

Oracle Fusion Cloud Applications

Data Extraction Tool

FA Latest



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Data Extraction Tool

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Author: Amrut Rao

Contents

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Get Help | i |
| <hr/> | |
| 1 Overview of the Data Extraction Tool | 1 |
| Overview of the Data Extraction Tool | 1 |
| 2 Before You Start | 3 |
| Prerequisites | 3 |
| Enable Authorization Service | 3 |
| Create and Assign a Custom Job Role | 4 |
| Enable Access to Generated Content on Oracle WebCenter Content | 5 |
| Verify Required Services for the Data Extraction Tool | 5 |
| Flexfields and Business Objects | 6 |
| 3 Extract Definition | 9 |
| Create an Extract Definition | 9 |
| Add an Object to an Extract | 9 |
| Add an Attribute to an Object in an Extract | 9 |
| Add Filtering Rules to an Object in an Extract | 10 |
| Update Column Headings of an Extract | 10 |
| Export Extract Definition | 10 |
| Import Extract Definition | 10 |
| 4 Extract Schedules | 13 |
| Create an Extract Schedule | 13 |
| Search for an Extract Schedule | 13 |
| Search and View the Details of an Extract Schedule | 14 |
| Suspend, Resume, Cancel, or Delete an Extract Schedule | 14 |
| Export an Extract Schedule | 14 |
| Import an Extract Schedule | 15 |
| 5 Extract Jobs | 17 |
| Suspend, Cancel, or Resume an Extract Job | 17 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Search for an Extract Job | 17 |
| Download Extract Job Output | 17 |
| 6 Automate Data Extraction Using REST APIs | 19 |
| Overview of Using REST APIs for Data Extraction | 19 |
| Create an Extraction Group Definition | 19 |
| Schedule an Extract Group Definition | 21 |
| Check Job Status | 24 |
| Fetch Extract Output Details | 27 |
| Download Extract Output Details | 29 |
| 7 Map BICC Data to Business Object Data | 33 |
| Map BICC Data to Business Object Data | 33 |

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1 Overview of the Data Extraction Tool

The Data Extraction tool enables you to extract application data for reporting and integration purposes.

You can extract application data from a read-optimized data store. Extraction runs on a replicated Oracle Autonomous AI Lakehouse instance that's synchronized with transactional data.

By leveraging Oracle's architecture, which abstracts business objects from the physical Fusion Applications data model, this approach helps reduce load on the transactional instance.

The tool supports extracting data based on predefined business objects and views. You can configure extracts to retrieve the required data and process it for downstream use.

How to Use This Playbook

This playbook provides an end-to-end workflow for extracting data using the Data Extraction tool.

Follow these steps in sequence:

- 1. Create and Configure Data Extracts**

Define the data you want to extract by creating extract definitions and grouping them based on your requirements.

- 2. Run and Monitor Extract Jobs**

Schedule and run extract jobs, monitor their execution, and verify that the output meets your requirements.

- 3. Access and Download Extract Output**

Retrieve the generated output files and download the extracted data.

- 4. Automate Data Extraction Using REST APIs**

After validating your extract configurations, use REST APIs to automate scheduling, monitoring, and data retrieval as part of integration workflows.

Learn About Data Extraction

Watch this video to get an overview of the Data Extraction tool.



2 Before You Start

Prerequisites

Review the feature availability and required setup for using the Data Extraction tool and its REST APIs.

Feature Availability

The Data Extraction tool is an opt-in feature. Until it is enabled through Fusion Setup Manager, it doesn't appear under the Tools menu.

The Data Extraction tool is available under the following offerings:

- Fusion Accounting Hub
- Order Management
- Workforce Deployment
- Workforce Development
- Manufacturing and Supply Chain Materials Management
- Procurement
- Supply Chain Planning
- Financials
- Product Management

Prerequisites for Using REST APIs

To use REST APIs for data extraction, you must configure OAuth authentication.

For setup instructions, see [Configure OAuth](#). Refer to the Configure OAuth Using Client Credentials Grant Type (2-legged OAuth) section.

Ensure the OAuth client application has the required permissions and is configured correctly:

1. Add the following permissions to the OAuth client application:
 - Oracle SaaS Batch Cloud Service
 - Oracle Boss Cloud
2. Configure the Client ID as a user in the Fusion application using the Security Console and assign the necessary custom job role. Ensure that the custom job role is created and assigned as described in [Create and Assign a Custom Job Role](#).

Enable Authorization Service

You must enable synchronization between Oracle Platform Security Services and the authorization service before assigning permissions to the integration job role.

First, confirm that the authorization service is enabled. You must be signed in as a user with access to the Functional Setup Manager.

1. From the navigator, select **My Enterprise > Setup and Maintenance**.
2. In the Setup and Maintenance work area, search for and open the **Manage Administrator Profile Values** task.
3. In the Search region, enter ORA_ASE_SAS_INTEGRATION_ENABLED in the Profile Option Code field, and select **Search**.
4. In the profile details region, verify that the Site profile level is set to **Yes**.
If necessary, update the Profile Value to **Yes**.
5. Select **Save and Close** to apply the change.

Create and Assign a Custom Job Role

1. From the navigator, select **Tools > Security Console**.
2. On the Roles tab, select **Create Role**.
3. Enter the basic information of the custom job role name.
4. Verify that Enable Permission Group is selected for the custom role.
5. Select **Next** to move through the subsequent pages. Skip the Function Security Policies and Data Security Policies pages.
6. On the Role Hierarchy page, select **Add Role**.
7. In the Add Role Membership dialog box, search for and add the following roles:
 - ORA_RCS_SUPPLY_CHAIN_INTEGRATION_SPECIALIST_JOB – Manage Extract Definitions and Extract Schedules
 - ESS Administrator Role – Manage Extract Jobs
8. Select **Add Role Membership** to add each role.
9. Select **Cancel** to close the dialog box.
10. In the Role Hierarchy page, open the Roles and Permission Groups tab and confirm that ORA_RCS_SUPPLY_CHAIN_INTEGRATION_SPECIALIST_JOB appears in the list.
11. Select **Next** on the Role Hierarchy page.
12. On the Segregation of Duties page, skip entering details and select **Next**.
13. On the Users page, select **Add User**.
14. In the Add User dialog box, search for and select the user to assign the role to.
15. Select **Add Selected Users** to add each role.
16. Select **Cancel** to close the dialog box.
17. Select **Next** to review the details of the role added on the Summary page.
18. Select **Save and Close**.

Add Required Roles to the Custom Job Role

Add the required roles to the custom job role so that users can create and run data extracts.

Note: This step is required. If you don't add these roles, users can't access or run extract jobs.

1. On the Role Hierarchy page, select the Roles and Permission Groups tab, and select **Add Role**.
2. In the Add Role Membership dialog box, search for and select the following role:
 - ORA_RCS_SUPPLY_CHAIN_INTEGRATION_SPECIALIST_JOB

3. Select **Add Role Membership**.
4. Select **Cancel** to close the dialog box.

Enable Access to Generated Content on Oracle WebCenter Content

1. From the navigator, select **Tools > Security Console**.
2. On the Roles tab, select **Create Role**.
3. Enter the basic information of the custom job role name.
4. Select **Next** to move through the subsequent pages. Skip the Function Security Policies and Data Security Policies pages.
5. On the Role Hierarchy page, select **Add Role**.
6. In the Add Role Membership dialog box, search for OBIA_EXTRACTTRANSFORMLOAD_RWD, then select **Add Role Membership**. This role is required to view and download extract files from Oracle WebCenter Content.
7. Select **Cancel** to close the Add Role Membership dialog box, then select **Next**.
8. On the Segregation of Duties page, skip entering details and select **Next**.
9. On the Users page, select **Add User**.
10. In the Add User dialog box, search for and select the user to assign the role to.
11. Select **Add Selected Users**, then select **Cancel** to close the dialog box.
12. Select **Next**, review the details on the Summary page, and select **Save and Close**.

Verify Required Services for the Data Extraction Tool

Before using the Data Extraction Tool, verify with Oracle Support that the required services are enabled in your environment.

To ensure that the Data Extraction Tool or authorization service is available, contact Oracle Support.

When raising a Service Request, include the following details:

- Request to verify and enable prerequisites for the Data Extraction Tool
- Environment details, such as the instance name
- Reference to the required services for the Data Extraction Tool

Note: These services are managed internally by Oracle and don't require any direct configuration from users.

Flexfields and Business Objects

Synchronize Flexfields with Business Objects

Run the synchronization process to make newly created descriptive or extensible flexfields available in the Data Extraction tool.

Existing flexfields in your instance are automatically synchronized with their corresponding business objects during each Oracle upgrade. If you create new descriptive flexfields or extensible flexfields after an upgrade, run the synchronization process to ensure that the flexfields appear in the Data Extraction tool.

1. From the Navigator, select **Tools > Scheduled Processes**.
2. Select **Schedule New Process**.
3. In the Name field, enter **Synchronize Flexfields with Business Objects**, and press **Enter** to confirm the process.
4. Select **OK** to submit the process.

After the process completes, the newly created flexfields are synchronized with their corresponding business objects and become available in the Data Extraction tool.

You can monitor the process in the Scheduled Processes work area.

If synchronization issues occur, see [Resolve Synchronization Issues Between Flexfields and Business Objects](#).

Descriptive Flexfields in Business Objects

Descriptive flexfields add additional attributes to business objects to capture business-specific information.

In the Data Extraction tool, these additional attributes are included as part of the business object data and are available when defining extracts.

If descriptive flexfields are configured for a business object, their attributes can be selected during extract definition and included in the extracted output.

Descriptive flexfields are configured within the application and extend the standard structure of business objects.

Descriptive Flexfield Extraction Behavior

In the Descriptive Flexfield setup page, there is a BI Enabled flag that controls whether Descriptive Flexfield attributes are exposed for extraction in BICC.

This checkbox isn't used by the Data Extraction Tool.

By default, no Descriptive Flexfield attributes are selected for extraction in a business object. Users must explicitly choose the Descriptive Flexfield attributes they want to extract. The Data Extraction Tool allows users to select one, multiple, or all Descriptive Flexfield attributes, regardless of the BI Enabled flag setting in the Descriptive Flexfield configuration.

Extensible Flexfields in Business Objects

Extensible flexfields add additional attributes to business objects to capture business-specific information and support more complex data structures than descriptive flexfields.

These include multiple rows of attributes and grouped attribute sets. In the Data Extraction tool, these additional attributes are included as part of the business object data and are available when defining extracts.

If extensible flexfields are configured for a business object, their attributes can be selected during extract definition and included in the extracted output.

Extensible flexfields are configured within the application and extend the standard structure of business objects.

Difference Between Descriptive and Extensible Flexfields

| Feature | Descriptive Flexfields | Extensible Flexfields |
|----------------|---|--|
| Purpose | Add additional attributes to business objects | Add additional attributes with support for more complex structures |
| Data Structure | Single set of attributes | Multiple rows of attributes and grouped attribute sets |
| Complexity | Simpler structure | More complex and flexible structure |

Extensible Flexfield Subgroups

Extensible flexfield subgroups are used to organize content within the business object hierarchy in the Data Extraction tool.

Subgroups help keep the object tree easier to navigate when a large number of views are present.

For example, a product area such as Product Lifecycle Management may include:

- Defined Views, which are provided by Oracle.
- Item Class Views, which are generated based on customer-defined extensible flexfields

A subgroup is displayed only when it contains content. If no extensible flexfield data is defined for a subgroup, it isn't shown.

The following table lists the extensible flexfield subgroups used to organize views in the object tree.

Extensible Flexfield Subgroups

| Pillar | Functional Group | Subgroup | Description |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|
| Supply Chain & Manufacturing | Order Management | Defined Views | Contains all named business views defined by Oracle and shipped out-of-the-box. |
| Supply Chain & Manufacturing | Order Management | Fulfillment Line Additional Information Views | Contains business views created from fulfillment line extensible flexfields. |
| Supply Chain & Manufacturing | Order Management | Sales Order Additional Information Views | Contains business views created from sales order extensible flexfields. |
| Supply Chain & Manufacturing | Product Lifecycle Management | Defined Views | Contains all named business views defined by Oracle and shipped out-of-the-box. |
| Supply Chain & Manufacturing | Product Lifecycle Management | Item Class Views | Contains business views created from item class extensible flexfields. |
| Supply Chain & Manufacturing | Product Lifecycle Management | Item Extended Attribute Views | Contains business views created from item attribute group extensible flexfields. |
| Supply Chain & Manufacturing | Product Lifecycle Management | Manufacturer Additional Information Views | Contains business views created from manufacturer extensible flexfields. |

3 Extract Definition

Create an Extract Definition

1. From the navigator, select **Tools > Data Extraction**.
2. Select the **+ (Create)** icon.
3. On the Create Extract Definition page, enter the required details for the extract.
4. Select **Add** to add new objects.
5. Search for and select the objects you want to add to the extract definition.
6. Select **Add** to save the new objects.
7. In the **Attributes** column, select the **Select Attributes** link.
8. Search for and select the attributes you want to add to the object and select Update.

Note: By default, **timeCreated** and **timeUpdated** attributes are selected. These must remain selected for extraction to succeed.

9. Select **Define Rules** link to add new rules and filter the data set being extracted.
10. Define the rules in the Characteristics Values drawer, then select **Save**.
11. On the Create Extract Definition page, select **Create** to finalize the extract definition.

Add an Object to an Extract

1. From the navigator, select **Tools > Data Extraction**.
2. On the Extract Definition page, search for and select the edit icon next to the extract definition to which you want to add an object.
3. On the Edit Extract Definition page, select **Add**.
4. Select the new object and select **Add**.

Add an Attribute to an Object in an Extract

1. From the navigator, select **Tools > Data Extraction**.
2. On the Create Extract Definition page, select the extract definition whose object requires a new attribute.
3. In the **Objects and Attributes** section, select the **Select Attributes** link for the selected object.
4. Select **Update**.

Add Filtering Rules to an Object in an Extract

1. From the navigator, select **Tools > Data Extraction**.
2. On the Create Extract Definition page, select the object for which you want to define a rule.
3. In the Objects and Attributes section, select the object and select **Define Rule**.
4. Choose the relevant attributes and set the conditions for filtering the data.
5. Select **Add** to apply the rule.

Update Column Headings of an Extract

After adding the objects and attributes for the extraction definition, the Update Labels link in the Labels column becomes active.

1. Select **Update Headings**.
2. Search for the attribute whose header label you want to update.
3. Select **Refresh BICC Headings** to update header labels for all attributes available in the BICC view.
4. To make manual changes, double-click any header label and edit it directly.
5. Select **Reset** to revert all header labels to their default values.
6. Select **Update**.

Note: The **Refresh BICC Headings** action updates all applicable attributes in a single action. You can modify any header label before or after using this action.

Export Extract Definition

1. From the navigator, select **Tools > Data Extraction**.
2. On the Extract Definition page, select an extract definition and select **Export**.
3. Select **Save** to download the extract definition file.

Import Extract Definition

1. From the navigator, select **Tools > Data Extraction**.

2. On the Extract Definition page, select **Import**.
3. In the Import drawer, drag and drop the extract definition file to import.
4. Select **Import**.

4 Extract Schedules

Create an Extract Schedule

1. Navigate to the Extract Schedules page by selecting the **Create Extract Schedule** icon from the **Actions** menu on the Extract Definitions page, or by selecting the **Extract Schedules** horizontal tab at the bottom of the page.
2. Select the **+ Create** icon to create a new extract schedule.
3. On the New Extract Schedule page, enter the required details of the extract.
4. Select the desired recurrence for the extract schedule.
5. In the **Storage** field, select where the extract output should be stored. For more information, see *Storage Options for Extract Output*.
6. Optionally choose the notification settings for the extract schedule and add the email address to which notifications should be sent. Notifications can be configured only when the storage option is Universal Content Manager.
7. Select **Create** to finalize the schedule.

Storage Options for Extract Output

When creating an extract schedule, you can choose where the extract output is stored. The application provides two storage options: Oracle Managed Storage and Oracle WebCenter Content.

Oracle Managed Storage

Oracle Managed Storage is the default and recommended option. It's available to all customers, and the extract output is written directly to this storage. Oracle Managed Storage also allows you to download the extracted data directly from the application.

Oracle WebCenter Content

Support for Oracle WebCenter Content is provided for compatibility with existing processes, similar to BICC. However, extract generation using Oracle WebCenter Content may take longer compared to Oracle Managed Storage.

Search for an Extract Schedule

1. Navigate to the Extract Schedules page by selecting the **Create Extract Schedule** icon from the **Actions** column on the Create Extract Definitions page, or by selecting the **Extract Schedules** horizontal tab at the bottom of the page.
2. Use the storage context switcher at the top of the page to select the storage type associated with the extract schedule.
The application displays schedules only for the selected storage type because Oracle Managed Storage and Oracle WebCenter Content use different REST resources to store schedule information.
3. Enter the name of the extract schedule you need to find.
4. Select **Search**.

Search and View the Details of an Extract Schedule

1. Navigate to the Extract Schedules page by selecting the **Create Extract Schedule** icon from the **Actions** column on the Create Extract Definitions page, or by selecting the **Extract Schedules** horizontal tab at the bottom of the page.
2. Enter the name of the extract schedule you need to find.
3. Select the storage type.
4. Select **Search**.
5. From the **Name** column, select the link to view the details of the corresponding extract schedule.
6. View the details of the extract schedule.

Suspend, Resume, Cancel, or Delete an Extract Schedule

1. Navigate to the Extract Schedules page by selecting the **Create Extract Schedule** icon from the **Actions** column on the Create Extract Definitions page, or by selecting the **Extract Schedules** horizontal tab at the bottom of the page.
2. On the Extract Schedules page, select the extract schedule that requires an action.
3. From the Action dropdown, select the appropriate action: Suspend, Resume, Cancel, or Delete.

Export an Extract Schedule

1. Navigate to the Extract Schedules page by selecting the **Create Extract Schedule** icon from the **Actions** column on the Extract Definitions page, or by selecting the **Extract Schedules** horizontal tab at the bottom of the page.
2. Select the extract schedules you want to export.
3. From the **More Actions** dropdown, select **Export** to download the selected schedules.

Note: You can import or export an extract schedule only if Oracle Managed Storage is selected as the storage option during creation.

Import an Extract Schedule

1. Navigate to the Extract Schedules page by selecting the **Create Extract Schedule** icon from the **Actions** column on the Extract Definitions page, or by selecting the **Extract Schedules** horizontal tab at the bottom of the page.
2. From the **More Actions** dropdown, select **Import**.
3. Browse and select the file to be imported.
4. Select **Import** to upload the schedule.

5 Extract Jobs

Suspend, Cancel, or Resume an Extract Job

1. From the navigator, select **Tools > Data Extraction**.
2. On the Extract Definition page, select the Extract Jobs tab.
3. On the Extract Jobs page, select the extract job that requires an action.
4. From the **Action** dropdown, choose **Suspend**, **Cancel**, or **Resume**.

Search for an Extract Job

1. From the navigator, select **Tools > Data Extraction**.
2. On the Extract Definition page, select the Extract Jobs tab.
3. Enter the name of the extract job you want to find.
4. Select **Search** to locate the job.

Download Extract Job Output

1. Search for the required extract job.
2. Select the **Download** icon in the **Actions** column.
3. In the drawer, select the **Download** icon for the required business object.

Note: You can download an extract job output only if the **Storage Option** selected during creation is **Oracle Managed Storage**.

6 Automate Data Extraction Using REST APIs

Overview of Using REST APIs for Data Extraction

After configuring and validating data extracts in the application, you can use REST APIs to automate data extraction and integrate with external systems.

The REST APIs enable you to programmatically schedule extract jobs, monitor execution status, and retrieve output data. These APIs use the extract definitions and configurations created in the application.

This approach is used when integrating with existing data pipelines or building automated workflows, where data extraction is performed without manual interaction.

Relationship Between Application Setup and REST APIs

Data extraction using REST APIs depends on the configurations created in the application.

- Extract definitions and groups are created and configured in the application
- Scheduling, execution, and data retrieval are performed using REST APIs
- The APIs use the existing configurations created in the application

Typical Workflow

1. Use the application to construct the extract definitions and export group
2. Use the application to define attributes, filtering, and column headings
3. Use the application to schedule, test, and verify the output
4. Use REST APIs to automate data extraction and integration

Create an Extraction Group Definition

Overview of Export Definitions and Export Groups

In the data extraction process, an export group represents the overall extraction configuration that is executed as a single unit.

Each selected business object (BO) view is created as an individual export definition. These export definitions are grouped together under an export group based on the required extraction scope.

When an extraction job is submitted, the export group determines which export definitions are executed together.

Create Data Extract Definitions

Use the Data Export REST API to create individual data extract definitions. Each extract definition specifies the data to be extracted.

You can create one or more data extract definitions, which can later be grouped into an extract group definition.

Endpoint

| Attribute | Value |
|-------------|--|
| URL | <code>/api/boss/data/objects/ora/commonBoss/dataExport/v1/exportDefinitions</code> |
| HTTP Method | POST |

Request

Example

```
{
  "name": "CostDistributionsExtraction_costDistributionExtract_test_11",
  "owner": "RODS_EXTRACTION_USER",
  "ownerRole": "Admin",
  "extractClient": "FA_DATA_EXTRACT_UI",
  "exportConfiguration": {
    "type": "BV",
    "outputDataFormat": "CSV",
    "csvDelimiter": ",",
    "sortBy": null,
    "csvFormat": null,
    "historyStartDate": null
  },
  "bossArtifacts": {
    "extractionQuery": "{...}"
  }
}
```

Response

On successful submission, a 201 Created response is returned along with the Location header pointing to the created extract definition resource.

```
201 Created
Location: https://example.com/api/boss/data/objects/ora/commonBoss/dataExport/v1/exportDefinitions/
{exportDefinitionId}
```

Group Extract Definitions

Combine one or more data extract definitions into an extract group definition based on the required extraction scope and grouping strategy.

An extract group definition serves as a logical container that determines which data extracts are executed together during job submission.

Endpoint

| Attribute | Value |
|-------------|--|
| URL | /api/boss/data/objects/ora/commonBoss/dataExport/v1/exportGroupDefinitions |
| HTTP Method | POST |

Request

Example

```
{
  "extractClient": "FA_DATA_EXTRACT_UI",
  "name": "CostDistributionsExtract_test_1",
  "owner": "RODS_EXTRACTION_USER",
  "ownerRole": "Admin",
  "groupedExtracts": {
    "items": [
      {
        "name": "CostDistributionsExtraction_costDistributionExtract_test_11"
      },
      {
        "name": "CostDistributionsExtraction_costDistributionLineExtract_test_111"
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

Response

On successful submission, a 201 Created response is returned along with the Location header pointing to the created extract group definition resource.

Example Response

```
201 Created
Location: https://example.com/api/boss/data/objects/ora/commonBoss/dataExport/v1/exportGroupDefinitions/
{exportGroupDefinitionId}
```

Schedule an Extract Group Definition

Get Extract Group ID

You can retrieve the export group ID by filtering using the name of the extract group definition.

Endpoint

| Attribute | Value |
|-------------|--|
| URL | <code>/api/boss/data/objects/ora/commonBoss/dataExport/v1/exportGroupDefinitions?\$filter=name='{extractGroupDefinitionName}'&\$fields=exportGroupId,name</code> |
| HTTP Method | GET |

Request

Replace `{{extractGroupDefinitionName}}` with the name of the extract group definition.

Ensure that the `extractGroupDefinitionName` is enclosed in single quotes (') in the URL.

Response

Example Response

```
{
  "items": [
    {
      "name": "CostDistributionsExtract_test_1",
      "exportGroupId": "300100641963646",
      "$id": "300100641963646",
      "$context": {
        "links": {
          "$self": {
            "href": "https://example.com/api/boss/data/objects/ora/commonBoss/dataExport/v1/exportGroupDefinitions/300100641963646"
          }
        }
      }
    }
  ],
  "hasMore": false
}
```

Create a Schedule Using Oracle WebCenter Content

Submit the extract job using the `extractSchedules` API.

Endpoint

| Attribute | Value |
|-------------|--|
| URL | <code>/api/boss/data/objects/ora/scmCore/dataExtract/v1/\$en/extractSchedules</code> |
| HTTP Method | POST |

Request

Use the `exportGroupId` from the previous step.

Example Request

```
{
  "extractDefinition":
  {
    "exportGroupId": "300100641963646"
  },
  "name": "CostDistributionsExtract_test_Schedule",
  "extractType": "Incremental",
  "notification": "Y,Y,Y",
  "emails": "youremail@emailprovider.com",
  "startTime": "2025-12-16T15:20:00+00:00",
  "endTime": "2025-12-16T18:20:00+00:00",
  "frequency": "Hourly",
  "frequencyHourlyInterval": 1,
  "extractDefinitionName": "CostDistributionsExtract_test_1"
}
```

Response

On successful submission, a 201 Created response is returned along with the Location header pointing to the created extract schedule resource.

Example Response

```
201 Created
Location: https://example.com/api/boss/data/objects/ora/scmCore/dataExtract/v1/$en/extractSchedules/
{dataExtractScheduleId}
```

Create a Schedule Using Oracle Managed Storage

Submit the extract job using the Job Scheduler API.

Endpoint

| Attribute | Value |
|-------------|---|
| URL | /api/saas-batch/jobscheduler/v1/jobRequests |
| HTTP Method | POST |

Request

Example Request

```
{
  "serviceName": "boss",
  "jobDefinitionName": "DataExport",
  "description": "TESTTEXT2411-Incremental::TESTTEXT2411::Incremental::Hourly",
  "requestParameters": {
    "submit.argument1": "TESTTEXT2411",
    "submit.argument2": "Incremental Data Extract"
  },
  "runAtTimes": {
    "fixedInterval": { "interval": 1, "timeUnit": "HOURLY" },
    "startDate": "12/16/2025",
    "endDate": "12/16/2025",
  }
}
```

```
"startTime": "1930",  
"endTime": "2230"  
}  
}
```

Response

On successful submission, a 202 Accepted response is returned along with the Location header pointing to the created job request resource.

```
202 Accepted  
Location: https://example.com/api/saas-batch/jobscheduler/v1/jobRequests/{jobRequestId}
```

Check Job Status

Check Job Status Using Oracle WebCenter Content

When the extract job is scheduled using the extractSchedules API, the job status can be tracked through the ESS job framework.

Fetch the ESS job request ID using the Location header URL returned at creation of the schedule to query the job status.

Fetch ESS Job Request ID

Endpoint

| Attribute | Value |
|-------------|---|
| URL | /api/boss/data/objects/ora/scmCore/dataExtract/v1/\$en/extractSchedules/{dataExtractScheduleId} |
| HTTP Method | GET |

Response

Example Response

```
{  
  "id": "300100641281811",  
  "name": "ExtractMostLabels-Incremental",  
  "scheduleId": "14701",  
  "$id": "300100641281811",  
  "$context": {  
    "links": {  
      "$self": {  
        "href": "https://example.com:443/api/boss/data/objects/ora/scmCore/dataExtract/v1/$en/  
extractSchedules/300100641281811"  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

`scheduleId` is the `jobRequestId` used to fetch the job status.

Fetch Job Status

To track the job status through the ESS Scheduler API, use the `jobRequestId`.

Endpoint

| Attribute | Value |
|-------------|---|
| URL | <code>/ess/rest/scheduler/v1/requests/{jobRequestId}</code> |
| HTTP Method | GET |

Response

Example Responses

Wait

```
{
  "requestId": 94553,
  "state": "WAIT",
  "stateDescription": "Wait"
}
```

Succeeded

```
{
  "requestId": 94553,
  "state": "SUCCEEDED",
  "stateDescription": "Succeeded"
}
```

Error

```
{
  "requestId": 94553,
  "state": "ERROR",
  "stateDescription": "Error"
}
```

Job Status and Request Values

A job request is considered successfully completed when:

- state: SUCCEEDED
- stateDescription: Succeeded

A job request is considered failed when:

- state: ERROR

Check Job Status Using Oracle Managed Storage

When the extract job is scheduled using the Job Scheduler API, the job status must be checked through the Job Scheduler service.

Use the job ID returned by the Job Scheduler API to retrieve the current execution status, completion details, and any failure information.

Endpoint

| Attribute | Value |
|-------------|---|
| URL | <code>/api/saas-batch/jobscheduler/v1/jobRequests/{jobRequestId}</code> |
| HTTP Method | GET |

Response

Example Responses

Accepted / Enqueued

```
{
  "jobDetails": {
    "jobRequestId": 44046,
    "jobRequest": {
      "serviceName": "boss",
      "jobDefinitionName": "DataExport",
      "systemDerivedVersion": "1260",
      "jobSubmitter": "RODS_EXTRACTION_USER",
      "description": "ExtractMostLabels-Test-OMS::ExtractMostLabels::Full::Immediate",
      "requestParameters": {
        "submit.argument1": "ExtractMostLabels",
        "submit.argument2": "Full Data Extract"
      },
      "jobRetryNumber": 0,
      "timeoutThreshold": 36000,
      "type": "BATCH"
    },
    "jobStatus": "ENQUEUED",
    "jobProgress": {
      "jobRequestId": 44046,
      "status": "ENQUEUED",
      "message": "Job Request has been enqueued",
      "startTime": "2025-12-18T07:38:58Z",
      "endTime": "2025-12-18T07:38:59Z",
      "completedPercentage": "0",
      "completed": false
    }
  }
}
```

Running

```
{
  "jobDetails": {
```

```
"jobRequestId": 44046,  
"jobStatus": "RUNNING",  
"jobProgress": {  
  "status": "RUNNING",  
  "message": "Job status is changed to RUNNING",  
  "completedPercentage": "50",  
  "completed": false  
}  
}
```

In Progress

```
{  
  "jobDetails": {  
    "jobRequestId": 31682,  
    "jobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",  
    "jobProgress": {  
      "status": "IN_PROGRESS",  
      "message": "Job Request is in progress",  
      "completedPercentage": "0",  
      "completed": false  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Successfully Completed

```
{  
  "jobDetails": {  
    "jobRequestId": 31664,  
    "jobStatus": "SUCCEEDED",  
    "jobProgress": {  
      "status": "SUCCEEDED",  
      "message": "Job status is changed to SUCCEEDED",  
      "completedPercentage": "100",  
      "completed": true  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Job Status Values

A job request is considered successfully completed when:

- `jobDetails.jobProgress.completed`: true
- `jobDetails.jobProgress.status`: SUCCEEDED

A job request is considered failed when:

- `jobDetails.jobProgress.status`: FAILED

In this case, the `jobDetails.jobProgress.message` attribute contains the error message.

Fetch Extract Output Details

Oracle WebCenter Content

Use the existing methods to fetch the details for files generated via data extract UI from Oracle WebCenter Content.

Oracle Managed Storage

Once the job completes successfully, its output file information can be fetched using the Job File Manager API for the extract job request instance.

Output is stored in compressed chunks.

Endpoint

| Attribute | Value |
|-------------|---|
| URL | <code>/api/saas-batch/jobfilemanager/v1/jobRequests/{jobRequestId}/outputFiles</code> |
| HTTP Method | GET |

Response

File size is returned in the `items.fileSize` response attribute and expressed in bytes.

The URL to the actual file contents is returned in the `items.$context.links.enclosure` response attribute.

Example Response

```
{
  "items": [
    {
      "fileName": "44055_S_TestWithRCSObjects_carriersExtract_1763985379675_20251218_074210.849135_1.zip",
      "fileSize": 2876,
      "timeCreated": "2025-12-18 07:42:13.287",
      "checksum": "sha-256=b1121a45439990307f3114f7a272aef5779652e5c4bf370036f0238ff2e445a1",
      "$context": {
        "links": {
          "enclosure": {
            "href": "https://example.com/api/saas-batch/jobfilemanager/v1/jobRequests/44055/outputFiles/44055_S_TestWithRCSObjects_carriersExtract_1763985379675_20251218_074210.849135_1.zip/content"
          },
          "$self": {
            "href": "https://example.com/api/saas-batch/jobfilemanager/v1/jobRequests/44055/outputFiles/44055_S_TestWithRCSObjects_carriersExtract_1763985379675_20251218_074210.849135_1.zip"
          }
        }
      }
    }
  ],
  "totalItems": 2
}
```

Download Extract Output Details

Extract Output File and Manifest Details

A manifest file provides metadata about the extract output files. Each manifest file lists the output ZIP files generated by the extract job along with their identifiers and checksums.

Manifest File Details

- File extension: `.mf`
- File naming pattern:

```
MANIFEST_EXTRACT_<timestamp>-  
SCHEDULE_<extract_schedule_job_id>_REQUEST_<extract_schedule_job_id>_<export_job_ess_id>.mf
```

- Example:

```
MANIFEST_EXTRACT_20260429_055302-SCHEDULE_119593_REQUEST_119593_119594.mf
```

- File content:

Each line represents one output ZIP file and contains semicolon-delimited values in the following format:

```
<output_file_name>;<docid>;<sha-256 file checksum>
```

- Example:

```
119594_S_SimpleCarriers_carriersExtract_7911745_20260429_055129.515101_1.zip;548174;ba2c42a7a57f0946ffb75b27eda0
```

Output File Details

Output files are generated in ZIP format using the following pattern:

```
<data_export_ess_id>_S_<extract_definition_name>_<business_object_view_name>_<timestamp>_<batch_job_id>_<chunk>.zip
```

Each output ZIP file contains:

- Extracted data in `.csv` or `.json` format
- A metadata file describing the extraction

For extract jobs that produce multiple chunks, the metadata file is included only in the final chunk. For single-chunk extract jobs, the metadata file is included in the output ZIP file.

Download Extract Output from Oracle WebCenter Content

To download extracted content from Oracle WebCenter Content:

1. Search for manifest files where the `DOCTITLE` starts with `MANIFEST_EXTRACT_` and sort the results by `DOCDATE` in descending order.

2. Download each manifest file using the `DOCID`.
3. Parse the manifest file to identify output ZIP files and their `DOCID`.
4. For each output file listed in the manifest:
 - o Download the ZIP file using the `DOCID`.
 - o Compute the SHA-256 checksum of the downloaded file.
 - o Verify the file content using the checksum provided in the manifest file.
5. Extract the downloaded files and process the files based on their file extension, such as `.csv` or `.json`.
6. After successful processing, rename the corresponding manifest file by prefixing it with a timestamp in the format `<timestamp>_<original_manifest_file_name>.mf` to avoid reprocessing.
7. Delete or expire the manifest file and processed files after 30 days to manage storage.

Download Extract Output from Oracle Managed Storage

Extract output files can be downloaded using the Job File Manager API for the extract job request instance and output file.

Endpoint

| Attribute | Value |
|-------------|--|
| URL | <code>/api/saas-batch/jobfilemanager/v1/jobRequests/{jobRequestId}/outputFiles/{fileName}/content</code> |
| HTTP Method | GET |

Request

Example Request

```
GET /api/saas-batch/jobfilemanager/v1/jobRequests/42075/outputFiles/result_42075.json/content
```

Response

The response contains binary compressed file contents.

Once uncompressed, it contains full or partial results of the extraction query in CSV or JSON format, based on the extract group definition.

Example (Uncompressed CSV)

```
ACTIVEFLAG,CARRIERID,CREATEDBY,MANIFESTINGENABLEDFLAG,NAME,TIMECREATED,TIMEUPDATED,UPDATEDBY
Y,12516,1000049,,ADL Trucking,2001-06-13T07:21:57Z,2001-06-13T07:21:57Z,SCM_IMPL_CONSULTANT
Y,12517,2330,,AIR,2000-01-10T16:14:28Z,2000-01-10T16:14:28Z,SCM_IMPL_CONSULTANT
Y,12518,2209,,Abbitual,2000-01-25T15:07:32Z,2000-01-25T15:07:32Z,SCM_IMPL_CONSULTANT
Y,12519,1068,,Airborne,2005-06-09T15:22:17Z,2005-06-09T15:22:17Z,SCM_OPERATIONS
Y,12520,1653,,BNAF,1998-01-14T12:55:31Z,1998-01-14T12:55:31Z,SCM_IMPL_CONSULTANT
```

Tip

If needed, large files can be downloaded more efficiently by implementing multithreaded download using the Range HTTP header:

```
Range: {{startByte}}-{{endByte}}/{{fileSize}}
```


7 Map BICC Data to Business Object Data

This section explains how the generated Excel spreadsheet maps BICC data to business object data and how to use the spreadsheet to understand what data can be extracted and how it's structured.

The spreadsheet serves as a reference to help you identify extractable BICC data and its corresponding mapping in business objects. Since each Oracle Fusion Applications release introduces new features, business objects, and BICC views, the mapping is updated regularly. Always download the latest version to stay aligned with recent changes.

Access the Mapping Spreadsheet

Download the *BV_to_BICC_Database_Mapping* spreadsheet. The spreadsheet is regenerated with each Oracle Fusion Applications release and posted on My Oracle Support (KA1401). Always download the latest version to ensure you're using the most current mappings.

Spreadsheet Structure

The spreadsheet contains two worksheets, each serving a distinct purpose:

Spreadsheet Worksheets

| Worksheet | Description |
|--|--|
| Release Information | Describes mapping changes introduced in each Oracle Fusion Applications release. Use this worksheet to track newly added views and changes to existing mappings. |
| Business Objects BV to Database Tables | Provides the detailed mapping between BICC public view objects and business objects available in the read-optimized data store. |

When a BICC public view object is a flat extract, it can be mapped directly to the corresponding business object available in read-optimized data store. The mapping is defined at two levels:

- From the BICC public view object to the business object
- From individual attributes in the BICC view and the business object view, highlighting commonalities and differences

Column Descriptions

These columns in the Business Objects BV to Database Tables worksheet describe how BICC views map to business objects and database tables:

Mapping Spreadsheet Columns

| Column | Description |
|----------|---|
| Column A | Display name of the business object view as shown in the tool |

| Column | Description |
|----------|---|
| Column B | Internal name of the business object view |
| Column C | Path and name of the BICC public view object |
| Column F | Commonality indicator that identifies the database table shared by both the BICC public view object and the business object |

Columns D, E, and G describe attribute-level mappings. After the underlying database table is identified, its columns are mapped to both the BICC view and the business object view.

In Column E, some attributes appear in dot notation, which indicates a navigation path. Business objects convert foreign key references into object references. For example, the database table INV_ABC_CLASSES contains the column ORGANIZATION_ID. In the BICC public view object, this appears as OrganizationId. In the business object, the value is retrieved through an object reference to the organization instance and is shown as organization.id.