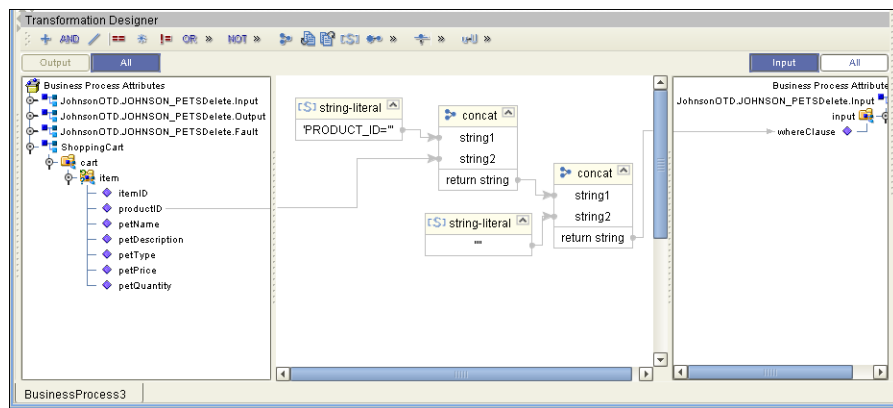
Note: If a where() clause is not defined, all rows will be deleted.

Figure 38 Delete Sample Business Process



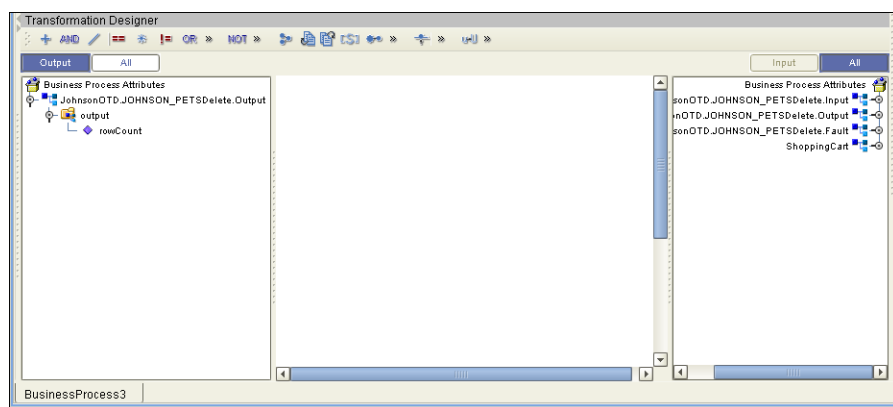
The figure below shows the definition of the where() clause for the Delete operation.

Figure 39 Delete Input



The figure below shows the output of the Delete operation, which is a status indicating the number of rows deleted.

Figure 40 Delete Output



5.3 Using the Sample Project in eGate

To import the sample project **DB_sampleJCE.zip** follow the instructions given in [Importing the Sample Project](#) on page 39.

5.3.1. Working with the Sample Project in eGate

This sample project selects columns from the table DBEmployee and publishes the record to an output file.

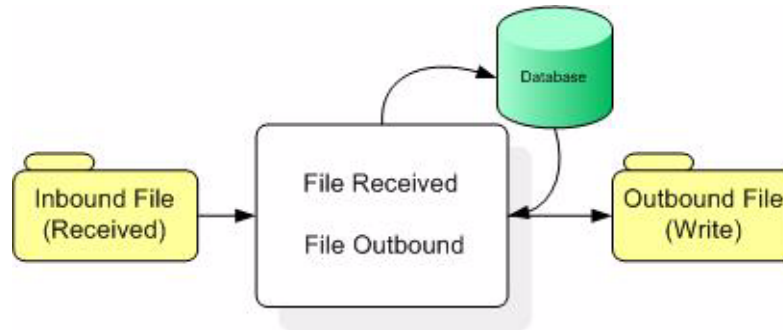
The data used for this projects is within a table called DBEmployee. The table contains the following columns:

Table 2 Sample Project Data

Column Name	Mapping	Data Type	Data Length
EMPNO	EMPNO	char	6
FIRSTNME	FIRSTNME	varchar	12
MIDINIT	MIDINIT	char	1
LASTNAME	LASTNAME	varchar	15
WORKDEPT	WORKDEPT	char	3
PHONENO	PHONENO	char	4
HIREDATE	HIREDATE	date	4
JOB	JOB	char	8
EDLEVEL	EDLEVEL	smallint	2
SEX	SEX	char	1
BIRTHDATE	BIRTHDATE	date	4
SALARY	SALARY	decimal	9
BONUS	BONUS	decimal	9
COMM	COMM	decimal	9

The sample project consists of an input file containing data that is passed into a collaboration and out to the database from which data is retrieved and passed back into the collaboration and then to an output file.

Figure 41 Database project flow



To work with the sample project, follow the instructions given in the *eGate Integrator Tutorial*.

5.3.2. Configuring the eWays

The sample uses an inbound and an outbound File eWay as well as an outbound DB2 eWay. To configure the sample projects eWays, use the following information. For additional information on the DB2 properties, see [Properties of DB2 eWay on Windows or Unix Operating Systems](#) on page 10.

To configure the Inbound File eWay:

- 1 On the Connectivity Map canvas, double click the eWay icon located between the **File1** and **Service1**.
- 2 On the resulting **Templates** window, select **Inbound File eWay** and click **OK**.
- 3 On the **Properties** window, enter the appropriate configurations for the Inbound File eWay. See the *File eWay User's Guide* for information on how to specifically configure the File eWay. For this sample, the default settings are used.
- 4 When you have completed your selections, click **OK**.

To configure the DB2 eWay:

- 1 On the Connectivity Map canvas, double click the eWay icon located between the **Service1** and **DB2** database.
- 2 On the resulting **Templates** window, select the required Outbound or Inbound DB2 connection, and click **OK**.
- 3 On the **Properties** window, enter the appropriate configurations for the Outbound DB2 eWay and click **OK**. See [Properties of DB2 eWay on Windows or Unix Operating Systems](#) on page 10. For this sample, the default settings are used.
- 4 When you have completed your selections, click **OK**.

To configure the Outbound File eWay:

- 1 On the Connectivity Map canvas, double click the eWay icon located between **Service1** and **File2** eWay.
- 2 On the resulting **Templates** window, select **Outbound File eWay** and click **OK**.

- 3 On the **Properties** window, enter the appropriate configurations for the Outbound File eWay. See the *File eWay User's Guide* for information on how to specifically configure the File eWay. For this sample, change the Directory field to **<valid path to the directory where the output file will be stored>**. The Output File Name to **Output1.dat**. For the remaining parameters, the default settings are used.
- 4 When you have completed your selections, click **OK**.

5.3.3. Creating an External Environment

To review the components of the Sample project, there is an Inbound and an Outbound File eWay, an Inbound and an Outbound DB2 eWay, and a Service.

To create the external environment for the Sample project:

- 5 On the Environment Explorer, highlight and right-click the DB2 profile. Select **Properties**. Enter the configuration information required for your Outbound or Inbound DB2 eWay. See [Properties of DB2 eWay on Windows or Unix Operating Systems](#) on page 10.

5.3.4 Deploying a Project

To deploy a project, please see the “*eGate Integrators User's Guide*”.

5.3.5. Running the Sample

For instruction on how to run the Sample project, see the *eGate Integrator Tutorial*.

Once the process has completed, the Output file in the target directory configured in the Outbound File eWay will contain all records retrieved from the database.

5.4 Common Data Type Conversions

Table 3 The DB2 eWay Insert or Update Operations for Text/String Input Data

DB2 Data Type	OTD/Java Data Type	Java Method or New Constructor to Use (Default: Java Method)	Sample Data
Int	Int	Integer java.lang.Integer.parseInt(String)	123
Smallint	BigDecimal	Call a New Constructor BigDecimal: java.math.BigDecimal(String)	123
Number	BigDecimal	Call a New Constructor BigDecimal: java.math.BigDecimal(String)	123

DB2 Data Type	OTD/Java Data Type	Java Method or New Constructor to Use (Default: Java Method)	Sample Data
Decimal	BigDecimal	Call a New Constructor BigDecimal: java.math.BigDecimal(String)	123
BigInteger	Long	Long: java.lang.Long.parseLong(String)	123
Short	Short	Short: java.lang.Short.parseShort(String)	123
Real	Float	Float: java.lang.Float.parseFloat(String)	2454.56
Float	Double	Double: java.sql.Double.parseDouble(String)	2454.56
Double	Double	Double: java.sql.Double.parseDouble(String)	2454.56
Timestamp	Timestamp	TimeStamp: java.sql.Timestamp.valueOf(String)	2003-09-04 23:55:59
Time	Time	Time: java.sql.Time.valueOf(String)	11:15:33
Date	Date	Date: java.sql.Date.valueOf(String)	2003-09-04
Varchar2	String	Direct Assign	Any character
Char	String	Direct Assign	Any character

Table 4 The DB2 eWay Select Operations for Text/String Output Data

DB2 Data Type	OTD/Java Data Type	Java Method or New Constructor to Use (Default: Java Method)	Sample Data
Int	Integer	Integer java.lang.Integer.toString(Integer)	123
Smallint	BigDecimal	BigDecimal: java.math.BigDecimal.toString()	123
Number	BigDecimal	BigDecimal: java.math.BigDecimal.toString()	123

DB2 Data Type	OTD/Java Data Type	Java Method or New Constructor to Use (Default: Java Method)	Sample Data
Decimal	BigDecimal	BigDecimal: java.math.BigDecimal.toString()	123
Short	Short	Short: java.lang.Short.toString(short)	123
Real	Float	Float: java.lang.Float.toString(Float)	2454.56
Float	Double	Double: java.sql.Double.parseDouble(String)	2454.56
Double	Double	Double: java.sql.Double.parseDouble(String)	2454.56
Timestamp	Timestamp	TimeStamp: java.sql.TimeStamp.toString()	2003-09-04 23:55:59
Time	Time	Time: java.sql.Time.toString()	11:15:33
Date	TimeStamp	Date: java.sql.Date.toString()	2003-09-04
Varchar2	String	Direct Assign	Any character
Char	String	Direct Assign	Any character

5.5 Using OTDs with Tables, Views, Stored Procedures, and Prepared Statements

Tables, Views, Stored Procedures, and Prepared Statements are manipulated through OTDs. Common operations include insert, delete, update, and query.

5.5.1 The Table

A table OTD represents a database table. It consists of fields and methods. Fields correspond to the columns of a table while methods are the operations that you can apply to the OTD. This allows you to perform query, update, insert, and delete SQL operations in a table.

By default, the Table OTD has `UpdatableConcurrency` and `ScrollTypeForwardOnly`. The type of result returned by the `select()` method can be specified using:

- `SetConcurrencyToUpdateable`
- `SetConcurrencytoReadOnly`

- SetScrollTypeToForwardOnly
- SetScrollTypeToScrollSensitive
- SetScrollTypeToInsensitive

The methods should be called before executing the `select()` method. For example,

```
getDBEmp().setConcurToUpdateable();  
getDBEmp().setScroll_TypeToScrollSensitive();  
getDBEmp().getDB_EMPLOYEE().select("");
```

The Query Operation

To perform a query operation on a table

- 1 Execute the `select()` method with the “**where**” clause specified if necessary.
- 2 Loop through the `ResultSet` using the `next()` method.
- 3 Process the return record within a `while()` loop.

For example:

```
package SelectSales;  
  
public class Select  
{  
  
    public com.stc.codegen.logger.Logger logger;  
  
    public com.stc.codegen.alerter.Alerter alerter;  
  
    public void receive(  
com.stc.connector.appconn.file.FileTextMessage  
input, com.stc.connector.appconn.file.FileApplication  
FileClient_1, db_employee.Db_employeeOTD  
db_employee_1, employeedb.Db_employee employeedb_db_employee_1 )  
    throws Throwable  
    {  
        //@map:Db_employee.select(Text)  
        db_employee_1.getDb_employee().select( input.getText() );  
  
        //while  
        while (db_employee_1.getDb_employee().next()) {  
            //@map:Copy EMP_NO to Employee_no  
            employeedb_db_employee_1.setEmployee_no(  
java.lang.Integer.toString(  
db_employee_1.getDb_employee().getEMP_NO() ) );  
  
            //@map:Copy LAST_NAME to Employee_lname  
            employeedb_db_employee_1.setEmployee_lname(  
db_employee_1.getDb_employee().getLAST_NAME() );  
  
            //@map:Copy FIRST_NAME to Employee_fname  
            employeedb_db_employee_1.setEmployee_fname(  
db_employee_1.getDb_employee().getFIRST_NAME() );  
  
            //@map:Copy RATE to Rate  
            employeedb_db_employee_1.setRate(  
java.lang.Double.toString(  
db_employee_1.getDb_employee().getRATE() ) );  
  
            //@map:Copy LAST_UPDATE to Update_date
```

```

        employeedb_db_employee_1.setUpdate_date(
db_employee_1.getDb_employee().getLAST_UPDATE().toString() );
    }

    //@map:Copy employeedb_db_employee_1.marshallToString to
Text
    FileClient_1.setText(
employeedb_db_employee_1.marshallToString() );

    //@map:FileClient_1.write
FileClient_1.write();
}
}

```

The Insert Operation

To perform an insert operation on a table

- 1 Execute the **insert()** method. Assign a field.
- 2 Insert the row by calling **insertRow()**

This example inserts an employee record.

```

//DB_EMPLOYEE.insert
Table_OTD_1.getDB_EMPLOYEE().insert();

//Copy EMP_NO to EMP_NO
insert_DB_1.getInsert_new_employee().setEmployee_no(
java.lang.Integer.parseInt(
employeedb_with_top_db_employee_1.getEmployee_no() ) );

//@map:Copy Employee_lname to Employee_Lname
insert_DB_1.getInsert_new_employee().setEmployee_Lname(
employeedb_with_top_db_employee_1.getEmployee_lname() );

//@map:Copy Employee_fname to Employee_Fname
insert_DB_1.getInsert_new_employee().setEmployee_Fname(
employeedb_with_top_db_employee_1.getEmployee_fname() );

//@map:Copy java.lang.Float.parseFloat(Rate) to Rate
insert_DB_1.getInsert_new_employee().setRate(
java.lang.Float.parseFloat(
employeedb_with_top_db_employee_1.getRate() ) );

//@map:Copy java.sql.Timestamp.valueOf(Update_date) to Update_date
insert_DB_1.getInsert_new_employee().setUpdate_date(
java.sql.Timestamp.valueOf(
employeedb_with_top_db_employee_1.getUpdate_date() ) );
Table_OTD_1.getDB_EMPLOYEE().insertRow();

//Table_OTD_1.commit
Table_OTD_1.commit();
}

```

The Update Operation

To perform an update operation on a table

- 1 Execute the **update()** method.
- 2 Using a while loop together with **next()**, move to the row that you want to update.

3 Assign updating value(s) to the fields of the table OTD

4 Update the row by calling **updateRow()**.

```
//SalesOrders_with_top_SalesOrders_1.unmarshalFromString(Text)
SalesOrders_with_top_SalesOrders_1.unmarshalFromString(
    input.getText() );

//SALES_ORDERS.update("SO_num =99")
DB_sales_orders_1.getSALES_ORDERS().update( "SO_num ='01'" );

//while
while (DB_sales_orders_1.getSALES_ORDERS().next()) {

//Copy SalesOrderNum to SO_num
DB_sales_orders_1.getSALES_ORDERS().setSO_num(
    SalesOrders_with_top_SalesOrders_1.getSalesOrderNum() );

//Copy CustomerName to Cust_name
DB_sales_orders_1.getSALES_ORDERS().setCust_name(
    SalesOrders_with_top_SalesOrders_1.getCustomerName() );

//Copy CustomerPhone to Cust_phone
DB_sales_orders_1.getSALES_ORDERS().setCust_phone(
    SalesOrders_with_top_SalesOrders_1.getCustomerPhone() );

//SALES_ORDERS.updateRow
DB_sales_orders_1.getSALES_ORDERS().updateRow();
}
//DB_sales_orders_1.commit
DB_sales_orders_1.commit();

//Copy "Update completed" to Text
FileClient_1.setText( "Update completed" );

//FileClient_1.write
FileClient_1.write();
}
```

The Delete Operation

To perform a delete operation on a table

1 Execute the **delete()** method.

In this example DELETE an employee.

```
//DB_EMPLOYEE.delete("EMP_NO = '".concat(EMP_NO).concat("'")
Table_OTD_1.getDB_EMPLOYEE().delete( "EMP_NO = '".concat(
    employeedb_with_top_db_employee_1.getEMP_NO() ).concat( "'") );
}
```

5.5.2. Using Clobs

The following describes how to Insert, Update, and Select Clobs using:

- Table OTD
- Prepared Statement OTD
- Procedure OTD

Inserting a Clob using a Table OTD

To Insert a Clob using a Table OTD, you must:

- 1 Invoke "Select" to get the ResultSet.

```
//@map:TEST.select("")
TESTCLOB_1.getTEST().select( "" );
```

- 2 Move to a new row (to be inserted).

```
//@map:TEST.moveToInsertRow
TESTCLOB_1.getTEST().moveToInsertRow();
```

- 3 Set the values to the CLOB field.

```
//@map:Copy Text(java.lang.String) to TEXT
TESTCLOB_1.getTEST().setText( input.getText() );
```

- 4 Insert the row.

```
//@map:TEST.insertRow
TESTCLOB_1.getTEST().insertRow();
```

The Complete JCE Code Appears as:

```
public class TESTCLOB_JCE
{
    public com.stc.codegen.logger.Logger logger;
    public com.stc.codegen.alerter.Alerter alerter;

    public void receive(
com.stc.connector.appconn.file.FileTextMessage
        input, TESTCLOB.TESTCLOBOTD TESTCLOB_1 )
    throws Throwable
    {
        //@map:TEST.select("")
        TESTCLOB_1.getTEST().select( "" );

        //@map:TEST.moveToInsertRow
        TESTCLOB_1.getTEST().moveToInsertRow();

        //@map:Copy Text to TEXT
        TESTCLOB_1.getTEST().setText( input.getText() );

        //@map:TEST.insertRow
        TESTCLOB_1.getTEST().insertRow();
    }
}
```

Inserting a Clob using a Prepared Statement OTD

To Insert a Clob using a Prepared Statement OTD, you must:

- 1 Set the values to the Prepared Statement parameter.

```
//@map:Copy Text (java.lang.String) to Param1 (Clob Column)
InsertClobPrepStat_1.getInsertClobPrepStat().setParam1 (
input.getText() );
```

- 2 Execute the Prepared Statement

```
//@map:InsertClobPrepStat.executeUpdate
InsertClobPrepStat_1.getInsertClobPrepStat().executeUpdate();
```

The Complete JCE Code Appears as:

```
public class CLOB_PREPSTAT_JCE
{
    public com.stc.codegen.logger.Logger logger;

    public com.stc.codegen.alerter.Alerter alerter;

    public void receive(
com.stc.connector.appconn.file.FileTextMessage
        input,insertClobPrepStat.InsertClobPrepStatOTD
InsertClobPrepStat_1 )
        throws Throwable
    {
        //@map:Copy Text to Param1
        InsertClobPrepStat_1.getInsertClobPrepStat().setParam1(
input.getText() );

        //@map:InsertClobPrepStat.executeUpdate
        InsertClobPrepStat_1.getInsertClobPrepStat().executeUpdate();
    }
}
```

Inserting a Clob using a Stored Procedure OTD

To Insert a Clob using a Stored Procedure OTD, you must:

- 1 Set the values to the Stored Procedure OTD arguments.

```
//@map:Copy Text to CLOBVALUE
TEST_CLOB_STORED_PROC_1.getINSERTCLOB().setCLOBVALUE(
input.getText() );
```

- 2 Execute the Store procedure.

```
//@map:INSERTCLOB.execute
TEST_CLOB_STORED_PROC_1.getINSERTCLOB().execute();
```

The Complete JCE Code Appears as:

```
public class TESTCLOB_STOREDPROC
{
    public com.stc.codegen.logger.Logger logger;

    public com.stc.codegen.alerter.Alerter alerter;

    public void receive(
com.stc.connector.appconn.file.FileTextMessage
        input,tEST_CLOB_STORED_PROC.TEST_CLOB_STORED_PROCOTD
        TEST_CLOB_STORED_PROC_1 )
        throws Throwable
    {
        //@map:Copy Text to CLOBVALUE
        TEST_CLOB_STORED_PROC_1.getINSERTCLOB().setCLOBVALUE(
input.getText() );

        //@map:INSERTCLOB.execute
        TEST_CLOB_STORED_PROC_1.getINSERTCLOB().execute();
    }
}
```

Updating a Clob using a Table OTD

To Update a Clob using a Table OTD, you must:

- 1 Invoke "Select" to get the ResultSet.

```
//@map:TEST.select("")
TESTCLOB_1.getTEST().select( "" );
```

- 2 Move to the to-be-updated row.

```
//@map:TEST.next
TESTCLOB_1.getTEST().next();
```

- 3 Set the values to the CLOB field.

```
//@map:Copy Text(java.lang.String) to TEXT
TESTCLOB_1.getTEST().setText( input.getText() );
```

- 4 Update the row.

```
//@map:TEST.insertRow
TESTCLOB_1.getTEST().updateRow();
```

The Complete JCE Code Appears as:

```
public class TESTCLOB_JCE
{
    public com.stc.codegen.logger.Logger logger;
    public com.stc.codegen.alerter.Alerter alerter;

    public void receive(
com.stc.connector.appconn.file.FileTextMessage
        input, TESTCLOB.TESTCLOBOTD TESTCLOB_1 )
    throws Throwable
    {
        //@map:TEST.select("")
        TESTCLOB_1.getTEST().select( "" );

        //@map:TEST.next
        TESTCLOB_1.getTEST().next();

        //@map:Copy Text to TEXT
        TESTCLOB_1.getTEST().setText( input.getText() );

        //@map:TEST.insertRow
        TESTCLOB_1.getTEST().updateRow();
    }
}
```

Updating a CLOB using a Stored Procedure or Prepared Statement OTD

Updating a CLOB using a Stored Procedure or Prepared Statement is similar to the procedures for Inserting a CLOB. For more information, see [“Inserting a Clob using a Prepared Statement OTD” on page 58](#) and [“Inserting a Clob using a Stored Procedure OTD” on page 59](#).

Selecting a Clob using a Table OTD

To Select a Clob using a Table OTD, you must:

- 1 Select desired Rows.

```
//@map:TEST.select(" ")  
TESTCLOB_1.getTEST().select( " " );
```

- 2 Scroll to the desired row.

```
//@map:TEST.next  
TESTCLOB_1.getTEST().next();
```

- 3 Declare a variable of type `java.sql.Clob`.

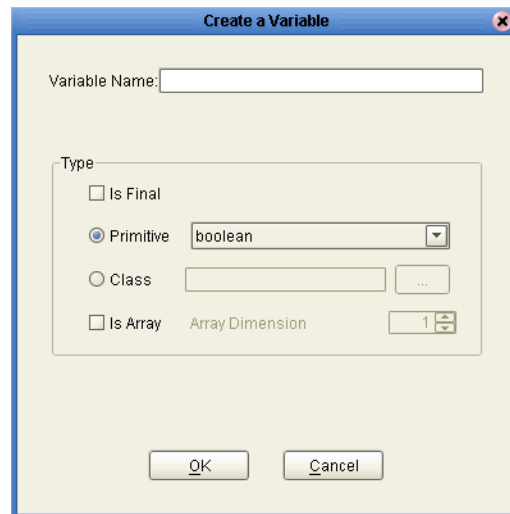
```
//@map:java.sql.Clob clobValue;  
java.sql.Clob clobValue;
```

Note: The `getXXX()` method of the OTD returns the Clob as `java.lang.Object`. This needs to be converted to `java.sql.Clob` before fetching the actual value from the Field. A local variable must be declared to facilitate conversion.

To declare a variable of type `java.sql.Clob`, you must first:

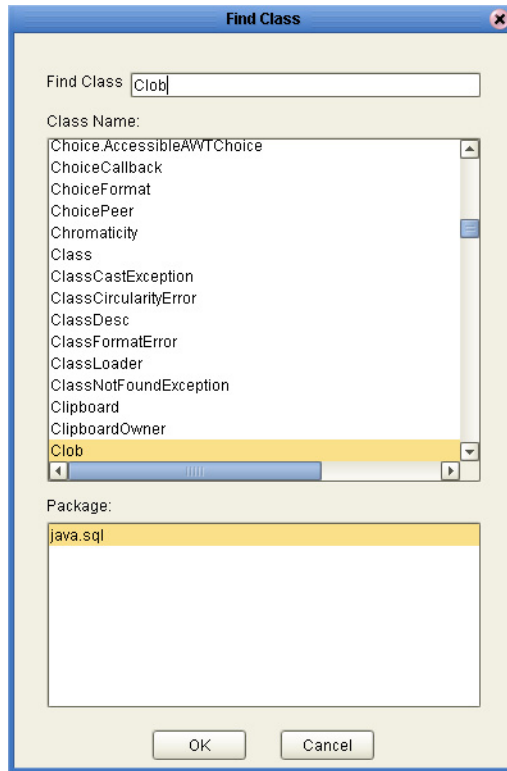
- A Open the **Create a Variable** window, as seen in Figure 42.

Figure 42 Create a Local Variable



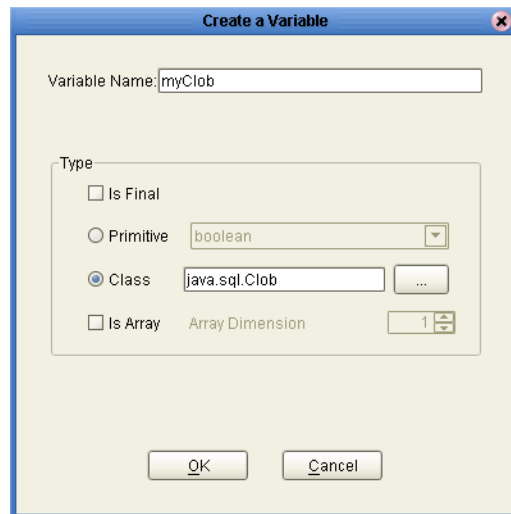
- B Select the **Class** button and then click the ellipsis (...) button to search for a Class.
- C In the **Find Class** window, locate the Clob class and click **OK**, as seen in Figure 43.

Figure 43 Find Class window



- D The java.sql.Clob class appears in the Create a Variable window. Click **OK** to create the new variable, as seen in Figure 44.

Figure 44 Create Local Variable java.sql.Clob



- 4 Convert (cast) and assign the value of the Clob field to the local variable.

```
//@map:Copy cast TEXT (clob field) to java.sql.Clob to clobValue  
clobValue = (java.sql.Clob) TESTCLOB_1.getTEST().getTEXT();
```

Figure 45 displays the Cast window.

Figure 45 Convert using the Cast() Method

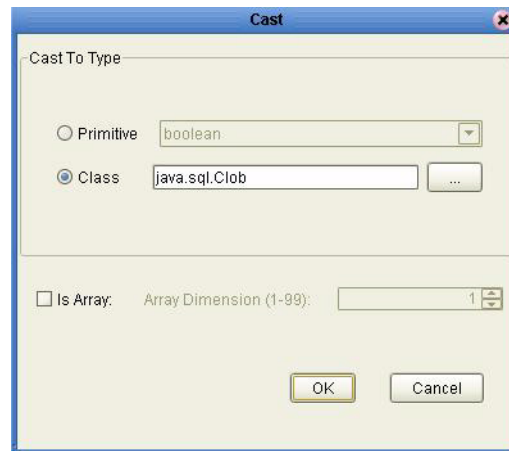
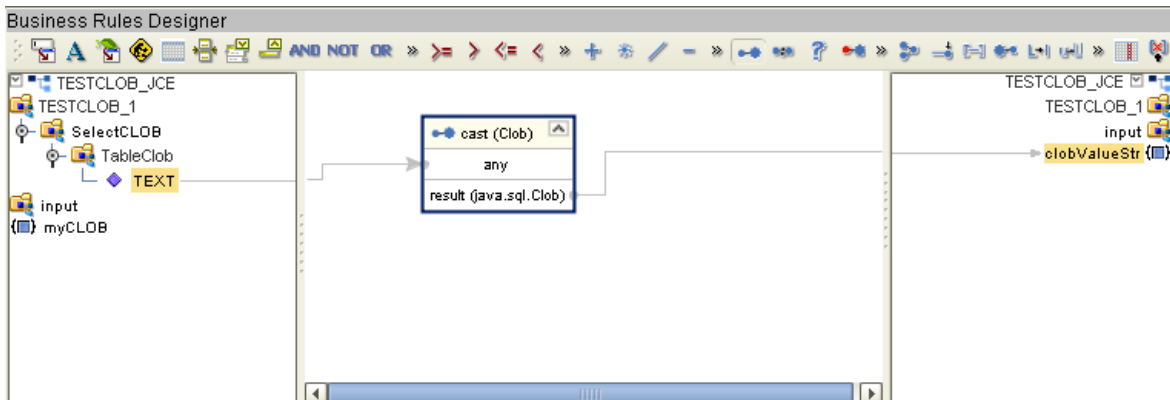


Figure 46 displays assigning the value to the variable.

Figure 46 Assigning to the clobValue Variable



5 Declare the variable of type String.

```
//@map:String clobValueStr;  
String clobValueStr;
```

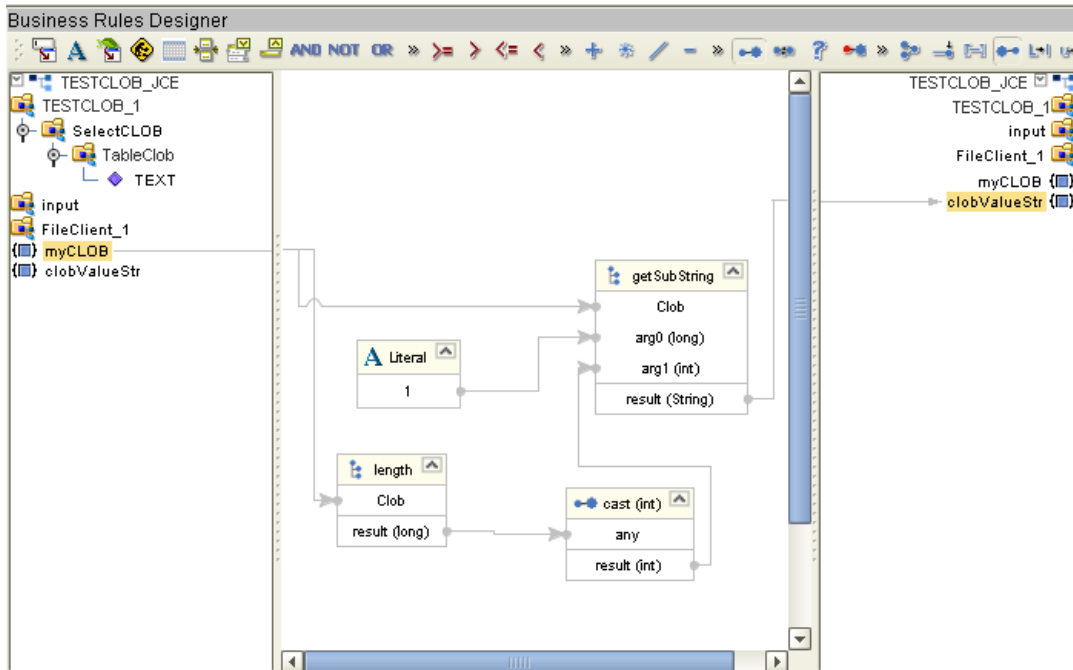
6 Fetch the Clob value to the String variable.

```
//@map:Copy SubString(1 ,cast clobValue.length to int) to  
//clobValueStr  
clobValueStr = clobValue.getSubString( 1,(int)clobValue.length() );
```

Note: When using the Business Rules Designer, you must add the cast prior to adding the length() method.

Figure 47 displays Fetching the Clob value to the String variable.

Figure 47 Copy the Clob Value to a String Variable



The Complete JCE Code Appears as:

```
public class TESTCLOB_JCE
{
    public com.stc.codegen.logger.Logger logger;
    public com.stc.codegen.alerter.Alerter alerter;

    public void receive(
com.stc.connector.appconn.file.FileTextMessage
        input, tESTCLOB.TESTCLOBOTD TESTCLOB_1 )
throws Throwable
    {
        //@map:TEST.select("")
TESTCLOB_1.getTEST().select( "" );

        //@map:TEST.next
TESTCLOB_1.getTEST().next();

        //@map:java.sql.Clob clobValue;
java.sql.Clob clobValue;

        //@map:Copy cast TEXT to java.sql.Clob to clobValue
clobValue = (java.sql.Clob) TESTCLOB_1.getTEST().getText();

        //@map:String clobValueStr;
String clobValueStr;

        //@map:Copy SubString(1 , cast clobValue.length to
// int) to clobValueStr
clobValueStr = clobValue.getSubString( 1,(int)
                                                clobValue.length() );
    }
}
```



```
}

```

Selecting a Clob using a Prepared Statement

To Select a Clob using a Prepared Statement OTD, you must:

- 1 Execute the query.

```
//@map:SelectClobPrepStat.executeQuery
SelectClobPrepStat_1.getSelectClobPrepStat().executeQuery();

```

- 2 Declare the variable of type java.sql.Clob.

```
//@map:java.sql.Clob clobValue;
java.sql.Clob clobValue;

```

Note: The `getXXX()` method of the OTD `resultSet` returns the clob as `java.lang.Object`. This needs to be converted to `java.sql.Clob` before fetching the actual value from the Field. A local variable must be declared to facilitate conversion. For additional details, see the figures found in [Selecting a Clob using a Table OTD](#) on page 61.

- 3 Convert (cast) and assign the value of the Clob field to the local variable.

```
//@map:Copy cast TEXT to java.sql.Clob to clobValue
//clobValue = (java.sql.Clob)
SelectClobPrepStat_1.getSelectClobPrepStat().
get$SelectClobPrepStatResults().getTEXT();

```

- 4 Declare the variable of type String

```
//@map:String clobValueStr;
String clobValueStr;

```

- 5 Fetch the clob value to the String variable

```
//@map:Copy SubString(1 ,cast clobValue.length to int) to
//clobValueStr
clobValueStr = clobValue.getSubString( 1, (int)
clobValue.length() );

```

The Complete JCE Code Appears as:

```
public class SELECTCLOB_PREPSTAT_JCE
{
    public com.stc.codegen.logger.Logger logger;
    public com.stc.codegen.alerter.Alerter alerter;
    public void receive(
com.stc.connector.appconn.file.FileTextMessage
        input, selectClobPrepStat.SelectClobPrepStatOTD
        SelectClobPrepStat_1 )
    throws Throwable
    {
        //@map:SelectClobPrepStat.executeQuery
        SelectClobPrepStat_1.getSelectClobPrepStat().executeQuery();

        //while
        while
        (SelectClobPrepStat_1.getSelectClobPrepStat().get$SelectClobPrepStatR
        esults().next()) {
            //@map:java.sql.Clob clobValue;

```

```

        java.sql.Clob clobValue;

        //@map:Copy cast TEXT to java.sql.Clob to clobValue
        clobValue = (java.sql.Clob)
        SelectClobPrepStat_1.getSelectClobPrepStat().get$SelectClobPrepStatRe
        sults().getTEXT();

        //@map:String clobValueStr;
        String clobValueStr;

        //@map:Copy SubString(1,cast clobValue.length to int) to
        clobValueStr
        clobValueStr = clobValue.getSubString( 1,(int)
        clobValue.length() );
    }
}

```

5.5.3 The Stored Procedure

A Stored Procedure OTD represents a database stored procedure. Fields correspond to the arguments of a stored procedure while methods are the operations that you can apply to the OTD. It allows you to execute a stored procedure. Remember that while in the Collaboration Editor you can drag and drop nodes from the OTD into the Collaboration Editor.

Executing Stored Procedures

The OTD represents the Stored Procedure “LookUpGlobal” with two parameters, an inbound parameter (INLOCALID) and an outbound parameter (OUTGLOBALPRODUCTID). These inbound and outbound parameters are generated by the DataBase Wizard and are represented in the resulting OTD as nodes. Within the Transformation Designer, you can drag values from the input parameters, execute the call, collect data, and drag the values to the output parameters.

Below are the steps for executing the Stored Procedure:

- 1 Specify the input values.
- 2 Execute the Stored Procedure.
- 3 Retrieve the output parameters if any.

For example:

```

package Storedprocedure;

public class sp_jce
{

    public com.stc.codegen.logger.Logger logger;

    public com.stc.codegen.alerter.Alerter alerter;

    public void receive(
com.stc.connector.appconn.file.FileTextMessage
input, com.stc.connector.appconn.file.FileApplication
FileClient_1, employeedb.Db_employee

```

```
employeeDb_with_top_db_employee_1,insert_DB.Insert_DBOTD insert_DB_1
)
    throws Throwable
    {

//@map:employeeDb_with_top_db_employee_1.unmarshalFromString(Text)
    employeeDb_with_top_db_employee_1.unmarshalFromString(
input.getText() );

        //@map:Copy java.lang.Integer.parseInt(Employee_no) to
Employee_no
        insert_DB_1.getInsert_new_employee().setEmployee_no(
java.lang.Integer.parseInt(
employeeDb_with_top_db_employee_1.getEmployee_no() ) );

        //@map:Copy Employee_lname to Employee_Lname
        insert_DB_1.getInsert_new_employee().setEmployee_Lname(
employeeDb_with_top_db_employee_1.getEmployee_lname() );

        //@map:Copy Employee_fname to Employee_Fname
        insert_DB_1.getInsert_new_employee().setEmployee_Fname(
employeeDb_with_top_db_employee_1.getEmployee_fname() );

        //@map:Copy java.lang.Float.parseFloat(Rate) to Rate
        insert_DB_1.getInsert_new_employee().setRate(
java.lang.Float.parseFloat(
employeeDb_with_top_db_employee_1.getRate() ) );

        //@map:Copy java.sql.Timestamp.valueOf(Update_date) to
Update_date
        insert_DB_1.getInsert_new_employee().setUpdate_date(
java.sql.Timestamp.valueOf(
employeeDb_with_top_db_employee_1.getUpdate_date() ) );

        //@map:Insert_new_employee.execute
        insert_DB_1.getInsert_new_employee().execute();

        //@map:insert_DB_1.commit
        insert_DB_1.commit();

        //@map:Copy "procedure executed" to Text
        FileClient_1.setText( "procedure executed" );

        //@map:FileClient_1.write
        FileClient_1.write();
    }
}
```

5.6 Alerting and Logging

eGate provides an alerting and logging feature. This allows monitoring of messages and captures any adverse messages in order of severity based on configured severity level and higher. To enable Logging, please see the *eGate Integrator User's Guide*.

Index

A

Add Prepared Statements 34

B

Building an eWay Project 38

Business Process 39

C

class 23

ClassName 14, 18

CollectionID 24

CollectionId 21

Common DataType Conversions 52

configuring eWay connections 10

Configuring the eWay

creating 10

Configuring the eWays 51

Connect to Database 28

Creating an External Environment 52

D

Data Conversions 52

Data Types

Conversions 52

Database Connection 28

Database Objects 28

DatabaseName 12, 17

Delete Operation 40, 48

Table OTD 57

Delimiter 17, 25

Deploying a Project 52

Description 14, 17, 25

driver class, JDBC 14, 23

DriverProperties 18, 25

E

eGate Sample Project 50

eInsight Engine and eGate Components 38

Environment Properties

DatabaseName 12, 17

Delimiter 17, 25

Description 17, 25

DriverProperties 18, 25

Password 18, 26

PortNumber 18, 26

ServerName 18, 26

User 19, 26

Environment Property Settings

CollectionID 24

DatabaseName 12, 17

Delimiter 17, 25

Description 17, 25

DriverProperties 18, 25

LocationName 25

Password 12, 18, 26

PortNumber 13, 18, 26

ServerName 13, 26

User 13, 19

eWay Database Wizard 27

External System Requirements 7

I

Importing the Sample Project 39

Inbound Environment Properties

DatabaseName 12

Password 12

PortNumber 13

ServerName 13

User 13

Inbound Properties

CollectionId 21

LocationName 21

Password 22

PollMilliseconds 11, 20

PortNumber 22

PreparedStatement 11, 20

ServerName 22

User 22

InitialPoolSize 15

Insert Operation 40, 45

Table OTD 56

Inserting a Clob

Table OTD 58

J

JDBC

driver class 14, 23

L

LocationName 21, 25

LoginTimeout 15

M

MaxIdleTime 15
 MaxPoolSize 15
 MaxStatements 15
 MinPoolSize 16

N

NetworkProtocol 16

O

Operation

Delete 40, 48
 Insert 40, 45
 SelectAll 40, 41
 SelectMultiple 40, 42
 SelectOne 40, 44
 Update 40, 47

OTD Wizard

Add Prepared Statements 34
 Database Connection 28
 Select Database Objects 28
 Select Table/Views 29
 Specify the OTD Name 36

OTDs

Tables, Views, Stored Procedures, and Prepared Statements 54

Outbound Environment Properties

DatabaseName 17
 Delimiter 17, 24, 25
 Description 17, 25
 DriverProperties 18, 25
 LocationName 25
 Password 18, 26
 PortNumber 18, 26
 ServerName 26
 User 19

Outbound Properties

class 23
 ClassName 14, 15
 Description 14
 DriverProperties 18
 InitialPoolSize 15
 LoginTimeout 15
 MaxIdleTime 15
 MaxPoolSize 15
 MaxStatements 15
 MinPoolSize 16
 NetworkProtocol 16

PortNumber 23
 PropertyCycle 16
 RoleName 16
 ServerName 18
 Timeout 24
 User 26

P

Password 12, 18, 22, 26
 PollMilliseconds 11, 20
 PortNumber 13, 18, 22, 23, 26
 Prepared Statements 54
 PreparedStatement 11, 20
 Property Settings
 class 23
 PortNumber 23
 Timeout 24
 Property settings, Environment
 DatabaseName 12, 17
 Delimiter 17, 25
 Description 17, 25
 DriverProperties 18, 25
 Password 18, 26
 PortNumber 18, 26
 ServerName 18, 26
 User 19, 26
 Property settings, Inbound
 CollectionId 21
 LocationName 21
 Password 22
 PollMilliseconds 11, 20
 PortNumber 22
 PreparedStatement 11, 20
 ServerName 22
 User 22
 Property settings, Outbound
 ClassName 14
 Description 14
 DriverProperties 18
 InitialPoolSize 15
 LoginTimeout 15
 MaxIdleTime 15
 MaxPoolSize 15
 MaxStatements 15
 MinPoolSize 16
 NetworkProtocol 16
 PropertyCycle 16
 RoleName 16
 ServerName 18
 User 26
 PropertyCycle 16

Q

Query Operation
Table OTD 55

R

RoleName 16
Running the Sample 52

S

Sample Project
 Configuring the eWays 51
 Creating and External Environment 52
 Deploying a Project 52
 eGate 50
 Running the Sample 52
Select Database Objects 28
Select Procedures 33
Select Table/Views 29
Select Wizard Type 27
SelectAll Operation 40, 41
SelectMultiple Operation 40, 42
SelectOne Operation 40, 44
ServerName 18, 22, 26
Servername 13
Specify the OTD Name 36
Stored Procedures 54
Supported Operating Systems 6
System Requirements 7

T

Table/Views 29
Tables 54
Timeout 24

U

Update 40
Update Operation 47
 Table OTD 56
User 13, 19, 22, 26

V

Views 54

W

WebLogic and WebSphere Application Server
Support 7