Oracle Financial Services

Public APIs for Profitability and Balance Sheet Management Cloud Service



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Getting Started

Before executing the Rest APIs and performing various tasks, refer to the following topics to meet the necessary requirements.

- Prerequisites
- Support Methods
- Support Headers
- Status Codes
- Prerequisites
  The following are the set of prerequisites required for executing/invoking Rest APIs.
- Supported Methods
- Supported Headers
- Status Code
- Ways to Generate Access Token
  An authenticated bearer token is required to invoke an API. The Authentication Process for token generation utilizes cURL Commands in a CLI Tool to generate the access token and invoke REST APIs.

1.1 Prerequisites

The following are the set of prerequisites required for executing/invoking Rest APIs.

- Access to the Profitability and Balance Sheet Management Cloud Service.
- Appropriate User Privileges to access the services.
- Technical and Functional knowledge to understand and execute the REST APIs and configuration knowledge.
- Knowledge of REST Concepts, JSON, and browser-based REST Client.
- Knowledge of interactive and automatic tools to verify the APIs such as Postman and Command Line Interfaces (CLI).
- Obtain Account Information
  You can get the Identity Domain name from the account creation email sent by Oracle Support.

1.1.1 Obtain Account Information

You can get the Identity Domain name from the account creation email sent by Oracle Support.

You can also contact your Service Administrator, to get the account information.

1.2 Supported Methods

- **GET**: Retrieve information about the service instance.

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- **POST**: Create, scale, backup, start, and stop the service instance.
- Media Types

1.2.1 Media Types

The following media type is supported by the OFSAA Cloud Service REST APIs:

- application/json

1.3 Supported Headers

The REST API supports headers that may be passed in the header section of an HTTP Request or Response.

Table 1-1 Table: Supported Headers

Headers	Description	Example
Content-Type	The media type of the body of the request. Required for POST and PUT requests, and the supported types vary with each endpoint.	Content-Type: application/json
Accept	The media type of the body of the response.	Accept: application/json

1.4 Status Code

When you call the OFSAA Cloud Service REST APIs Resources, the Response Header returns one of the standard HTTP Status Codes.

Table 1-2 Status Code

HTTP Status Code	Description
`200 OK`	The request was successfully completed. A 200 status is returned for a successful GET or POST Method.
`201 Created`	The request has been fulfilled and resulted in a new resource being created. The response includes a Location Header containing the canonical URI for the newly created resource. A 201 status is returned from a synchronous resource creation or an asynchronous resource creation that was completed before the response was returned.
`202 Accepted`	The request has been accepted for processing, but the processing has not been completed. The request may or may not eventually be acted upon, as it may be disallowed at the time the processing takes place. When specifying an Asynchronous (__detached=true) Resource creation (for example, when deploying an application), or update (for example, when redeploying an application), a 202 is returned if the operation is still in progress. If __detached=false, a 202 may be returned if the underlying operation does not complete in a reasonable amount of time.

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Table 1-2 (Cont.) Status Code

HTTP Status Code	Description
400 Bad Request	The request could not be processed because it contains missing or invalid information (such as a validation error on an input field, a missing required value, and so on).
401 Unauthorized	The request is not authorized. The Authentication Credentials included with this request are missing or invalid.
403 Forbidden	The user cannot be authenticated. The user does not have the authorization to perform this request.
404 Not Found	The request includes a resource URI that does not exist.
405 Method Not Allowed	The HTTP verb specified in the request (DELETE, GET, POST, PUT) is not supported for this request URI.
406 Not Acceptable	The resource identified by this request is not capable of generating a representation corresponding to one of the media types in the Accept Header of the request. For example, the client's Accept Header request XML be returned, but the resource can only return JSON.
409 Conflict	The client's ContentType Header is not correct (for example, the client attempts to send the request in XML, but the resource can only accept JSON).
415 Not Acceptable	The client's ContentType Header is not correct (for example, the client attempts to send the request in XML, but the resource can only accept JSON).
500 Internal Server Error	The server encountered an unexpected condition that prevented it from fulfilling the request.
503 Service Unavailable	The server is unable to handle the request due to temporary overloading or maintenance of the server. The REST Web Application is not currently running.

1.5 Ways to Generate Access Token

An authenticated bearer token is required to invoke an API. The Authentication Process for token generation utilizes cURL Commands in a CLI Tool to generate the access token and invoke REST APIs.

The Authentication Token is generated through the OAuth Client ID and Secret Credentials. The Authentication Token does not require that you log in to the required Cloud Service to invoke the REST APIs from external applications.

Ensure that you have the appropriate log-in credentials to access the required Cloud Service and the appropriate roles to perform specific operations using the API Resources. Below is a list of authentication steps, with subsequent sections offering detailed information:

1. Create an Integrated (Confidential) Application.
2. Get the OAuth Client ID and Client Secret
3. Generate the access token

After generating an access token, proceed to invoking the APIs.

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- Download the Application Certificate
  The Application Certificate is required for verification purposes when you use cURL commands.
- Get the OAuth Client ID and Client Secret
  An OAuth Cliend ID and Client secret are required to generate an access token.
- Generate Access Token Using Different Grant Types
  An access token is required to invoke APIs and you can generate the access token using different grant types.
- Generate the Refresh Token
  Refresh tokens are used to generate access tokens for invoking APIs.
- Invoke the API using the Access Token
  After creating an access token using OAUth Client ID and Client secret, you can invoke the Specific API.

1.5.1 Download the Application Certificate

The Application Certificate is required for verification purposes when you use cURL commands.

You may choose not to download the certificate if you plan to turn off the cURL Certificate Verification and use an insecure connection (if you add the `--insecure` Flag to the cURL command).

To download the Application Certificate:

1. Log in to your Cloud service.
2. Click **View site information/Verified by** in the browser's Address bar.
3. Select **More information** to view the certificate.
4. Click **View Certificate** and then click **PEM(cert)** to download the certificate.

1.5.2 Get the OAuth Client ID and Client Secret

An OAuth Cliend ID and Client secret are required to generate an access token.

You can obtain the OAuth client ID and client secret from:

1. **Integrated application (recommended)**: Obtain the `Client ID` and `Client Secret` from the newly created Integrated (Confidential) Application.
2. **OPC application (will be deprecated in a future release)**: From the **Oracle cloud services** tab in your OCI Console, open your tenant-specific application and obtain the client ID and client secret.

Once you obtain the client ID and client secret, proceed to generate the access token

1.5.3 Generate Access Token Using Different Grant Types

An access token is required to invoke APIs and you can generate the access token using different grant types.

Click a link for more information on each of these grant types:

1. Client Credentials Grant Type
2. Authorization Code Grant Type

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3. Resource Owner Password Credentials Grant Type
4. TLS Client Authentication Grant Type
5. Refresh Token Grant Type

> **Note**
>
> Token requests using TLS Client Authentication (Mutual TLS) must be made over HTTPS. The client is required to present a valid client certificate and the corresponding private key during the TLS handshake. The client certificate must be registered with Oracle IAM (Identity Domain), and the server certificate must be trusted by the client. Token issuance occurs only after successful TLS authentication and certificate validation.

For more information, see TLS Client Authentication Grant Type.

Obtaining the IDCS Secure Domain URL

An IDCS secure domain URL is the web address used to access Oracle Identity Cloud Service (IDCS) over a secure HTTPS connection.

To obtain the IDCS secure domain URL:

1. Sign in to the Oracle Cloud Console and go to **Identity -> Identity Domains**.
2. From the **Details** tab, copy the Domain URL.
3. Append `/.well-known/idcs-configuration` after the URL.
   Example: `<idcs_domain_URL>/.well-known/idcs-configuration`
4. Search for `secure_token_endpoint` to get the IDCS secure domain URL.

Procedure to obtain a ca.crt file

The following procedure uses FireFox as the web browser.

1. Obtain your secure IDCS URL.
2. Open Firefox and enter the URL in the address bar, then press **Enter**.
3. Click the padlock icon to the left of the URL in the address bar.
4. Select **Connection secure** (or similar option) and then click **More Information**.
5. In the window that opens, select the **Security** tab and click **View Certificate**.
6. Under the **Miscellaneous** section, download either the **PEM (cert)** or **PEM (chain)** file as needed.

1.5.4 Generate the Refresh Token

Refresh tokens are used to generate access tokens for invoking APIs.

To generate a Access token using Refresh token, use the following Curl command. You can use an insecure connection (if you add the `--insecure` / `-k` flag to the cURL command). The following is an example:

```
curl -k -i -H "Authorization: Basic <base64Encoded clientid:secret>" -H
"Content-Type:
        application/x-www-form-urlencoded;charset=UTF-8" --request POST
        https://<IdentityDomainURL>/oauth2/v1/token -d
```


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```
"scope=urn:opc:idm:__myscopes__&grant_type=refresh_token&refresh_token=<refres
h_token>"
```

Sample Code

```
curl -k -i -H "Authorization: Basic

cWppMHBkLXByZF9BUFBJRDplZjFjMTVmZi1lZDBiLTQxNmItYTFmYy0wNjhlYzM5NmUxM2Y=" -H
        "Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded;charset=UTF-8" --
request POST
        https://<IdentityDomainURL>/oauth2/v1/token -d

"scope=urn:opc:idm:__myscopes__&grant_type=refresh_token&refresh_token=AgAgYjA
1OGVlMjJiMWY2NGU3YWFkM2NjZWNlOTc2MjNiNDgIABBmZRHXpaHil2VBXkevFX-
iAAAAMMq9uQDo86eVVVisw3kYn80iX8qRJ2m7hMLmMAh1dY9Wgy-ESu8WYzdTBXOsnwHr7A=="
```

Sample Refresh Token (Truncated example)

```
{"access_token":"eyJ4NXQjUzI1NiI6IlF5azRtb3pIakhuQjJoQnVWdmZXZUpVeVZrNHhUdWd6a
WpHSC1pV21xb1EiLCJ4NXQiOiJDRFhHYVlWZXI3STVhQ1l...
...
...
token_type":"Bearer","expires_in":3600,"refresh_token":"AgAgYjA1OGVlMjJiMWY2NG
U3YWFkM2NjZWNlOTc2MjNiNDgIABA4t8V_dYVyc5lOuKezofTUAAAAMJrpmKRhDWf3-
ejCreU8_Po5Bb95srwUDDs5cV1gT-x26twbAfp_ffMCiEgjqGeDNw=="}
```

1.5.5 Invoke the API using the Access Token

After creating an access token using OAUth Client ID and Client secret, you can invoke the Specific API.

To invoke the API using the generated Access Token, refer to the following example executed using cURL Commands in the CLI Tool:

```
curl -iL -H "Authorization: Bearer <access token>" -H "Content-Type:
<content_type>" -d "<request_body>" --cacert <certificate(.pem)> -X
<http_verb> <api_url>

curl -iL -H "Authorization: Bearer <AUTH_TOKEN>"

-H "Content-Type: application/json" -d "{\"type\":\"files\",\"data\":
[{\"fileName\":\"testtoken\",\"mimeType\":\"text/plain\",\"fileSize\":

123}]}" --cacert outcert.pem -X POST https://<OCI-URL>/<TENANT><APP_ID>/dsa/
utils/getObjStoreParUrl
```


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2
File Operations

- Generating PAR URL for File Operations
- Uploading File Watcher Document API
  You can use this REST API to upload the **File Watcher** file.
- Deleting A File
  Delete (DELETE) API helps to delete an uploaded file.

2.1 Generating PAR URL for File Operations

The PAR URL for File Operations API creates a PAR File that you can use to perform file operations in the Object Store for end-to-end integrations.

- Generating PAR URL for File Upload
  Generate PAR URL for File Upload
- Generating PAR URL For File Download

2.1.1 Generating PAR URL for File Upload

Generate PAR URL for File Upload

You can use this REST API to generate the PAR URL for File Upload. See the following sections for information on how to perform the POST operation.

- End Point Details
- Calling the API to Generate the URL
- End Point Details
- Calling the API to Generate the URL
- Viewing List of Uploaded Files
  Run the following cURL command to generate and view all the files that are uploaded using PAR URL.

2.1.1.1 End Point Details

- **Method** – POST
- **URL** - `https://<HOST_NAME:PORT>/<TENANT>/utils-service/v1/file/uploadfile/parURL?prefix=<prefix>`
- **Content-Type** - Application/Json

2.1.1.2 Calling the API to Generate the URL

To call the API:

1. Open a relevant tool, such as via cURL command.

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2. Prepare a cURL command with the authentication token and other details. For more information refer to the following code.

   Syntax

```
curl -k --location --request POST 'https://<hostname>/<TENANT-ID>/utils-
service/v1/file/uploadfile/parURL?prefix=' \
--data-raw '{"fileName": "<remote filename>", "fileSize": <file size>,
"mimeType": "<file type>"}' \
--header 'ofs_remote_user: <USERID>' \
--header 'locale: en-US' \
--header 'ofs_tenant_id: <TENANT-ID>' \
--header 'ofs_workspace_id: WS001' \
--header 'content-type: application/json' \
--header 'Authorization: Bearer <TOKEN>'
```

   Example (truncated)

```
curl -k --location --request POST 'https://<hostname>/<TENANT-ID>/utils-
service/v1/file/uploadfile/parURL?prefix=' \
--data-raw '{"fileName": "idcs_log1.txt", "fileSize": 100, "mimeType":
"text/plain"}' \
--header 'ofs_remote_user: cneadmin' \
--header 'locale: en-US' \
--header 'ofs_tenant_id: aaitestdev1001-prd' \
--header 'ofs_workspace_id: WS001' \
--header 'content-type: application/json' \
--header 'Authorization: Bearer
eyJ4NXQjUzI1NiI6Ildia25rQUR5TUZIMlhlQ1pKcTY1c3o4VzdEVWhKa0s4MldYY0hadk4wWkk
iLCJ4
...
...
sQXj0iohsSIEmQXVwwjhhqnc4eJNnmCjx8Tb7TXjx1MIQLeOIcfrIj5gkzoMKX94_7USxHv-6Lh
Bzw'
```

- Request JSON Parameters
  This section provides the list of parameters in the JSON Request.
- Response JSON Parameters

2.1.1.2.1 Request JSON Parameters

This section provides the list of parameters in the JSON Request.

Table 2-1 Request JSON Parameters

Name	Type	Required	Description
fileName	STRING	Yes	The name of the file to be uploaded. The following are the conditions for to enter in this field: • Must start with an Alphanumeric Character • Allowed characters are alphabets, numbers, and special characters - hyphen(-), dot(.), and underscore(_) • Length of characters must not be greater than 255 characters

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Table 2-1 (Cont.) Request JSON Parameters

Name	Type	Required	Description
fileSize	INTEGER	Yes	The size of the file (in Bytes) to be uploaded. The size of the file should be greater than 1 Byte and should be less than 10 TB. It is recommended to use multipart upload for uploading files of size more than 100 MB. For more information about uploading large objects and multipart uploads, refer to Working with Pre-Authenticated Requests.
mimeType	STRING	Yes	The mime type to be uploaded. The following mime types are allowed: • Text/CSV • Text/plain • DAT

Request JSON Sample

```
 [{
"fileName": "File.csv",
"fileSize": 7654,
"mimeType": "text/csv"
}]
```

2.1.1.2.2 Response JSON Parameters

This section provides the list of parameters in the JSON Response.

Table 2-2 POST JSON Response

Name	Type	Description
fileName	STRING	The name of the file to be uploaded.
uploadURL	STRING	The generated pre-authenticated URL to upload a file.
fileId	INTEGER	The unique File Identifier.

Response JSON Sample

```
{
   "payload": {
       "uploadURL": "https://objectstorage.us-phoenix-1.oraclecloud.com/p/
bdSI-hzigiAoUU0lyEKnuk0YGs05L172gt_woZAgqNFYmUFQeexV3BDfTO97mhBI/n/
oraclegbudevcorp/b/fsgbu_pbsm_cndevcorp_ftpqa101231-prd_default/o/default/
2023-01-31/jfr/f9ce031f-4a42-471d-b4da-d0577f3eca15",
       "createUser": "user1",
       "stripeName": "default",
       "fileId": 5025,
       "createDate": "2023-01-31T09:14:16",
       "token": "",
       "status": "success"
```


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```
   }
}
```

2.1.1.3 Viewing List of Uploaded Files

Run the following cURL command to generate and view all the files that are uploaded using PAR URL.

Syntax

```
curl -k --location --request GET 'https://<hostname>/<TENANT-ID>/utils-
service/v1/listfiles stripeName=default' \
--header 'locale: en-US' \
--header 'ofs_remote_user: <user id>' \
--header 'ofs_tenant_id: < TENANT-ID >' \
--header 'ofs_workspace_id: WS001' \
--header "Authorization: Bearer <TOKEN>'
```

Example

```
curl -k --location --request GET 'https://dc.pbsmcloud.us-phoenix-1.ocs.oc-
test.com/aaitestdev1001-prd/utils-service/v1/listfiles?stripeName=default' \
--header 'locale: en-US' \
--header 'ofs_remote_user: cneadmin' \
--header 'ofs_tenant_id: aaitestdev1001-prd' \
--header 'ofs_workspace_id: WS001' \
--header "Authorization: Bearer ${TOKEN}"
```

Response

```
      {"payload":
[{"v_file_name":"Idcs_log3.txt","n_file_id":9916,"d_upload_date":"31-JAN-23
      06:33:43 AM","v_stripe_name":"default"},
{"v_file_name":"Idcs_log4.txt","n_file_id":9917,"d_upload_date":"31-JAN-23
      06:40:25 AM","v_stripe_name":"default"}],"count":2}
```

2.1.2 Generating PAR URL For File Download

You can use this REST API to generate the PAR URL for File Download. See the following sections for information on how to perform the post operation.

- Calling the API to Generate PAR URL for File Download Using File Name
- Calling the API to Generate PAR URL for File Download Using File ID
- Calling the API to Generate PAR URL for File Download Using File Name
- Calling the API to Generate PAR URL for File Download Using File ID

2.1.2.1 Calling the API to Generate PAR URL for File Download Using File Name

To call the API:

1. Open a relevant tool, such as via the cURL command.

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2. Prepare a cURL command with the authentication token and other details. For more information refer to the following code.

Syntax

```
curl -k --location --request GET < 'https://<hostname>/<TENANT-ID>/utils-
service/v1/file/download?fileName=<file name>&stripeName=default&prefix=' \
 --header 'ofs_remote_user: <userid>' \
 --header 'locale: en-US' \
 --header 'ofs_tenant_id: <TENANT-ID>' \
 --header 'ofs_workspace_id: WS001' \
 --header "Authorization: Bearer <TOKEN>"
```

Example

```
curl -k --location --request GET 'https://<hostname>/<TENANT-ID>/utils-
service/v1/file/download?fileName=test3GB.xml&stripeName=default&prefix=' \
 --header 'ofs_remote_user: cneadmin' \
 --header 'locale: en-US' \
 --header 'ofs_tenant_id: aaitestdev1001-prd' \
 --header 'ofs_workspace_id: WS001' \
 --header "Authorization: Bearer ${TOKEN}"
```

Response

```
 {"payload":{"downloadURL":"https://objectstorage.us-
phoenix-1.oraclecloud.com/p/8R68eVcQAxQjNjK__S04MZjS-
v4BqEbWSILvu0w40kJNrzfKeCB8vWBwugW5XvsK/n/oraclegbudevcorp/b/
fsgbu_pbsm_cndevcorp_aaitestdev1001-prd_default/o/default/2023-01-20/rnz/
6c023e75-09e2-4265-815e-32cedcd2415e?
httpResponseContentDisposition=ATTACHMENT%3B%20filename%3Dtest3GB.xml"}}
```

2.1.2.2 Calling the API to Generate PAR URL for File Download Using File ID

To call the API, follow these steps:

1. Open a relevant tool, such as via the cURL command.
2. Prepare a cURL command with the authentication token and other details. For more information, refer to the following code.

Syntax

```
curl -k --location --request GET ' 'https://<hostname>/<TENANT-ID> /utils-
service/v1/file/downloadfile/<file id>' \
--header 'ofs_remote_user: <userid>' \
--header 'locale: en-US' \
--header 'ofs_tenant_id: < TENANT-ID> ' \
--header 'ofs_workspace_id: WS001' \
--header "Authorization: Bearer <TOKEN>"
```

Example

```
curl -k --location --request GET 'https://<hostname>/<TENANT-ID>/utils-
service/v1/file/downloadfile/9916' \
```


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```
--header 'ofs_remote_user: cneadmin' \
--header 'locale: en-US' \
--header 'ofs_tenant_id: aaitestdev1001-prd' \
--header 'ofs_workspace_id: WS001' \
--header "Authorization: Bearer ${TOKEN}"
```

Response

```
{"payload":{"downloadURL":"https://objectstorage.us-
phoenix-1.oraclecloud.com/p/
gTxxzhqLEea4Or2TRkBqTqHxt_JogVFa9G_0wtN8NYy_op0Zk4lvKGDxxeXGhLq7/n/
oraclegbudevcorp/b/fsgbu_pbsm_cndevcorp_aaitestdev1001-prd_default/o/
default/2023-01-31/fae/2d63d2fe-2090-4fb7-a4c8-9940d22987db?
httpResponseContentDisposition=ATTACHMENT%3B%20filename%3DIdcs_log3.txt"}}
```

2.2 Uploading File Watcher Document API

You can use this REST API to upload the **File Watcher** file.

The File Watcher has been introduced to confirm that all required files for a specific date and data origin have been uploaded before data loading begins. The File Watcher waits for a confirmation file that matches the same date and data origin as the uploaded data files.

Refer to the subsequent topics for information on how to perform the POST operation.

- End Point Details
- Calling the API to Upload a File
- Request
  In request, attach the file to be uploaded.
- Response JSON Parameters
  This section provides the list of parameters in the JSON response.

2.2.1 End Point Details

- **Method** – POST
- **URL** - `https://<HOST_NAME:PORT>/<TENANT>/utils-service/v1/file/uploadfile?stripeName=default`
- **Content-Type** - Application/Json

2.2.2 Calling the API to Upload a File

To call the API:

1. Open a relevant tool, such as via the cURL command.
2. Prepare a cURL command with the authentication token and other details. For more information refer to the following code.

   Syntax

   ```
   curl -k --location --request POST 'https://<hostname>/<TENANT-ID>/utils-
   service/v1/file/uploadfile?stripeName=default' \
   --header 'ofs_remote_user: <remoteuser>' \
   ```


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```
--header 'locale: en-US' \
--header 'ofs_tenant_id: <tenant ID>' \
--header 'ofs_workspace_id: WS001' \
--header 'ofs_service_id: OFS_FSAFND' \
--header 'Authorization: Bearer <bearer token> \
--form 'file<filename with path>'
```

Example

```
curl --location 'https://devcorp7.ofsaa.us-phoenix-1.ocs.oc-test.com/
xds0py-prd/utils-service/v1/file/uploadfile?stripeName=default' \
--header 'locale: en-US' \
--header 'ofs_tenant_id: t2kyy-prd' \
--header 'ofs_workspace_id: WS001' \
--header 'ofs_service_id: OFS_FSAFND' \
--header 'Authorization: Bearer
eyJ4NXQjUzI1NiI6Il81VDZ3cThFcGFmdWxKWVJXZjFXOWFpdnpHM2tWaG0wMDlpNi01aFFRbGs
iLCJ4NXQiOiJzcmRMdzVMNHR
…
…
qSUImp-4eayj1E1h6pnFSMBE_3VzS_reEcKiMS-1uULM2j6YaxfTS2kMYA' \
--form 'file=@"/C:/OFSS/AAI_Nxg/FileWatcherFiles/
Filewatcher_20141231_MAN.txt"'
```

2.2.3 Request

In request, attach the file to be uploaded.

2.2.4 Response JSON Parameters

This section provides the list of parameters in the JSON response.

Table 2-3 POST JSON Response

Name	Type	Description
fileId	integer	The ID of the file uploaded. File ID is created by AAI.

Request JSON Sample

```
{
    "payload": {
        "mapType": "class java.util.HashMap",
        "empty": false,
        "fileId": 100
    }
}
```

2.3 Deleting A File

Delete (DELETE) API helps to delete an uploaded file.

For more information about the Delete API, refer to Endpoint Details.

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You can delete a file using one of the following methods:

- Using File ID
- Using File Name
- Delete multiple Files using File Names
- Delete files using a prefix value
- Endpoint Details
  Delete (DELETE) API helps to delete an uploaded file.
- Deleting a File Using the File ID
  Delete a file from the object store, using the file ID as the reference.
- Deleting a File Using Filename
  Delete a file from the object store, using the file name as the reference.
- Deleting Multiple Files Using Filenames
  Delete multiple files from the object store, using the file names as the reference.
- Delete files using a prefix value
  Delete files from the object store, using a prefix value as the reference.

2.3.1 Endpoint Details

Delete (DELETE) API helps to delete an uploaded file.

- **HTTP Method** - Delete
- **Header Parameters**
  - **ofs_remote_user** - User ID of the user mapped to `'BATCH_EXEC'` function.
  - **locale** - locale in `languageCode-countryCode` format. For example, `en-US`.
  - **ofs_tenant_id** - Tenant ID of the Application
  - **ofs_workspace_id** - Workspace ID of the Application. It is defaulted to `WS001` and same should be passed each time.
  - **Content-type** - The media type of the body of the request. The content-type details are required for POST and PUT requests, and the supported types vary with each endpoint. The value is `application/json`.
  - **Authorization** - Access token required to authenticate the API. If this token is not provided, `401 Unauthorized error` is generated. For more information about Bearer token, refer to Generate the Access Token.

2.3.2 Deleting a File Using the File ID

Delete a file from the object store, using the file ID as the reference.

To delete a file:

1. Open a relevant tool, such as via cURL command.
2. Prepare a cURL command with the authentication token and other details. For more information refer to the following code.

   Syntax

   ```
   curl -k --location --request POST 'https://<hostname>/<TENANT-ID>/utils-
   service/v1/file/deletefile/{fileId}
   ```


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```
--header 'ofs_remote_user: <USERID>' \
--header 'locale: en-US' \
--header 'ofs_tenant_id: <TENANT-ID>' \
--header 'ofs_workspace_id: WS001' \
--header 'content-type: application/json' \
--header 'Authorization: Bearer <TOKEN>'
```

Example (truncated)

```
curl -k --location --request POST 'https://<hostname>/<TENANT-ID>/utils-
service/v1/file/deletefile/5
--header 'ofs_remote_user: cneadmin' \
--header 'locale: en-US' \
--header 'ofs_tenant_id: aaitestdev1001-prd' \
--header 'ofs_workspace_id: WS001' \
--header 'content-type: application/json' \
--header 'Authorization: Bearer
eyJ4NXQjUzI1NiI6Ildia25rQUR5TUZIMlhlQ1pKcTY1c3o4VzdEVWhKa0s4MldYY0hadk4wWkk
iLCJ4
...
...
sQXj0iohsSIEmQXVwwjhhqnc4eJNnmCjx8Tb7TXjx1MIQLeOIcfrIj5gkzoMKX94_7USxHv-6Lh
Bzw'
```

Response

```
{"payload":"File Deleted Successfully"}
```

2.3.3 Deleting a File Using Filename

Delete a file from the object store, using the file name as the reference.

To delete a file:

1. Open a relevant tool, such as via cURL command.
2. Prepare a cURL command with the authentication token and other details. For more information refer to the following code.

   Syntax

   ```
   curl -k --location --request POST 'https://<hostname>/<TENANT-ID>/utils-
   service/v1/file/deletefilename/{filename}?prefix=<foldername>
   --header 'ofs_remote_user: <USERID>' \
   --header 'locale: en-US' \
   --header 'ofs_tenant_id: <TENANT-ID>' \
   --header 'ofs_workspace_id: WS001' \
   --header 'content-type: application/json' \
   --header 'Authorization: Bearer <TOKEN>'
   ```

> **Note**
>
> Prefix is an optional parameter.

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Example (truncated)

```
curl -k --location --request POST 'https://<hostname>/<TENANT-ID>/utils-
service/v1/file/deletefilename/test.txt?prefix=folder1
--header 'ofs_remote_user: cneadmin' \
--header 'locale: en-US' \
--header 'ofs_tenant_id: aaitestdev1001-prd' \
--header 'ofs_workspace_id: WS001' \
--header 'content-type: application/json' \
--header 'Authorization: Bearer
eyJ4NXQjUzI1NiI6Ildia25rQUR5TUZIMlhlQ1pKcTY1c3o4VzdEVWhKa0s4MldYY0hadk4wWkk
iLCJ4
...
...
sQXj0iohsSIEmQXVwwjhhqnc4eJNnmCjx8Tb7TXjx1MIQLeOIcfrIj5gkzoMKX94_7USxHv-6Lh
Bzw'
```

Response

```
{"payload":"File Deleted Successfully"}
```

2.3.4 Deleting Multiple Files Using Filenames

Delete multiple files from the object store, using the file names as the reference.

To delete multiple files:

1. Open a relevant tool, such as via cURL command.
2. Prepare a cURL command with the authentication token and other details. For more information refer to the following code.

   Syntax

   ```
   curl -k --location --request POST 'https://<hostname>/<TENANT-ID>/utils-
   service/v1/file/deletefilenames/{filenames}
   --data-raw '[filenames]' \
   --header 'ofs_remote_user: <USERID>' \
   --header 'locale: en-US' \
   --header 'ofs_tenant_id: <TENANT-ID>' \
   --header 'ofs_workspace_id: WS001' \
   --header 'content-type: application/json' \
   --header 'Authorization: Bearer <TOKEN>'
   ```

   Example (truncated)

   ```
   curl -k --location --request POST 'https://<hostname>/<TENANT-ID>/utils-
   service/v1/file/deletefilenames
   --data-raw '["filename1.txt","filename2.txt","filename3.txt"]' \
   --header 'ofs_remote_user: cneadmin' \
   --header 'locale: en-US' \
   --header 'ofs_tenant_id: aaitestdev1001-prd' \
   --header 'ofs_workspace_id: WS001' \
   --header 'content-type: application/json' \
   --header 'Authorization: Bearer
   ```


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```
eyJ4NXQjUzI1NiI6Ildia25rQUR5TUZIMlhlQ1pKcTY1c3o4VzdEVWhKa0s4MldYY0hadk4wWkk
iLCJ4
...
...
sQXj0iohsSIEmQXVwwjhhqnc4eJNnmCjx8Tb7TXjx1MIQLeOIcfrIj5gkzoMKX94_7USxHv-6Lh
Bzw'
```

Response

```
{"payload":"File Deleted Successfully"}
```

2.3.5 Delete files using a prefix value

Delete files from the object store, using a prefix value as the reference.

To delete files using a prefix value:

1. Open a relevant tool, such as via cURL command.
2. Prepare a cURL command with the authentication token and other details. For more information refer to the following code.

Syntax

```
curl -k --location --request POST 'https://<hostname>/<TENANT-ID>/utils-
service/v1/file/deleteprefix/<prefix_value>
--header 'ofs_remote_user: <USERID>' \
--header 'locale: en-US' \
--header 'ofs_tenant_id: <TENANT-ID>' \
--header 'ofs_workspace_id: WS001' \
--header 'content-type: application/json' \
--header 'Authorization: Bearer <TOKEN>'
```

Example (truncated)

```
curl -k --location --request POST 'https://<hostname>/<TENANT-ID>/utils-
service/v1/file/deleteprefix/prefixvalue1
--header 'ofs_remote_user: cneadmin' \
--header 'locale: en-US' \
--header 'ofs_tenant_id: aaitestdev1001-prd' \
--header 'ofs_workspace_id: WS001' \
--header 'content-type: application/json' \
--header 'Authorization: Bearer
eyJ4NXQjUzI1NiI6Ildia25rQUR5TUZIMlhlQ1pKcTY1c3o4VzdEVWhKa0s4MldYY0hadk4wWkk
iLCJ4
...
...
sQXj0iohsSIEmQXVwwjhhqnc4eJNnmCjx8Tb7TXjx1MIQLeOIcfrIj5gkzoMKX94_7USxHv-6Lh
Bzw'
```

Response

```
{"payload":"Files Deleted Successfully"}
```


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3

SaaS to SaaS Object Migration

- Invoking Export API
  You can use Invoke Export API to export migration definitions that are created using the application interface.
- Invoking Re-Export API
  You can use Copy Existing Export Definition API to re-export existing migration definitions.
- Invoking Import API
  You can use Invoke Import API to import migration definitions that are created using the application interface.
- Invoking Re-Import API
  You can use Copy Import Definition API to re-import existing migration definitions.
- Get Export Status API
  You can use Get Export Status API to view the export status of an ongoing migration .
- Get Import Status API
  You can use Get Import Status API to view the import status of an ongoing migration .

3.1 Invoking Export API

You can use Invoke Export API to export migration definitions that are created using the application interface.

For more information about Invoke Export API, refer to

- Endpoint details
- Response JSON Parameters - Invoke Export API
- End Point Details
- Response JSON Parameters
  This section provides the list of parameters in the JSON Response.

3.1.1 End Point Details

- **Method** – POST
- **REST Endpoint** -/public/migrate/export/`{code}`, where code is the migration ID.
- **Content-Type** - application/json

Request Headers Details

The following table lists the Request Headers:

- **ofs_tenant_id** - Tenant ID of the Application.
- **Locale** - Local language in the language code format. For example, `en-US`.
- **ofs_remote_user** - User ID of the user.
- **ofs_workspace_id** - Workspace ID of the Application. The default value is `WS001` and same should be passed each time.

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- **ofs_service_id** - Service ID of the Application.

3.1.2 Response JSON Parameters

This section provides the list of parameters in the JSON Response.

Sample Response

```
Success:200
{
"errorMessage": "Object Migration Triggered",
"statusCode": "TRIGGERED_SUCCESS",
"status": "SUCCESS"
}
Error: 400
{
"errorMessage": "Export already completed",
"statusCode": "EXPORT_ALREADY_COMPLETE",
"status": "FAILED"
}
{
"errorMessage":"Code does not exist",
"statusCode": "INVALID_INPUT",
"status": "FAILED"
}
{
"errorMessage":"Export in progress",
"statusCode": "EXPORT_INPROGRESS",
"status": "INPROGRESS"
}
Error :500
{
"errorMessage": "Internal Server Error",
"statusCode": "INTERNAL_ERROR",
"status": "FAILED"
}
```

3.2 Invoking Re-Export API

You can use Copy Existing Export Definition API to re-export existing migration definitions.

You can invoke this API only on the successfully exported definitions.

For more information about Copy Existing Export Definition API, refer to:

- Endpoint details
- Response JSON Parameters - Invoke Re-Export API
- End Point Details - Re-Export API
- Response JSON Parameters - Re-Export API
  This section provides the list of parameters in the JSON Response.

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3.2.1 End Point Details - Re-Export API

- **Method** – POST
- **REST Endpoint** -/public/migrate/export/copyoutline
- **Content-Type** - application/json

Request Headers Details

The following table lists the Request Headers:

- **ofs_tenant_id** - Tenant ID of the Application.
- **Locale** - Local language in the language code format. For example, `en-US`.
- **ofs_remote_user** - User ID of the user.
- **ofs_workspace_id** - Workspace ID of the Application. The default value is `WS001` and same should be passed each time.
- **ofs_service_id** - Service ID of the Application.

Request Body Details

{ "newMigrationCode": "ABCcopy",

"existingMigrationCode": "ABC" }

3.2.2 Response JSON Parameters - Re-Export API

This section provides the list of parameters in the JSON Response.

Sample Response

```
Success:200
{
"errorMessage":"",
"statusCode": "EXPORT_OUTLINE_SAVED",
"status": "SUCCESS"
"migrationCode":"migrationCode"//migrationcode passed
}
Error: 400
{
"errorMessage": "See below list",
"statusCode": "INVALID_INPUT",
"status": "FAILED"
"migrationCode":"migrationCode"//migrationcode passed
}
{
"errorMessage":"Code does not exist",
"statusCode": "INVALID_INPUT",
"status": "FAILED"
}
{
"errorMessage":"Export in progress",
"statusCode": "EXPORT_INPROGRESS",
"status": "INPROGRESS"
}
Error :500
```


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```
{
"errorMessage": "Outline Save Failed for migrationCode",
"statusCode": "OUTLINE_SAVE_FAILED",
"status": "FAILED"
migrationCode":"migrationCode" //migrationcode passed
}
```

List of error messages for Invalid_input status code:

- Source Migration code not received in input request.
- Source Migration Code doesn't exist.
- New Migration code not received in input request.
- New Migration code already exists.
- New Migration code length should be between 3 and 30. Alphanumeric with hyphen and underscore only are allowed. No special characters.
- Input Validation Failed.
- The existing migration code is in SAVED/FAILED status, can't copy.

3.3 Invoking Import API

You can use Invoke Import API to import migration definitions that are created using the application interface.

For more information about Invoke Import API, refer to

- Endpoint details
- Response JSON Parameters - Invoke Import API
- End Point Details
- Response JSON Parameters
  This section provides the list of parameters in the JSON Response.

3.3.1 End Point Details

- **Method** – POST
- **REST Endpoint** -/public/migrate/import/ `{code}`, where code is the migration ID.
- **Content-Type** - application/json

Request Headers Details

The following table lists the Request Headers:

- **ofs_tenant_id** - Tenant ID of the Application.
- **Locale** - Local language in the language code format. For example, `en-US`.
- **ofs_remote_user** - User ID of the user.
- **ofs_workspace_id** - Workspace ID of the Application. The default value is `WS001` and same should be passed each time.
- **ofs_service_id** - Service ID of the Application.

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3.3.2 Response JSON Parameters

This section provides the list of parameters in the JSON Response.

Sample Response

```
Success:200
{
"errorMessage": "Object Migration Triggered",
"statusCode": "TRIGGERED_SUCCESS",
"status": "SUCCESS"
}
Error: 400
{
"errorMessage": "Import already completed",
"statusCode": "IMPORT_ALREADY_COMPLETE",
"status": "FAILED"
}
{
"errorMessage":"Code does not exist",
"statusCode": "INVALID_INPUT",
"status": "FAILED"
}
{
"errorMessage":"Import in progress",
"statusCode": "IMPORT_INPROGRESS",
"status": "INPROGRESS"
}
Error :500
{
"errorMessage": "Internal Server Error",
"statusCode": "INTERNAL_ERROR",
"status": "FAILED"
}
```

3.4 Invoking Re-Import API

You can use Copy Import Definition API to re-import existing migration definitions.

You can invoke this API only on the successfully imported definitions.

For more information about Copy Import Definition API, refer to:

- Endpoint details
- Response JSON Parameters - Invoke Re-Import API
- End Point Details - Re-Import API
- Response JSON Parameters - Re-Import API
  This section provides the list of parameters in the JSON Response.

3.4.1 End Point Details - Re-Import API

- **Method** – POST

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- **REST Endpoint** -/public/migrate/import/copyoutline
- **Content-Type** - application/json

Request Headers Details

The following table lists the Request Headers:

- **ofs_tenant_id** - Tenant ID of the Application.
- **Locale** - Local language in the language code format. For example, `en-US`.
- **ofs_remote_user** - User ID of the user.
- **ofs_workspace_id** - Workspace ID of the Application. The default value is `WS001` and same should be passed each time.
- **ofs_service_id** - Service ID of the Application.

Request Body Details

{ "existingMigrationCode": "",

"newMigrationCode": "",

"overWriteOptions": "Y/N" }

3.4.2 Response JSON Parameters - Re-Import API

This section provides the list of parameters in the JSON Response.

Sample Response

```
Success:200
{
"errorMessage": "",
"statusCode": "IMPORT_OUTLINE_SAVED",
"status": "SUCCESS"
 "migrationCode":"migrationCode"//migrationcode passed
}
Error: 400
{
"errorMessage": "See below list",
"statusCode": "INVALID_INPUT",
"status": "FAILED"
migrationCode":"migrationcode" //migrationcode passed,"" in case not
    passed
}
Error :500
{
"errorMessage": "Internal Server Error",
"statusCode": "INTERNAL_ERROR",
"status": "FAILED"
}
```

List of error messages for Invalid_input status code:

- Existing Migration code not received in input request.
- Source Migration Code doesn't exist.
- New Migration code already exists.

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- New Migration code length should be between 3 and 30. Alphanumeric with hyphen and underscore only are allowed. No special characters.
- Invalid/Missing OverWriteOptions
- Input Validation Failed.
- The existing migration code is in SAVED/FAILED status, can't copy.

3.5 Get Export Status API

You can use Get Export Status API to view the export status of an ongoing migration .

For more information about the API, refer to

- Endpoint details
- Response JSON Parameters - Get Export Status API
- End Point Details
- Response JSON Parameters
  This section provides the list of parameters in the JSON Response.

3.5.1 End Point Details

- **Method** – GET
- **REST Endpoint** -/Public/status/export/`{code}`, where code is the migration ID.
- **Content-Type** - application/json

Request Headers Details

The following table lists the Request Headers:

- **ofs_tenant_id** - Tenant ID of the Application.
- **Locale** - Local language in the language code format. For example, `en-US`.
- **ofs_remote_user** - User ID of the user.
- **ofs_workspace_id** - Workspace ID of the Application. The default value is `WS001` and same should be passed each time.
- **ofs_service_id** - Service ID of the Application.

3.5.2 Response JSON Parameters

This section provides the list of parameters in the JSON Response.

Sample Response

```
Success:200
{
"errorMessage": "Status fetched Successfully",
"statusCode": "SUCCESS",
"status": "SUCCESS"
}
Error: 400
{
"errorMessage": "Code does not exist",
```


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```
"statusCode": "INVALID_INPUT",
"status": "FAILED"
}
{
"errorMessage":"Code does not exist",
"statusCode": "INVALID_INPUT",
"status": "FAILED"
}
Error :500
{
"errorMessage": "Internal Server Error",
"statusCode": "INTERNAL_ERROR",
"status": "FAILED"
}
```

3.6 Get Import Status API

You can use Get Import Status API to view the import status of an ongoing migration .

For more information about Get Import Status API, refer to

- Endpoint details
- Response JSON Parameters - Get Import Status API
- End Point Details
- Response JSON Parameters
  This section provides the list of parameters in the JSON Response.

3.6.1 End Point Details

- **Method** – GET
- **REST Endpoint** -/public/status/import/ `{code}`, where code is the migration ID.
- **Content-Type** - application/json

Request Headers Details

The following table lists the Request Headers:

- **ofs_tenant_id** - Tenant ID of the Application.
- **Locale** - Local language in the language code format. For example, `en-US`.
- **ofs_remote_user** - User ID of the user.
- **ofs_workspace_id** - Workspace ID of the Application. The default value is `WS001` and same should be passed each time.
- **ofs_service_id** - Service ID of the Application.

3.6.2 Response JSON Parameters

This section provides the list of parameters in the JSON Response.

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Sample Response

```
Success:200
{
"errorMessage": "Status fetched Successfully",
"statusCode": "SUCCESS",
"status": "SUCCESS"
}
Error: 400
{
"errorMessage": "Code does not exist",
"statusCode": "INVALID_INPUT",
"status": "FAILED"
}
{
"errorMessage":"Code does not exist",
"statusCode": "INVALID_INPUT",
"status": "FAILED"
}
Error :500
{
"errorMessage": "Internal Server Error",
"statusCode": "INTERNAL_ERROR",
"status": "FAILED"
}
```


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4

Data Maintenance Interface

- Generate Report API
  Use Generate Report API, to generate report based on the given input data.
- Get Report Generation Status and PAR URL Link API
  View the report generation status and also get a pre-authenticated URL (PAR URL), to download the report in CSV format, using the Get Report Generation Status and PAR URL Link API.

4.1 Generate Report API

Use Generate Report API, to generate report based on the given input data.

For more information about Generate Report API, refer to

- Endpoint Details
- Request JSON Parameters
- Response JSON Parameters
- End Point Details
- Request JSON Parameters
  Request JSON Parameters for Generate Report API
- Response JSON Parameters

4.1.1 End Point Details

- **Method** – POST
- **REST Endpoint** - /aai-dmi-service/vw/v1/repgen
- **Content-type** - application/json

Request Headers Details

- **ofs_remote_user** - (String). User ID of the user.
- **ofs_service_id** - (String).The unique service ID associated with the report.
- **ofs_workspace_id** - (String). The Workspace ID of the Application. It is defaulted to “WS001” and same should be passed each time.
- **locale** - (String). The local language in the language code format. For example, `en-US`.
- **reportCode** - (String). The auto-generated code for the specific report. You can get this code from the Report Details page.
- **reportType** - (String). The report file format.
- **appid** - (String). Respective application ID of the cloud service
- **reportDefType** - (String). The report definition type. By default this value is set to **V** (View).

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4.1.2 Request JSON Parameters

Request JSON Parameters for Generate Report API

- **filterCriteria** - The filter conditions set to include a specific set of data in the report, using the defined expressions. You can add the filter criteria in the Filter Conditions page.

Request JSON Sample when there is no filter

```
{
"filterCriteria":""
"placeholderFilter": ""
}
```

Request JSON Sample when filter applied

```
{
 "filterCriteria": "FSI_ACCID_HEALTH_INS_CO_CD.CREATED_BY =
      'DMIUSER1'"
}
{
 "filterCriteria": "FSI_ACCID_HEALTH_INS_CO_CD.CREATED_BY = 'DMIUSER1' AND
      FSI_ACCID_HEALTH_INS_CO_CD.CO_ID IN ('100', '200') "
}
{  "filterCriteria": "FSI_ACCID_HEALTH_INS_CO_CD.CREATED_BY = 'DMIUSER1' AND
      FSI_ACCID_HEALTH_INS_CO_CD.CO_ID IN ('100', '200') ",
"placeholderFilter":
      "FSI_ACCID_HEALTH_INS_CO_CD.CURRENCY = PLACEHODER1 AND
FSI_ACCID_HEALTH_INS_CO_CD.COUNTRY =
      'IND' AND FSI_ACCID_HEALTH_INS_CO_CD.AS_OF_DATE = PLACEHOLDER2 "
}
```

4.1.3 Response JSON Parameters

Sample Response

```
{
  "status": "PENDING",
  "requestInstanceId": "100"
}
```

4.2 Get Report Generation Status and PAR URL Link API

View the report generation status and also get a pre-authenticated URL (PAR URL), to download the report in CSV format, using the Get Report Generation Status and PAR URL Link API.

The status response can contain the following values:

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- **COMPLETED** - When the export API execution is completed successfully and response is generated.
- **PENDING** - denotes that the report export is yet to start and is in the queue.
- **RUNNING** - When the API execution is in progress.
- **FAILED** - When the Export API execution is not completed successfully.

For more information about this API,

- Endpoint Details
- Response JSON Parameters
- End Point Details
- Response JSON Parameters

4.2.1 End Point Details

- **Method** – POST
- **REST Endpoint** - aai-dmi-service/vw/v1/repgenstatus
- **Content-type** - application/json

Request Headers Details

- **ofs_remote_user** - (String). User ID of the user.
- **ofs_service_id** - (String).The unique service ID associated with the report.
- **ofs_workspace_id** - (String). The Workspace ID of the Application. It is defaulted to “WS001” and same should be passed each time.
- **locale** - (String). The local language in the language code format. For example, `en-US`
- **reportCode** - (String). The auto-generated code for the specific report. You can get this code from the Report Details page.
- **reportInstanceId** - (Integer). The instance ID of the report which is being exported. You can get the report /request instance ID from Response JSON Parameters of Generate Report API.

4.2.2 Response JSON Parameters

This section provides the list of parameters in the JSON Response.

- **requestInstanceId** - (String). Request Instance ID of the export process
- **downloadlink** - (String). Click the link to download the document.
- **status** - (String). Status of the export

Sample Response

- The following sample response is generated, when the Download report request is in progress.

```
Report Request Accepted
{
  "status": "PENDING",
  "requestInstanceId": "100"
}
```


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```
Report Request is being processed
{
 "status": "RUNNING",
 "requestInstanceId": "100"}
Report Request Generation Failed
{
 "status": "FAIL",
 "reportInstanceId": "100"}
Report Request Generation Completed  - for higher volume
{
 "status": "COMPLETE",
 "reportInstanceId": "100",
 "downloadLink": "<url>"
}
```

- The following sample response is generated , when the download request is processed and the PAR URL to download the report is included in the response. You can copy the PAR URL and paste it in a Web browser, to download the report in CSV format.

```
"requestInstanceId":"183",
"downloadLink": "<URL>",
"status":"COMPLETE"
```

- The following sample response is generated , when the download request is in pending status.

```
"{"requestInstanceId":"161","status":"PENDING"}
```


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5

External Scheduler Interface

External scheduler interface helps you to execute tasks using any command-line utility, such as cURL commands. You won't require the application interface to execute the tasks.

You can also integrate batches with external schedulers using the external scheduler interface.

- Rest API Status Codes
  Refer to the following table for Rest API status codes and their descriptions.
- Execution API
  The Execution (POST) API triggers a batch or a batch group.
- Execution Status API
  The Execution Status (POST) API provides the current run status of batch/batch group execution.
- Interrupt API
  The Execution Status (POST) API Interrupts a batch/batch group execution.
- Rerun API
  The Rerun (POST) API helps to rerun a batch/batch group execution.
- Restart API
  The Restart (POST) API restarts a batch/batch group execution.

Related Topics

- Rest API Status Codes
  Refer to the following table for Rest API status codes and their descriptions.
- Execution API
  The Execution (POST) API triggers a batch or a batch group.
- Execution Status API
  The Execution Status (POST) API provides the current run status of batch/batch group execution.
- Interrupt API
  The Execution Status (POST) API Interrupts a batch/batch group execution.
- Restart API
  The Restart (POST) API restarts a batch/batch group execution.
- Rerun API
  The Rerun (POST) API helps to rerun a batch/batch group execution.

5.1 Rest API Status Codes

Refer to the following table for Rest API status codes and their descriptions.

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Table 5-1 Status Codes

Status Code	Description
0	Success
-1	Failure
-2	Interrupted
1	Not Started
2	Ongoing
3	Aborted
4	Excluded
5	Held
-3	Object does not exist
-4	Invalid arguments passed in request/not enough params in Request body
-5	Invalid request headers/request headers missing
-6	No executable job is present
-7	Job is already interrupted
-8	Job is not ongoing/aborted

5.2 Execution API

The Execution (POST) API triggers a batch or a batch group.

- **HTTP Method** - POST
- **URL** - `/SchedulerService/rest-api/v1/external/trigger`
- **Header Parameters**
  - **ofs_tenant_id** - Tenant ID of the Application
  - **ofs_service_id** - Service ID of the Application
  - **ofs_workspace_id** - Workspace ID of the Application. It is defaulted to “WS001” and same should be passed each time.
  - **ofs_remote_user** - Used ID of the user. This parameter should be mapped to `'BATCH_EXEC'` function.
  - **locale** - locale in `languageCode-countryCode` format. For example, `en-US`.
  - **Authorization: Bearer <token>** - Access token required to authenticate the API. If this token is not provided, `401 Unauthorized error` is generated. For more information about Bearer token, refer to Generate the Access Token.
- **Sample cURL Command**

```
curl -i -H "ofs_service_id:<Service ID>" -H "ofs_remote_user:<User ID>" -H
      "ofs_tenant_id:<Tenant ID>" -H "ofs_workspace_id:WS001" -H
"locale:en-US" -H
      "Content-Type: application/json" -H "Authorization: Bearer
<BEARER_TOKEN>" -X POST
      <APPLICATION_BASE_PATH>/<URL> -d '<REQUEST_JSON>'
```


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- Batch Execution API
  Use the Execution API to trigger a batch.
- Batch Group Execution API
  Use the Execution API to trigger a batch group.

5.2.1 Batch Execution API

Use the Execution API to trigger a batch.

Attributes

- `batchName` - The unique batch code
- `batchType` - The object type. For Batch, the batch type should be set to `rest`.
- `dynamicParamList` - List of run time parameters which should be overridden over actual values for this trigger. This is an optional parameter.

Request Body

```
{
    "batchName": "<Batch_code>",
    "batchType": "rest",
    "dynamicParamList": {
        "batchParams": {
            "$FICMISDATE$": "<MISDate(yyyy-mm-dd)>"
    },
        "taskRuntimeParams": {
            "<TASKCODE>": {
                "<TASKPARAMETER>" : "<VALUE>"
            }

        }
     }
}
```

Sample Response Body

The following Response body is a sample for `Success : 200 OK`. For more information about status code in the response body, refer to Rest API Status Codes.

```
{
    "severity": "info",
    "summary": "Object triggered successfully with Run Id:
B2001_2022-05-20_1653041947296_1",
    "batchRunId": "B2001_2022-05-20_1653041947296_1",
    "details": "Object triggered successfully.",
    "statusCode": "0",
    "status": "success"
}
```

5.2.2 Batch Group Execution API

Use the Execution API to trigger a batch group.

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- **Attributes**
  - `batchName` - The unique batch code
  - `batchType` - The object type. For Batchgroup, the batch type should be set to `group`.
  - `dynamicParamList` - List of run time parameters which should be overridden over actual values for this trigger. This is an optional parameter.

Request Body

```
{
    "batchName": "<Batch_group_code>",
    "batchType": "group",
    "dynamicParamList": [
        {
            "batchName": "MIS_BATCH001",
            "batchParams": {
                "$FICMISDATE$": "2022-10-23"
            }
        },
        {
            "batchName": "MIS_BATCH002",
            "batchParams": {
                "$FICMISDATE$": "2022-10-28"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

5.3 Execution Status API

The Execution Status (POST) API provides the current run status of batch/batch group execution.

- **HTTP Method** - POST
- **URL** - `/SchedulerService/rest-api/v1/external/status`
- **Header Parameters**
- Batch Execution Status API
  Use the Execution Status API to view the current run status of a batch execution.
- Batch Group Execution Status API
  Use the Execution Status API to view the current run status of a batch group execution.

5.3.1 Batch Execution Status API

Use the Execution Status API to view the current run status of a batch execution.

Attributes

- `batchRunId` - Execution ID generated while triggering the object and can be obtained in the response of Execution API.
- `tasks` - List of Task Codes. This is an optional parameter.

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Request Body

```
{
    "batchRunId": "<Batchrun_ID>",
    }
```

Sample Response Body

The following Response body is a sample for `Success : 200 OK`. For more information about status code in the response body, refer to Rest API Status Codes.

```
{
    "severity": "info",
    "batchRunId": "BatchTEST1_2022-05-31_1653994545003_1",
    "taskStatusList": [
        {
            "taskCode": "t1",
            "taskStatus": "SUCCESSFUL",
            "statusCode": "0"
        },
        {
            "taskCode": "t5",
            "taskStatus": "FAILED",
            "statusCode": "-1"
        }
    ],
    "batchStatusCode": "-1",
    "batchList": [],
    "batchStatus": "FAILED",
    "status": "success",
    "statusCode": "0"
}
```

5.3.2 Batch Group Execution Status API

Use the Execution Status API to view the current run status of a batch group execution.

Sample Response Body

The following Response body is a sample for `Success : 200 OK`. For more information about status code in the response body, refer to Rest API Status Codes.

```
{
    "severity": "info",
    "batchRunId": "AbTestBG001_2023-01-27_1674798339245_1",
    "batchStatusCode": "0",
    "batchList": [
        {
            "batchRunId": "AbTestBatch002_2023-01-27_1674798339462_1",
            "batchStatusCode": "0",
            "batchStatus": "SUCCESSFUL"
        },
        {
            "batchRunId": "AbTestBatch003_2023-01-27_1674798339556_1",
```


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```
            "batchStatusCode": "0",
            "batchStatus": "SUCCESSFUL"
        }
    ],
    "batchStatus": "SUCCESSFUL",
    "status": "success",
    "statusCode": "0"
}
```

5.4 Interrupt API

The Execution Status (POST) API Interrupts a batch/batch group execution.

- **HTTP Method** - POST
- **URL** - `/SchedulerService/rest-api/v1/external/interrupt`
- **Header Parameters**
- Batch Interrupt API
  Use the Interrupt API to interrupt a batch execution.
- Batch Group Interrupt API
  Use the Interrupt API to interrupt a batch group execution.

5.4.1 Batch Interrupt API

Use the Interrupt API to interrupt a batch execution.

Attributes

- `batchName` - The unique batch code
- `batchRunID` - Execution ID generated while triggering the object and can be obtained in the response of Execution API.

Request Body

```
{
    "batchName": "<Batch_code>",
    "batchRunId": "<Batchrun_ID>"
}
```

Sample Response Body

The following Response body is a sample for `Success : 200 OK`. For more information about status code in the response body, refer to Rest API Status Codes.

```
{
    "severity": "info",
    "batchRunId": "B2001_2022-05-30_1653233511394_1",
    "details": "Execution interrupted successfully.",
    "statusCode": "0",
    "status": "success"
}
```


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5.4.2 Batch Group Interrupt API

Use the Interrupt API to interrupt a batch group execution.

Request Body

```
{
    "batchName": "<Batchgroup_code>",
    "batchRunId": "<Batchrun_ID>"
}
```

5.5 Rerun API

The Rerun (POST) API helps to rerun a batch/batch group execution.

- **HTTP Method** - POST
- **URL** - `/SchedulerService/rest-api/v1/external/rerun`
- **Header Parameters**
- Batch Rerun API
  Use the Rerun API to rerun an existing batch execution.
- Batch Group Rerun API
  Use the Rerun API to rerun an existing batch group execution.

5.5.1 Batch Rerun API

Use the Rerun API to rerun an existing batch execution.

Request Body

```
{
    "batchName": "<Batch_code>",
    "batchRunId": "<Batchrun_ID>"
}
```

Sample Response Body

The following Response body is a sample for `Success : 200 OK`. For more information about status code in the response body, refer to Rest API Status Codes.

```
Success Scenario: 200 OK
{
    "severity": "info",
    "summary": "Object triggered successfully for rerun with Run Id:
B2001_2022-05-30_1653223084727_1",
    "batchRunId": "B2001_2022-05-30_1653223084727_1",
    "details": "Object triggered successfully.",
    "statusCode": "0",
    "status": "success"
}
```


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5.5.2 Batch Group Rerun API

Use the Rerun API to rerun an existing batch group execution.

Request Body

```
{
    "batchName": "<Batchgroup_code>",
    "batchRunId": "<Batchrun_ID>"
}
```

5.6 Restart API

The Restart (POST) API restarts a batch/batch group execution.

- **HTTP Method** - POST
- **URL** - `/SchedulerService/rest-api/v1/external/restart`
- **Header Parameters**
- Batch Restart API
  Use the Restart API to restart a batch execution.
- Batch Group Restart API
  Use the Restart API to restart a batch group execution.

5.6.1 Batch Restart API

Use the Restart API to restart a batch execution.

Request Body

```
{
    "batchName": "<Batch_code>",
    "batchRunId": "<Batchrun_ID>"
}
```

Sample Response Body

The following Response body is a sample for `Success : 200 OK`. For more information about status code in the response body, refer to Rest API Status Codes.

```
{
    "severity": "info",
    "summary": "Object triggered successfully for restart with Run Id:
B0001_2022-04-30_1651731208588_1",
    "batchRunId": "B0001_2022-04-30_1651731208588_1",
    "details": "Object triggered successfully.",
    "statusCode": "0",
    "status": "success"
}
```


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5.6.2 Batch Group Restart API

Use the Restart API to restart a batch group execution.

Request Body

```
{
    "batchName": "<Batchgroup_code>",
    "batchRunId": "<Batchrun_ID>"
}
```


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6

As-of-Date API

- Get As-of-Date API
  Use the Get As-of-Date API to retrieve the current As-of-Date from Application Preferences for a specified User ID and Application Name.
- Set As-of-Date API
  Use the Set As-of-Date API to update the As-of-Date in Application Preferences for a specified User ID and Application Name.

6.1 Get As-of-Date API

Use the Get As-of-Date API to retrieve the current As-of-Date from Application Preferences for a specified User ID and Application Name.

For more information about the Get As-of-Date API, refer to:

- Endpoint Details
- Response JSON Parameters
- End Point Details
- Response JSON Parameters
  This section provides the list of parameters in the JSON Response.

6.1.1 End Point Details

- **Method** – GET
- **REST Endpoint** - /public/preferences/asofdate?userId=`{userId}`&appName=`{appName}`, where userId is the User ID and appName is the Application Name.
- **Content-Type** - application/json

Request Headers Details

The following lists the Request Headers:

- **ofs_tenant_id** - Tenant ID of the Application.
- **Locale** - Local language in the language code format. For example, `en-US`.
- **ofs_remote_user** - User ID of the user.
- **ofs_workspace_id** - Workspace ID of the Application. The default value is `WS001` and same should be passed each time.
- **ofs_service_id** - Service ID of the Application.
- **Authorization** - Access token required to authenticate the API. If this token is not provided, a 401 Unauthorized error is generated. For more information about the Bearer token, refer to Generate the Access Token.

Request Parameters

The following table lists the Request Parameters:

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Table 6-1 Request Parameters

Parameter	Type	Required	Description
`userId`	STRING	Yes	The User ID for which the As-of-Date is to be retrieved.
`appName`	STRING	Yes	The Application Name for which the As-of-Date is to be retrieved. For Funds Transfer Pricing, the value is FTP.

Sample cURL Command

```
curl -k --location --request GET 'https://<hostname>/<TENANT-ID>/
public/preferences/asofdate?userId=<USER_ID>&appName=<APP_NAME>' \
--header 'ofs_remote_user: <USERID>' \
--header 'locale: en-US' \
--header 'ofs_tenant_id: <TENANT-ID>' \
--header 'ofs_workspace_id: WS001' \
--header 'content-type: application/json' \
--header 'Authorization: Bearer <TOKEN>'
```

6.1.2 Response JSON Parameters

This section provides the list of parameters in the JSON Response.

Table 6-2 Parameters in the JSON Response

Parameter	Type	Description
`as-of-date`	STRING	The current As-of-Date set in Application Preferences, in yyyy-mm-dd format.

Sample Response

```
Success: 200
{
  "as-of-date": "2024-12-31"
}
Error: 400
{
  "errorMessage": "User ID or Application Name not found",
  "statusCode": "INVALID_INPUT",
  "status": "FAILED"
}
Error: 500
{
  "errorMessage": "Internal Server Error",
  "statusCode": "INTERNAL_ERROR",
  "status": "FAILED"
}
```


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6.2 Set As-of-Date API

Use the Set As-of-Date API to update the As-of-Date in Application Preferences for a specified User ID and Application Name.

For more information about the Set As-of-Date API, refer to:

- End Point Details
- Request JSON Parameters
- Response JSON Parameters
- End Point Details
- Request JSON Parameters
  This section provides the list of parameters in the JSON Request.
- Response JSON Parameters
  This section provides the list of parameters in the JSON Response.

6.2.1 End Point Details

- **Method** – POST
- **REST Endpoint** -/public/preferences/`asofdate`, where the userId, appName, and as-of-date are passed in the request body.
- **Content-Type** - application/json

Request Headers Details

The following lists the Request Headers:

- **ofs_tenant_id** - Tenant ID of the Application.
- **Locale** - Local language in the language code format. For example, `en-US`.
- **ofs_remote_user** - User ID of the user.
- **ofs_workspace_id** - Workspace ID of the Application. The default value is `WS001` and same should be passed each time.
- **ofs_service_id** - Service ID of the Application.
- **Authorization** - Access token required to authenticate the API. If this token is not provided, a 401 Unauthorized error is generated. For more information about the Bearer token, refer to Generate the Access Token.

6.2.2 Request JSON Parameters

This section provides the list of parameters in the JSON Request.

Table 6-3 Parameters in the JSON Request

Parameter	Type	Required	Description
`userId`	STRING	Yes	The User ID for which the As-of-Date is to be updated.

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Table 6-3 (Cont.) Parameters in the JSON Request

Parameter	Type	Required	Description
appName	STRING	Yes	The Application Name for which the As-of-Date is to be updated. For Funds Transfer Pricing, the value is FTP.
as-of-date	STRING	Yes	The As-of-Date value to be set, in yyyy-mm-dd format.

Request JSON Sample

```
{
  "userId": "cneadmin",
  "appName": "FTP",
  "as-of-date": "2024-12-31"
}
```

Sample cURL Command

```
curl -k --location --request POST 'https://<hostname>/<TENANT-ID>/
public/preferences/asofdate' \
--data-raw '{"userId": "<USER_ID>", "appName": "<APP_NAME>",
"as-of-date": "<YYYY-MM-DD>"}' \
--header 'ofs_remote_user: <USERID>' \
--header 'locale: en-US' \
--header 'ofs_tenant_id: <TENANT-ID>' \
--header 'ofs_workspace_id: WS001' \
--header 'content-type: application/json' \
--header 'Authorization: Bearer <TOKEN>'
```

6.2.3 Response JSON Parameters

This section provides the list of parameters in the JSON Response.

Sample Response

```
Success: 200
{
  "errorMessage": "",
  "statusCode": "UPDATE_SUCCESS",
  "status": "SUCCESS"
}
Error: 400
{
  "errorMessage": "Invalid date format. Expected yyyy-mm-dd",
  "statusCode": "INVALID_INPUT",
  "status": "FAILED"
}
{
  "errorMessage": "User ID or Application Name not found",
```


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```
  "statusCode": "INVALID_INPUT",
  "status": "FAILED"
}
Error: 500
{
  "errorMessage": "Internal Server Error",
  "statusCode": "INTERNAL_ERROR",
  "status": "FAILED"
}
```


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7

Data Extraction

- Data Extraction Manifest File Response API
  Use this Data Extraction Manifest File Response API to get the data extraction execution details for the given Data Export definition code and Batch Run ID.

7.1 Data Extraction Manifest File Response API

Use this Data Extraction Manifest File Response API to get the data extraction execution details for the given Data Export definition code and Batch Run ID.

For more information about the Data Extraction Manifest File Response API, refer to:

- End Point Details
- Response JSON Parameters
- End Point Details
- Response JSON Parameters
  This section provides the details of the JSON Response.

7.1.1 End Point Details

- **Method** – GET
- **REST Endpoint** - /dataextractor/getDataExportManifestFile?`code=`<code>`&batchRunId=`<batchRunId>, where code is the data export definition code and batchRunId is the data export execution batch run ID.
- **Content-Type** - application/json

Request Headers Details

The following lists the Request Headers:

- **ofs_tenant_id** - Tenant ID of the Application.
- **locale** - Local language in the language code format. For example, `en-US`.
- **ofs_remote_user** - User ID of the user.
- **ofs_workspace_id** - Workspace ID of the Application. The default value is `WS001` and same should be passed each time.
- **ofs_service_id** - Service ID of the Application.
- **Authorization** - Access token required to authenticate the API. If this token is not provided, a 401 Unauthorized error is generated. For more information about the Bearer token, refer to Generate the Access Token.

Request Parameters

The following table lists the Request Parameters:

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Table 7-1 Request Parameters

Parameter	Type	Required	Description
Code	STRING	Yes	The data export definition code for which the manifest file is to be retrieved.
batchRunId	STRING	Yes	The batch run ID for which the manifest file is to be retrieved.

Sample cURL Command

```
curl -k --location --request GET 'https://<hostname>/<TENANT-ID>/
/dataextractor/getDataExportManifestFile?code=<CODE>&batchRunId=<Batch Run
ID>'\
--header 'ofs_remote_user: <USERID>'
--header 'ofs_service_id: <SERVICE-ID>'
--header 'locale: en-US' \
--header 'ofs_tenant_id: <TENANT-ID>' \
--header 'ofs_workspace_id: WS001' \
--header 'content-type: application/json' \
--header 'Authorization: Bearer <TOKEN>'
```

7.1.2 Response JSON Parameters

This section provides the details of the JSON Response.

Sample Response

```
{
    "payload": {
        "executedBy": "commonappuser1",
        "batchRunId": "Data_Extraction_1781871218662_2000-01-01_1",
        "fileDetails": [
            {
                "fileName": "https://objectstorage.us-
phoenix-1.oraclecloud.com/p/
tRvNxo-0S4DtVY1Xh13VgR9FHLc4XWLmBexKhNuvZVb8zpD_TRWA3dEQ66HEu6ha/n/
oraclegbudevcorp/b/fsgbu_pbsm_cndevcorp_miai22-prd/o/
Data_Extraction_1781871218662_2000-01-01_1/Task1/
demofile_1_20260619T121404518986Z.xml.gz",
                "fileSize": "31"
            }
        ],
        "dateFormat": "MM-dd-yyyy HH:mm:ss UTC",
        "executedOn": "06-19-2026 12:14:04",
        "rowsLoaded": "1",
        "exportFilePrefix": "Data_Extraction_1781871218662_2000-01-01_1/
Task1",
        "parUrlExpiryTime": "07-07-2026 10:27:11",
        "statusName": "Success",
```


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```
            "asOfDate": "01-01-2000",
            "endTimestamp": "06-19-2026 12:14:04",
            "taskId": "Task1",
            "startTimestamp": "06-19-2026 12:14:04",
            "statusCode": "SUCCESS"
        },
        "status": "Success"
    }
```


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8

On-Demand Funds Transfer Pricing

Oracle Financial Services Funds Transfer Pricing Cloud Service provides a Web Service Interface that enables on-demand FTP processing. Using this interface, you can invoke the FTP Engine directly through REST API calls, submit account-level data for transfer pricing rate computations and retrieve the resulting output rates.

For more information about the FTP Web Service Interface, refer to:

- Rest API Status Codes — Refer to the following table for FTP Web Service API status codes and their descriptions.
- Execute API — The Execute (POST) API triggers the FTP Engine to process account data and generate transfer pricing rates.
- Fetch Rates API — The Fetch Rates (GET) API retrieves the computed rates for a given request ID.
- Summary API — The Summary (GET) API retrieves the rate execution history for a specified number of prior requests.

- Rest API Status Codes
- Execute API
- Fetch Rates API
- Summary API

8.1 Rest API Status Codes

Refer to the following table for FTP Web Service API status codes and their descriptions

Table 8-1 Status Codes

Status Code	Description
0	Success
-1	Failure
2	Ongoing
-4	Invalid arguments passed in request/not enough params in Request body

8.2 Execute API

The Execute (POST) API triggers the FTP Engine to process the submitted account data and generate transfer pricing rates.

- **Method** – POST
- **URL** - /ftpwebservices/v1/execute

Request Headers Details

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The following lists the Request Headers:

- **ofs_workspace_id** - Workspace ID of the Application. The default value is `WS001` and same should be passed each time.
- **ofs_tenant_id** - Tenant ID of the Application.
- **ofs_service_id** - Service ID of the Application.
- **ofs_remote_user** - User ID of the user.
- **Locale** - Local language in the language code format. For example, `en-US`.
- **Authorization: Bearer <token>** - Access token required to authenticate the API. If this token is not provided, a 401 Unauthorized error is generated. For more information about the Bearer token, refer to Generate the Access Token.

Attributes

- **PROCESS_ID** - Unique identifier for the process request
- **AS_OF_DATE** - The as-of-date for which rates are computed
- **ACCOUNT_DATA** - Array of account objects, each containing: *ACCOUNT_OFFICER_CD*, *CUSTOMER_CD*, *DEAL_ID*, *PRODUCT_ID*, *ISO_CURRENCY_CD*, *AMRT_TYPE_CD*, *ADJUSTABLE_TYPE_CD*, *ORIGINATION_DATE*, *ORG_TERM*, *ORG_TERM_MULT*, *AMRT_TERM*, *AMRT_TERM_MULT*, *MATURITY_DATE*

Request Body

```
{
    "PROCESS_ID": "1730979970394",
    "AS_OF_DATE": "2015-03-31",
    "ACCOUNT_DATA": [
        {
            "ACCOUNT_OFFICER_CD": "1234",
            "CUSTOMER_CD": "C1",
            "DEAL_ID": "D1",
            "PRODUCT_ID": "10011",
            "ISO_CURRENCY_CD": "USD",
            "AMRT_TYPE_CD": "400",
            "ADJUSTABLE_TYPE_CD": "0",
            "ORIGINATION_DATE": "2024-11-12",
            "ORG_TERM": 43,
            "ORG_TERM_MULT": "D",
            "AMRT_TERM": 5,
            "AMRT_TERM_MULT": "M",
            "MATURITY_DATE": "2024-11-28"
        }
    ]
}
```

Sample Response Body

The following Response body is a sample for Success. For more information about status codes in the response body, refer to Rest API Status Codes.

```
{
    "severity": "info",
    "summary": "FTP Engine triggered successfully with Request Id: 87",
```


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```
    "requestId": "87",
    "details": "FTP Engine triggered successfully",
    "status": "Success",
    "statusCode": "0"
}
```

The following Response body is a sample for a Failed request.

```
{
    "severity": "error",
    "summary": "Validation failed",
    "requestId": "",
    "details": [
        "ACCOUNT_OFFICER_CD Should Match NUMBER(5,0)",
        "AMRT_TERM_MULT Should Only Allow D(Days)/ M(Months) / Y(Years)"
    ],
    "status": "Invalid arguments passed in request/not enough params in
Request body",
    "statusCode": "-4"
}
```

8.3 Fetch Rates API

Use the Fetch Rates API to retrieve the computed transfer pricing rates for a previously submitted request.

- **Method** – GET
- **URL** - /ftpwebservices/v1/fetch-rates/{requestId}

Request Headers Details

The following lists the Request Headers:

- **ofs_workspace_id** - Workspace ID of the Application. The default value is `WS001` and same should be passed each time.
- **ofs_tenant_id** - Tenant ID of the Application.
- **ofs_service_id** - Service ID of the Application.
- **ofs_remote_user** - User ID of the user.
- **Authorization: Bearer <token>** - Access token required to authenticate the API. For more information about the Bearer token, refer to Ways to Generate Access Token

Attributes

- **requestId** - Path parameter identifying the request whose rates are to be fetched (obtained from the Execute API response)

Sample Response Body

Success (rates available):

```
{
    "severity": "info",
    "summary": "FTP Engine executed successfully with Request Id: 87",
    "result": [
        {
```


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```
            "ACCOUNT_NUMBER": "RTTP_87_1",
            "AS_OF_DATE": "2015-03-31",
            "REQUEST_ID": 87,
            "TRANSFER_RATE": "8.668865",
            "LIQUIDITY_PREMIUM_RATE": "10.56",
            "PRICING_INCENTIVE_RATE": "15.779165189",
            "OTHER_ADD_ON_RATE": "8.668865",
            "ALL_IN_TP_RATE": "43.676895189"
        }
    ],
    "details": "FTP Engine executed successfully",
    "status": "Success",
    "statusCode": "0"
}
```


Ongoing:


```
{
    "severity": "info",
    "summary": "FTP Engine Execution is Ongoing with Request Id: 94",
    "requestId": "94",
    "details": "FTP Engine Execution Ongoing",
    "status": "Ongoing",
    "statusCode": "2"
}
```


Failure:


```
{
    "severity": "info",
    "summary": "FTP Engine Execution Is Failed with Request Id: 94",
    "requestId": "94",
    "details": "FTP Engine Execution Failed",
    "status": "Failure",
    "statusCode": "-1"
}
```


8.4 Summary API

Use the Summary API to view the rate execution history for a specified number of prior requests.

- **Method** – GET
- **URL** - /ftpwebservices/v1/fetch-rates-hist?requestCount=<count>

Request Headers Details

The following lists the Request Headers:

- **ofs_workspace_id** - Workspace ID of the Application. The default value is `WS001` and same should be passed each time.
- **ofs_tenant_id** - Tenant ID of the Application.
- **ofs_service_id** - Service ID of the Application.

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- **ofs_remote_user** - User ID of the user.
- **Authorization: Bearer <token>** - Access token required to authenticate the API. For more information about the Bearer token, refer to Ways to Generate Access Token

Attributes

- **requestCount** - (Optional) Number of prior requests to return. Defaults to 10 if not passed. Maximum supported value is 40; if a higher value is passed, only the last 40 requests are returned.

Sample Response Body

Success:


```
{
    "severity": "info",
    "summary": "Rates history fetched successfully",
    "data": {
        "totalNoOfRequests": 2,
        "details": [
            {
                "requestId": 156,
                "request": [ { "...": "account request fields" } ],
                "response": [
                    {
                        "AS_OF_DATE": "2015-03-31",
                        "REQUEST_ID": "156",
                        "ACCOUNT_NUMBER": "RTTP_156_1",
                        "TRANSFER_RATE": "8.668865"
                    }
                ]
            }
        ]
    },
    "details": "Rates history fetched successfully",
    "status": "Success",
    "statusCode": "0"
}
```


Ongoing:


```
{
    "severity": "info",
    "summary": "FTP Engine Execution is Ongoing with Request Id: 94",
    "requestId": "94",
    "details": "FTP Engine Execution Ongoing",
    "status": "Ongoing",
    "statusCode": "2"
}
```


No Data:


```
{
    "severity": "info",
    "summary": "No data to fetch",
    "details": "",
```


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```
    "status": "Success",
    "statusCode": "0"
}
```

> **Note**
>
> If *requestCount* exceeds 40, only the last 40 requests are returned, with "details": "*API retrieve only last 40 requests*" in the response.

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