Oracle® Financial Crime and Compliance Management Cloud Service

Using FCCM Rest API

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Oracle Financial Crime and Compliance Management Cloud Service Using FCCM Rest API, Release 26.05.01

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Contents

Preface

This preface introduces information sources that can help you use the application.

This guide introduces information sources that can help you use the Oracle Financial Services Crime and Compliance Management Cloud Service (OFS FCCM CS) API.

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Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

Convention	Meaning
boldface	Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, or terms defined in text or the glossary.

Convention	Meaning
italic	Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which user supply particular values.
`monospace`	Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that user enter.

1

About REST APIs

You can use Oracle REST APIs to view data stored in Oracle FCCM Cloud Service. A REST API (also known as RESTful API) is an application programming interface (API or web API) that conforms to the constraints of REST architectural style and allows for interaction with RESTful web services.

Oracle FCCM Cloud Service provides a Representational State Transfer (REST) API to perform user tasks in an automated manner. The REST API is an application-programming interface that provides a simplified way to exchange data through HTTPS requests from a client to the server. In REST APIs, a resource is an object with a type, associated data, and relationships to other resources. You can use a set of HTTPS methods to access each resource.

Resources are organized in a hierarchical structure that enables:

- Better organization by grouping related data so that you can efficiently customize the resources.
- Improved performance by using a single HTTPS request to handle multiple resources.

FCCM CS REST APIs

Get Object PAR

This REST API is used to provide access to a database for retrieving information related to PAR (Pre Authenticated URL).

- **Method**: GET
- **Path**: `/objectstore/getParURL`

2
Getting Started

This section describes how to get started using API requests in FCCM Cloud Services.

Topics:
This section contains the following topics:

2.1 Prerequisites

Before using FCCM Cloud Sevices APIs, you must have the following prerequisites.

- Access to the FCCM 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, browser-based REST client.
- Knowledge of an interactive and automatic tool for verifying the APIs such as Postman.

Obtain Account Information
The account creation e-mail from Oracle contains the identity domain name for the Oracle FCCM Cloud instance. If you do not have this information, then contact your service administrator.

2.2 Authentication

Ensure that you have the appropriate log-in credentials for accessing the Oracle FCCM Cloud service, and the appropriate role for creating, managing, and deleting service instances.

To get authentication, follow these steps:

1. Log in to the **Admin Console**. For more information, see Admin Console.
2. Go to **Component Details** and click the **OAUTH Creds** tab. The OAUTH Client ID and OAUTH Client Secret details are displayed.
3. Copy the Client ID and Client password.
4. Open **Postman** or relevant API tools. Select **POST** method and paste the URL: `https://ip:port/oauth2/v1/token`.

> **Note**
>
> Replace `ip:port` with tenant URL or domain name.

5. Click the **Authorization** tab. Go to the **Type** field and select **Basic Auth** from the drop-down list. The User name and Password fields are displayed.
6. Enter the User Name and Password that you have copied in Step 3.
7. Go to the **Body** tab. Select the request format as: **x-www-form-urlencoded**.
8. Enter the KEY and Value fields as mentioned in the following table.

Table 2-1 Key and Value Details

Key	Value
grant_type	client_credentials
scope	urn:opc:idm:__myscopes__

9. Click the **Header** tab. The Header details are displayed.
10. Enter the details as mentioned in the following table.

Table 2-2 Key and Value Details for Header

Key	Value
Postman-Token	client_credentials
scope	urn:opc:idm:__myscopes__
Content-Type	application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length	<calculated when request is sent>
Host	<calculated when request is sent>
User-Agent	PostmanRuntime/7.28.0
Accept	*/*
Accept-Encoding	gzip,deflate,br
Connection	keep-alive

11. Click **Send**. An Authorization token is generated in the **Response** body. For example, `<eyJ4NXQjUzI1NiI6Ikk3cWxndm1Kal...>`

    This authentication key is valid for a stipulated time.
12. Copy only the Authorization token details.

2.3 Supported Methods

The following methods are supported:

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

Media Types
The following media type is supported by the Oracle FCCM Cloud REST API:· application/json

2.4 Supported Headers

The REST API supports headers that may be passed in the header section of an HTTPS request or response.

The following table provides information about supported headers.

Table 2-3 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
X-ID-TENANT-NAME	The identity domain name of the service used for authentication.	X-ID-TENANT-NAME: ExampleIdentityDomain

2.5 Status Code

When you call the Oracle FCCM Cloud REST resources, the Response header returns one of the standard HTTPS status codes.

Table 2-4 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 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 processing actually 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.
`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 authorization to perform this request.
`404 Not Found`	The request includes a resource URI that does not exist.

Table 2-4 (Cont.) Status Code

HTTP Status Code	Description
`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 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.

3
Using Object PAR

The Object PAR Service is a RESTful web service that provides access to a database for retrieving information related to PAR (Pre Authenticated URL). It offers an endpoint to retrieve a PAR URL from the database based on input parameters such as the file name, date, and an optional batch ID.

Topics:

3.1 Overview

In FCCM CS, the Get Object PAR API is used in conjunction with the Generate CSV configuration in the Persist widget to help users download data in CSV format.

Generate CSV configuration in Persist will help the user to download data in CSV format. This can be achieved by the following steps:

- Using the Persist Type Generate CSV and mapping the source columns with target column headers with user preference names.
- Configuring a job for the pipeline and executing the batch to create the file.
- Download the file with desired data using the object PAR API in CSV format with the configured column header names in Persist.

> **Note**
>
> - If data is not present in the tables, then the PAR will not generate.
> - If the batch is executed multiple times, you can provide the batchID in the parameters to fetch the CSV file for the desired batch execution. If no batchID is provided, the latest CSV file will be fetched.

3.2 End Point Details

This REST API is used to retrieve the PAR URL.

- **HTTPS Link**: `datapipelineservice /objectstore/getParURL`
- **Method**: GET
- **Content-Type**: JSON

3.3 Executing Get Object PAR

To execute Get Object PAR, follow these steps:

1. Open **Postman** or relevant tool.
2. Copy only the Authorization token in the previous request.
3. Go to **Header**.
4. Enter KEY as a **Authentication** and Description as a bearer (Authorization token) `<eyJ4NXQjUzI1NiI6Ikk3cWxndm1Kal...>. .`
5. Send a request using the **GET** method. The request must be in the following format:
   - **HTTPS Link**:`https://ip:port/oauth2/v1/token/datapipelineservice/objectstore/getParURL?filename=example.pdf&date=2023-10-28&batchID=123456`
   - **Path**: `/objectstore/getParURL`

3.4 Object PAR Request Parameters

Use the following parameters for the Object PAR API.

Request Parameters

The following table provides the list of parameters for the request JSON.

> **Note**
>
> Parameters marked with asterisks (*) are mandatory.

Table 3-1 Request Parameters

Parameter	Value Type	Description
Headers*	String	HTTP headers are expected as part of the request. It contains authorization tokens.
filename*	String	The name of the file for which the PAR URL has to be retrieved.
date*	String	The date associated with the PAR URL.
batchID	String	An optional batch ID, if available.

Request JSON Sample

Sample

```
   https://ip:port/oauth2/v1/token/GET/objectstore/getParURL?
filename=example.pdf&date=2023-10-28&batchID=123456
```

3.5 Object PAR Response Parameters

The response body is a JSON object containing the PAR URL or an error message if an exception occurs.

(Required) <Enter introductory text here, including the definition and purpose of the concept.>

Successful Response JSON Sample

If successful, the response JSON object will have the following structure:

Sample Response 1:

```
{
"PAR_URL": http://example.com/par/12345
"STATUS":    "SUCCESS",
"MESSAGE": "PAR Generated Successfully "
}
}
```

Failed Response JSON Sample

This FAILED response is given in case of high volume data:

Failed Sample Response 2:

```
{
    "preAuthenticatedURL": "",
    " status":    "failed",
    "message": "Response contains multiple PAR urls due to high volume data.
Please
      provide batchID to fetch the full list."
}
```

If you have received Response 2, you must also provide the batchID in the Query Parameters to fetch PAR url list:

Table 3-2 Query Parameters

Parameter	Value Type	Description
filename*	String	The name of the file for which to retrieve the PAR URL.
date*	String	The date associated with the PAR URL.
batchID	String	Optional, use only if available.

Rerun the query after updating the parameters to provide the batchID. If successful, you will receive the following response:

Successful Sample Response 2:

```
{
        "preAuthenticatedURL": ["http://example.com/par/1111.csv",
     "http://example.com/par/2222.csv",
     "http://example.com/par/12345.csv"],
```

```
        "status":    "Success",
        "message": "PAR Generated Successfully "
}
```

If an exception occurs, the response JSON object will have the following structure:

Exception Response:

```
{
    "STATUS": "FAILED",
    "MESSAGE": "Unable to Fetch PAR due to Exception:
    [error_message]"
}
```

3.6 Object PAR Status Codes

When you call the Oracle FCCM Cloud REST resources, the Response header returns one of the standard HTTPS status codes.

Table 3-3 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.
`500 Internal Server Error`	The server encountered an unexpected condition that prevented it from fulfilling the request.