

# **webMethods Integration Cloud Help**

Version 4.6.0

July 2018

This document applies to webMethods Integration Cloud Version 4.6.0 and to all subsequent releases.

Specifications contained herein are subject to change and these changes will be reported in subsequent release notes or new editions.

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## Welcome to webMethods Integration Cloud

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Software AG Cloud is the cloud-based Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS) suite from Software AG and addresses today's business needs with unmatched speed, ease-of-use, and full support for social and mobile collaboration.

webMethods Integration Cloud is the Integration Platform as a Service (iPaaS) offering from Software AG and is a part of the Software AG Cloud family of products. Integration Cloud enables you to integrate your cloud-based Software as a Service (SaaS) applications, with other cloud-based applications. It also integrates your SaaS applications with on-premises applications.

Integration Cloud provides service-based Integration for faster development and deployment. It enables cloud-to-any Integration and connects cloud-based SaaS applications and on-premises ESB implementations. The multi-tenant environment scales elastically based on demand. Delivered as a service, the solution empowers your subject matter experts and eliminates Integration silos. You can integrate applications hosted in public or private clouds, as well as applications hosted on-premises. You can reduce the dependency on IT and integrate your SaaS applications faster.

Integration Cloud enables:

- Lightweight Integration on public and private clouds
- Easy-to-configure cloud-to-cloud Integrations
- Secure and reliable hybrid Integrations
- Elastic scalability managed automatically based on usage

Integration Cloud is intended for you if you have a requirement to integrate and synchronize data between multiple SaaS applications, as well as integrate your existing on-premises applications with cloud-based SaaS applications. This solution is delivered as a service, offered on a subscription basis, and is available in multiple package and price tiers.



# 1    What's new

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■ Version 4.5.0 (April 2018) .....	19
■ Version 4.1.0 (January 2018) .....	23
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## Version 4.6.0 (July 2018)


This section describes the enhancements and changes made in Version 4.6.0:

Item	Description
<a href="#">"Reference Data enhancements" on page 352</a>	<p>You can now view, edit, delete, and download Reference Data in all stages. The new <i>Status</i> column in the Reference Data table displays <i>Configured</i> if the Reference Data is available in the current stage and displays <i>Not Configured</i> if the Reference Data is not available in the current stage but available in any other stage.</p>
<a href="#">"Support for nested and multiple Business Objects and Interactions" on page 134</a>	<p>You can now create or update <i>multiple business objects</i>, for example, Contact, Opportunities, and Account in a single request for the Salesforce v42 Application. The following operations have been added for the Salesforce v42 Application:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>createMultiple</i> - This operation allows you to add one or more records of different business object types. For example, Account and Contact business objects can be created in a single invocation.</li> <li>■ <i>updateMultiple</i> - This operation allows you to update one or more records of different business object types. For example, Account and Contact business objects can be updated in a single invocation.</li> </ul> <p>You can also add <i>interactions</i> (sub-operations), for example, Create, Update, Upsert, and Delete, and then <i>associate those interactions with business objects</i> in a single request for the OData 4.0 Application. The following operations are available for the OData 4.0 Application:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Batch</i> - Batch requests allow grouping multiple interactions into a single HTTP request payload. Batch allows you to create, update, read, and/or delete entities of same or different entity types in a single request.</li> <li>■ <i>ChangeSet</i> - A change set is an atomic unit of work consisting of an unordered group of one or more data modification requests. ChangeSet allows you to create, update and/or delete entities of same or different entity types in a single request.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Business Objects and Interactions appear only for certain Applications and Operations.</p>



Item	Description
	Further, for some operations, for example, for the <i>Retrieve Contained Or Derived Entity</i> operation in the OData 4.0 Application, Integration Cloud displays nested business objects. You can expand the nested business objects to display the child-level objects.
"Controlling Integration Executions using Access Control Lists (ACLs)" on page 47	You can now use Access Control Lists (ACLs) to control the execution permission of an Integration. An ACL can be assigned to an Integration and a user can be associated with the ACL through the Access Profile. Therefore using ACLs, you can control users who can execute an Integration.
"Users associated with an Access Profile" on page 43	You can now view the list of users associated with an Access Profile by clicking the Access Profile link on the Access Profiles page.
"Ability to Copy, Export, Import, and Refresh REST APIs" on page 342	You can now copy, export, import, and also refresh a REST API.
"New Applications" on page 63	<p>The following Applications are added in this release:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Amazon Kinesis</i> - Amazon Kinesis is a managed service that scales elastically for real-time processing of streaming big data. The most common Amazon Kinesis use case scenario is rapid and continuous data intake and aggregation.</li> <li>■ <i>Twilio</i> - Using the REST interface, Twilio allows you to programmatically make and receive phone calls and send and receive text messages.</li> </ul>
"New Services" on page 190	<p>New services have been added under the following categories:</p> <p><i>Date</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <code>currentNanoTime</code> - Returns the current time returned by the most precise system timer, in nanoseconds.</li> <li>■ <code>elapsedNanoTime</code> - Calculates the time elapsed between the current time and the given time, in nanoseconds.</li> <li>■ <code>formatDate</code> - Formats a Date object as a string.</li> <li>■ <code>getCurrentDate</code> - Returns the current date as a Date object.</li> </ul>

Item	Description
	<p><i>Document</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <code>searchDocuments</code> - Searches a set of documents for entries matching a set of Criteria.</li> </ul> <p><i>List</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <code>addItemToVector</code> - Adds an item or a list of items to a <code>java.util.Vector</code> object.</li> <li>■ <code>vectorToArray</code> - Converts a <code>java.util.Vector</code> object to an array.</li> </ul> <p><i>Math</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <code>addObjects</code> - Adds one <code>java.lang.Number</code> object to another and returns the sum.</li> <li>■ <code>divideObjects</code> - Divides one <code>java.lang.Number</code> object by another (<code>num1/num2</code> ) and returns the quotient.</li> <li>■ <code>min</code> - Returns the smallest number from a list of numbers.</li> <li>■ <code>multiplyObjects</code> - Multiplies one <code>java.lang.Number</code> object by another and returns the product.</li> <li>■ <code>subtractObjects</code> - Subtracts one <code>java.lang.Number</code> object from another and returns the difference.</li> <li>■ <code>toNumber</code> - Converts a string to numeric data type.</li> </ul> <p><i>String</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <code>HTMLDecode</code> - Replaces HTML character entities with native characters.</li> <li>■ <code>HTMLEncode</code> - Replaces HTML-sensitive characters with equivalent HTML character entities.</li> </ul> <p><i>Utils</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <code>generateUUID</code> - Generates a random Universally Unique Identifier (UUID).</li> </ul>
Help navigation and user interface changes	<p>Page titles and help icons have now been removed from the specific user interface pages. To access context-sensitive help information, from the navigation bar, click on the help  icon.</p>
<a href="#">"Recipes page enhancements" on page 356</a>	<p><i>Pagination</i></p>


Item	Description
	<p>The Recipes page is now paginated to identify the sequential order of the pages. You can also select the number of recipes to be viewed per page.</p>  <p><i>Search</i></p> <p>You can now search Recipes by Application names.</p>
"Registration page changes" on page 30	The field name of the email address provided during registration has been changed to <i>Work Email Address</i> .
"Submit option is deprecated while executing Integrations from an external system" on page 335	You can use the <i>run</i> option in the Request URL while executing an Integration from an external system, that is, if the Integration is enabled to be invoked over HTTP.




## Version 4.5.0 (April 2018)

This section describes the enhancements and changes made in Version 4.5.0:

Item	Description
<b>Create REST APIs</b>	<p>Integration Cloud allows you to write integration logic to integrate different types of applications. This logic can be exposed to the external world using REST APIs.</p> <p>These REST APIs can be created by using an existing set of Integrations (from scratch) or by using a file containing the Open API specification (formerly known as the Swagger specification) as a template.</p> <p>A REST API consists of many Resource Operations and each Resource Operation has a Path, one or more HTTP Methods, and an associated Integration.</p> <p>A REST Resource Operation can be tried out from the Swagger screen of a REST API. When the Resource Operation is invoked using the HTTP Method, the associated Integration gets executed.</p>

Item	Description
Application enhancements	<p>Following are the Application enhancements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Some Applications, which includes custom REST Applications, now allow two-way SSL authentication by providing keystore and truststore aliases in the Account Configuration section.</li> <li>■ The Account configuration field <i>Use Chunking</i> has been added in many Applications.</li> <li>■ For custom REST Applications, <i>binary</i> has been added as the content type for the Request/Response body. Binary data can be sent as an input to a REST operation.</li> </ul>
Refresh SOAP Applications	<p>You can now update a SOAP Application by specifying a new WSDL URL or by uploading a new WSDL file.</p>
New Blocks and Expressions in Orchestrated Integrations	<p>Following are the new and modified blocks and expressions:</p> <p><b>New Blocks</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>switch</i> block in <i>Control Flow</i> category. The <i>switch</i> block can be mutated for multiple <i>cases</i> and one <i>default</i>.</li> <li>■ <i>Throw error "..."</i> block in <i>Control Flow</i> category.</li> <li>■ <i>Field exists</i> expression in <i>Expressions</i> category.</li> </ul> <p><b>Modified Blocks</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>if</i> block has been enhanced and can now be mutated.</li> <li>■ <i>if else</i> block has been deprecated and is not available from this release but Integrations currently using the <i>if else</i> block will continue to work successfully.</li> <li>■ <i>Exit Integration</i> has been renamed to <i>Exit Integration signaling success</i> and <i>Exit Integration with failure</i> has been renamed to <i>Exit Integration signaling failure</i>.</li> </ul>
Ability to delete assets used by an Integration	<p>You can now delete custom Applications, Accounts, Operations, Integrations, Reference</p>

Item	Description
	<p>Data, and Document Types assets available in the <i>Development</i> stage, even if those assets are referenced by other assets. Note that if assets used by an Integration are deleted, you will not be able to pull the Integration into subsequent stages or export the Integration. After deleting an asset, the deleted asset reference is highlighted (  ) in the user interface.</p>
<b>Ability to delete users</b>	<p>You can now delete users provided you have the <i>User Management</i> permission. Note that you cannot delete your own user profile. If a user is deleted, then the user cannot be recovered and all assets created or modified by the user will appear in the <i>Created By</i> and <i>Modified By</i> columns as <i>Unknown User{first two characters of the first name and last name}</i>.</p>
<b>New Services</b>	<p>Following new services have been added under the <i>IO</i> category:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>stringtoStream</i> - Converts a string to a binary stream.</li> <li>■ <i>streamToString</i> - Creates a string from data that is read from an <i>InputStream</i>.</li> </ul> <p>The following new services have been added under the <i>Flow</i> category:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>clearPipeline</i> - Removes all fields from the pipeline.</li> <li>■ <i>getHttpRequest</i> - Gets information about the HTTP request, received by Integration Cloud.</li> <li>■ <i>setHttpResponse</i> - Sets the HTTP response information to be returned by Integration Cloud.</li> </ul>
<b>Terminate in-progress Integration executions</b>	<p>You can now click the <i>Terminate</i> option available in the Execution Results details page to terminate <i>in-progress</i> Integration executions provided you have the <i>Execute Integration</i> permission. The <i>Terminate</i> audit log entry is created.</p>
<b>New Application</b>	<p>A new Application, <i>Anaplan</i>, has been added in this release. Anaplan allows you to interact with</p>

Item	Description
	<p>data in your models and securely upload files, download files, import and export data, and run actions programmatically.</p>
<p><b>Viewing assets and services in various stages</b></p>	<p>Integration Cloud now displays the current active stage on the navigation bar.</p>
	<div> </div> <p>The <b>Stage in View</b> can be changed in the <b>Stages &gt; Change Stage To View</b> page. You can view assets and services in each stage and <i>view only those assets that are available in the selected stage</i>.</p>
<p><b>API Management permission</b></p>	<p>The <b>Manage Promotions</b> permission has been added under <b>Functional Controls</b> and allows you to add, modify, and delete API Gateway stages, or move API Gateway assets from the source stage to one or more target stages, or to rollback an asset promotion that is already available in the target stage at any time.</p>
<p><b>Redesigned user interface</b></p>	<p>The user interface has been redesigned and has a new look and feel in this release. The functions that can be accomplished have been reorganized for improved usability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Settings</i> menu can be accessed by clicking on the  icon.</li> <li>■ <i>User Profile</i>, <i>My Profile</i>, and <i>Logout</i> menu items can be accessed by clicking on the  icon.</li> <li>■ <i>Help Topics</i>, <i>TECHcommunity</i> website, and the <i>About</i> page can be accessed by clicking on the  icon.</li> <li>■ <i>Applications</i> and <i>Keys &amp; Certificates</i> have been moved under the <i>Connect</i> menu.</li> <li>■ <i>Stages</i> tab has been newly added in this release and contains <i>Change Stage To View</i>, <i>Deploy</i>, and <i>Manage</i>. The <i>Deploy</i> option is also available on the <i>Integrations</i> page.</li> <li>■ <i>Recipes</i> tab has been moved under <i>Develop</i>.</li> <li>■ The <i>Pull</i> functionality has been moved from the <i>Integration Details</i> page to the <i>Deploy Assets</i></li> </ul>

Item	Description
	<p>(<i>Stages &gt; Deploy</i>) page. This page allows you to move assets from one stage to another stage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Stage selection drop-down list box has been removed from the <i>Dashboard</i> and <i>Execution Results</i> pages.</li> </ul>

## Version 4.1.0 (January 2018)

This section describes the enhancements and changes made in Version 4.1.0:

Item	Description
<b>Export and Import Integrations</b>	Integration Cloud now allows you to export Integrations from one tenant and import those Integrations to another tenant. You can import only those Integrations that are exported from Integration Cloud. You must have the <i>Export</i> permission to export Integrations.
<b>Home page enhancements</b>	The Home page has been redesigned and has a new look and feel in this release. The functions that can be accomplished from the Home page have been reorganized for improved usability.
<b>Customizing Integration Cloud</b>	You can now customize the Integration Cloud user interface by changing the logo, colors, font face, copyright information, and the <i>About</i> page contents. The behavior or functionality of Integration Cloud cannot be changed.
<b>Email opt-in during new tenant registration</b>	The <i>Email opt-in</i> field is now added that will enable you to receive marketing materials from Software AG. You can unsubscribe from the updates at any time.
<b>SSO login capability</b>	If you have already configured SSO, the <i>SSO Login</i> option now appears in the login page. Clicking this option redirects you to the Identity Provider (IdP) login page. After you provide the IdP login credentials, you will be logged into Integration Cloud.

Item	Description
<b>Redesigned test results and Orchestration layouts</b>	The test results panel has been redesigned to provide a larger work space in this release. Also, the <i>Cancel</i> button in the Orchestrated Integration page has been changed to <i>Exit</i> and the Help icon has been moved to the lower left-corner of the page.
<b>Logged fields for business data</b>	You can now select any number of fields to log business data from the Operation and Integration signatures.
<b>New Applications</b>	The following Applications are added in this release: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ DocuSign</li> <li>■ Amazon DynamoDB</li> </ul>
<b>New Services</b>	The new <i>Storage</i> block is added in this release and the following services are added under the Storage block: <i>add</i> , <i>get</i> , <i>keys</i> , <i>lock</i> , <i>put</i> , <i>remove</i> , and <i>unlock</i> .  The <i>objectToString</i> service is added under the String block and it is also available as a transformer service.
<b>New Recipes</b>	39 new Recipes integrating Coupa, NetSuite, ServiceNow, Salesforce, Amazon S3, FTP server, Jira, Sugar CRM, Concur, and Zendesk have been added in this release.
<b>Prevent concurrent executions</b>	You can now skip the next scheduled Integration execution if the previous scheduled execution is still running by selecting the <i>Prevent concurrent executions</i> option in the Schedule Execution window.

## Version 4.0.0 (October 2017)

This section describes the enhancements and changes made in Version 4.0.0:

Item	Description
<b>Alert rules</b>	You can create alert rules and send email messages to selected users for one or more Integrations based on Integration execution results (Failed, Completed with Errors, or Completed Successfully) for different stages (Development, Test, Pre-live, and Live). Email



Item	Description
	messages are sent only if there are executions that match the alert rules.
<b>Restart/Resume Integration executions</b>	You can enable Integration executions to be restartable or resumable by selecting the <i>Enable executions to be restartable</i> option in the Integration Details page. From the Execution Results page, based on the execution status, you can either resume or restart the Integration execution.
<b>Orchestration UI changes</b>	The Orchestration User Interface has a new look and feel in this release. The block shapes, colors, and icons have changed but there is no change in the Orchestration functionality.
<b>New Applications</b>	<p>The following Applications are added in this release:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Atlassian Jira v2</li> <li>■ IBM Watson Tone Analyzer v3.0</li> <li>■ Google Analytics Reporting v4.0</li> <li>■ Google Analytics v3.0</li> <li>■ Coupa v19</li> <li>■ Google Prediction</li> <li>■ NetSuite 2016_2</li> <li>■ Siemens MindSphere v2.0</li> </ul>
<b>Add custom fields to operations</b>	For some operations in certain Applications, for example, Coupa, you can now add your own fields. Such fields are called <i>custom fields</i> .
<b>getSessionInfo service enhanced</b>	The <i>getSessionInfo</i> service is enhanced in this release to include the <i>executionResultReference</i> parameter in the response under \$session. The <i>executionResultReference</i> parameter returns the current Integration execution result reference identifier. For example, you can pass the identifier to an on-premises operation and trace the Integration execution.
<b>New Recipes</b>	16 new Recipes integrating Cumulocity, ServiceNow, IBM Watson Tone Analyzer, Zendesk, Salesforce

Item	Description
	CRM, Marketo, Google Sheets, Slack, MS Dynamics CRM, and Magento have been added in this release.
<b>Orchestrate containerized Integration Server services</b>	You can now invoke services exposed by Integration Servers running in Docker containers from Integrations.
<b>API Management permissions</b>	<p>You can create and manage <i>API Management Access Profiles</i> provided you have the required API Gateway Cloud and/or API Portal Cloud licenses. The following predefined Access Profiles are provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ API Gateway Administrators</li><li>■ API Gateway Providers</li><li>■ API Portal Administrators</li><li>■ API Portal Providers</li></ul>

## Version 3.6.0 (July 2017)

This section describes the enhancements and changes made in Version 3.6.0:

Item	Description
<b>Create REST Applications</b>	You can now define REST Resources and Actions and create REST Applications in Integration Cloud.
<b>New Recipes</b>	New recipes are added in this release. The recipes page now displays the number of times each recipe has been used to create Integrations. The page also displays the Applications referenced in the recipe.
<b>New Applications</b>	<p>The following Applications are added in this release:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Apache Solr</li><li>■ Concur</li><li>■ Coupa</li><li>■ Cumulocity</li></ul>

Item	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ SugarCRM</li><li>■ Zendesk</li></ul>
Double-click to set field values	You can now double-click a field while mapping, and set a value for that field.
View Docker Image Tag label details	You can now view the Docker Image Tag label details on the <i>Image Tag</i> details page.
View the number of available Docker containers	You can now view the number of available Docker containers in the repositories screen based on your license permissions.
Password Policy changes	<p>The following fields are added in the <i>Password Policy</i> page:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Password Never Expires for</li><li>■ Inactive Session Timeout</li></ul>
SOAP Account configuration changes	Protocol, Host, and Port fields in the SOAP Account configuration page are replaced with the <i>URL</i> field.
Save Integration execution test results	You can now either open or view an Integration execution test result entry or save it locally in JSON format. You can also delete the selected test result entry from the <i>Test Results</i> page.
Licensing model changes	<p>Licensing model has now changed and the details are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Licensing is now based on the number of Applications and not on the number of Accounts created.</li><li>■ If an Application has an Account, then the Application is considered as being used.</li><li>■ The total number of Applications allowed is 2 for Basic, 5 for Advanced, and 8 for Enterprise editions.</li><li>■ You can now use all released versions of an Application, that is, you can use both version</li></ul>

Item	Description
	<p>29 and 31 of Salesforce CRM. The Application count will still be considered as 1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ The Application count will be considered as 1 for any number of custom SOAP or REST Applications created in Integration Cloud.</li><li>■ The Applications page message now displays the total number of allowed Applications and the total number of Applications used. On-premises applications are not counted as part of the total number of Applications allowed.</li></ul>
<b>Redesigned Registration page</b>	<p>The <i>Registration</i> page has a new look and feel in this release. Further, the following fields are added:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Your Role</li><li>■ Company Size</li><li>■ Is your interest based on</li></ul>

## 2 Registration

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**Registration** is the process of creating a new Integration Cloud user account. You need to register to create your instance of the platform in the cloud.

Your organization may have multiple members, for example, your organization may be an entire company, an internal department, or just yourself. Similarly, your Integration Cloud account can have multiple internal users who interact with the platform. The very first person to open the Integration Cloud account becomes the first System Administrator for the tenant. The Administrator can then create new users (internal users).






## Creating an Account



Creating an account is the first step in the Registration Process.

### To create a new User Account

1. On the **Registration** page, complete the following fields:

**Note:** Required fields are marked with an asterisk on the screen.

Field	Description
<b>First Name</b>	Type your first name. You can change the value after the user is created from the <b>Settings</b>  > <b>Users</b> screen.
<b>Last Name</b>	Type your last name. You can change the value after the user is created from the <b>Settings</b>  > <b>Users</b> screen.
<b>Company</b>	Type your company name. You can change that later from the <b>Settings</b>  > <b>Company Information</b> screen.
<b>Country</b>	Select your country from the drop-down list box. You can change that later from the <b>Settings</b>  > <b>Users</b> screen.
<b>State or Province</b>	Type your State or Province. You can change that later from the <b>Settings</b>  > <b>Users</b> screen.
<b>Phone</b>	Type your phone number.

Field	Description
	You can change that later from the <b>Settings</b>  > <b>Users</b> screen.
<b>Your Role</b>	Select your role in your current organization from the drop-down list box.
<b>Company Size</b>	Select the number of employees range in your current organization from the drop-down list box.
<b>Is your interest based on</b>	Select at what stage is your current project from the drop-down list box.
<b>Sub-Domain</b>	<p>Provide a unique sub-domain, typically your company name.</p> <p>For example, suppose you are at ABC Company and you decide to use “abc” as your unique sub-domain. With that setting, you will access your instance of the platform at https://abc.webmethodscloud.com.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> You must log in with the correct sub-domain. Some functionalities may not work properly if you log in with a generic sub-domain.</p>
<b>Work Email Address</b>	<p>Type your work email address.</p> <p>The email field becomes both the user name and the email address for the initial user. You can change the values after the user is created, from the <b>Settings</b>  &gt; <b>Users</b> screen.</p>
<b>Type the characters shown in the image</b>	Type the twisted alphanumeric characters in the text input area as shown in the image. You can click the refresh icon to view a new set of characters.
<b>I agree to the Terms of Service</b>	Select this option to agree to the webMethods Integration Cloud <b>Terms of Service</b> .
<b>I confirm that I have acknowledged and accepted the terms of the Data Processing Agreement. I further confirm that I have</b>	Select this option to acknowledge and accept the terms and conditions of processing of personally identifiable information as per the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). GDPR sets guidelines on how to collect and process personally identifiable information. You must also download and countersign the agreement.

Field	Description
downloaded and validly countersigned the Data Processing Agreement.	
Promo Code	Enter a valid promotion code if you have one, for availing subscription benefits.
I opt-in to hearing from Software AG	Select this option if you want to receive information about products, services, and events from Software AG. Software AG may also contact you by phone and may process your personally identifiable information for these purposes. You can unsubscribe and withdraw your consent at any time.

- Click **Register** to continue to the next step to activate and secure your account. After you click **Register** and as soon as the registration process is complete, two different emails will be sent to the email address you provided during registration. One email will contain the user ID and the other email will contain the temporary password. Use the temporary password to log in. You will be asked to change your password.

**Note:** Your organization is a tenant in the platform. When you log in to the platform, you log into your organization's tenancy.

**Note:** If you are not able to login successfully after a few login attempts, Integration Cloud displays twisted alphanumeric characters in the login page. Type the twisted alphanumeric characters that appear in the text box. You can click the refresh icon to view a new set of characters.

If you have already configured SAML based single sign-on (SSO), the **SSO Login** option appears in the login page. If you click the **SSO Login** option, Integration Cloud redirects you to the Identity Provider (IdP) login page. After you provide the IdP login credentials, you will be logged into Integration Cloud.

## Securing your Account

Securing your account is the second step in the Registration process. When you login for the first time, you are asked to change your password and also select a security question. The security question and answer is associated with your user name. If you forget your password, this information is used to verify the account ownership.



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**To secure your account**

1. Type your new password, and then select a security question from the drop down list. Optionally, you can select the option **Write my own security question** to compose a personalized security question.
2. Provide an answer to the security question.
3. Click **Submit**.

**Note:** If you forget your password, in the login page, click the **Forgot Password?** link, enter your user name, type the distorted alphanumeric characters in the text box, and then click **Change Password**. An email is sent that contains a request to answer the **Security Question** you chose when your account was created. When the email arrives, click the link to open the **Password Reset** page. Provide the answer to your Security Question and enter a new password. After you provide the correct answer, you can log in with your changed password.




# 3 Settings

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## Users

You can use the **Users** screen to create and manage administrators and other users. A User has a login identity, password, email address, and other descriptive attributes.

From the main **Users** screen, you can search for users, create a new user, delete an existing user, update existing user information, and reset a user's password. If you have the **User Management** permission under **Settings**  **> Access Profiles > Administrative Permissions > User and Ownership Controls**, you can either edit or delete users.

**Note:** You cannot delete your own user profile. If a user is deleted, then the user cannot be recovered and all assets created or modified by the user will appear in the *Created By* and *Modified By* columns as *Unknown User{first two characters of the first name and last name}*.


Click **Reset Password** to reset the user's password. As soon as the password is reset, two different emails will be sent to the email address you provided during registration. One email will contain the user ID and the other email will contain the temporary password. Use the temporary password to log in. You will be asked to change your password.

Users who have the required access privileges under **Settings**  **> Access Profiles > Administrative Permissions > User and Ownership Controls** can edit user information.

## Adding Users

You can add users for accessing the platform. The operations that a user can perform is determined by their *Access Profile*.

### To add a user


1. From the Integration Cloud navigation bar, go to **Settings**  **> Users**.
2. From the upper right part of the Users screen, click **Add New User**.
3. On the **Basic** tab, complete the following fields. Required fields are marked with an asterisk on the screen.

Field	Description
First name	User's first name as it should appear in the platform.
Last name	User's last name as it should appear in the platform.
Title	User's professional title.

Field	Description
<b>Access Profile</b>	<p>The access profile assigned to the User. Each User is assigned an access profile, which can be shared by other users. An Access Profile specifies the network locations (IP addresses) from where it is possible to login and administrative permissions. Select one of the following Access Profiles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Administrator</b> - Provides permissions needed by the System Administrator.</li> <li>■ <b>Regular User</b> - Provides permissions that are more appropriate for normal users.</li> </ul> <p>By default, the system administrator can change the Administrative Permissions associated with each Access Profile (except the above mentioned <b>Administrator</b> Access Profile), and can add additional Access Profiles, as needed.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> By default, the <b>Administrator</b> and <b>Regular User</b> Access Profiles are associated with the Development Stage. If you have created a new Access Profile, ensure that the Access Profile you have created is associated with the Development Stage. See <a href="#">Adding or Updating Access Profiles</a> for more information and for information on API Management Access Profiles and permissions.</p>
<b>Employee Number</b>	Optional identification number for each employee.
<b>Email</b>	<p>Email address of the user. User credentials will be sent to the specified email address.</p> <p>As soon as you add a new user, two different emails will be sent to the email address. One email will contain the user ID and the other email will contain the temporary password. Use the temporary password to log in. You will be asked to change your password.</p>
<b>Username</b>	User name is a unique name associated with each User and is required to log in. It can be an email address or an alphanumeric text string.
<b>Federation ID</b>	Enter the <b>Federation ID</b> if your Identity Provider passes the Federation ID for <b>Single Sign-On</b> . See the "Single Sign-On" Help page for more information. The Federation ID acts as a user's authentication across multiple IT systems or organizations. A federated identity means linking a person's electronic

Field	Description
	identity and attributes stored across multiple distinct identity management systems.
<b>Partner</b>	Select this option if the user is a Partner user. If <b>Allow User Interface Access</b> permission available under <b>Access Profile &gt; Administrative Permissions &gt; Account Controls</b> is not enabled, a Partner User can still perform on-premises tasks.
<b>Active</b>	Select this option to indicate that the user account is active. You can use this option to reactivate a locked or disabled user account.

4. On the **Locale** tab, complete the following fields:


Field	Description
<b>Time Zone</b>	Choose a <b>Time Zone Code</b> from the drop down list.
<b>Date Format</b>	<p>Choose a Date Format from the drop down list. "mm" is "Month", "dd" is "Day", and "yyyy" is Year.</p> <p>Dates and Times are used throughout the platform, in Appointments, as Start/End Dates in Tasks, Expected Close Date, Estimated Start/End Date, Date Due, and so on. Default formats are specified under the <b>Settings</b>  <b>&gt; Company Information &gt; Advanced Information</b> tab. Administrators and Users can change the default selection in the <b>Users</b> screen.</p>
<b>Locale</b>	Select the user's locale setting. This setting determines the format for numbers, decimal fields, and percentages.
<b>Time Format</b>	Select a 12-hour clock (hh:mm a) with AM/PM, or a 24-hour clock (HH:mm).


5. On the **Address and Contact** tab, complete the following fields:

Field	Description
<b>Phone</b>	Primary phone number for the user.
<b>Mobile Phone</b>	Mobile phone number for the user.
<b>Fax</b>	Fax number for the user.

Field	Description
Street Address	Street address for the user.
City	City for the user.
State/Province	State or province for the user.
Postal/Zip Code	Postal or ZIP Code for the user.
Country	Country for the user.


6. Click **Add** if you are adding a User or **Apply** if you are editing any User information.

You can fill the **Address and Contact** section later or the Administrator can fill the details by editing the record after the User has been added. The **Address and Contact** screen is also available under  > **My Profile** > **My Information** tab.

**Note:** A User can log in, and then go to  > **My Profile** > **Edit** to change the user details. The Administrator who created the User can also edit the User details.

## Updating Users


### To edit or update the user information


1. From the Integration Cloud navigation bar, click **Settings**  > **Users**.
2. Select a user from the list, and then click **Edit**.
3. Make necessary modifications. See "[Adding Users](#)" on page 36 for information on the relevant fields. You can also enter or update the following information on the **Address and Contact** tab. Required fields are marked with an asterisk on the screen.


Field	Description
Phone	Primary phone number for the user.
Mobile Phone	Mobile phone number for the user.
Fax	Fax number for the user.
Street Address	Street address for the user.
City	City for the user.

Field	Description
State/Province	State or province for the user.
Postal/Zip Code	Postal or ZIP Code for the user.
Country	Country for the user.

- Click **Apply**.


The default initial information comes from the  > **Company Information** page, but you can modify it here.

**Note:** A user can log in and then go to  > **My Profile** to change the user details. The administrator who created the user can also edit the user details.


**Note:** If you have the **User Management** permission under **Settings**  > **Access Profiles** > **Administrative Permissions** > **User and Ownership Controls**, you can either update or delete users. You cannot delete your own user profile. If a user is deleted, then the user cannot be recovered and all assets created or modified by the user will appear in the *Created By* and *Modified By* columns as *Unknown User{first two characters of the first name and last name}*.

## Resetting Passwords

### To reset a User password

- From the Integration Cloud navigation bar, go to **Settings**  > **Users**.
- For the User whose password is to be reset, select the user and click **Reset Password**.


Integration Cloud sends two different emails to the email address you provided during registration. One email will contain the user ID and the other email will contain the temporary password. Use the temporary password to log in. You will be asked to change your password.

**Note:** A User can log in, and then go to  > **My Profile** to change the user details. The administrator who created the User can also edit the User details.

## User Profile

If you are on the **My Information** page  > **My Profile** > **My Information**, the page provides profile information for the logged in user for the Integration Cloud instance.




If you are on any user profile page, (**Settings**  > **Users** > **Click on the User Name link**), the page provides profile information for the selected user for the Integration Cloud instance.

You can view the **Basic**, **Locale**, and the **Address and Contact** information.

Click **Edit** to update the information.

## Security Question


### To update the Security Question and Answer

1. From the Integration Cloud navigation bar, go to  > **My Profile** > **Security Question**.
2. Select a **Security Question** and type a **Security Answer**. You can change the **Security Question** associated with your Account Login/Password.
3. Click **Submit**.

**Note:** The User name and Email address can differ, depending on the settings specified in the  > **My Profile** > **My Information** page.

## Change Password

### To change your password

1. From the Integration Cloud navigation bar, go to  > **My Profile** > **Change Password**.
2. Type your current password in the **Old Password** field, your new password in the **New Password** field, and again retype your new password in the **Retype New Password** field.
3. Click **Submit**. You will receive a confirmation email about your changed password.

## Access Profiles

An **Access Profile** specifies a collection of permissions that can be applied to multiple users. Each user is assigned an Access Profile, which can be shared by other users.

Users who have the required access privileges under **Settings**  > **Access Profiles** > **Administrative Permissions** > **User and Ownership Controls** can edit the Access Profiles information.

An Access Profile specifies:

- The network locations (IP addresses) from where it is possible to login.
- Administrative permissions.
- Container user groups
- API Management permissions

The default Access Profiles are:

- Administrator, which provides permissions needed by the System Administrator.
- Regular User, which provides permissions that are more appropriate for normal users.
- API Gateway Administrators - By default, all API Management permissions are assigned to the Administrators access profile and these privileges cannot be modified.
- API Gateway Providers - By default, the following permissions are assigned to the API Gateway Providers access profile and these privileges cannot be modified:
  - Manage APIs
  - Manage Applications
  - Manage policy templates
  - Manage packages and plans
  - Publish to API Portal
  - Export assets
  - Execute service result cache APIs
  - Activate/Deactivate APIs/Packages
  - Manage aliases
  - Import assets
- API Portal Administrators - The API Portal Administrator can perform all the functions in API Portal.
- API Portal Providers - The API Portal Provider can manage APIs and packages in API Portal.

**Note:** You can create and manage API Management Access Profiles provided you have the required API Gateway Cloud and/or API Portal Cloud licenses.

By default, the system administrator can change the **Administrative Permissions** associated with each Access Profile and can add additional Access Profiles, as needed.


To edit an existing Access Profile, select the profile and click **Edit**. To delete an Access Profile, select the profile and click **Delete**. You will not be able to delete an Access Profile if it is used by a user. To create a new Access Profile, click **Add New Access Profile**.

**Note:** The Access Profile ID is needed while configuring Single Sign-On (SSO). You have to provide the ID while configuring the Identity Provider (IDP), if you want to create a user if the user is not present. The newly created user will be associated with the Access Profile represented by the ID sent by the IDP in the SAML Response. The name of the SAML attribute that designates the user's access profile must contain the ID of the Access Profile.

## Adding or Updating Access Profiles

Use the **Access Profiles** screen to create or edit profiles assigned to users.

### To add or update an Access Profile

1. From the Integration Cloud navigation bar, go to **Settings**  > **Access Profiles**.
2. Click **Add New Access Profile** to add a custom access profile or click **Edit** to modify an existing Access Profile.
3. On the **Add New Access Profile** or **Update Access Profile > Access Profile Information** tab, complete the following fields. Required fields are marked with an asterisk on the screen.

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Provide a name for the Access Profile. You can reference the profile by name when assigning it to a user.
<b>Description</b>	Provide a general description for the Access Profile.

4. On the **Login IP Address Restrictions** tab, complete the following fields:

Field	Description
<b>IP Address Ranges</b>	For extra security, enter ranges of IP addresses from which users are allowed to access the platform. If a user attempts to login from a computer on a network outside of the specified range, access to the platform is denied.

**Note:** A maximum of 25 IP address ranges can be specified. You can add, modify, and delete the entries. Accepted format is xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx - yyy.yyy.yyy.yyy, where xxx and yyy are numbers in the range 0-255 and xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx is less than or equal to yyy.yyy.yyy.yyy. To specify a single IP address, use the same IP address for the start and endpoint of the range: 192.168.1.1 - 192.168.1.1

When a user attempts to log in, the IP address of the system the request originated from is checked against the configured settings. If the address is in the allowed range, the user can continue the login process. Otherwise, login is denied. Access violations are recorded in the audit log, identifying both the user and the IP address from where the login attempt originated. Login restrictions do not apply to Customer Support logins.

- On the **Administrative Permissions** tab, select the operations a user can perform in order to access, view, create, update, upgrade, administer, execute, export, deploy, and delete and to allow the user to customize selected aspects of the platform.

Field	Description
<b>User and Ownership Controls</b>	<p><b>User Management</b> - Select this option if you want to add, update, delete users, or assign users to Access Profiles.</p> <p><b>Access Control</b> - Select this option if you want to allow a user to modify Access Profiles, specify user application access rights, manage Access Profiles, or specify the password policy.</p> <p><b>Manage Personal Setup</b> - Select this option if you want to allow a user to modify the personal information.</p>
<b>Account Controls</b>	<p><b>Manage Company Capabilities</b> - Select this option if you want to allow users to modify the company information.</p> <p><b>Allow User Interface Access</b> - Select this option if you want to allow users to log in to Integration Cloud and access the user interface. Clear this option if you want to deny users to access the user interface. Further, even if you clear this option, all users can still interact with Integration Cloud using REST interface calls.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If the <b>Allow User Interface Access</b> permission is not enabled for a user and if the user is a Partner user, that user will still be able to perform on-premise tasks.</p>
<b>Data Management Controls</b>	<p><b>Manage Audit Log</b> - Select this option if you want to allow users to view the Audit Log. If this option is enabled, the Audit Log page will be displayed. If not selected, the user will not be able to view the Audit log page. To view the <b>Audit Log</b> screen, from the Integration Cloud navigation bar, click <b>Monitor &gt; Audit Log</b>.</p>
<b>Functional Controls</b>	<p>Select the required options under <b>Assets, Stages, Advanced Security, Application, Accounts, Operations, Reference Data, Document Type, Integrations, REST APIs</b> and <b>Container</b>. You must select the required permissions to administer, access, create, update, upgrade, delete, execute, export, restart, resume, or deploy those functions.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The <b>Container</b> tab and Container related Administrative permissions are available only if you have the required license for Containers.</p>

- On the **Container** tab, enter the names of the webMethods Integration Server Access Control List (ACL) groups separated by a comma, for example, Administrators, Developers, and so on. Users who are assigned to this Access Profile will also be now

part of the webMethods Integration Server container user group (s) and can perform tasks allowed for those user groups. If you do not map an Access Profile to an webMethods Integration Server group, you will not be able to invoke webMethods Integration Server services. For information about user groups, see the *Managing Users and Groups* section in the *webMethods Integration Server Administrator's Guide*.

**Note:** Integration Cloud Administrator profiles are not automatically assigned to the webMethods Integration Server Administrators ACL group. If you do not enter any user groups in the **Container User Groups** field, but have configured webMethods Integration Server in a way such that it needs to verify the ACL groups you have entered in the **Container User Groups** field while invoking services, you will not be able to run or invoke webMethods Integration Server services from Integration Cloud.

7. The **API Management** tab displays the API management permissions.

**Note:** Integration Cloud provides the user management capability for API Gateway. You can create and manage API Management Access Profiles provided you have the required API Gateway Cloud and/or API Portal Cloud licenses.

Field	Description
<b>User and Ownership Controls</b>	<b>User Management</b> - Select this option if you want to create and manage users.

Select the following **Functional Controls** based on your requirements:

Field	Description
<b>Manage APIs</b>	To create and manage APIs.
<b>Activate/Deactivate APIs</b>	To activate, deactivate and manage APIs.
<b>Publish to API Portal</b>	To publish assets to API Portal.
<b>Manage Applications</b>	To create and manage applications and register applications with the APIs. You cannot modify or delete an application if you are not the owner of the application.
<b>Manage aliases</b>	To create and manage aliases.
<b>Manage Global Policies</b>	To apply a global policy to all APIs or the selected set of APIs.

Field	Description
<b>Activate/Deactivate Global Policies</b>	To activate and deactivate global policies.
<b>Manage Policy Templates</b>	To apply one or more policy templates to an API.
<b>Manage Threat Protection Policies</b>	To prevent malicious attacks on applications that typically involve large, recursive payloads, and SQL injections.
<b>Manage Packages and Plans</b>	To create packages and plans, associate a plan with a package, and associate APIs with a package. In addition, you can view the list of packages, package details, APIs, and plans associated with the package.
<b>Activate/Deactivate Packages</b>	To activate and deactivate packages.
<b>Import Assets</b>	To import already exported APIs, application, policies, and aliases by selecting <i>Username &gt; Import</i> in API Gateway.
<b>Export Assets</b>	To export assets to your local system.
<b>Manage general administration configurations</b>	To create and manage administration configurations.
<b>View Administration Configurations</b>	To view administration configurations.
<b>Manage General Configurations</b>	To manage general configurations.
<b>Manage Security Configurations</b>	To create and manage security configurations.
<b>Manage Destination Configurations</b>	To publish events and performance metrics data to the configured destinations.
<b>Manage System Settings</b>	To create and manage system settings.

Field	Description
<b>Purge/Restore Runtime Events</b>	To purge and restore events from the API Gateway store by setting the required date or duration in API Gateway.
<b>Manage Service Result Cache</b>	To manage caching of the results of API invocations depending on the caching criteria defined.
<b>Manage Promotions</b>	To add, modify, and delete API Gateway stages, or move API Gateway assets from the source stage to one or more target stages, or to rollback an asset promotion that is already available in the target stage at any time.
<b>API Portal Administrator</b>	To manage all API Portal administrative tasks.
<b>API Portal Provider</b>	To manage all API Portal provider tasks.

8. In the **Users Associated with Access Profile** tab, you can view the active users associated with the selected Access Profile.
9. Click **Apply**.

## Access Control Lists

You can use Access Control Lists (ACLs) to control the execution permission of an Integration. ACLs provide you with another level of control over who can execute specific Integrations. An ACL can be assigned to an Integration and a user can be associated with the ACL through the Access Profile. Therefore using ACLs, you can control the users who can execute an Integration.

### Example

You have three users U1, U2, and U3. U1 is assigned to Access Profile AP1, U2 is assigned to Access Profile AP2, and U3 is assigned to Access Profile AP3. Each user has the Integration execution permission. There are also four Integrations IN1, IN2, IN3, and IN4 in your tenancy. Initially, U1, U2, and U3 can run all the four Integrations IN1, IN2, IN3, and IN4. Now you want IN1 to be executed only by U1 and *not* by U2 and U3. To do that, create an Access Control List, ACL1. Associate ACL1 to IN1. Then associate ACL1 to AP1. As U1 has already been assigned to AP1, IN1 can be executed by *only* U1. If you want IN1 to be executed also by U2, then associate ACL1 with AP2.

Integration Cloud provides you with a default ACL, *Everybody*, and this default ACL is associated with all Integrations. You can change the ACL associated with an Integration in the *Integration Details* page.


Users who have the **Access Control** permission under **Settings > Access Profiles > Administrative Permissions > User and Ownership Controls** can edit the ACL information.

To edit an existing ACL other than the default ACL, select the ACL and click **Edit**. To delete an existing ACL other than the default ACL, select the ACL and click **Delete**. If you delete an ACL, the ACL will be removed from the associated Integration and the Integration will be associated with the default ACL. To create a new ACL, click **Add New Access Control List**.

## Adding or Updating Access Control Lists

Use the **Access Control Lists** page to create, edit, or delete Access Control Lists (ACLs). You are not allowed to edit or delete the default ACL, *Everybody*.

### To add or update an ACL

1. From the Integration Cloud navigation bar, go to **Settings**  > **Access Control Lists**.
2. Click **Add New Access Control List** to add an ACL or click **Edit** to modify an existing ACL.
3. On the **Add New Access Control List** or **Update Access Control List** page, complete the following fields. Required fields are marked with an asterisk on the screen.

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Provide a name for the ACL. The name cannot be modified after you save the ACL.

4. On the **Associate with Access Profiles** tab, complete the following fields:

Field	Description
<b>Select Access Profiles</b>	Select the Access Profiles that you want to associate with the ACL. All Access Profiles created in Integration Cloud appear in the panel. The <i>Administrator</i> Access Profile will always be associated with all the ACLs, therefore users associated with the Administrator Access Profile will be able to execute all Integrations.

5. Click **Apply**.

## Single Sign-On

Single sign-on is a process that allows users to access all authorized network resources without having to log in separately to each resource.

Security Assertion Markup Language 2.0 (SAML 2.0) is a standard for exchanging authentication and authorization data between security domains. SAML 2.0 is an XML-based standard that uses security tokens containing assertions to pass information

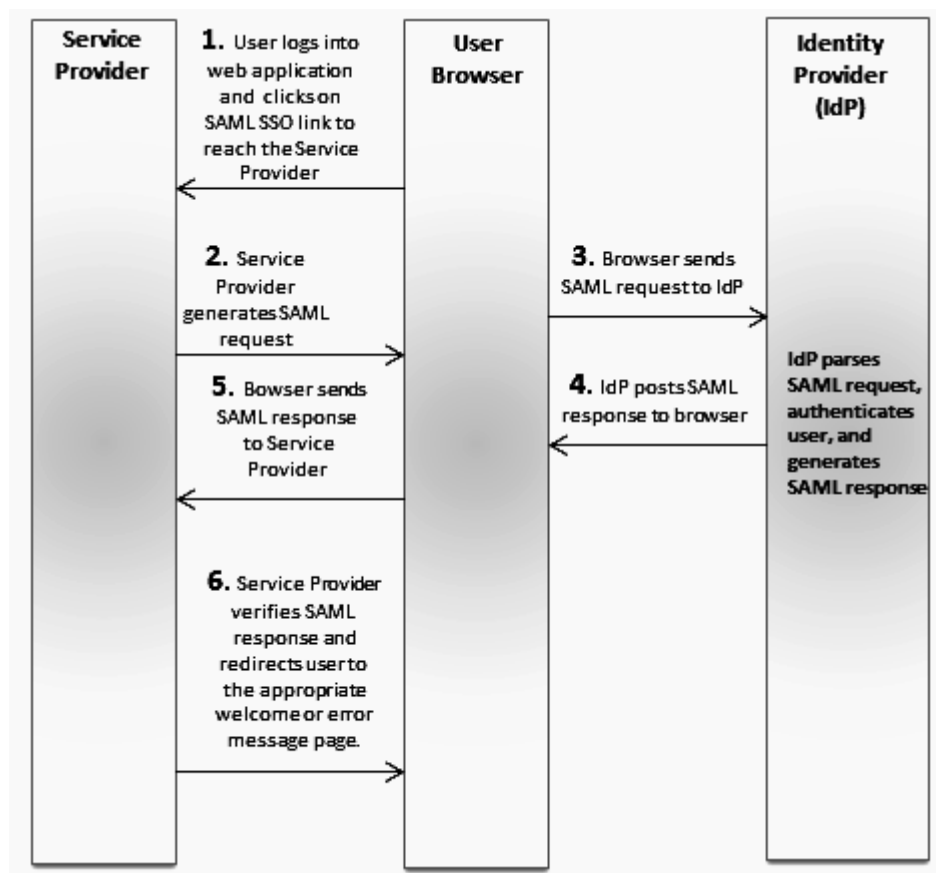


about a principal (usually an end user), between a SAML authority, that is, an identity provider (IdP), and a SAML consumer, that is, a service provider. Using SAML, a service provider can contact an identity provider to authenticate users who are trying to access secure content.

**Note:** Currently, only SAML 2.0 is supported.

Integration Cloud supports single sign-on (SSO) that allows users to authenticate themselves against an Identity Provider (IdP) rather than obtaining and using a separate username and password. Under the SSO setup, Integration Cloud works as a Service Provider through SAML. You can put the IdP you already trust in charge of authentication, while your users can access Integration Cloud without another password to manage.

The following actions take place while logging into Integration Cloud using SAML 2.0:



**Service Provider:** Integration Cloud

**Identity Provider (IdP):** Microsoft Azure, Okta, Oracle Access Manager

1. User logs into a web application and clicks on the SAML SSO link to access Integration Cloud.
2. Integration Cloud generates a SAML authentication request and posts the request to the user's browser.


3. The browser sends the SAML request to the Identity Provider for authentication. The SAML request contains user information, Identity Provider URL, and the assertion response URL.
4. The Identity Provider decodes the SAML request, extracts the URL, authenticates the user, generates a SAML response, and posts the SAML response to the browser.
5. The browser sends the SAML response to Integration Cloud.
6. Integration Cloud checks if the Identity Provider authentication was successful, that is, verifies the SAML response, and redirects the user to the appropriate home page or the error message page.

**Note:** Integration Cloud SSO capability has been tested to work with Microsoft Azure Active Directory (Azure), Oracle Access Manager (OAM), and Okta as Identity Providers.

You can click **Edit** to configure SAML 2.0 settings for single sign-on or click **Export SAML 2.0 Metadata** if you want to export the Integration Cloud SAML metadata.


See [Configuring SAML Settings for Single Sign-On](#) on how to configure SAML settings for single sign-on.

**Note:** If you have already configured SAML based single sign-on (SSO), the **SSO Login** option appears in the login page. If you click the **SSO Login** option, Integration Cloud redirects you to the Identity Provider (IdP) login page. After you provide the IdP login credentials, you will be logged into Integration Cloud.

**Note:** You can access or edit the single sign-on configuration page only if you can edit the **Company Information**, that is, have the **Manage Company Capabilities** permission under **Settings**  **> Access Profiles > Administrative Permissions > Account Controls**.

## Configuring SAML Settings for Single Sign-On


The **Single Sign-On Configuration** screen allows you to configure SAML 2.0 settings for single sign-on (SSO). To prevent modifications to the SSO configurations, the SSO settings may not be enabled in your organization.

**Note:** You can access or edit the single sign-on configuration page only if you can edit the **Company Information**, that is, have the **Manage Company Capabilities** permission under **Settings**  **> Access Profiles > Administrative Permissions > Account Controls**.

**Note:** If you have configured SSO, the **SSO Login** option appears in the login page. You can click the **SSO Login** option to log in to Integration Cloud without providing your Username and Password.



---



### To configure SAML 2.0 settings for single sign-on

1. From the Integration Cloud navigation bar, click **Settings**  > **Single Sign-On**.
2. Click **Edit**.
3. On the **Update Single Sign-On Configuration** screen, select **SAML 2.0** in the **Sign-On Using** field and make the necessary modifications. Required fields are marked with an asterisk on the screen.

Field	Description
<b>Choose Single Sign-On Type</b>	
<b>Sign-On Using</b>	<p>Select the sign-on type from the drop-down list. Default is <b>None</b>.</p> <p>Security Assertion Markup Language 2.0 (SAML 2.0) is an XML-based standard for exchanging authentication and authorization data between security domains. Integration Cloud (Service Provider) must enroll with an Identity Provider (IdP) and obtain an Identity Provider URL.</p>
<b>Requestor Details</b>	
<b>Authentication Service URL</b>	<p>This URL is the SAML SSO link and is used to trigger the SAML based single sign-on. Use this link to login to Integration Cloud using your Identity Provider.</p> <p>To login to API Gateway Cloud, add <code>done=apiGatewayUIHome</code> parameter to the Authentication Service URL.</p> <p>To login to API Portal Cloud, add <code>done=apiPortalUIHome</code> parameter to the Authentication Service URL.</p>
<b>Assertion Consumer Service URL</b>	<p>This is the URL which consumes the SAML response from the Identity Provider. You need to apply this URL in the relevant field in the Identity Provider SAML configuration page.</p> <p>For Oracle Access Manager (OAM), apply it in the Assertion Consumer Service URL field.</p> <p>For Microsoft Azure, apply it in the Reply URL field.</p> <p>For Okta, apply it in the Single sign on URL field.</p>
<b>RelayState for Identity Provider initiated SSO</b>	<p>RelayState is a parameter used by SAML protocol implementations to identify the specific resource at the resource provider, in an Identity Provider initiated single sign-</p>


Field	Description
	<p>on scenario. In an Identity Provider initiated single sign-on scenario, you must set the RelayState value in the Identity Provider. Test the Identity Provider initiated SSO only after configuring the RelayState.</p> <p>For Oracle Access Manager (OAM), apply the RelayState value as the Return URL in the Identity Provider initiated URL.</p> <p>For Microsoft Azure, send the RelayState value to Microsoft Azure AD to configure the RelayState for your application instance. See Microsoft Azure website for more information.</p> <p>For Okta, apply it in the Default RelayState field.</p>
<b>Identity Provider Configuration</b>	
<b>SAML Request Issuer URL</b>	<p>This is the Integration Cloud (Service Provider) URL used to access this tenant. This URL acts as the Service Provider ID.</p> <p>For Oracle Access Manager (OAM), apply it in the Provider ID field.</p> <p>For Microsoft Azure, apply it in the Identifier field.</p> <p>For Okta, apply it in the Audience URI (SP Entity ID) field.</p>
<b>Identity Provider Details</b>	<p>Specify how you want to define the Identity Provider details.</p> <p>Select <b>Enter Manually</b> if you want to manually enter the URL that uniquely identifies Integration Cloud in your SAML Identity Provider in the <b>Issuer</b> field.</p> <p>Select <b>Load From Identity Provider Metadata</b> and select the metadata file to upload the IdP details.</p>
<b>Issuer</b>	<p>A URL that uniquely identifies Integration Cloud in your SAML Identity Provider. Integration Cloud (Service Provider) must enroll with an Identity Provider and obtain an Issuer URL.</p> <p>If you have selected <b>Enter Manually</b> for <b>Identity Provider Details</b>, copy the URL provided by the IdP here after setting up Integration Cloud configuration in the IdP.</p> <p>If you have selected <b>Load From Identity Provider Metadata</b> for <b>Identity Provider Details</b> and uploaded the IdP file, the <b>Issuer</b> field will be automatically populated.</p> <p>For Microsoft Azure, copy the URL from the Issuer URL field.</p>

Field	Description
	<p>For Oracle Access Manager (OAM), copy the URL from the Provider Id field under Federation Settings.</p> <p>For Okta, copy the URL from the Identity Provider Issuer field.</p>
<b>Identity Provider Certificate</b>	<p>This is the authentication certificate (a valid x509 issuer certificate) issued by your Identity Provider and is required to sign and verify SAML messages.</p> <p>If you have selected <b>Enter Manually</b> for <b>Identity Provider Details</b>, select <b>Browse</b> and upload a file that contains the Identity Provider's certificate.</p> <p>If you have selected <b>Load From Identity Provider Metadata</b> for <b>Identity Provider Details</b> and uploaded the IdP file, the IdP certificate will be automatically uploaded.</p>
<b>Identity Provider Login URL</b>	<p>This is the URL used to log in to the Identity Provider.</p> <p>If you have selected <b>Enter Manually</b> for <b>Identity Provider Details</b>, type the URL that will be used to log in to the Identity Provider.</p> <p>If you have selected <b>Load From Identity Provider Metadata</b> for <b>Identity Provider Details</b> and uploaded the IdP file, the IdP login URL will be automatically populated.</p> <p>For Oracle Access Manager (OAM), the URL is <i>http://&lt;oamserverhost name&gt;:14100/oamfed/idp/samlv20</i>.</p> <p>For Microsoft Azure, copy the URL from the Single sign-on service URL field.</p> <p>For Okta, copy the URL from the Identity Provider Single Sign-On URL field.</p>
<b>User ID Type</b>	<p>Determines the type of identifier.</p> <p><b>Assertion contains user's Integration Cloud username</b> - Select this option if your Identity Provider passes the username ( &gt; <i>User Profile</i> &gt; <b>Basic</b> tab) in the SAML assertion to identify the user.</p> <p><b>Assertion contains the Federation ID from the User Object</b> - The Federation ID acts as a user's authentication across multiple IT systems or organizations. A federated identity means linking a person's electronic identity and attributes stored across multiple distinct identity management systems. Select this option if your Identity Provider passes the Federation ID ( &gt; <i>User Profile</i> &gt; <b>Basic</b> tab), to identify the user. You can add the</p>

Field	Description
	<b>Federation ID</b> (  > <i>User Profile</i> > <b>Basic</b> tab) to each user's profile after you have configured single sign-on.
<b>User ID Location</b>	<p>Specifies an attribute tag that defines the location of the User ID. This is the location in the assertion where a user should be identified.</p> <p>Select <b>Subject</b> if the User ID is located in the &lt;Subject&gt; statement of the assertion.</p> <p>Select <b>Attribute</b> if the User ID is specified in an &lt;AttributeValue&gt;, located in the &lt;Attribute&gt; of the assertion. If you have selected <b>Attribute</b>, specify the attribute that contains the User ID in the <b>Attribute for User ID</b> field. If the User ID attribute is empty or does not match an existing user, then either login fails or a new user is created, depending on the <b>Create Users</b> setting.</p>
<b>Attribute for User ID</b>	<p>This field appears if you have selected <b>Attribute</b> in the <b>User ID Location</b> field. Specify the attribute that contains the User ID. If the User ID attribute is empty or does not match an existing user, then either login fails or a new user is created, depending on the <b>Create Users</b> setting.</p>
<b>Create Users</b>	<p>Select this option to create a new user when the User ID is not recognized. When selected, additional options appear where you can specify the attribute to use for the First Name, Last Name, Email, and Access Profile.</p> <p><b>Attribute for First Name</b> - The name of the SAML attribute that designates the user's first name.</p> <p><b>Attribute for Last Name</b> - The name of the SAML attribute that designates the user's last name.</p> <p><b>Attribute for Email</b> - The name of the SAML attribute that designates the user's email address.</p> <p><b>Default Access Profile</b> - This field is used to specify the default Access Profile for the created user.</p> <p><b>Attribute for Access Profile</b> - The name of the SAML attribute that designates the user's access profile. The attribute must contain the <b>ID</b> of the Access Profile. You can get the ID of the Access Profile from the <b>Access Profiles</b> screen (<b>Settings</b>  &gt; <b>Access Profiles</b>).</p>

**Note:** You must select Email Address as the NameID Format in the Identity Provider SSO Configuration screen.

## Company Information

This screen displays your company information. Users who have the **Manage Company Capabilities** permission under **Settings**  **> Access Profiles > Administrative Permissions > Account Controls** can edit the company information.


See "[Updating Company Information](#)" on page 55 for information on the fields.

Click **Edit** to update the company information.

## Updating Company Information

You can view and update the company information and use them across all applications in the platform.

### To update the Company Information

1. From the Integration Cloud navigation bar, go to **Settings**  **> Company Information**.
2. Click **Edit**.
3. On the **Basic** tab, complete the following fields. Required fields are marked with an asterisk on the screen.

Field	Description
<b>Tenant ID</b>	<p>This is the unique ID assigned to your organization's tenancy on the platform.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This field cannot be edited and appears in <b>view only mode</b> under the <b>Basic</b> tab.</p>
<b>Sub Domain</b>	<p>This is the unique sub domain that you specified during registration. A sub domain is a domain that is part of a main domain. For example, suppose you are at ABC Company and you decide to use "abc" as your unique sub domain. With that setting, you will access your instance of the platform at https://abc.webmethodscloud.com.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This field cannot be edited and appears in <b>view only mode</b> under the <b>Basic</b> tab.</p>

Field	Description
<b>Company Name</b>	The name of the company. This field accepts only alphanumerics, spaces, and hyphens (-). The company name is automatically populated from the <b>Registration</b> screen.
<b>Street</b>	The street address of the company.
<b>City</b>	The city where the company is located.
<b>State/Province</b>	The state or Province where the company is located. The state or province name is automatically populated from the <b>Registration</b> screen.
<b>Postal/Zip Code</b>	The postal or zip code for the company.
<b>Country</b>	The country where the company is located. The country name is automatically populated from the <b>Registration</b> screen.
<b>System Notification Email Addresses</b>	Enter an address or comma-separated email addresses to receive system notifications. Such notifications can occur, for example, when a connection to the system mailbox fails after repeated attempts. This field displays the information from the <b>Registration</b> screen but you can change that later using the <b>Edit</b> button.


4. On the **Advanced Information** tab, complete the following fields:

Field	Description
<b>Time Zone</b>	Choose your time zone from the drop down list.
<b>Time Format</b>	Choose a time format from the drop down list. You can choose a 12-hour clock with AM/PM or a 24-hour clock. hh:mm a - 12-hour clock - 3:30 AM, 3:30 PM HH:mm - 24-hour clock - 3:30, 15:30
<b>Date Format</b>	Choose a date format from the drop down list. mm is "Month", dd is "Day", yyyy is Year and the delimiters are:(/) slash or stroke(-) dash or hyphen(.) period, dot, or full stop.
<b>Default Locale</b>	The field displays the user's initial locale setting and determines the format for numbers, decimal fields, and percentages. Choose any other locale from the drop down list.



Field	Description
<b>Last Modified</b>	This field displays the date and time when the company information record was last updated. This field cannot be edited and appears in <b>view only mode</b> .

## Password Policy

A Password Policy defines password requirements and login protections. Users who have the **Access Control** permission under **Settings**  **> Access Profiles > Administrative Permissions > User and Ownership Controls** can edit the Password Policy information.


You can view the password policies for the Integration Cloud instance in this screen. See ["Updating Password Policy Settings" on page 57](#) for information on the fields.

Click **Edit** to modify the password policy information.


## Updating Password Policy Settings

You can set password policies for users on the **Update Password Policy** page.

### To update the Password Policy

1. From the Integration Cloud navigation bar, click **Settings**  **> Password Policy**.
2. Click **Edit**.
3. On the **Update Password Policy** page, make the necessary modifications.

Field	Description
<b>Minimum Length</b>	Select the minimum number of characters in the password.
<b>Required Character types</b>	This option defines the level of security for passwords, which can be simple and allow any character combination, or very secure, requiring upper and lower case characters, as well as special characters.
<b>Expires in</b>	Select the number of days the password will remain valid before the user will be prompted to change it.  By default, no user is exempt from the Password Policy. You can specify a user to be excluded from the password expiration policy by selecting <i>Never</i> .
<b>Password Never Expires for</b>	Select the users for whom the password will never expire. Only active users appear in the list. You can make an user

Field	Description
	account active by selecting the <b>Settings</b>  > <b>Users</b> > <b>Update User</b> > <b>Basic tab</b> > <b>Active</b> option.
<b>New Password cannot match</b>	The new password cannot match the number of previous passwords.
<b>Minimum Age</b>	Select the number of days that must pass before a user can change passwords.
<b>Session Timeout</b>	Select the length of time the session will remain active without any user activity. The session will end when it reaches the selected timeout. The user will need to log in again.
<b>Account Lockout Threshold</b>	<p>Select the number of login attempts before the account is locked out.</p> <p>The login limit defines the number of failed attempts allowed before a user account is disabled or locked for a specified time. When a user attempts to login and fails (because of an incorrect password), each attempt counts against the login limit. When the login limit is achieved, the account is disabled or locked for a specified time, according to the parameters set in the <i>Account Lockout Duration</i> field. The login limit is defined by the <i>Password Policy</i>.</p>
<b>Account Lockout Duration</b>	Select the length of time that an account is locked out.
<b>Record Information</b>	<p>For audit purposes, the following information is displayed after you save the record:</p> <p><i>Last Modified By &lt;username&gt; on {date} &lt;time&gt; Created by System.</i></p>

4. Click **Apply**.

# 4    Connect

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## Applications

Integration Cloud allows you to create and govern Integrations between Software as a Service (SaaS) or on-premises applications. A set of predefined and configurable Applications are provided, for example, Salesforce, StrikeIron, ServiceNow, and so on. The Applications allow you to connect to the particular SaaS providers.


You can also create SOAP and REST Applications from this page. To create a SOAP Application, click **Connect > Applications > Add New Application**, select **Create SOAP Application**, and then click **OK**. To create a REST Application, click **Connect > Applications > Add New Application**, select **Create REST Application**, and then click **OK**. FTP and SFTP Applications are available that allow Integration Cloud to connect to FTP and SFTP servers.

On-Premises Applications loaded from on-premises systems are also listed in the **Applications** page but you will not be able to create Accounts or Operations for on-premises Applications. Those can be uploaded only from webMethods Integration Server. Further, when you upload services as part of an Application from on-premises webMethods Integration Server to webMethods Integration Cloud, the comments field of the service is uploaded and displayed in the webMethods Integration Cloud Application. This field will be displayed if present and cannot be edited. See the *Configuring On-Premise Integration Servers for webMethods Cloud* document for more information.

From the **Applications** page, you can create Accounts and Operations for an Application and Integrations between different SaaS applications. For an Application, you can click **Accounts**, **Operations**, or **Integrations** if you want to create or edit them for that Application. For REST Applications, the **Documents Types** link appears and allows you to create new Document Types. Document Types created for a REST Application appear only in the **Document Types** panel for the selected REST Application.

If you have the required access privileges, you can also click the **Upgrade** button to upgrade Application assets (Accounts, Operations, and the associated Integrations) from a lower version to a higher version.

To use an Application, you are required to agree to the summary of terms. Click **I agree** to use the Application. Click **I do not agree** if you disagree with the summary of terms and do not want to use the Application. Click **Cancel** to go back to the **Applications** page.

**Note:** Users who have the required access privileges under **Settings  > Access Profiles > Administrative Permissions > Functional Controls** can create, update, administer, execute, deploy, or delete the Accounts, Operations, Integrations, Stages, Advanced Security, Document Types, and Reference Data information.

## Accounts


This screen lists all the available Accounts created for an Application.

If you select an Account for an FTP, SFTP, custom SOAP, or on-premises Application and click **Test Connection**, the screen displays the status of the connection. If you have configured the Account details incorrectly in any stage, the stage appears in red color in the **Connectivity Status** column. If an Account is configured correctly in a particular stage, the stage appears in green color and if an Account is not configured in a particular stage, that stage appears in white color.

For on-premise Applications, the Account can be used to execute services on the on-premise webMethods Integration Server. See the *Configuring On-Premise Integration Servers for webMethods Cloud* document for information on how to configure webMethods Integration Server as an on-premise server for use with Integration Cloud.

**Note:** Only enabled or active Accounts are listed in the drop down list of the Operation wizard, Integration wizard, Look up Transformer, and Manage Stages page.

You can create, edit, or delete an Account for a particular application from this screen.

**Note:** Users who have the required permissions under **Settings**  **> Access Profiles > Administrative Permissions > Functional Controls > Accounts** can create, update, or delete the Accounts information.

### To create or edit an Account

1. From the Integration Cloud navigation bar, click **Connect > Applications**.  
The **Applications** page appears.
2. Select an Application from the page and then click **Accounts**.  
To use an Application, you are required to agree to the summary of terms. Click **I agree** to use the Application. Click **I do not agree** if you disagree with the summary of terms and do not want to use the Application. Click **Cancel** to go back to the **Applications** page.
3. From the Accounts screen, click **Add New Account** to add an Account or click **Edit** to update an existing Account.

## Adding or Editing Accounts

Use the **Accounts** screen to add, edit, or delete Accounts. The options available may vary according to the selected Application.

**Note:** See the ["Account Configuration Details" on page 63](#) section for information on the Account configuration fields for each Application.

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### To add or edit an Account

1. From the Integration Cloud navigation bar, click **Connect > Applications**.

The **Applications** page appears.

2. Select an Application from the page, and then click **Accounts**.

To use an Application, you are required to agree to the summary of terms. Click **I agree** to use the Application. Click **I do not agree** if you disagree with the summary of terms and do not want to use the Application. Click **Cancel** to go back to the **Applications** page.

3. From the **Accounts** screen, click **Add New Account** to add an Account or click **Edit** to change any field in an existing Account.
4. On the **New Account** or **Edit Account** screen, complete the following fields. Required fields are marked with an asterisk on the screen.

**Note:** Based on the Application you had selected, applicable fields are displayed.

Field	Description
<b>Save As</b>	<p>Provide a valid name for the Account. This field is common for all Applications. Names can contain alphanumeric characters, underscores (_), and hyphens (-). The name must not be null and cannot be an empty string. The following characters are also not allowed:</p> <p>\\ (double backward slashes)</p> <p>/ (forward slash)</p> <p>:</p> <p>*</p> <p>?</p> <p>"</p> <p>&lt; (Less Than symbol)</p> <p>&gt; (Greater Than symbol)</p> <p>  (vertical bar)</p>
<b>Description</b>	<p>Provide a description for the Account. This field is common for all Applications.</p>

The Account configuration section allows you to provide details to connect with the Application. The fields available may vary according to the selected Application.

Field	Description
	See the " <a href="#">Account Configuration Details</a> " on <a href="#">page 63</a> section for information on the Account configuration fields for each Application. If you have configured the Account details incorrectly in any stage, the stage will appear in red text and the Account will be inactive. If an Account is configured correctly in a particular stage, then the stage appears in green text and is active. Only active or enabled Accounts are listed in the drop down list of the Operation wizard, Integration wizard, Look up Transformer, and Manage Stages page.

See "[Manage Stages](#)" on [page 368](#) for more information.

You must have the permission to administer stages (**Settings**  **> Access Profiles > Administrative Permissions > Functional Controls > Stages**) if you want to create or delete stages.

- Click **Save** or **Update** to save your settings.

A new Account will be created.

## Account Configuration Details

**Note:** It is recommended to use secured protocols such as HTTPS and FTPS for securing the data transmitted over the network.

### Alfabet

Integration Cloud connects to Alfabet using the Interface for RESTful Web Services and supports working with the various object types as defined in Alfabet. You can use it to query, retrieve, create, update, and delete objects of any type, and also manage relations between the objects.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	Provide the login endpoint to initiate communication with the SaaS provider. This is the native provider endpoint target for the Account configuration. The URL depends on where the required instance of Alfabet is installed. It is possible to either include or omit the endpoint suffix <code>"/Alfabet/api/vXX"</code> in the URL. For example, both these options are equivalent: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <code>https://myalfabet.com</code></li> <li>■ <code>https://myalfabet.com/Alfabet/api/v1</code></li> </ul>
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is

Field	Description
	recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.
<b>Authorization Token</b>	The Alfabet Authorization Token as defined in the web.config file of the Alfabet Web Application on the server side, under the <alfaSection> element. <div> <p><b>Note:</b> See the <i>Authorization</i> chapter in the Alfabet Interface for RESTful Web Services reference manual for required configurations in the server side for Alfabet and for details about the different authorization modes.</p> </div>
<b>Use Chunking</b>	Enable this option if you want to send or receive a large binary stream with a chunk size of 8192 bytes. This is applicable only if the back end supports HTTP/1.1 chunking.

### Apache Solr Search

Solr is an open source enterprise search platform built on Apache Lucene. Solr is a standalone enterprise search server with a REST-like API. You can place documents in it (called "indexing") using JSON, XML, CSV, or binary over HTTP. You can query it using HTTP GET and receive JSON, XML, CSV, or binary results. Integration Cloud connects to Apache Solr using the REST API Version 6.1 and allows you to execute search operations over the indexed data.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	Provide the login endpoint to initiate communication with the SaaS provider. For example, the end point URL would be of the format: https://<hostName>. <p>Replace &lt;hostName&gt; with your actual back end system server URL hosting Apache Solr as the search engine.</p>



Field	Description
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.
<b>Username</b>	Username received from the back end system hosting Apache Solr as the search engine.
<b>Password</b>	This is the password received from the back end system hosting Apache Solr as the search engine.
<b>Authorization Type</b>	Apache Solr REST APIs use Basic Authentication. The Username and Password is passed when you invoke any of the REST API endpoints. This is the type of HTTP authorization scheme to use for the connection. If you select <b>none</b> , no additional authorization scheme will be executed at run time. For example, when you specify a Username and Password, but do not specify a value for the Authorization Type, the user credentials are not inserted into an Authorization header. If you enter the username and password, then set the authorization type as <b>basic</b> . Basic refers to HTTP Basic Authentication. This option can be used if the Application requires or supports HTTP Basic authentication using a username and password.
<b>Trust store Alias</b>	Select the alias name of the Integration Cloud trust store configuration. The trust store contains trusted certificates used to determine trust for the remote server peer certificates. You can also add a new Truststore from this field.
<b>Hostname verifier</b>	Select a hostname verifier implementation. Guards against man-in-the-middle (MITM) attacks. The default is <code>org.apache.http.conn.ssl.DefaultHostnameVerifier</code> ,

Field	Description
	which will enable hostname verification. Select <code>org.apache.http.conn.ssl.NoopHostnameVerifier</code> to disable hostname verification.
<b>Keystore Alias</b>	Select the alias for the Integration Cloud key store configuration. This is a text identifier for the keystore alias. A keystore file contains the credentials (private key/signed certificate) that a client needs for authentication. You can also add a new Keystore from this field.
<b>Client key Alias</b>	Alias to the private key in the keystore file specified in the Keystore Alias field. The outbound connections use this key to send client credentials to a remote server. To send the client's identity to a remote server, you must specify values in both the Keystore Alias and the Client Key Alias fields.

### **Amazon DynamoDB**

Integration Cloud connects to Amazon DynamoDB using the REST interface and allows you to create a database table that can store and retrieve any amount of data, and serve any level of request traffic.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	Provide the login endpoint to initiate communication with the SaaS provider. Example: <code>https://dynamodb.&lt;instance&gt;.amazonaws.com</code> .
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.

Field	Description
<b>Access Key</b>	This is a username. It is an alphanumeric text string that uniquely identifies the user who owns the account. No two accounts can have the same Access Key.
<b>Secret Key</b>	This key plays the role of a password. It is called secret because it is assumed to be known only by the owner. When you type the secret key, it is displayed as an asterisk or dots.
<b>Region</b>	An area specific value.
<b>Use Chunking</b>	Enable this option if you want to send or receive a large binary stream with a chunk size of 8192 bytes. This is applicable only if the back end supports HTTP/1.1 chunking.

### ***Amazon Kinesis***

Amazon Kinesis is a managed service that scales elastically for real-time processing of streaming big data. The most common Amazon Kinesis use case scenario is rapid and continuous data intake and aggregation.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	Provide the login endpoint to initiate communication with the SaaS provider. Example: https://kinesis.<Region>.amazonaws.com.
<b>Access Key</b>	This is a username. It is an alphanumeric text string that uniquely identifies the user who owns the account. No two accounts can have the same Access Key.
<b>Secret Key</b>	This key plays the role of a password. It is called secret because it is assumed to be known only by the owner. When you type the secret key, it is displayed as an asterisk or dots.
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.

Field	Description
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.
<b>Hostname verifier</b>	Select a hostname verifier implementation. Guards against man-in-the-middle (MITM) attacks. The default is <code>org.apache.http.conn.ssl.DefaultHostnameVerifier</code> , which will enable hostname verification. Select <code>org.apache.http.conn.ssl.NoopHostnameVerifier</code> to disable hostname verification.
<b>Use Chunking</b>	Enable this option if you want to send or receive a large binary stream with a chunk size of 8192 bytes. This is applicable only if the back end supports HTTP/1.1 chunking.
<b>Region</b>	An area specific value.

### ***Amazon Simple Notification Service(SNS)***

Integration Cloud connects to Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) using the REST interface and allows you to publish messages and deliver them to subscribers and other applications.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	The endpoint to connect with AWS SNS. Prefix the endpoint with <code>https://</code> , for example, <code>https://sns.(Region).amazonaws.com</code> . This is the native provider endpoint target for the Account configuration.
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.

Field	Description
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.
<b>Access Key</b>	Access Key obtained from AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) Console. This is a username. It is an alphanumeric text string that uniquely identifies the user who owns the account. No two accounts can have the same Access Key.
<b>Secret Key</b>	Secret key obtained from AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) Console. This key plays the role of a password. It is called secret because it is assumed to be known only by the owner. When you type the secret key, it is displayed as an asterisk or dots.
<b>Region</b>	An area specific value. The region is different for different users.
<b>Signing Algorithm</b>	Explicitly select the signing algorithm, for example, HMAC-SHA1 Signatures used to sign the message.
<b>Use Chunking</b>	Enable this option if you want to send or receive a large binary stream with a chunk size of 8192 bytes. This is applicable only if the back end supports HTTP/1.1 chunking.

### ***Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS)***

Integration Cloud connects to Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) using the REST interface and provides access to the SQS objects within the Amazon instance.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	Provide the login endpoint to initiate communication with the SaaS provider. Example: <a href="https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/">https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/</a> .
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is

Field	Description
	recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.
<b>Access Key</b>	This is a username. It is an alphanumeric text string that uniquely identifies the user who owns the account. No two accounts can have the same Access Key.
<b>Secret Key</b>	This key plays the role of a password. It is called secret because it is assumed to be known only by the owner. When you type the secret key, it is displayed as an asterisk or dots.
<b>Region</b>	An area specific value.
<b>Signing Algorithm</b>	Explicitly select the signing algorithm, for example, HMAC-SHA1 Signatures used to sign the message.
	<b>Note:</b> This field is not applicable for Amazon SQS Version 4.
<b>Use Chunking</b>	Enable this option if you want to send or receive a large binary stream with a chunk size of 8192 bytes. This is applicable only if the back end supports HTTP/1.1 chunking.

### **Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3)**

Integration Cloud connects to Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) using the REST interface and provides read, write, and delete access to the Amazon S3 buckets and objects within the Amazon instance.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	Provide the login endpoint to initiate communication with the SaaS provider. Example: <code>https://s3.amazonaws.com/</code> .

Field	Description
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.
<b>Use Stale Checking</b>	If enabled, additional processing is performed to test if the socket is still functional each time the socket is used.
<b>Validate After Inactivity</b>	This field is used in conjunction with the <b>Use Stale Checking</b> field to control the period of inactivity after which persistent connections must be revalidated prior to being leased. This field is considered only if the <b>Use Stale Checking</b> field is enabled, else this field is ignored.
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.
<b>Use Expect Continue</b>	Whether to use the Expect/Continue HTTP/1.1 handshake and send the Expect request header. When the client sends the Expect request header, the client waits for the server to confirm that it will accept the request, before the client sends the request body. Enable this option to use the Expect/Continue handshake.
<b>Use Chunking</b>	Enable this option if you want to send or receive a large binary stream with a chunk size of 8192 bytes. This is applicable only if the back end supports HTTP/1.1 chunking.
<b>Access Key</b>	This is a username. It is an alphanumeric text string that uniquely identifies the user who owns the

Field	Description
	account. No two accounts can have the same Access Key.
<b>Secret Key</b>	This key plays the role of a password. It is called secret because it is assumed to be known only by the owner. When you type the secret key, it is displayed as an asterisk or dots.
<b>Region</b>	An area specific value.
<b>Signing Algorithm</b>	Explicitly select the signing algorithm, for example, HMAC-SHA1 Signatures used to sign the message.

### **Anaplan**

Using the REST interface, Anaplan allows you to interact with data in your models and securely upload files, download files, import and export data, and run actions programmatically.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	Provide the login endpoint to initiate communication with the SaaS provider. For example, the end point URL would be of the format: http://host:port.  Replace < host:port > with your actual JIRA instance.
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.



Field	Description
<b>Username</b>	The name of the user account on the SaaS provider that the connection will use to connect to the SaaS provider.
<b>Password</b>	The password for the user name provided in the Username field.
<b>Authorization Type</b>	<p>The type of HTTP authorization scheme to use for the connection. If you select <b>none</b>, no additional authorization scheme will be executed at run time. For example, when you specify a Username and Password, but do not specify a value for the Authorization Type, the user credentials are not inserted into an Authorization header.</p> <p>If you enter the username and password, then set the authorization type as <b>basic</b> . Basic refers to HTTP Basic Authentication. This option can be used if the Application requires or supports HTTP Basic authentication using a username and password. Select the Authorization Type as <b>basic</b>.</p>
<b>Trust store Alias</b>	Select the alias name of the Integration Cloud trust store configuration. The trust store contains trusted certificates used to determine trust for the remote server peer certificates. You can also add a new Truststore from this field.
<b>Hostname verifier</b>	Select a hostname verifier implementation. Guards against man-in-the-middle (MITM) attacks. The default is org.apache.http.conn.ssl.DefaultHostnameVerifier, which will enable hostname verification. Select org.apache.http.conn.ssl.NoopHostnameVerifier to disable hostname verification.
<b>Keystore Alias</b>	Select the alias for the Integration Cloud key store configuration. This is a text identifier for the keystore alias. A keystore file contains the credentials (private key/signed certificate) that a client needs for authentication. You can also add a new Keystore from this field.
<b>Client key Alias</b>	Alias to the private key in the keystore file specified in the Keystore Alias field. The outbound connections use this key to send client credentials to a remote server. To send the client's identity to a remote server, you must specify values in both the Keystore Alias and the Client Key Alias fields.

### Atlassian JIRA

Integration Cloud connects to JIRA using the Interface for RESTful Web Services. You can use it for bug tracking, issue tracking, and project management functions.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	<p>Provide the login endpoint to initiate communication with the SaaS provider. For example, the end point URL would be of the format: http://host:port.</p> <p>Replace &lt; host:port &gt; with your actual JIRA instance.</p>
<b>Response Timeout</b>	<p>The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.</p>
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	<p>The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.</p>
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	<p>Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.</p>
<b>Username</b>	<p>User name of the JIRA account.</p>
<b>Password</b>	<p>Password of the JIRA account.</p>
<b>Authorization Type</b>	<p>The type of HTTP authorization scheme to use for the connection. If you select <b>none</b>, no additional authorization scheme will be executed at run time. For example, when you specify a Username and Password, but do not specify a value for the Authorization Type, the user credentials are not inserted into an Authorization header. If you enter the username and password, then set the authorization type as <b>basic</b>. Basic refers to HTTP Basic Authentication. This option can be used if the Application requires or supports HTTP Basic authentication using a username and password. Select the Authorization Type as <b>basic</b>.</p>

Field	Description
<b>Trust store Alias</b>	Select the alias name of the Integration Cloud trust store configuration. The trust store contains trusted certificates used to determine trust for the remote server peer certificates. You can also add a new Truststore from this field.
<b>Hostname verifier</b>	Select a hostname verifier implementation. Guards against man-in-the-middle (MITM) attacks. The default is <code>org.apache.http.conn.ssl.DefaultHostnameVerifier</code> , which will enable hostname verification. Select <code>org.apache.http.conn.ssl.NoopHostnameVerifier</code> to disable hostname verification.
<b>Keystore Alias</b>	Select the alias for the Integration Cloud key store configuration. This is a text identifier for the keystore alias. A keystore file contains the credentials (private key/signed certificate) that a client needs for authentication. You can also add a new Keystore from this field.
<b>Client key Alias</b>	Alias to the private key in the keystore file specified in the Keystore Alias field. The outbound connections use this key to send client credentials to a remote server. To send the client's identity to a remote server, you must specify values in both the Keystore Alias and the Client Key Alias fields.

### ***Avalara AvaTax***

Integration Cloud connects to Avalara AvaTax using the Avalara SOAP API and allows you to calculate taxes, modify documents, and validate addresses.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	Provide the login endpoint to initiate communication with the SaaS provider. Example: <code>https://&lt;instance_name&gt;.avalara.net</code> , where <code>&lt;instance_name&gt;</code> represents the actual instance name.
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.

Field	Description
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.
<b>Username</b>	This is the user account name on the SaaS provider that the Account will use to connect to the SaaS provider.
<b>Password</b>	Provide a password for the user name provided in the <b>Username</b> field to initiate communication with the SaaS provider.
<b>Authorization Type</b>	The type of HTTP authorization scheme to use for the connection. If you select <b>none</b> , no additional authorization scheme will be executed at run time. For example, when you specify a Username and Password, but do not specify a value for the Authorization Type, the user credentials are not inserted into an Authorization header. If you enter the username and password, then set the authorization type as <b>basic</b> . Basic refers to HTTP Basic Authentication. This option can be used if the Application requires or supports HTTP Basic authentication using a username and password.
<b>clientname</b>	Client application name and version. This should uniquely identify the software client that is calling the AvaTax service.
<b>Trust store Alias</b>	Select the alias name of the Integration Cloud trust store configuration. The trust store contains trusted certificates used to determine trust for the remote server peer certificates. You can also add a new Truststore from this field.
<b>Hostname verifier</b>	Select a hostname verifier implementation. Guards against man-in-the-middle (MITM) attacks. The default is org.apache.http.conn.ssl.DefaultHostnameVerifier, which will enable hostname verification. Select org.apache.http.conn.ssl.NoopHostnameVerifier to disable hostname verification.
<b>Keystore Alias</b>	Select the alias for the Integration Cloud key store configuration. This is a text identifier for the keystore alias. A keystore file

Field	Description
	contains the credentials (private key/signed certificate) that a client needs for authentication. You can also add a new Keystore from this field.
<b>Client key Alias</b>	Alias to the private key in the keystore file specified in the Keystore Alias field. The outbound connections use this key to send client credentials to a remote server. To send the client's identity to a remote server, you must specify values in both the Keystore Alias and the Client Key Alias fields.

### Concur

Integration Cloud connects to Concur using the Concur API and allows you to manage expenses and travel requests. It includes the Expense and Travel Request services.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	Provide the login endpoint to initiate communication with the SaaS provider. For example, the end point URL is of the format: https://<instance>/api. Replace <instance> with your actual Concur instance.
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.
<b>Consumer ID</b>	Also referred to as the Client ID, this is a client identifier issued to the client to identify itself to the authorization server.
<b>Consumer Secret</b>	Also referred to as the Client Secret, this is a secret matching to the client identifier.

Field	Description
<b>Access Token</b>	This token is used for authentication and is issued by the Authorization Server. Concur REST APIs use OAuth 2.0. The Access Token is passed when you invoke any of the REST API endpoints.
<b>Refresh Token</b>	A token used by the client to obtain a new access token without involving the resource owner.
<b>Refresh URL</b>	This is the provider specific URL to refresh an Access Token.

### ***Coupa***

Integration Cloud connects to Coupa using the Coupa API and allows you to create, update, and query individual entries (records) within Coupa. It manages indirect purchases, invoices, and expenses in real time and provides executive dashboards and expense management.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	Provide the login endpoint to initiate communication with the SaaS provider. For example, for Coupa, the end point URL would be of the format: https://<instance>.com.  Replace <instance> with your actual Coupa instance.
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.
<b>X-COUPA-API-KEY</b>	The API Key received from the user account.

Field	Description
	Coupa REST APIs authentication requests require a unique API key generated in Coupa. All API requests must pass an X-COUPA-API-KEY header with an API key. A key can be created from the API Keys section of the Administration tab by an administrator. The key is a 40-character long case-sensitive alphanumeric code. The API key is associated with an API user who is the equivalent of an administrator in Coupa. Any changes to resources through the API are attributed to the API user.

### ***Cumulocity***

Integration Cloud connects to Cumulocity and allows you to manage assets and Internet of Things (IoT) devices.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	Provide the login endpoint to initiate communication with the SaaS provider. For example, for Cumulocity, the end point URL would be of the format: https://<instance>.  Replace <instance> with your actual Cumulocity instance.
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.
<b>Username</b>	This is the user account name on the SaaS provider that the Account will use to connect to the SaaS provider.
<b>Password</b>	Provide a password for the user name provided in the <b>Username</b> field to initiate communication with the SaaS provider.

Field	Description
<b>Authorization Type</b>	The type of HTTP authorization scheme to use for the connection. If you select <b>none</b> , no additional authorization scheme will be executed at run time. For example, when you specify a Username and Password, but do not specify a value for the Authorization Type, the user credentials are not inserted into an Authorization header. If you enter the username and password, then set the authorization type as <b>basic</b> . Basic refers to HTTP Basic Authentication. This option can be used if the Application requires or supports HTTP Basic authentication using a username and password.
<b>Trust store Alias</b>	Select the alias name of the Integration Cloud trust store configuration. The trust store contains trusted certificates used to determine trust for the remote server peer certificates. You can also add a new Truststore from this field.
<b>Hostname verifier</b>	Select a hostname verifier implementation. Guards against man-in-the-middle (MITM) attacks. The default is <code>org.apache.http.conn.ssl.DefaultHostnameVerifier</code> , which will enable hostname verification. Select <code>org.apache.http.conn.ssl.NoopHostnameVerifier</code> to disable hostname verification.
<b>Keystore Alias</b>	Select the alias for the Integration Cloud key store configuration. This is a text identifier for the keystore alias. A keystore file contains the credentials (private key/signed certificate) that a client needs for authentication. You can also add a new Keystore from this field.
<b>Client key Alias</b>	Alias to the private key in the keystore file specified in the Keystore Alias field. The outbound connections use this key to send client credentials to a remote server. To send the client's identity to a remote server, you must specify values in both the Keystore Alias and the Client Key Alias fields.

### ***CloudStreams Connector for Microsoft Azure Cosmos DB***

Integration Cloud connects to Microsoft Azure Cosmos DB and provides access to Microsoft's fully managed NoSQL database. You can use this Application to create, query, and manage resources in a NoSQL database.



Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	<p>The login endpoint to initiate communication with the SaaS provider. For example, for the CloudStreams Connector for Microsoft Azure Cosmos DB, the end point URL will be of the format: https://&lt;accountName&gt;.documents.azure.com:443/.</p> <p>Replace &lt;accountName&gt; with the name of your Microsoft Azure Cosmos DB account.</p>
<b>Response Timeout</b>	<p>The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.</p>
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	<p>The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.</p>
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	<p>Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.</p>
<b>Access Key</b>	<p>The Access key token that contains the secret of the account required by the SaaS provider.</p>

### ***CloudStreams Connector for Microsoft Azure Storage***

Integration Cloud connects to Microsoft Azure Storage and allows you to store, load, and query data. It includes a set of storage services, such as, Blob storage (object storage) for unstructured data, File storage for SMB-based cloud file shares, Table storage for NoSQL data, and Queue storage to reliably store messages.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	<p>The login endpoint to initiate communication with the SaaS provider. For example, for the CloudStreams Connector for Microsoft Azure Storage, the end point URL will be of the format: https://&lt;accountName&gt;.</p> <p>Replace &lt;accountName&gt; with the name of your Microsoft Azure Storage account.</p>

Field	Description
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.
<b>Access Key</b>	Microsoft Azure Storage REST APIs use Shared Key for authentication. Type the Access key that contains the secret of your Microsoft Azure Storage account.

### **CloudStreams Connector for NetSuite™**

Integration Cloud connects to NetSuite™ SuiteTalk platform using the SuiteTalk web services. It provides programmatic access to NetSuite™ data related to accounting, order management/inventory, CRM, professional services automation (PSA), and eCommerce applications through operations like addList, get, updateList, upsertList, and deleteList.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	Provide the login endpoint to initiate communication with the SaaS provider. This is the native provider endpoint target for the Account configuration. You may need to specify the correct URL for your exact instance, for example: <code>https://webservices.na1.netsuite.com/services/NetSuitePort_2016_2</code> , where na1 is the instance name.
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is

Field	Description
	recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.
<b>Email</b>	The user email account that the connection will use to connect to the SaaS provider.
<b>Password</b>	The password of the user email account.
<b>Authorization Type</b>	This is the type of HTTP authorization scheme to use for the connection. If you select <b>none</b> , no additional authorization scheme will be executed at run time. For example, when you specify a Username and Password, but do not specify a value for the Authorization Type, the user credentials are not inserted into an Authorization header. If you enter the username and password, then set the authorization type as <b>basic</b> . Basic refers to HTTP Basic Authentication. This option can be used if the Application requires or supports HTTP Basic authentication using a username and password.
<b>Account</b>	Specify the account number issued to you by NetSuite™.
<b>Role</b>	Specify the role with which you want to execute the web services, for example, Administrator.
<b>ApplicationID</b>	When you create the NetSuite™ Account, it sends a login request to the back end using email, password, Account, and the Application Id. Application Id is required for requests using end point 2015.2 or later.
<b>Use Chunking</b>	Enable this option if you want to send or receive a large binary stream with a chunk size of 8192 bytes. This is applicable only if the back end supports HTTP/1.1 chunking.

Field	Description
<b>Trust store Alias</b>	Select the alias name of the Integration Cloud trust store configuration. The trust store contains trusted certificates used to determine trust for the remote server peer certificates. You can also add a new Truststore from this field.
<b>Hostname verifier</b>	Select a hostname verifier implementation. Guards against man-in-the-middle (MITM) attacks. The default is <code>org.apache.http.conn.ssl.DefaultHostnameVerifier</code> , which will enable hostname verification. Select <code>org.apache.http.conn.ssl.NoopHostnameVerifier</code> to disable hostname verification.
<b>Keystore Alias</b>	Select the alias for the Integration Cloud key store configuration. This is a text identifier for the keystore alias. A keystore file contains the credentials (private key/signed certificate) that a client needs for authentication. You can also add a new Keystore from this field.
<b>Client key Alias</b>	Alias to the private key in the keystore file specified in the Keystore Alias field. The outbound connections use this key to send client credentials to a remote server. To send the client's identity to a remote server, you must specify values in both the Keystore Alias and the Client Key Alias fields.

### *DocuSign*

Integration Cloud connects to DocuSign using the DocuSign API. It provides electronic signature technology and digital transaction management services for facilitating electronic exchanges of contracts and signed documents.



Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	Provide the login endpoint to initiate communication with the SaaS provider. For example, for the DocuSign connector version 2, the end point URL is of the format: <code>https://demo.DocuSign.net/restapi</code> .
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.

Field	Description
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.
<b>Consumer ID</b>	Also referred to as the Client ID, this is a client identifier issued to the client to identify itself to the authorization server.
<b>Consumer Secret</b>	Also referred to as the Client Secret, this is a secret matching to the client identifier.
<b>Access Token</b>	This token is used for authentication and is issued by the Authorization Server. DocuSign REST APIs use OAuth 2.0. The Access Token is passed when you invoke any of the REST API endpoints. The Access Token is valid in all future API calls to authenticate the user, until the token is revoked. It is not affected by password changes.
<b>Refresh Token</b>	A token used by the client to obtain a new access token without involving the resource owner.
<b>Refresh URL</b>	This is the provider specific URL to refresh an Access Token.

### ***File Transfer Protocol (FTP/FTPS)***

Integration Cloud connects to an FTP server using the FTP protocol and provides operations to list, download, upload, and delete files. It also supports FTPS (FTP over SSL).

- Note:** FTP is not a secure file transfer protocol and it has security vulnerabilities. It does not provide any encryption for data transfer. It is recommended to use secured protocols such as HTTPS and FTPS for securing the data transmitted over the network.
- Note:** See this [video](#) on how to create an Account for an FTP Application and test the connection.

Field	Description
Host	Host name or IP address or the domain name of the FTP server.
Port	FTP port defined on the FTP server.
User	Valid user name on the FTP server.
Password	Password of the FTP user.
<b>SSL Configuration - Select this option for secured FTP connection.</b>	
Secure Data	<p>Select <b>True</b> to secure the data channel.</p> <p>Select <b>False</b> if you do not want to secure the data channel.</p>
Keystore Alias	<p>Alias to the keystore that contains the private key used to connect to the host securely. You can also add a new Keystore from this field.</p> <div> <p><b>Note:</b> Users who have the <b>Administer</b> permission under <b>Settings</b>  <b>&gt; Access Profiles &gt; Administrative Permissions &gt; Functional Controls &gt; Advanced Security</b> can add, edit, and delete Keystores.</p> </div>
Key Alias	Alias to the key in the keystore that contains the private key used to connect to the host securely. The key must be in the keystore specified in the <b>Keystore Alias</b> field.
Truststore Alias	<p>The alias for the truststore, which contains the trusted root of a certificate or signing authority (CA). You can also add a new Truststore from this field.</p> <div> <p><b>Note:</b> Users who have the <b>Administer</b> permission under <b>Settings</b>  <b>&gt; Access Profiles &gt; Administrative Permissions &gt; Functional Controls &gt; Advanced Security</b> can add, edit, and delete Truststores.</p> </div>

### Google Analytics

Integration Cloud connects to Google Analytics using the API for Management services. You can use Management services to retrieve, create, update, and delete analytics configuration data (accounts, metrics, dimensions, and custom data sources).

Integration Cloud also connects to Google Analytics using the API v4 for Core Reporting services. You can use Reporting services to generate customized reports based on dimensions, date range, and metrics.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	Provide the login endpoint to initiate communication with the SaaS provider. Example: <a href="https://www.googleapis.com">https://www.googleapis.com</a> .
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.
<b>Consumer ID</b>	Also referred to as the Client ID, specify the Client ID you obtained from the Google Developer Console. This is a client identifier issued to the client to identify itself to the authorization server.
<b>Consumer Secret</b>	Also referred to as the Client Secret, specify the Client Secret you obtained from the Google Developer Console. This is a secret matching to the client identifier.
<b>Access Token</b>	Specify the access token you obtained from the OAuth Playground. This token is used for authentication and is issued by the Authorization Server.
<b>Refresh Token</b>	A token used by the client to obtain a new access token without involving the resource owner.
<b>Refresh URL</b>	This is the provider specific URL to refresh an Access Token. Example: <a href="https://www.googleapis.com/oauth2/v4/token">https://www.googleapis.com/oauth2/v4/token</a> .

### Google Apps Admin

Integration Cloud connects to Google Apps Admin and supports the functionality to create and list users.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	Provide the login endpoint to initiate communication with the SaaS provider. Example: <a href="https://www.googleapis.com/admin">https://www.googleapis.com/admin</a> .
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.
<b>Consumer ID</b>	Also referred to as the Client ID, specify the Client ID you obtained from the Google Developer Console. This is a client identifier issued to the client to identify itself to the authorization server.
<b>Consumer Secret</b>	Also referred to as the Client Secret, specify the Client Secret you obtained from the Google Developer Console. This is a secret matching to the client identifier.
<b>Access Token</b>	Specify the access token you obtained from the OAuth Playground. This token is used for authentication and is issued by the Authorization Server.
<b>Refresh Token</b>	A token used by the client to obtain a new access token without involving the resource owner.
<b>Refresh URL</b>	This is the provider specific URL to refresh an Access Token.



Field	Description
	Example: <a href="https://www.googleapis.com/oauth2/v4/token">https://www.googleapis.com/oauth2/v4/token</a> .

### **Google BigQuery**

Integration Cloud connects to Google BigQuery using the Google BigQuery API and allows you to create, update, and delete data sets and tables. You can also load, copy, extract, and query data from BigQuery's Bigtable.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	Provide the login endpoint to initiate communication with the SaaS provider. Example: <a href="https://www.googleapis.com/admin">https://www.googleapis.com/admin</a> .
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.
<b>Consumer ID</b>	Also referred to as the Client ID, specify the Client ID you obtained from the Google Developer Console. This is a client identifier issued to the client to identify itself to the authorization server.
<b>Consumer Secret</b>	Also referred to as the Client Secret, specify the Client Secret you obtained from the Google Developer Console. This is a secret matching to the client identifier.
<b>Access Token</b>	Specify the access token you obtained from the OAuth Playground. This token is used for authentication and is issued by the Authorization Server.

Field	Description
<b>Refresh Token</b>	A token used by the client to obtain a new access token without involving the resource owner.
<b>Refresh URL</b>	This is the provider specific URL to refresh an Access Token. Example: <a href="https://www.googleapis.com/oauth2/v4/token">https://www.googleapis.com/oauth2/v4/token</a> .

### **Google Calendar**

Integration Cloud connects to Google Calendar using Google Calendar APIs. It enables you to manage calendar data such as Secondary Calendars, Events, and Quick Event Add.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	Provide the login endpoint to initiate communication with the SaaS provider. Example: <a href="https://www.googleapis.com/calendar/v3">https://www.googleapis.com/calendar/v3</a> .
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.
<b>Consumer ID</b>	Also referred to as the Client ID, specify the Client ID you obtained from the Google Developer Console. This is a client identifier issued to the client to identify itself to the authorization server.
<b>Consumer Secret</b>	Also referred to as the Client Secret, specify the Client Secret you obtained from the Google Developer Console. This is a secret matching to the client identifier.

Field	Description
<b>Access Token</b>	Specify the access token you obtained from the OAuth Playground. This token is used for authentication and is issued by the Authorization Server.
<b>Refresh Token</b>	A token used by the client to obtain a new access token without involving the resource owner.
<b>Refresh URL</b>	This is the provider specific URL to refresh an Access Token. Example: <a href="https://www.googleapis.com/oauth2/v4/token">https://www.googleapis.com/oauth2/v4/token</a>

### Google Contacts

Integration Cloud connects to Google Contacts using Google Contacts APIs. It enables you to manage a user's contact list. The contacts are usually stored in the user's Google Account.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	Provide the login endpoint to initiate communication with the SaaS provider. Example: <a href="https://www.google.com/m8/feeds">https://www.google.com/m8/feeds</a> .
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.
<b>Consumer ID</b>	Also referred to as the Client ID, specify the Client ID you obtained from the Google Developer Console. This is a client identifier issued to the client to identify itself to the authorization server.

Field	Description
<b>Consumer Secret</b>	Also referred to as the Client Secret, specify the Client Secret you obtained from the Google Developer Console. This is a secret matching to the client identifier.
<b>Access Token</b>	Specify the access token you obtained from the OAuth Playground. This token is used for authentication and is issued by the Authorization Server.
<b>Refresh Token</b>	A token used by the client to obtain a new access token without involving the resource owner.
<b>Refresh URL</b>	This is the provider specific URL to refresh an Access Token. Example: <a href="https://www.googleapis.com/oauth2/v4/token">https://www.googleapis.com/oauth2/v4/token</a> .

### Google Drive

Integration Cloud connects to Google Drive using the Google Drive API. It provides functionality of file storage and access to list, upload, and delete files.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	Provide the login endpoint to initiate communication with the SaaS provider. Example: <a href="https://www.googleapis.com">https://www.googleapis.com</a> .
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.
<b>Consumer ID</b>	Also referred to as the Client ID, specify the Client ID you obtained from the Google Developer Console. This is a client

Field	Description
	identifier issued to the client to identify itself to the authorization server.
<b>Consumer Secret</b>	Also referred to as the Client Secret, specify the Client Secret you obtained from the Google Developer Console. This is a secret matching to the client identifier.
<b>Access Token</b>	Specify the access token you obtained from the OAuth Playground. This token is used for authentication and is issued by the Authorization Server.
<b>Refresh Token</b>	A token used by the client to obtain a new access token without involving the resource owner.
<b>Refresh URL</b>	This is the provider specific URL to refresh an Access Token. Example: <a href="https://www.googleapis.com/oauth2/v4/token">https://www.googleapis.com/oauth2/v4/token</a> .

### **Google Cloud Pub/Sub**

Integration Cloud connects to Google Cloud Pub/Sub and allows you to create, get, delete, set policy, and get policy on topics and subscription resources.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	Provide the login endpoint to initiate communication with the SaaS provider. Example: <a href="https://pubsub.googleapis.com">https://pubsub.googleapis.com</a> .
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.

Field	Description
<b>Consumer ID</b>	Also referred to as the Client ID, specify the Client ID you obtained from the Google Developer Console. This is a client identifier issued to the client to identify itself to the authorization server.
<b>Consumer Secret</b>	Also referred to as the Client Secret, specify the Client Secret you obtained from the Google Developer Console. This is a secret matching to the client identifier.
<b>Access Token</b>	Specify the access token you obtained from the OAuth Playground. This token is used for authentication and is issued by the Authorization Server.
<b>Refresh Token</b>	A token used by the client to obtain a new access token without involving the resource owner.
<b>Refresh URL</b>	This is the provider specific URL to refresh an Access Token. Example: <a href="https://www.googleapis.com/oauth2/v4/token">https://www.googleapis.com/oauth2/v4/token</a> .

### **Google Cloud Storage**

Integration Cloud connects to Google Cloud Storage using the Google Cloud Storage API and allows you to create and manage Buckets, Objects, and AccessControls.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	Provide the login endpoint to initiate communication with Google Cloud Storage. Example: <a href="https://www.googleapis.com">https://www.googleapis.com</a> .
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.

Field	Description
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.
<b>Consumer ID</b>	Also referred to as the Client ID, specify the Client ID you obtained from the Google Developer Console. This is a client identifier issued to the client to identify itself to the authorization server.
<b>Consumer Secret</b>	Also referred to as the Client Secret, specify the Client Secret you obtained from the Google Developer Console. This is a secret matching to the client identifier.
<b>Access Token</b>	Specify the access token you obtained from the OAuth Playground. This token is used for authentication and is issued by the Authorization Server.
<b>Refresh Token</b>	A token used by the client to obtain a new access token without involving the resource owner.
<b>Refresh URL</b>	This is the provider specific URL to refresh an Access Token. Example: <a href="https://www.googleapis.com/oauth2/v4/token">https://www.googleapis.com/oauth2/v4/token</a> .

### **Google Prediction**

Integration Cloud connects to Google Prediction using the Google Prediction API. It includes the Hosted Model and Trained Model services that are used to predict data by using machine learning.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	Provide the login endpoint to initiate communication with the SaaS provider. Example: <a href="https://www.googleapis.com/prediction/v1.6">https://www.googleapis.com/prediction/v1.6</a> .
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.

Field	Description
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.
<b>Consumer ID</b>	Also referred to as the Client ID, specify the Client ID you obtained from the Google Developer Console. This is a client identifier issued to the client to identify itself to the authorization server.
<b>Consumer Secret</b>	Also referred to as the Client Secret, specify the Client Secret you obtained from the Google Developer Console. This is a secret matching to the client identifier.
<b>Access Token</b>	Specify the access token you obtained from the OAuth Playground. This token is used for authentication and is issued by the Authorization Server.
<b>Refresh Token</b>	A token used by the client to obtain a new access token without involving the resource owner.
<b>Refresh URL</b>	This is the provider specific URL to refresh an Access Token. Example: <a href="https://www.googleapis.com/oauth2/v4/token">https://www.googleapis.com/oauth2/v4/token</a>

### Google Sheets

Integration Cloud connects to Google Sheets and allows you to create, update, and get a spreadsheet, as well as append values to a spreadsheet.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	Provide the login endpoint to initiate communication with the SaaS provider. Example: <a href="https://sheets.googleapis.com">https://sheets.googleapis.com</a> .
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is



Field	Description
	recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.
<b>Consumer ID</b>	Also referred to as the Client ID, specify the Client ID you obtained from the Google Developer Console. This is a client identifier issued to the client to identify itself to the authorization server.
<b>Consumer Secret</b>	Also referred to as the Client Secret, specify the Client Secret you obtained from the Google Developer Console. This is a secret matching to the client identifier.
<b>Access Token</b>	Specify the access token you obtained from the OAuth Playground. This token is used for authentication and is issued by the Authorization Server.
<b>Refresh Token</b>	A token used by the client to obtain a new access token without involving the resource owner.
<b>Refresh URL</b>	This is the provider specific URL to refresh an Access Token. Example: <a href="https://www.googleapis.com/oauth2/v4/token">https://www.googleapis.com/oauth2/v4/token</a> .

### **IBM Watson Tone Analyzer**

Integration Cloud connects to IBM Watson Tone Analyzer using the REST interface to detect emotional, social, and language tones in written text. You can use the Application to learn the tone of your customer's communications and to respond to each customer appropriately, or to understand and improve customer conversations.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	Provide the login endpoint to initiate communication with the SaaS provider.

Field	Description
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.
<b>Username</b>	IBM Bluemix Watson username.
<b>Password</b>	IBM Bluemix Watson password.
<b>Authorization Type</b>	The type of HTTP authorization scheme to use for the connection. If you select <b>none</b> , no additional authorization scheme will be executed at run time. For example, when you specify a Username and Password, but do not specify a value for the Authorization Type, the user credentials are not inserted into an Authorization header. If you enter the username and password, then set the authorization type as <b>basic</b> . Basic refers to HTTP Basic Authentication. This option can be used if the Application requires or supports HTTP Basic authentication using a username and password. Select the Authorization Type as <b>basic</b> .
<b>Trust store Alias</b>	Select the alias name of the Integration Cloud trust store configuration. The trust store contains trusted certificates used to determine trust for the remote server peer certificates. You can also add a new Truststore from this field.
<b>Hostname verifier</b>	Select a hostname verifier implementation. Guards against man-in-the-middle (MITM) attacks. The default is org.apache.http.conn.ssl.DefaultHostnameVerifier, which will enable hostname verification. Select org.apache.http.conn.ssl.NoopHostnameVerifier to disable hostname verification.

Field	Description
<b>Keystore Alias</b>	Select the alias for the Integration Cloud key store configuration. This is a text identifier for the keystore alias. A keystore file contains the credentials (private key/signed certificate) that a client needs for authentication. You can also add a new Keystore from this field.
<b>Client key Alias</b>	Alias to the private key in the keystore file specified in the Keystore Alias field. The outbound connections use this key to send client credentials to a remote server. To send the client's identity to a remote server, you must specify values in both the Keystore Alias and the Client Key Alias fields.

### ***Magento eCommerce Platform***

Integration Cloud connects to Magento using the Magento REST API. You can use it to manage customers, customer addresses, sales orders, inventory, products, and so on, without having to directly work on Magento.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	Provide the login endpoint to initiate communication with the SaaS provider. Example: http://<yourhost>/api/rest.
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.
<b>Consumer ID</b>	Also referred to as the Client ID, this is a client identifier issued to the client to identify itself to the authorization server.

Field	Description
<b>Consumer Secret</b>	Also referred to as the Client Secret, this is a secret matching to the client identifier.
<b>Access Token</b>	This token is used for authentication and is issued by the Authorization Server.
<b>Access Token Secret</b>	A secret used by the Consumer to establish ownership of a given Access Token.

### *Marketo*

Integration Cloud connects to Marketo using the Marketo REST API and allows you to create, retrieve, and remove entities and data stored within Marketo.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	Provide the login endpoint to initiate communication with the SaaS provider. For example, the end point URL is of the format: https://<instance>.mktoreset.com. Replace <instance> with your actual Marketo instance.
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.
<b>Consumer ID</b>	Also referred to as the Client ID, this is a client identifier issued to the client to identify itself to the authorization server.
<b>Consumer Secret</b>	Also referred to as the Client Secret, this is a secret matching to the client identifier.

Field	Description
<b>Access Token</b>	This token is used for authentication and is issued by the Authorization Server.
<b>Refresh Token</b>	A token used by the client to obtain a new access token without involving the resource owner.
<b>Refresh URL</b>	This is the provider specific URL to refresh an Access Token.

### **Microsoft Dynamics CRM**

Integration Cloud connects to Microsoft Dynamics CRM using the Microsoft Dynamics CRM SOAP API. You can manage CRM data and access metadata that defines the specific CRM instance to which you are connecting.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	Provide the login endpoint to initiate communication with the SaaS provider. For example, the end point URL is of the format: <code>https://&lt;organization&gt;.api.crm.dynamics.com/XRMServices/2011/Organization.svc</code> , where <code>&lt;organization&gt;</code> must be replaced with your actual Microsoft Dynamics CRM organization.
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.
<b>User Name</b>	This is the user account name on the SaaS provider that the Account will use to connect to the SaaS provider. The Account will use this credential to connect to the SaaS provider.

Field	Description
<b>Password</b>	Provide a password for the user name to initiate communication with the SaaS provider.
<b>Authorization Type</b>	This is the type of HTTP authorization scheme to use for the connection. If you select <b>none</b> , no additional authorization scheme will be executed at run time. For example, when you specify a Username and Password, but do not specify a value for the Authorization Type, the user credentials are not inserted into an Authorization header. If you enter the username and password, then set the authorization type as <b>basic</b> . Basic refers to HTTP Basic Authentication. This option can be used if the Application requires or supports HTTP Basic authentication using a username and password.
<b>Use Chunking</b>	Enable this option if you want to send or receive a large binary stream with a chunk size of 8192 bytes. This is applicable only if the back end supports HTTP/1.1 chunking.
<b>Trust store Alias</b>	Select the alias name of the Integration Cloud trust store configuration. The trust store contains trusted certificates used to determine trust for the remote server peer certificates. You can also add a new Truststore from this field.
<b>Hostname verifier</b>	Select a hostname verifier implementation. Guards against man-in-the-middle (MITM) attacks. The default is <code>org.apache.http.conn.ssl.DefaultHostnameVerifier</code> , which will enable hostname verification. Select <code>org.apache.http.conn.ssl.NoopHostnameVerifier</code> to disable hostname verification.
<b>Keystore Alias</b>	Select the alias for the Integration Cloud key store configuration. This is a text identifier for the keystore alias. A keystore file contains the credentials (private key/signed certificate) that a client needs for authentication. You can also add a new Keystore from this field.
<b>Client key Alias</b>	Alias to the private key in the keystore file specified in the Keystore Alias field. The outbound connections use this key to send client credentials to a remote server. To send the client's identity to a remote server, you must specify values in both the Keystore Alias and the Client Key Alias fields.

### OData v2.0

Integration Cloud connects to any cloud application that exposes its services using the OData Version 2.0 Specification. It supports only those OData providers, which strictly adhere to the OData Version 2.0 Specification and allows you to perform standard CRUD operations on business objects by connecting to the OData service endpoint.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	This is the OData service endpoint to initiate communication with the OData provider.
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.
<b>Username</b>	This is the user account name on the OData provider that the Account will use to connect to the OData provider.
<b>Password</b>	Provide the password for the user name provided in the <b>Username</b> field.
<b>Authorization Type</b>	The type of HTTP authorization scheme to use for the connection. If you select <b>none</b> , no additional authorization scheme will be executed at run time. For example, when you specify a <b>Username</b> and <b>Password</b> , and also select <b>none</b> , you do not specify a value for the <b>Authorization Type</b> , so the user credentials are not inserted into an Authorization header. If you enter the <b>Username</b> and <b>Password</b> , then set the authorization type as <b>basic</b> . Basic refers to HTTP Basic Authentication. This option can be used if the Application requires or supports HTTP Basic authentication using a username and

Field	Description
	password. If you enter the username and password, then set the authorization type as <b>basic</b> .
<b>Caching</b>	Select this option if you want the OData v2.0 Application to cache the backend metadata. Caching of the metadata significantly increases the performance of a request sent. By default, the cache will be refreshed every 12 hours. It is recommended to enable the cache to increase the performance.
<b>Use Chunking</b>	Enable this option if you want to send or receive a large binary stream with a chunk size of 8192 bytes. This is applicable only if the back end supports HTTP/1.1 chunking.
<b>Trust store Alias</b>	Select the alias name of the Integration Cloud trust store configuration. The trust store contains trusted certificates used to determine trust for the remote server peer certificates. You can also add a new Truststore from this field.
<b>Hostname verifier</b>	Select a hostname verifier implementation. Guards against man-in-the-middle (MITM) attacks. The default is <code>org.apache.http.conn.ssl.DefaultHostnameVerifier</code> , which will enable hostname verification. Select <code>org.apache.http.conn.ssl.NoopHostnameVerifier</code> to disable hostname verification.
<b>Keystore Alias</b>	Select the alias for the Integration Cloud key store configuration. This is a text identifier for the keystore alias. A keystore file contains the credentials (private key/signed certificate) that a client needs for authentication. You can also add a new Keystore from this field.
<b>Client key Alias</b>	Alias to the private key in the keystore file specified in the Keystore Alias field. The outbound connections use this key to send client credentials to a remote server. To send the client's identity to a remote server, you must specify values in both the Keystore Alias and the Client Key Alias fields.

#### ***OData v4.0***

Integration Cloud connects to any cloud application that exposes its services using the OData Version 4.0 Specification. It supports only those OData providers, which strictly adhere to the OData Version 4.0 Specification and allows you to perform standard CRUD operations on business objects by connecting to the OData service endpoint.



Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	This is the OData service endpoint to initiate communication with the OData provider.
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.
<b>Caching</b>	Select this option if you want the OData v4.0 Application to cache the back end metadata. Caching of the metadata significantly increases the performance of a request sent. By default, the cache will be refreshed every 12 hours. It is recommended to enable the cache to increase the performance.
<b>Consumer ID</b>	Also referred to as the Client ID, this is a client identifier issued to the client to identify itself to the authorization server.
<b>Consumer Secret</b>	Also referred to as the Client Secret, this is a secret matching to the client identifier.
<b>Access Token</b>	This token is used for authentication and is issued by the Authorization Server.
<b>Refresh Token</b>	A token used by the client to obtain a new access token without involving the resource owner.
<b>Refresh URL</b>	This is the provider specific URL to refresh an Access Token.

Field	Description
<b>Use Chunking</b>	Enable this option if you want to send or receive a large binary stream with a chunk size of 8192 bytes. This is applicable only if the back end supports HTTP/1.1 chunking.

### **On-Premises Applications**

On-Premises applications loaded from on-premises systems are listed in the **Applications** page, but you will not be able to create Accounts or Operations for on-premises applications. Those can be uploaded only from webMethods Integration Server. Further, when you upload services as part of an application from the on-premises webMethods Integration Server to webMethods Integration Cloud, the comments field of the service is uploaded and displayed in the webMethods Integration Cloud application. This field will be displayed if present and cannot be edited. See the *Configuring On-Premise Integration Servers for webMethods Cloud* document for more information.

If you select an Account for an on-premises Application and click **Test Connection**, the screen displays the status of the connection. If you have configured the Account details incorrectly in any stage, the stage appears in red color in the **Connectivity Status** column. If an Account is configured correctly in a particular stage, the stage appears in green color and if an Account is not configured in a particular stage, that stage appears in white color. For on-premises Applications, the Account can be used to execute services on the on-premises webMethods Integration Server.

### **REST Applications - Account Configuration Details**

Integration Cloud allows you to create REST Applications. REST (Representational State Transfer) is an architectural style that requires web applications to support the HTTP GET, POST, PUT, and DELETE methods and to use a consistent, application-independent interface.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	This is the login <b>Endpoint URL</b> you have specified in the <b>Define Application Details</b> page while creating the REST Application.
<b>Authorization Type</b>	The type of HTTP authorization scheme to use for the connection. If you enter the username and password, then set the authorization type as <b>basic</b> . Basic refers to HTTP Basic Authentication. This option can be used if the Application requires or supports HTTP Basic authentication using a username and password. If you select <b>none</b> , no additional authorization scheme will be executed at run time. For example, when you specify a Username and Password, but do not specify a value for the Authorization Type, the user credentials are not inserted into an Authorization header.

Field	Description
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.
<b>Consumer ID</b>	Also referred to as the Client ID, this is a client identifier issued to the client to identify itself to the authorization server. For Auth 1.0a, it is the Consumer Key issued by the Service Provider and used by the consumer to identify itself to the Service Provider.
<b>Consumer Secret</b>	Also referred to as the Client Secret, this is a secret matching to the client identifier. For Auth 1.0a, it is the secret used by the Consumer to establish ownership of the Consumer Key.
<b>Access Token</b>	This token is used for authentication and is issued by the Authorization Server. For OAuth 1.0a, it is a value used by the Consumer to gain access to the Protected Resources on behalf of the User, instead of using the User's Service Provider credentials.
<b>Access Token Secret</b>	A secret used by the Consumer to establish ownership of a given Access Token. For OAuth 1.0a, it is the secret used by the Consumer to establish ownership of a given Access Token.
<b>Refresh Token</b>	A token used by the client to obtain a new access token without having to involve the resource owner.
<b>Refresh URL</b>	The provider specific URL to refresh an Access Token.
<b>Refresh URL Request</b>	Options for sending the parameters in the Access Token refresh request. The options are <b>Body Query String</b> and <b>URL Query String</b> . Default is <b>Body Query String</b> .

Field	Description
	<p><b>Body Query String</b> - The refresh request parameters, for example, refresh_token, grant_type, and so on, and their values are sent as query strings in the body of the POST request.</p> <p><b>URL Query String</b> - The refresh request parameters, for example, refresh_token, grant_type, and so on, and their values are sent as query strings in the URL of the POST request.</p>
<b>Session Timeout (min)</b>	The maximum number of minutes a session can remain active, in other words, how long you want the server to wait before terminating a session. The value should be equal to the session timeout value specified at the SaaS provider back end.
<b>Username</b>	The username credentials for the current Account configuration.
<b>Password</b>	The password credentials for the current Account configuration.
<b>Trust store Alias</b>	Select the alias name of the Integration Cloud trust store configuration. The trust store contains trusted certificates used to determine trust for the remote server peer certificates. You can also add a new Truststore from this field. This option is available only if <b>Credentials</b> is selected as the <b>Authentication Type</b> while creating the Application.
<b>Hostname verifier</b>	Select a hostname verifier implementation. Guards against man-in-the-middle (MITM) attacks. The default is org.apache.http.conn.ssl.DefaultHostnameVerifier, which will enable hostname verification. Select org.apache.http.conn.ssl.NoopHostnameVerifier to disable hostname verification. This option is available only if <b>Credentials</b> is selected as the <b>Authentication Type</b> while creating the Application.
<b>Keystore Alias</b>	Select the alias for the Integration Cloud key store configuration. This is a text identifier for the keystore alias. A keystore file contains the credentials (private key/signed certificate) that a client needs for authentication. You can also add a new Keystore from this field. This option is available only if <b>Credentials</b> is selected as the <b>Authentication Type</b> while creating the Application.
<b>Client key Alias</b>	Alias to the private key in the keystore file specified in the Keystore Alias field. The outbound connections use this key to send client credentials to a remote server. To send the client's identity to a remote server, you must specify values in both the Keystore Alias and the Client Key Alias fields. This option is

Field	Description
	available only if <b>Credentials</b> is selected as the <b>Authentication Type</b> while creating the Application.

## Salesforce

### Salesforce Bulk Data Loader

Integration Cloud connects to Salesforce using the Salesforce Bulk API and supports Job and Batch resources. You can use it to create, update, delete, query jobs and batches, and operate on large number of records asynchronously by submitting batches which are processed in the background by Salesforce.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	Provide the login endpoint to initiate communication with the SaaS provider. Example: <a href="https://login.salesforce.com/services/Soap/u/31.0">https://login.salesforce.com/services/Soap/u/31.0</a> .
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.
<b>Username</b>	This is the user account name on the SaaS provider that the Account will use to connect to the SaaS provider.
<b>Password</b>	The password for the user name provided in the Username field. When you access Salesforce.com from outside your company's trusted networks, you must add a security token (provided by Salesforce) to your password. For more information about logging on Salesforce.com, see the Salesforce.com documentation.

Field	Description
<b>Authorization Type</b>	The type of HTTP authorization scheme to use for the connection. If you select <b>none</b> , no additional authorization scheme will be executed at run time. For example, when you specify a Username and Password, but do not specify a value for the Authorization Type, the user credentials are not inserted into an Authorization header. If you enter the username and password, then set the authorization type as <b>basic</b> . Basic refers to HTTP Basic Authentication. This option can be used if the Application requires or supports HTTP Basic authentication using a username and password.
<b>Use Chunking</b>	Enable this option if you want to send or receive a large binary stream with a chunk size of 8192 bytes. This is applicable only if the back end supports HTTP/1.1 chunking.
<b>Trust store Alias</b>	Select the alias name of the Integration Cloud trust store configuration. The trust store contains trusted certificates used to determine trust for the remote server peer certificates. You can also add a new Truststore from this field.
<b>Hostname verifier</b>	Select a hostname verifier implementation. Guards against man-in-the-middle (MITM) attacks. The default is org.apache.http.conn.ssl.DefaultHostnameVerifier, which will enable hostname verification. Select org.apache.http.conn.ssl.NoopHostnameVerifier to disable hostname verification.
<b>Keystore Alias</b>	Select the alias for the Integration Cloud key store configuration. This is a text identifier for the keystore alias. A keystore file contains the credentials (private key/signed certificate) that a client needs for authentication. You can also add a new Keystore from this field.
<b>Client key Alias</b>	Alias to the private key in the keystore file specified in the Keystore Alias field. The outbound connections use this key to send client credentials to a remote server. To send the client's identity to a remote server, you must specify values in both the Keystore Alias and the Client Key Alias fields.

### Salesforce CRM

Integration Cloud connects to Salesforce using the Partner SOAP API. It supports all business objects (for example, Account) and operations including any customizations done on the Salesforce instance. It also supports Salesforce analytics using wave.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	Provide the login endpoint to initiate communication with the SaaS provider. Example: <a href="https://login.salesforce.com/services/Soap/u/31.0">https://login.salesforce.com/services/Soap/u/31.0</a> .
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.
<b>Username</b>	This is the user account name on the SaaS provider that the Account will use to connect to the SaaS provider.
<b>Password</b>	The password for the user name provided in the Username field. When you access Salesforce.com from outside your company's trusted networks, you must add a security token (provided by Salesforce) to your password. For more information about logging on Salesforce.com, see the Salesforce.com documentation.
<b>Authorization Type</b>	The type of HTTP authorization scheme to use for the connection. If you select <b>none</b> , no additional authorization scheme will be executed at run time. For example, when you specify a Username and Password, but do not specify a value for the Authorization Type, the user credentials are not inserted into an Authorization header. If you enter the username and password, then set the authorization type as <b>basic</b> . Basic refers to HTTP Basic Authentication. This option can be used if the Application requires or supports HTTP Basic authentication using a username and password.



Field	Description
<b>Use Chunking</b>	Enable this option if you want to send or receive a large binary stream with a chunk size of 8192 bytes. This is applicable only if the back end supports HTTP/1.1 chunking.

### **SAP Cloud for Customer(C4C) OData v2.0**

Integration Cloud connects to SAP Cloud for Customer (C4C) including SAP Cloud for Sales, SAP Cloud for Service, and SAP Cloud for Social Engagement solutions using the REST interface, and allows you to do standard CRUD operations on business objects by connecting to the OData Service endpoint.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	Provide the login endpoint to initiate communication with the SaaS provider. This is the OData service endpoint to initiate communication with the SAP C4C OData provider.
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.
<b>Username</b>	This is the user account name on the SAP C4C OData provider that the Account will use to connect to the SaaS provider. The Account will use this credential to connect to the SaaS provider.
<b>Password</b>	Provide the password for the user name provided in the <b>Username</b> field to initiate communication with the SaaS provider.
<b>Authorization Type</b>	The type of HTTP authorization scheme to use for the connection. If you select <b>none</b> , no additional authorization scheme will be executed at run time. For example, when you specify a <b>Username</b>



Field	Description
	and <b>Password</b> , and also select <b>none</b> , you do not specify a value for the <b>Authorization Type</b> , so the user credentials are not inserted into an Authorization header. If you enter the <b>Username</b> and <b>Password</b> , then set the authorization type as <b>basic</b> . Basic refers to HTTP Basic Authentication. This option can be used if the Application requires or supports HTTP Basic authentication using a username and password.
<b>Metadata Caching</b>	Select this option if you want the SAP C4C Application to cache the backend metadata. Caching of the metadata significantly increases the performance of a request sent through SAP C4C. If this option is selected, the cache will be refreshed every 12 hours. It is recommended to enable the metadata cache to increase the performance.
<b>Use CSRF Token</b>	To prevent cross site request forgery, SAP C4C protects its resources by using a CSRF token. Select this option if you want Integration Cloud to use the CSRF token key, received in the response from SAP C4C, to perform any state changing requests on SAP C4C. By default, the CSRF token is enabled by the SAP C4C back end. You must enable this option particularly when the entity state changing operation is invoked.
<b>Use Chunking</b>	Enable this option if you want to send or receive a large binary stream with a chunk size of 8192 bytes. This is applicable only if the back end supports HTTP/1.1 chunking.
<b>Trust store Alias</b>	Select the alias name of the Integration Cloud trust store configuration. The trust store contains trusted certificates used to determine trust for the remote server peer certificates. You can also add a new Truststore from this field.
<b>Hostname verifier</b>	Select a hostname verifier implementation. Guards against man-in-the-middle (MITM) attacks. The default is <code>org.apache.http.conn.ssl.DefaultHostnameVerifier</code> , which will enable hostname verification. Select <code>org.apache.http.conn.ssl.NoopHostnameVerifier</code> to disable hostname verification.
<b>Keystore Alias</b>	Select the alias for the Integration Cloud key store configuration. This is a text identifier for the keystore alias. A keystore file contains the credentials (private key/signed certificate) that a client needs for authentication. You can also add a new Keystore from this field.

Field	Description
<b>Client key Alias</b>	Alias to the private key in the keystore file specified in the Keystore Alias field. The outbound connections use this key to send client credentials to a remote server. To send the client's identity to a remote server, you must specify values in both the Keystore Alias and the Client Key Alias fields.

### ***SAP S/4HANA Marketing Cloud***

Integration Cloud connects to SAP S/4HANA Marketing Cloud using the OData based REST interface, which allows you to do only bulk imports. You can create or update Interaction Contacts, Interactions, Interests, Corporate Accounts, Product Categories, Products, and so on.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	Provide the login endpoint to initiate communication with the SaaS provider. This is the OData service endpoint to initiate communication with the SAP S/4HANA Marketing Cloud provider.
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.
<b>Username</b>	This is the user account name on the SAP S/4HANA Marketing Cloud provider that the Account will use to connect to the SaaS provider. The Account will use this credential to connect to the SaaS provider.

Field	Description
<b>Password</b>	Provide the password for the user name provided in the <b>Username</b> field to initiate communication with the SaaS provider.
<b>Authorization Type</b>	The type of HTTP authorization scheme to use for the connection. If you select <b>none</b> , no additional authorization scheme will be executed at run time. For example, when you specify a <b>Username</b> and <b>Password</b> , and also select <b>none</b> , you do not specify a value for the <b>Authorization Type</b> , so the user credentials are not inserted into an Authorization header. If you enter the <b>Username</b> and <b>Password</b> , then set the authorization type as <b>basic</b> . Basic refers to HTTP Basic Authentication. This option can be used if the Application requires or supports HTTP Basic authentication using a username and password.
<b>Metadata Caching</b>	Select this option if you want the SAP S/4HANA Marketing Cloud Application to cache the back end metadata. Caching of the metadata significantly increases the performance of a request sent through SAP S/4HANA Marketing Cloud. If this option is selected, the cache will be refreshed every 12 hours. It is recommended to enable the metadata cache to increase the performance.
<b>Validate Metadata</b>	Whether to validate the \$metadata xml during edm object creation. Select this option to enable the metadata validation.
<b>Use CSRF Token</b>	To prevent cross site request forgery, SAP S/4HANA Marketing Cloud protects its resources by using a CSRF token. Select this option if you want Integration Cloud to use the CSRF token key, received in the response from SAP S/4HANA Marketing Cloud, to perform any state changing requests on SAP S/4HANA Marketing Cloud. By default, the CSRF token is enabled by the SAP S/4HANA Marketing Cloud back end. You must enable this option particularly when the entity state changing operation is invoked.
<b>Use Chunking</b>	Enable this option if you want to send or receive a large binary stream with a chunk size of 8192 bytes. This is applicable only if the back end supports HTTP/1.1 chunking.
<b>Trust store Alias</b>	Select the alias name of the Integration Cloud trust store configuration. The trust store contains trusted certificates used to determine trust for the remote server peer certificates. You can also add a new Truststore from this field.

Field	Description
<b>Hostname verifier</b>	Select a hostname verifier implementation. Guards against man-in-the-middle (MITM) attacks. The default is <code>org.apache.http.conn.ssl.DefaultHostnameVerifier</code> , which will enable hostname verification. Select <code>org.apache.http.conn.ssl.NoopHostnameVerifier</code> to disable hostname verification.
<b>Keystore Alias</b>	Select the alias for the Integration Cloud key store configuration. This is a text identifier for the keystore alias. A keystore file contains the credentials (private key/signed certificate) that a client needs for authentication. You can also add a new Keystore from this field.
<b>Client key Alias</b>	Alias to the private key in the keystore file specified in the Keystore Alias field. The outbound connections use this key to send client credentials to a remote server. To send the client's identity to a remote server, you must specify values in both the Keystore Alias and the Client Key Alias fields.

### ***Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP)***

The SSH File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) is a network protocol that is based on the Secure Shell protocol (SSH). SFTP facilitates secure file access, file transfer, and file management over any reliable data stream. The Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) Application downloads files from or uploads files to an SFTP-enabled server using the secure file transport channel.

Integration Cloud connects to an SFTP server using the SSH File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) and provides operations to retrieve, transfer, rename, and delete files or directories in the SFTP server. You can also change the permission or ownership of files in the SFTP server.

You can configure Integration Cloud to connect to an SFTP server to perform the following tasks using the SFTP protocol:

- Transfer files between Integration Cloud and the SFTP server. You can get a file from the SFTP server or upload a file to the SFTP server.
- Access files in the SFTP server. You can view the directories and files in the SFTP server and also view their permissions and ownership information.
- Manage directories or files in the SFTP server. You can create, rename, or delete files or directories in the SFTP server. You can also change the permissions or ownership of files in the SFTP server.

For this parameter...	Specify...
<b>Host Name or IP Address</b>	The host name or IP address of the SFTP server.
<b>Port Number</b>	The port number of the SFTP server. The port number must be within the range of 1 and 65535 (inclusive).
<b>Host Public Key</b>	The public key of the SFTP server. Select <b>Auto Retrieve</b> if you want Integration Cloud to automatically retrieve the public key of the SFTP server. Select <b>Upload</b> if you have the public key of the SFTP server. Integration Cloud will use the uploaded public key.
<b>Finger Print</b>	<p>The host public key fingerprint of the SFTP server.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This field is visible only after you have established a connection to an SFTP server.</p> <p>Before establishing a connection, the SFTP server sends an encrypted fingerprint of its host public keys to ensure that the SFTP connection will be exchanging data with the correct server. Save the fingerprint information locally. This enables you to check the fingerprint information against the data you have saved every time you establish a new connection.</p>
<b>User Name</b>	The user name for the SFTP user account.
<b>Authentication Type</b>	The type of authentication Integration Cloud uses to authenticate itself to the SFTP server. Client authentication can be either by password or by public and private keys. Select <b>Password</b> if you want to use password authentication. If you are using password authentication, enter the password for the specified user to connect to the SFTP server. Select <b>Public Key</b> if you want to authenticate Integration Cloud by using public and private keys. To use this authentication type, the SFTP server and Integration Cloud must each have access to their own private key and each other's public key.
<b>Private Key</b>	If you selected <b>Public Key</b> as the authentication type, select the private key file of the specified SFTP user.
<b>PassPhrase</b>	If you selected <b>Public Key</b> as the authentication type and if the private key you specified requires a passphrase, enter

For this parameter...	Specify...
	the passphrase for the private key file of the specified user.
<b>Advanced Options</b>	
<b>Maximum Retries</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the SFTP server. The maximum allowed value is 6. The minimum allowed value is 1.
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The amount of time (measured in seconds) Integration Cloud waits for a response from the SFTP server before timing out and terminating the request. A value of 0 indicates that the session will never time out. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the Response Timeout value.
<b>Session Timeout</b>	The number of minutes you want Integration Cloud to wait before terminating an idle session. The session timeout value must be within the range of 10 and 60 minutes.
<b>Preferred Key Exchange Algorithms</b>	The algorithms that Integration Cloud presents to the SFTP server for key exchange. You can specify the order in which Integration Cloud presents the algorithms to the SFTP server by moving the available algorithms up or down by clicking <b>Move Up</b> or <b>Move Down</b> . The SFTP server has its own set of preferred algorithms configured. At the time of key exchange, one of the algorithms supported by both Integration Cloud and the SFTP server will be chosen.
<b>Compression</b>	Whether or not to compress the data to reduce the amount of data that is transmitted. Integration Cloud supports compression using the compression algorithm <b>zlib</b> . You can use compression only if the SFTP server that you are connecting to supports compression. Select <b>None</b> if you do not want to compress the data. Select <b>zlib</b> if you want to compress the data that is transmitted between the SFTP server and Integration Cloud.
<b>Compression Level</b>	The compression level to use if you selected the compression algorithm <b>zlib</b> in the <b>Compression</b> field. The minimum allowed value is 1 (fast, less compression)

For this parameter...	Specify...
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	and the maximum allowed value is 9 (slow, most compression).
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### ServiceNow Enterprise Service Management

Integration Cloud connects to different areas (Incident, Problem, and Change management) of ServiceNow using the Geneva version of the ServiceNow API. You can create incidents, get details of created incidents, and update and delete them. Similar operations are available for problem and change management cloud applications.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	Provide the login endpoint to initiate communication with the SaaS provider. Example: https://<instance_name>.service-now.com, where <instance_name> represents the actual instance name.
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.
<b>Username</b>	This is the user account name on the SaaS provider that the Account will use to connect to the SaaS provider.
<b>Password</b>	Provide a password for the user name provided in the <b>Username</b> field to initiate communication with the SaaS provider.
<b>Authorization Type</b>	The type of HTTP authorization scheme to use for the connection. If you select <b>none</b> , no additional authorization scheme will be executed at run time. For example, when you specify a Username and Password, but do not specify a value for the

Field	Description
	Authorization Type, the user credentials are not inserted into an Authorization header. If you enter the username and password, then set the authorization type as <b>basic</b> . Basic refers to HTTP Basic Authentication. This option can be used if the Application requires or supports HTTP Basic authentication using a username and password.
<b>Trust store Alias</b>	Select the alias name of the Integration Cloud trust store configuration. The trust store contains trusted certificates used to determine trust for the remote server peer certificates. You can also add a new Truststore from this field.
<b>Hostname verifier</b>	Select a hostname verifier implementation. Guards against man-in-the-middle (MITM) attacks. The default is <code>org.apache.http.conn.ssl.DefaultHostnameVerifier</code> , which will enable hostname verification. Select <code>org.apache.http.conn.ssl.NoopHostnameVerifier</code> to disable hostname verification.
<b>Keystore Alias</b>	Select the alias for the Integration Cloud key store configuration. This is a text identifier for the keystore alias. A keystore file contains the credentials (private key/signed certificate) that a client needs for authentication. You can also add a new Keystore from this field.
<b>Client key Alias</b>	Alias to the private key in the keystore file specified in the Keystore Alias field. The outbound connections use this key to send client credentials to a remote server. To send the client's identity to a remote server, you must specify values in both the Keystore Alias and the Client Key Alias fields.

### **Siemens MindSphere**

Integration Cloud connects to Siemens MindSphere using the API version 2.0 and allows you to create aspects and post data into a MindSphere asset.

**Note:** The fields displayed may vary according to the version of the Application.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	Provide the login endpoint to initiate communication with the SaaS provider. For example, <code>https://mindconnectcom.apps.mindsphere.io/</code>



Field	Description
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.
<b>MSU Limit</b>	MindSphere Unit (MSU) limit for an asset. MSU is the basis for fees invoiced monthly per asset and as per a used application.
<b>Security Profile</b>	The type of security profile/algorithm used for token generation. Default is SHARED_SECRET.
<b>Agent Id</b>	The ID of the agent managing a MindSphere asset.
<b>Schemas</b>	Schemas used by the MindSphere platform. Default is urn:siemens:mindsphere:v1.
<b>IAT</b>	Initial access token for agent onboarding.
<b>Tenant</b>	The tenant ID of the onboarded agent.
<b>Links</b>	Links returned upon successful agent onboarding.

Field	Description
<b>JWT Signing Algorithm</b>	The JSON Web Token (JWT) signing algorithm. Default is HS256 (HMAC with SHA 256).
<b>JWT Token Expiration (msec)</b>	The JWT token expiration time in milliseconds. Default is 600000.
<b>JWT Audience</b>	The JWT Audience. Default is MindSphere AS.

### Slack

Integration Cloud connects to Slack using the Slack REST API. You can use it to collaborate in your team within persistent chat rooms, private groups, and direct messaging, where all the content is searchable.




Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	<p>Provide the login endpoint to initiate communication with the SaaS provider.</p> <p>The URL for Slack REST Application depends on the team name: <code>https://YOURTEAM.slack.com</code></p> <p>Example: <code>https://exampleteam.slack.com</code></p>
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.


Field	Description
<b>Access Token</b>	The token used for authentication and issued by the Authorization Server.

### **SOAP Applications - Account Configuration Details**

Integration Cloud allows you to create Custom SOAP Applications. Custom SOAP Applications enable you to access third party web services hosted in the cloud or on-premises environment. The Custom SOAP Application uses a WSDL that is accessible through publicly or locally accessible URLs.

Field	Description
<b>Port Binding</b>	Select the bind address from the drop-down list, that is, the concrete protocol and data format specification for the web service.
<b>URL</b>	This is the URL for the web service. You can edit the URL to specify a different web service endpoint.
<b>Response Timeout</b>	<p>The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the response timeout value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0.</p> <p>If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.</p> <p>If you do not specify a timeout, Integration Cloud will consider 5 minutes as the response timeout.</p> <p>If the connection to the host provider ends before Integration Cloud receives a response, the web service operation ends with an exception and a status code of 408.</p>
<b>User</b>	User name used to authenticate the consumer at the HTTP or HTTPS transport level on the host server.
<b>Password</b>	The password used to authenticate the consumer on the host server.
<b>Keystore Alias</b>	Alias to the keystore that contains the private key used to connect to the Web Service host securely. You can also add a new Keystore from this field.

Field	Description
	<p><b>Note:</b> Users who have the <b>Administer</b> permission under <b>Settings</b>  &gt; <b>Access Profiles</b> &gt; <b>Administrative Permissions</b> &gt; <b>Functional Controls</b> &gt; <b>Advanced Security</b> can add, edit, and delete Keystores.</p>
<b>Key Alias</b>	Alias to the key in the keystore that contains the private key used to connect to the Web Service host securely. The key must be in the keystore specified in the <b>Keystore Alias</b> field.
<p><b>Show Advanced Options</b> - WS-Security properties are used by the SOAP processor to provide security information in the WS-Security header of the SOAP message.</p>	
<b>Security Credentials</b>	
<b>User Name</b>	Name to include with the Username Token, if the Web Service's security policy requires one.
<b>Password</b>	The password to include with the UsernameToken (must be plain text).
<b>Keystore / Truststore</b>	
<b>Keystore Alias</b>	<p>The alias for the keystore, which contains private keys and certificates associated with those private keys. You can also add a new Keystore from this field.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Users who have the <b>Administer</b> permission under <b>Settings</b>  &gt; <b>Access Profiles</b> &gt; <b>Administrative Permissions</b> &gt; <b>Functional Controls</b> &gt; <b>Advanced Security</b> can add, edit, and delete Keystores.</p>
<b>Key Alias</b>	The text identifier for the private key associated with the <b>Keystore Alias</b> .
<b>Truststore Alias</b>	<p>The alias for the truststore, which contains the trusted root of a certificate or signing authority (CA). You can also add a new Truststore from this field.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Users who have the <b>Administer</b> permission under <b>Settings</b>  &gt; <b>Access Profiles</b> &gt; <b>Administrative Permissions</b> &gt; <b>Functional Controls</b> &gt; <b>Advanced Security</b> can add, edit, and delete Truststores.</p>

Field	Description
<b>Partner Certificate Alias</b>	<p>The file that contains the partner's self-signed certificate. You can also add a new Partner Certificate from this field.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Users who have the <b>Administer</b> permission under <b>Settings</b>  <b>&gt; Access Profiles &gt; Administrative Permissions &gt; Functional Controls &gt; Advanced Security</b> can add, edit, and delete Partner Certificates.</p>
<b>Timestamp</b>	
<b>Timestamp Precision</b>	Whether the timestamp placed in the Timestamp element of the security header of an outbound message is precise to seconds or milliseconds. If the precision is set to milliseconds, the timestamp format yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss:SSS'Z' is used. If the precision is set to seconds, the timestamp format yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss'Z' is used.
<b>Timestamp TTL</b>	The time-to-live value for an outbound message in seconds. This value is used to set the expiry time in the Timestamp element of outbound messages. The timestamp precision value is used only when WS-Security is implemented through a WS-Policy.
<b>Timestamp Max Skew</b>	The maximum number of seconds that the Web Services client and host clocks can differ so that the timestamp expiry validation does not fail. The timestamp precision value is used only when WS-Security is implemented through a WS-Policy. The inbound SOAP message is validated only if the creation timestamp of the message is less than the sum of the timestamp maximum skew value and the current system clock time.

### **StrikeIron Contact Verification**

Integration Cloud connects to StrikeIron using the StrikeIron Contact Verification APIs, and provides access to email verification and hygiene services, along with the North America address verification service.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	Provide the login endpoint to initiate communication with the SaaS provider. Example: https://ws.strikeiron.com/StrikeIron.
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes

Field	Description
	longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.
<b>Username</b>	This is the user account name on the SaaS provider that the Account will use to connect to the SaaS provider. The Account will use this credential to connect to the SaaS provider.
<b>Password</b>	Provide a password for the user name provided in the <b>Username</b> field to initiate communication with the SaaS provider.
<b>Authorization Type</b>	The type of HTTP authorization scheme to use for the connection. If you select <b>none</b> , no additional authorization scheme will be executed at run time. For example, when you specify a Username and Password, but do not specify a value for the Authorization Type, the user credentials are not inserted into an Authorization header. If you enter the username and password, then set the authorization type as <b>basic</b> . Basic refers to HTTP Basic Authentication. This option can be used if the Application requires or supports HTTP Basic authentication using a username and password.
<b>Trust store Alias</b>	Select the alias name of the Integration Cloud trust store configuration. The trust store contains trusted certificates used to determine trust for the remote server peer certificates. You can also add a new Truststore from this field.
<b>Hostname verifier</b>	Select a hostname verifier implementation. Guards against man-in-the-middle (MITM) attacks. The default is <code>org.apache.http.conn.ssl.DefaultHostnameVerifier</code> , which will enable hostname verification. Select <code>org.apache.http.conn.ssl.NoopHostnameVerifier</code> to disable hostname verification.

Field	Description
<b>Keystore Alias</b>	Select the alias for the Integration Cloud key store configuration. This is a text identifier for the keystore alias. A keystore file contains the credentials (private key/signed certificate) that a client needs for authentication. You can also add a new Keystore from this field.
<b>Client key Alias</b>	Alias to the private key in the keystore file specified in the Keystore Alias field. The outbound connections use this key to send client credentials to a remote server. To send the client's identity to a remote server, you must specify values in both the Keystore Alias and the Client Key Alias fields.

### **SuccessFactors HCM**

Integration Cloud connects to SuccessFactors using the SuccessFactors web service SFAPI, and performs SuccessFactors operations (Create, Read, Update, Delete, Fetch, Insert, Query, queryMore, and Upsert) over HTTP using synchronous SOAP protocols. This Application has been tested with the following business objects: GOAL\$1, GOAL\$2, GOAL\$3, GoalMilestone\$2, GoalMilestone\$3, GoalTask\$2, GoalTask\$3, MatrixManager, and CustomManager.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	Provide the login endpoint to initiate communication with the SaaS provider. Example: <code>https://api.successfactors.com/sfapi/v1/soap</code>  <code>https://&lt;instance_name&gt;.successfactors.com</code> , where <instance_name> represents the actual instance name.
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.

Field	Description
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.
<b>Username</b>	This is the user account name on the SaaS provider that the Account will use to connect to the SaaS provider. The Account will use this credential to connect to the SaaS provider.
<b>Password</b>	Provide a password for the user name to initiate communication with the SaaS provider.
<b>Authorization Type</b>	<p>The type of HTTP authorization scheme to use for the Account. The SuccessFactors Application does not use Authorization headers.</p> <p>If you specify <b>none</b>, no additional authorization scheme will be executed at run time. If you specify a Company ID, Username, and Password, but do not specify a value for Authorization Type, the user credentials are not inserted into an Authorization header. If you enter the username and password, then set the authorization type as <b>basic</b>. Basic refers to HTTP Basic Authentication. This option can be used if the Application requires or supports HTTP Basic authentication using a username and password.</p>
<b>Company ID</b>	The company ID that SuccessFactors provided, when your company registered with them.
<b>Trust store Alias</b>	Select the alias name of the Integration Cloud trust store configuration. The trust store contains trusted certificates used to determine trust for the remote server peer certificates. You can also add a new Truststore from this field.
<b>Hostname verifier</b>	Select a hostname verifier implementation. Guards against man-in-the-middle (MITM) attacks. The default is org.apache.http.conn.ssl.DefaultHostnameVerifier, which will enable hostname verification. Select org.apache.http.conn.ssl.NoopHostnameVerifier to disable hostname verification.
<b>Keystore Alias</b>	Select the alias for the Integration Cloud key store configuration. This is a text identifier for the keystore alias. A keystore file contains the credentials (private key/signed certificate) that a



Field	Description
	client needs for authentication. You can also add a new Keystore from this field.
<b>Client key Alias</b>	Alias to the private key in the keystore file specified in the Keystore Alias field. The outbound connections use this key to send client credentials to a remote server. To send the client's identity to a remote server, you must specify values in both the Keystore Alias and the Client Key Alias fields.

### ***SugarCRM***

Integration Cloud connects to SugarCRM using the Interface for RESTful Web Services v10 and manages the CRM data. You can use it to retrieve, query, create, update, and delete business objects of any type.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	Provide the login endpoint to initiate communication with the SaaS provider. For example, the end point URL is of the format: https://<instance>/rest/v10. Replace <instance> with your actual SugarCRM instance.
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.
<b>Consumer ID</b>	Also referred to as the Client ID, this is a client identifier issued to the client to identify itself to the authorization server.
<b>Consumer Secret</b>	Also referred to as the Client Secret, this is a secret matching to the client identifier.

Field	Description
<b>Access Token</b>	This token is used for authentication and is issued by the Authorization Server. SugarCRM REST APIs use OAuth 2.0. The Access Token is passed when you invoke any of the REST API endpoints.
<b>Refresh Token</b>	A token used by the client to obtain a new access token without involving the resource owner.
<b>Refresh URL</b>	This is the provider specific URL to refresh an Access Token.
<b>Trust store Alias</b>	Select the alias name of the Integration Cloud trust store configuration. The trust store contains trusted certificates used to determine trust for the remote server peer certificates. You can also add a new Truststore from this field.
<b>Hostname verifier</b>	Select a hostname verifier implementation. Guards against man-in-the-middle (MITM) attacks. The default is <code>org.apache.http.conn.ssl.DefaultHostnameVerifier</code> , which will enable hostname verification. Select <code>org.apache.http.conn.ssl.NoopHostnameVerifier</code> to disable hostname verification.
<b>Keystore Alias</b>	Select the alias for the Integration Cloud key store configuration. This is a text identifier for the keystore alias. A keystore file contains the credentials (private key/signed certificate) that a client needs for authentication. You can also add a new Keystore from this field.
<b>Client key Alias</b>	Alias to the private key in the keystore file specified in the Keystore Alias field. The outbound connections use this key to send client credentials to a remote server. To send the client's identity to a remote server, you must specify values in both the Keystore Alias and the Client Key Alias fields.

### Twilio

Using the REST interface, Twilio allows you to programmatically make and receive phone calls and send and receive text messages.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	Provide the login endpoint to initiate communication with the SaaS provider. For example, the end point URL would be of the format:

Field	Description
	<a href="https://api.twilio.com/2010-04-01">https://api.twilio.com/2010-04-01</a>
<b>Authorization Type</b>	<p>The type of HTTP authorization scheme to use for the connection. If you select <b>none</b>, no additional authorization scheme will be executed at run time. For example, when you specify a Username and Password, but do not specify a value for the Authorization Type, the user credentials are not inserted into an Authorization header.</p> <p>If you enter the username and password, then set the authorization type as <b>basic</b>. Basic refers to HTTP Basic Authentication. This option can be used if the Application requires or supports HTTP Basic authentication using a username and password. Select the Authorization Type as <b>basic</b>.</p>
<b>Response Timeout</b>	<p>The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.</p>
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	<p>The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.</p>
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	<p>Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.</p>
<b>Username</b>	<p>The name of the user account on the SaaS provider that the connection will use to connect to the SaaS provider.</p>
<b>Password</b>	<p>The password for the user name provided in the Username field.</p>
<b>Trust store Alias</b>	<p>Select the alias name of the Integration Cloud trust store configuration. The trust store contains trusted certificates used to determine trust for the remote server peer certificates. You can also add a new Truststore from this field.</p>
<b>Hostname verifier</b>	<p>Select a hostname verifier implementation. Guards against man-in-the-middle (MITM) attacks. The default is <code>org.apache.http.conn.ssl.DefaultHostnameVerifier</code>,</p>

Field	Description
	which will enable hostname verification. Select <code>org.apache.http.conn.ssl.NoopHostnameVerifier</code> to disable hostname verification.
<b>Keystore Alias</b>	Select the alias for the Integration Cloud key store configuration. This is a text identifier for the keystore alias. A keystore file contains the credentials (private key/signed certificate) that a client needs for authentication. You can also add a new Keystore from this field.
<b>Client key Alias</b>	Alias to the private key in the keystore file specified in the Keystore Alias field. The outbound connections use this key to send client credentials to a remote server. To send the client's identity to a remote server, you must specify values in both the Keystore Alias and the Client Key Alias fields.

### Zendesk


Integration Cloud connects to Zendesk using the Zendesk API v2. It includes ticketing system, self-service options, and customer support features, and allows you to create, update, and solve customer support tickets and also track problems and questions.

Field	Description
<b>Server URL</b>	Provide the login endpoint to initiate communication with the SaaS provider. For example, the end point URL is of the format: <code>https://&lt;domain&gt;.zendesk.com</code> . Replace <code>&lt;domain&gt;</code> with your actual Zendesk instance.
<b>Response Timeout</b>	The number of milliseconds Integration Cloud waits for a response before canceling its attempt to connect to the back end. In case the network is slow or the back end processing takes longer than usual, increase the <b>Response Timeout</b> value. It is recommended to specify a value other than 0. If you specify 0, Integration Cloud will wait indefinitely for a response.
<b>Retry Count on Response Failure</b>	The number of times Integration Cloud attempts to connect to the back end to read a response if the initial attempt fails. If an I/O error occurs, it will retry only if you have selected the <b>Retry on Response Failure</b> option.
<b>Retry on Response Failure</b>	Whether Integration Cloud should attempt to resend the request when the response has failed, even though the request was sent

Field	Description
	successfully. Select this option if you want to re-establish the connection.
<b>Consumer ID</b>	Also referred to as the Client ID, this is a client identifier issued to the client to identify itself to the authorization server.
<b>Consumer Secret</b>	Also referred to as the Client Secret, this is a secret matching to the client identifier.
<b>Access Token</b>	This token is used for authentication and is issued by the Authorization Server. Zendesk REST APIs use OAuth 2.0. The Access Token is passed when you invoke any of the REST API endpoints.
<b>Refresh Token</b>	A token used by the client to obtain a new access token without involving the resource owner.
<b>Refresh URL</b>	This is the provider specific URL to refresh an Access Token.

## Operations

Integration Cloud provides pre-configured applications. The Applications contain SaaS provider-specific information that enables you to connect to a particular SaaS provider. Further, each Application uses an Account to connect to the provider's back end and perform Operations.

**Note:** Users who have the required permissions under **Settings**  **> Access Profiles > Administrative Permissions > Functional Controls > Operations** can create, update, or delete Operations.

Each application comes with a predefined set of Operations. You can also create your own custom Operations and also edit/delete those custom Operations. This screen lists all the available Operations for a selected application including predefined Operations.

See "[FTP Predefined Operations](#)" on [page 137](#) for information on the predefined FTP operations.

See "[SFTP Predefined Operations](#)" on [page 140](#) for information on the predefined SFTP operations.


---

### To create or edit a custom Operation

1. From the Integration Cloud navigation bar, click **Connect > Applications**.
2. Select an application from the list, and then click **Operations**.


To use an Application, you are required to agree to the summary of terms. Click **I agree** to use the Application. Click **I do not agree** if you disagree with the summary of terms and do not want to use the Application. Click **Cancel** to go back to the **Applications** page.

3. From the **Operations** screen, click **Add New Operation** to create a new Operation. Select an Operation and click **Edit** to update an existing Operation, click **Delete** to delete an existing Operation, click **Show Signature** to view the input and output signature of the Operation, or click **Test** to test the Operation. The **Add New Operation** option is not available for some Applications.

Select an Operation and click **Show Signature** to view the input and output signature of the operation. The input and output fields cannot be edited. This option is available for all predefined and custom operations. Click the input and output fields to view the field properties. From the **Input** or **Output** pane, click the  icon to copy a field. Depending on the context, you can either paste the field or the field path.

Click the **Test** option and in the test dialog box, specify the **Account** name and the **Input** data. If an operation does not have an input signature, the input fields are not displayed. The **Test** option is available for all predefined and custom operations.

Click **Run** to test the Operation and view the test results in the test results window.

Click the  icon beside **Result** if you want to go back to the test dialog box and enter another set of values. The last 5 test results are also displayed and are applicable only for the same test operation run, that is, if you close the test results window, you will not be able to view the test results later. Further, a test result appears in red color if the test run is unsuccessful and appears in green color for a successful test run.

## Adding or Editing Operations

Use the **Operations** page to add, edit, or delete custom Operations.

---

### To add or edit a custom Operation

1. From the Integration Cloud navigation bar, click **Connect > Applications**.
2. Select an Application from the list, and then select **Operations**.

To use an Application, you are required to agree to the summary of terms. Click **I agree** to use the Application. Click **I do not agree** if you disagree with the summary of terms and do not want to use the Application. Click **Cancel** to go back to the **Applications** page.

3. From the Operations page for the selected Application, click **Add New Operation** to add a custom Operation or click **Edit** to update an existing custom Operation. The **Add New Operation** option is not available for some Applications.
4. On the **Select your <...> account** page, complete the following fields. Required fields are marked with an asterisk on the page.

Field	Description
Save as	Provide a name for the custom Operation.
Description	Provide a description for the custom Operation.
Select account	Select an Account created for the Application from the drop-down list. Only active or enabled Accounts are listed in the drop-down list.
Select functional area	Select the Application service from the drop-down list.
	<b>Note:</b> This option is available only for certain Applications.

- Click **Next**.

The **Select the Operation** page appears.

- Select the Operation to be performed, and then click **Next**. Depending on whether the operation is Complex, Simple, or Dynamic, the **Business Object** or the **Interactions** page appears. Examples of **Business Objects** are Contact, Account, and so on and examples of **Interactions** are Create, Update, Upsert, Delete, and so on.

**Note:** For some operations, Integration Cloud displays appropriate Business Object pages, for example, for the createMultiple and updateMultiple operations in the Salesforce v42 Application, or Interactions (sub-operations) pages, for example, for the Batch and ChangeSet operations in the OData 4.0 Application, depending on whether the selected operation requires metadata, such as a business object, fields, and data types of fields. You can create or update multiple business objects in a single request. You can also add interactions and then associate those interactions with business objects in a single request. Interactions will be executed in the same sequence as they are placed in the Interactions table. Different pages appear based on the scenarios mentioned in the *Single or Multiple Interactions with Single or Multiple Business Objects with dependencies* section.

#### Single or Multiple Interactions with Single or Multiple Business Objects with dependencies

- **Single Operation has a single Business Object** - An operation has only a single business object. The operation has neither multiple interactions nor has records. An example of a single operation and a single object can be a "create" operation that contains only the "contact" business object.
- **Single Operation has multiple Business Objects** - A single operation has multiple business objects. An example of a single operation with multiple business objects can be a "create" operation that contains two business objects, "contact" and "account".



- **Single Operation has multiple Business Objects with dependencies** - A single operation has multiple business objects and some of the business objects may have dependencies on other business objects.
- **Multiple Interactions have multiple Business Objects** - Multiple Interactions have multiple business objects. For example, the "create" and "update" Interactions can act on the "account" and "contact" business objects respectively.
- **Multiple Interactions have multiple Business Objects with dependencies** - Multiple Interactions have multiple business objects and some of the business objects may have dependencies on other business objects. For example, the "create" and "update" Interactions can act on the "account" and "contact" business objects respectively.

Further, for some operations, for example, for the *Retrieve Contained Or Derived Entity* operation in the OData 4.0 Application, Integration Cloud displays nested, hierarchical, or multi-level business objects if the operation is designed to support nested business objects. You can expand the nested business objects to display the child-level objects.

7. Select the Business Object to be associated with the Operation you have selected in the previous step and then click **Next**. For some operations, you must select the Interaction and then the Business Object. Business Objects and Interactions appear only for certain Applications and Operations.
8. In the **Data Fields** page, select the data fields for the Business Object you have chosen in the previous step and then click **Next**. Data fields appear only for certain Applications and Operations. Mandatory data fields for the Business Object are selected by default and cannot be cleared.

**Note:** For some Operations of certain Applications, for example, Coupa, you can add your own fields. Such fields are called custom fields. Custom fields are marked by *custom* on the page. You can add, edit, or delete only custom fields. Click the **+** icon to add a custom field. The **+** icon appears only if you are allowed to add custom fields for the selected operation. After you have added a custom field, you can click on the custom field to edit the field properties.

Simple fields appear with a check box while complex fields appear with a check box followed by an arrow mark. The following states are observed for complex fields:

- **Unchecked** - For unchecked complex fields, only the mandatory child fields are selected but those fields will not be added to the signature, unless you select the parent field.
- **Checked** - If a complex field is selected by default, then only the mandatory child fields are selected. You can select the optional fields, if required. If you select a complex field, then all the child fields are selected.



**Note:** For some Applications, for example, Microsoft Dynamics CRM, you can choose the way a query can be executed in the **Confirm operation** page. Choose the operation and then click **Finish**.

9. In the **Confirm Operation** page, verify the details. You can click the **Data Fields** link to view the data fields you have added. For some Operations, you can click the Business Object link to view the data fields added.
10. Click **Finish** to create the custom Operation.

After you click **Finish** or **Save**, if there are any Business Parameters, you will be asked to configure the Business Parameters.

### FTP Predefined Operations

The following predefined FTP operations are available:

Operation	Description
<a href="#">getFile</a>	Retrieves a file from a remote FTP server.
<a href="#">listFiles</a>	Returns a list of file names in a specified remote directory. If path is not specified, the operation retrieves the file listing of the current remote directory. The operation also retrieves additional details such as permissions and ownership information.
<a href="#">deleteFiles</a>	Delete file(s) from a remote FTP server.
<a href="#">putFile</a>	Transfers a file to a remote FTP server.
<a href="#">renameFile</a>	Renames a file on a remote FTP server.

## getFile

Retrieves a file from a remote FTP server.

### Input Parameters

<i>remoteFile</i>	<b>String</b> Name of the remote file.
<i>transferType</i>	<b>String</b> FTP file transfer mode (ASCII or binary). The default is ASCII.

---

**Output Parameters**

---

<i>contentStream</i>	<b>Object</b> A java.io.InputStream object.
<i>statusCode</i>	<b>String</b> Standard FTP protocol status code.
<i>statusMessage</i>	<b>String</b> Standard FTP protocol status message.

---

**listFiles**

---

Returns a list of file names in a specified remote directory. If path is not specified, the operation retrieves the file listing of the current remote directory. The operation also retrieves additional details such as permissions and ownership information.

---

**Input Parameters**

---

<i>remotePath</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Absolute or relative path of the remote directory. If <i>remotePath</i> is not specified, the listFiles operation retrieves the directory listing of the current remote directory.  You can use the wildcard characters asterisk (*) and question mark (?) after the last slash mark (/) to view all remote directories that match the specified path.
<i>listFilter</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Filter that specifies the names of the files to include in the list (for example, *.txt).

---

**Output Parameters**

---

<i>fileList []</i>	<b>String List</b> List of file names matching <i>listFilter</i> .
<i>statusCode</i>	<b>String</b> Standard FTP protocol status code.
<i>statusMessage</i>	<b>String</b> Standard FTP protocol status message.

---

**deleteFiles**

---

Delete file(s) from a remote FTP server.

---

## Input Parameters

<i>remotePath</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Absolute or relative path of the remote directory. If <i>remotePath</i> is not specified, the <code>deleteFiles</code> operation deletes the directory listing of the current remote directory.  You can use the wildcard characters asterisk (*) and question mark (?) after the last slash mark (/) to view all remote directories that match the specified path.
<i>deleteFilter</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Filter that specifies the names of the files to be deleted (for example, *.txt).

---

## Output Parameters

<i>filesDeleted</i> []	<b>String List</b> List of deleted files that match the <i>deleteFilter</i> .
<i>filesNotDeleted</i> []	<b>String List</b> List of files not deleted.
<i>statusCode</i>	<b>String</b> Standard FTP protocol status code.
<i>statusmsg</i>	<b>String</b> Standard FTP protocol status message.

---

# putFile

Transfers a file to a remote FTP server.

---

## Input Parameters

<i>remoteFile</i>	<b>String</b> The name of the remote file.
<i>transferType</i>	<b>String</b> FTP file transfer mode ( <code>ascii</code> or <code>binary</code> ). The default is <code>ascii</code> .
<i>writeOption</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Indicates whether to send a <code>STOR</code> or a <code>STOU</code> (Store as Unique File) command to the remote FTP server. Set to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <code>true</code> to send a <code>STOU</code> (Store as Unique File) command.</li> <li>■ <code>false</code> to send a <code>STOR</code> command. This is the default.</li> </ul>

*contentStream*      **java.io.InputStream, byte[ ], or String** Data to be transferred to the remote file.

---

### Output Parameters

*statusCode*      **String** Standard FTP protocol status code.

*statusMessage*      **String** Standard FTP protocol status message.

### Usage Notes

Some FTP servers do not support “putting” a unique file. When using the `putFile` operation to put a unique file to an FTP server that does not support putting a unique file, you may encounter the following error:

```
com.wm.app.b2b.server.ServiceException: 500 'STOU': command not understood.
```

---

## renameFile

Renames a file on a remote FTP server.

---

### Input Parameters

*oldFileName*      **String** Fully qualified name of the file you want to rename (for example, `temp/oldfilename.txt`).

*newFileName*      **String** Fully qualified name of the new file (for example, `temp/newfilename.txt`).

---

### Output Parameters

*StatusCode*      **String** Standard FTP protocol status code.

*StatusMessage*      **String** Standard FTP protocol status message.

### SFTP Predefined Operations

The following predefined SFTP operations are available:

Operation	Description
<code>cd</code>	Changes the working directory on the remote SFTP server.
<code>chgrp</code>	Changes the group ownership of one or more remote files.
<code>chmod</code>	Changes permissions of one or more remote files.
<code>chown</code>	Changes the user of one or more remote files.
<code>get</code>	Retrieves a file from a remote SFTP server.
<code>ls</code>	Retrieves the remote directory listing of the specified path or current remote directory if path is not specified.
<code>mkdir</code>	Creates a new remote directory.
<code>put</code>	Transfers a file to a remote SFTP server.
<code>pwd</code>	Displays the remote working directory on the SFTP server.
<code>rename</code>	Renames a file or directory on a remote SFTP server.
<code>rm</code>	Deletes one or more remote files on the SFTP server.
<code>rmdir</code>	Deletes one or more remote directories on the SFTP server.
<code>symlink</code>	Creates a symbolic link between the old path and the new path of a file.

## `cd`

Changes the working directory on the remote SFTP server.

---

### Input Parameters

---

*path*                    **String** Absolute or relative path of the directory that you want as the working directory on the remote SFTP server.

### Output Parameters

---

*returnCode*           **String** Standard SFTP protocol return code.

*returnMsg*            **String** Text message describing the return code.

---

## chgrp

Changes the group ownership of one or more remote files.

### Input Parameters

---

*groupId*                **String** Numeric group identifier of the group to which you want to transfer ownership of the remote files.

*path*                    **String** Absolute or relative path of the remote files.

### Output Parameters

---

*returnCode*           **String** Standard SFTP protocol return code.

*returnMsg*            **String** Text message describing the return code.

---

## chmod

Changes permissions of one or more remote files.

### Input Parameters

---

*mode*                   **String** The permission mode to apply to the remote file (for example, *777*).

*path*                    **String** Absolute or relative path of the remote files.

---

**Output Parameters**

---

<i>returnCode</i>	<b>String</b> Standard SFTP protocol return code.
<i>returnMsg</i>	<b>String</b> Text message describing the return code.

---

**chown**

Changes the owning user of one or more remote files.

---

**Input Parameters**

---

<i>uid</i>	<b>String</b> Numeric user ID of the new owning user of the file.
<i>path</i>	<b>String</b> Absolute or relative path of the remote files.

---

**Output Parameters**

---

<i>returnCode</i>	<b>String</b> Standard SFTP protocol return code.
<i>returnMsg</i>	<b>String</b> Text message describing the return code.

---

**get**

Retrieves a file from a remote SFTP server.

---

**Input Parameters**

---

<i>remoteFile</i>	<b>String</b> Absolute or relative path of the remote file.
-------------------	---

---

**Output Parameters**

---

<i>returnCode</i>	<b>String</b> Standard SFTP protocol return code.
<i>returnMsg</i>	<b>String</b> Text message describing the return code.
<i>contentStream</i>	<b>Object</b> A java.io.InputStream object.

---

## ls

Retrieves the remote directory listing of the specified path. If path is not specified, the ls service retrieves the file listing of the current remote directory. The ls service also retrieves additional details such as permissions and ownership information.

### Input Parameters

---

*path*                      **String** Optional. Absolute or relative path of the remote directory. If no *path* is specified, the ls service retrieves the directory listing of the current remote directory.

You can use the wildcard characters asterisk (\*) and question mark (?) after the last slash mark (/) to view all remote directories that match the specified path.

### Output Parameters

---

*returnCode*              **String** Standard SFTP protocol return code.

*returnMsg*                **String** Text message describing the return code.

*dirList*                   **Document** List of directories matching the pattern specified in the *path* parameter. This document has the following parameters:

fileName: **String** Specifies the name of the remote file. .

fileSize: **String** Specifies the size of the remote file.

permissions: **String** Specifies the access permission of the file (read, write, or execute).

lastAccessTime: **String** Specifies the time when the file was last accessed.

lastModifiedTime: **String** Specifies the time when the file was last modified.

uid: **String** Specifies the user ID of the file owner.

gid: **String** Specifies the group ID associated with the file.

longName: **String** Specifies the long name of the *ls* entry. It contains all the parameters separated by a space.



---

## mkdir

Creates a new remote directory.

### Input Parameters

---

*path*                      **String** Absolute or relative path of the remote directory where you want to create a new directory.

### Output Parameters

---

*returnCode*              **String** Standard SFTP protocol return code.

*returnMsg*                **String** Text message describing the return code.

---

## put

Transfers a file to a remote SFTP server.

### Input Parameters

---

*contentStream*            **java.io.InputStream** Data to be transferred to the remote file.

*remoteFile*                **String** Absolute or relative path of the remote file to which the *contentStream* would be written based on the *mode*.

*mode*                        **String** Optional. Specifies how the local file is to be transferred to the remote SFTP server. Set to:

- `overwrite` to overwrite the contents of the remote file with the contents of the *contentStream*. This is the default.
- `append` to append the entire contents of the *contentStream* to the remote file.
- `resume` to resume writing the contents of the *contentStream* to the remote file from the point the writing was stopped during previous SFTP sessions.

---

### Output Parameters

---

*returnCode*      **String** Standard SFTP protocol return code.

*returnMsg*      **String** Text message describing the return code.

---

## pwd

Displays the remote working directory in the SFTP server.

---

### Input Parameters

---

None.

---

### Output Parameters

---

*returnCode*      **String** Standard SFTP protocol return code.

*returnMsg*      **String** Text message describing the return code.

*path*              **String** Absolute or relative path of the working directory on the remote SFTP server.

---

## rename

Renames a file or directory on a remote SFTP server.

---

### Input Parameters

---

*oldPath*          **String** Fully qualified name of the file you want to rename (for example, `temp/oldname.txt`).

*newPath*          **String** New fully qualified name for the file (for example, `temp/newname.txt`).

---

### Output Parameters

---

*returnCode*      **String** Standard SFTP protocol return code.

---

*returnMsg*      **String** Text message describing the return code.

---

## rm

Deletes one or more remote files on the SFTP server.

### Input Parameters

---

*path*      **String** Absolute or relative path of the file you want to delete.

### Output Parameters

---

*returnCode*      **String** Standard SFTP protocol return code.

*returnMsg*      **String** Text message describing the return code.

---

## rmdir

Deletes one or more remote directories on the SFTP server.

### Input Parameters

---

*path*      **String** Absolute or relative path of the directory you want to delete.

### Output Parameters

---

*returnCode*      **String** Standard SFTP protocol return code.

*returnMsg*      **String** Text message describing the return code.

### Usage Notes

The remote directories that you want to delete must be empty.

---

## symlink

Creates a symbolic link between the old path and the new path of a file.

## Input Parameters

*oldPath*      **String** Old path of the file for which you want to create a symbolic link.

*newPath*      **String** New path of the file to which the symbolic link should point.

## Output Parameters

*returnCode*      **String** Standard SFTP protocol return code.

*returnMsg*      **String** Text message describing the return code.

## Upgrade

The upgrade feature in Integration Cloud allows you to upgrade assets, for example, Accounts, Operations, and the associated Integrations which uses those assets from a lower version to a higher version. When an upgrade is available for a version, the upgrade notification text: *Upgrade available for this version*, appears beside the relevant Application on the **Applications** screen, else the message *This is the latest version* appears. Currently, upgrade functionality is available only for the Salesforce CRM Application.

**Note:** Users who have the **Upgrade** permission under **Settings**  **> Access Profiles > Administrative Permissions > Functional Controls > Application** can perform the upgrade task.

If an upgrade is available for a version, and if you click the **Add New Account** button on the Application specific Accounts screen, a dialog box appears where you can either select **Upgrade** to start the asset upgrade process or select **Skip** to add a new Account.

If you click the **Upgrade** button, the upgrade confirmation screen appears which displays the number of assets (Accounts, Operations, and the associated Integrations) that will be upgraded. The screen also displays details of all the conflicting assets. Conflicting assets are those assets that exist in the higher version with the same name.

On the upgrade confirmation screen, select **Skip** if you do not want to upgrade the conflicting assets to the higher version. You can also select to **Overwrite** if you want the conflicting assets in the higher version to be replaced with the lower version assets. Here, the higher version assets will be deleted and will be replaced with the lower version assets.

**Note:** The upgrade process upgrades Accounts from a lower version to a higher version only in the Development stage. If you want to reflect the upgraded Accounts in other stages in the higher version, you must *manually* configure the Accounts in the different stages from the Account configuration screen, and then **Pull** the Integration in the respective stages.

Integration Cloud performs the following tasks if you click **Upgrade** on the upgrade confirmation page:

- Migrates all the Accounts from the lower version to the higher version only in the development stage.
- Migrates all the custom Operations and predefined Operations to the latest version.
- Updates those Integrations which uses the upgraded Accounts and Operations.
- Updates Integrations only in the development stage.
- Displays the upgraded Accounts, Operations, and Integrations in the Integration Cloud **Audit Log**.
- Displays the upgrade results along with a list of all the modified Accounts, Operations, and Integrations.
- Displays a message in case of an upgrade failure and performs rollback of the Accounts, Operations, and Integrations in case of an error in the upgrade process.

## Creating and updating SOAP Applications

The SOAP Application enables you to access third party Web Services hosted in the cloud. The SOAP Application uses a WSDL to create consumer operations.

**The following features are supported for SOAP Applications:**

- A SOAP Application implementation that follows the WS-I Basic Profile 1.1 specification.
- SOAP Applications can be created by uploading a WSDL file or by using a valid WSDL URL that can be accessed over a network.
- SOAP Applications can be created with WSDLs that are annotated with WS-Security Policy/Policies.
- SOAP Applications with SOAP version 1.1 and 1.2 and Style/Use as Document/Literal and RPC/Literal (RPC/Encoded model is not supported for SOAP version 1.2).
- The following SOAP Binding types are supported:
  - SOAP over HTTP.
  - SOAP over HTTPS.
- Authentication type: HTTP Basic Token.

**SOAP Applications have the following restrictions:**


- The WSDL and associated schema(s) must be accessible through a publicly or locally accessible URL.
- Only WSDLs with WS-Security policies are supported. Any other policies, for example, WS-Addressing, WS-Reliable Messaging, and so on, are not supported.

If you create SOAP Applications with WSDLs having non-WS-Security Policies, exceptions may appear while executing Integrations.

- Manual addition of WS-Security Policies in a SOAP Application is not supported. SOAP Applications with WS-Security can be created with only policy-annotated WSDLs, that is, WSDLs that already have WS-Security Policies annotated in them.
- SOAP over JMS is not supported.
- Only Basic Authentication is supported. Other authentication types such as Digest, NTLM, and Kerberos are not supported.
- You will not be able to attach or upload a file while executing an Integration.

---

### To add a SOAP Application

1. From the Integration Cloud navigation bar, click **Connect > Applications**.  
The **Applications** page appears.
2. Click **Add New Application > Create SOAP Application**.
3. Provide a name and description of your SOAP Application. The description you enter here will appear in the **Applications** page. Required fields are marked with an asterisk on the screen.
4. Click **Browse** next to the **Application Icon** if you want to select a different icon for your SOAP Application. The icon must be a PNG file and the size cannot exceed 50 KB, else the default image is displayed.
5. Click **Next** and specify the **WSDL Source**. Select **URL** if you want to specify the URL of the WSDL. The URL should begin with http:// or https://. The URL is used to retrieve the WSDL for the SOAP Application. Select **File** and then click **Browse** if you want to select the WSDL from your local file system. You can click the  icon beside the **Browse** button if you want to add separate elements of a service definition after import, such as WSDLs or XSDs, to the primary WSDL.

**Note:** Ensure that you add the primary WSDL as the first WSDL, and then add separate elements of the service definition, for example, dependent WSDLs and XSDs to the primary WSDL.

6. Enter the user name and password in the **Authentication** section if authentication is required to access the WSDL URL.
7. Click **Next** to review the details you have entered.
8. Click **Finish** to create the SOAP Application.

### Editing SOAP Applications

From the **Applications** page, click the SOAP Application link, and then click **Edit Application**. You can change the **Description** and the **Application Icon**.

In the Application details page, **Update WSDL** section, select **No, keep existing WSDL** if you do not want to modify the WSDL URL or the WSDL file. Select **Yes, override**

**WSDL** if you want to specify a new WSDL URL or upload a new WSDL file in the **WSDL Source** section.

Confirm the updated Application. After you click **Finish**, the **Update SOAP Application** window appears, which provides a summary of the impacted Accounts, Operations, and Integrations. Click **Update** to update the SOAP Application. Updating the WSDL may result in addition or removal of Operations or fields in the Input/Output signature of an Operation. This may lead to incorrect mappings if you have used that Operation in an Integration.

**Note:** To delete a SOAP Application, click **Delete Application**.

## SOAP Signature

All SOAP Application operations have an identical input and output signature with the exception of the variables used to represent the input and output messages. For information about how a SOAP Application operation represents the input and output messages in the signature, see *How a SOAP Application Operation represents the Input and Output Messages*.

### How a SOAP Application Operation represents the Input and Output Messages

How a SOAP Application operation represents the contents of the input and output message in the signature depends on the style/use of the binder for the SOAP Application operation.

- For a SOAP Application operation that uses a style/use of Document/Literal:
  - The input signature contains an optional document reference to a document type created to represent the operation input message. At run time, if you do not specify any input for the document reference variable or any of its child variables, Integration Cloud sends an empty SOAP body in the SOAP message.
  - The output signature contains a document reference to a document type created to represent the operation output message. This document reference is conditional and is only returned by the SOAP Application operation if the SOAP Application operation executes successfully. If returned at run time, this document reference contains the response from a successful invocation of a SOAP Application operation. If the SOAP Application operation receives a SOAP fault, it is converted to an exception that can be caught with the try catch block in an Orchestrated Integration.
- For a SOAP Application operation that uses a style/use of RPC/Encoded or RPC/Literal:
  - The input signature contains variables that represent the top-level elements in the operation input message. All of these variables are optional. At run-time, if you do not specify any input for the variable (or variables) that represent the input message, Integration Cloud sends an empty SOAP body in the SOAP message.

- The output signature contains variables that represent the top-level elements in the operation output message. All of these variables are conditional and are only returned by the SOAP Application operation if the SOAP Application operation executes successfully. If returned, these variables contain the response from a successful invocation of a SOAP Application operation.

## Input Parameters

*transportHeaders*

**Document** Optional. Transport-specific header fields that you want to explicitly set in the request. Specify a key in *transportHeaders* for each header field that you want to set, where the key's name represents the name of the header field and the key's value represents the value of that header field.

The names and values supplied to *transportHeaders* must be of type String. For information about using *transportHeaders* with HTTP/S requests including a description of the default behavior, see *Setting Transport Headers for HTTP/S*.

## Output Parameters

*transportInfo*

**Document** Conditional. Headers from response and request messages.

The contents of the *transportInfo* vary depending on the actual transport (HTTP or HTTPS) used.

*transportInfo* contains the following keys:

Key	Value
<i>requestHeaders</i>	<p><b>Document</b> Conditional. Header fields from the request message. The contents of the <i>requestHeaders</i> document are not identical to <i>transportHeaders</i> used as input. The transport can add, remove, or alter specific headers while processing the request.</p> <p>Whether or not the SOAP Application operation returns the <i>requestHeaders</i> parameter depends on the success or failure of the operation. In the case of failure, the point at which the failure occurs determines the presence of the <i>requestHeaders</i> parameter. For more information, see <i>Transport and Exceptions Returned by a SOAP Application Operation</i>.</p>



**For the HTTP or HTTPS transports,** the *requestHeaders* parameter will not contain any HTTP headers that the transport mechanism added or modified when sending the request.

<i>responseHeaders</i>	<p><b>Document</b> Conditional. Header fields from the response. Each key in <i>responseHeaders</i> represents a field (line) of the response header. Key names represent the names of header fields. The keys' values are Strings containing the values of the fields.</p> <p>Whether or not the SOAP Application operation returns the <i>responseHeaders</i> parameter depends on the success or failure of the operation. In the case of failure, the point at which the failure occurs determines the presence of the <i>responseHeaders</i> parameter. For more information, see <i>Transport and Exceptions Information Returned by a SOAP Application Operation</i>.</p> <p><b>For the HTTP or HTTPS transports,</b> the <i>responseHeaders</i> parameter contains any HTTP/HTTPS headers present in the response.</p>
<i>status</i>	<p><b>String</b> Conditional. Status code from the request, returned by the underlying transport.</p> <p>For more information about status codes and status messages returned by a SOAP Application operation, see <i>Transport and Exceptions Information Returned by a SOAP Application Operation</i>.</p>
<i>statusMessage</i>	<p><b>String</b> Conditional. Description of the status code returned by the transport.</p> <p>For more information about status codes and status messages returned by a SOAP Application operation, see <i>Transport and Exceptions Information Returned by a SOAP Application Operation</i>.</p>

## Setting Transport Headers for HTTP/S

When creating a service that executes a SOAP Application operation, you can pass transport header information directly into the SOAP Application operation by passing name/value pairs in to the *transportHeaders* input parameter. When creating the SOAP request, Integration Cloud adds a transport header for each name/value pair.

Keep the following information in mind when setting *transportHeaders* for an HTTP/S request:

- Specify a key in *transportHeaders* for each header field that you want to set, where the key's name represents the name of the header field and the key's value represents the value of that header field.
- The names and values supplied to *transportHeaders* must be of type String. If a transport header has a name or value that is not of type String, the header will not be included in the message.
- For any header name/value pair supplied in *transportHeaders* for an HTTP/S request, Integration Cloud simply passes through the supplied headers and does not perform any validation for the headers beyond verifying that the name and value are of type String.
- If you do not set *transportHeaders* or do not specify the following header fields in *transportHeaders*, Integration Cloud adds and specifies values for the following standard header fields:
  - Accept
  - Authorization
  - Connection
  - Content-Type
  - SOAPAction (Added when *soapProtocol* is SOAP 1.1 only)
  - User-Agent

**Note:** Pass in the preceding headers to *transportHeaders* only if you are an experienced SOAP Application developer. Incorrect header values can result in failure of the request.

- For a SOAP Application operation, Integration Cloud sets the value of the *Host* header and overwrites any supplied value.
- If you specify *Authorization* in *transportHeaders*, the values specified for the *auth/transport* document and its children will not be used in the *Authorization* header.
- If you specify *Content-Type* in *transportHeaders* and the SOAP Protocol is SOAP 1.2, Integration Cloud ignores the value of *soapAction* obtained from the WSDL used to create the SOAP Application operation.
- If you specify the *SOAPAction* header in *transportHeaders* and the SOAP Protocol is SOAP 1.1, Integration Cloud ignores the value of *SOAPAction* obtained from the WSDL used to create the SOAP Application operation.

- Integration Cloud sets the value of `Content-Length` automatically and overwrites any value passed in to *transportHeaders*.
- Integration Cloud automatically adds the `Cookie` header to the HTTP header and supplies any cookies established between Integration Cloud and the HTTP server with which it is interacting. If you supply the `Cookie` header to *transportHeaders*, Integration Cloud prepends the values you supply to the already established `Cookie` header value.
- The following headers are considered to be standard and require the specified capitalization: `Accept`, `Authorization`, `Connection`, `Content-Type`, `Cookie`, `Host`, `SOAPAction`, `User-Agent`.

**Important:** Using capitalization other than that which is specified results in undefined behavior.

**Important:** Supplying duplicate entries for any standard header results in undefined behavior.

### Transport and Exceptions Returned by a SOAP Application Operation

The transport information, such as headers, status codes, and status messages, returned by a SOAP Application operation varies depending on the following:

- The transport used to send and receive the SOAP message
- The success or failure of the SOAP Application operation
- The point at which failure occurs
- The message exchange pattern (MEP) for the operation

**Note:** Transport information is returned in the *transportInfo* output parameter.

If the SOAP Application operation receives a SOAP fault, it is converted to an exception that can be caught with the try catch block in an Orchestrated Integration.

## REST Applications

REST (Representational State Transfer) is an architectural style that requires web applications to support the HTTP GET, POST, PUT, and DELETE methods and to use a consistent, application-independent interface.

### Endpoint URL

The endpoint of an API is a unique URL, which represents an object or collection of objects. The endpoint is a reference to a URI that accepts web requests. It is the login endpoint URL to initiate communication with the SaaS provider. To get the endpoint, go through the SaaS provider documentation available on the internet. For example, `https://api.twitter.com/1.1/` is the Twitter endpoint.

### Authentication Type

Every back end provides its own Authentication mechanism to provide authorized access to its APIs. You need to get the authentication details from the SaaS provider documentation. For example, for Twitter, go to <https://apps.twitter.com>, create a new application, and then get the credentials. For Twitter, the authentication is OAuth V1.0a, which you can get from <https://apps.twitter.com>.

### Resource

A resource refers to some object or set of objects that are exposed at an API end point. It is a representation of a thing (a noun) on which the REST APIs (verbs) operate. A resource has a type, one or more parameters, and some standard operations that allow you to manipulate or retrieve it from a remote location if you know its endpoint URL. Each resource derives its path from the namespace of the resource. For example, if the REST resource is named `myREST.myRESTResource`, the path is `"/myREST.myRESTResource"`.

### Action

Actions are tasks that act on a Resource. You must create at least one Action for a Resource after you have created the Resource. You can add a Method, Request Parameters, Request and Response Headers, and a Request and Response body to an Action.

### HTTP Method

The primary or most-commonly-used HTTP verbs (or methods, as they are properly called) are POST, GET, PUT, and DELETE. These correspond to create, read/retrieve, update, and delete (or CRUD) operations, respectively. You use the following HTTP methods to map the CRUD operations to HTTP requests. In a REST request, the resource that you are working with is specified in the URL – Uniform Resource Locator. The URL is a special case of the URI – Uniform Resource Identifier.

- **GET** - Used to read or retrieve a representation of a resource. For example, GET `<endpointurl>/addresses/2` will retrieve an address with an ID of 2.
- **POST** - Creates a resource. For example, POST `<endpointurl>/addresses` will create a new address.
- **PUT** - Updates an existing resource. For example, PUT `<endpointurl>/addresses/3` will modify the address with an ID of 3.
- **DELETE** - Used to delete a resource identified by a URI. For example, DELETE `<endpointurl>/addresses/4` will delete an address with an ID of 4.

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
<code>http://example.com/api/resource/</code>	Lists details and perhaps URIs of the resources in this collection.	Replaces the entire collection.	Creates a new item in the collection.	Deletes a collection.

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
http:// example.com/ api/ resource/123/	Retrieves a specific item in the collection.	Updates the item in the collection and possibly creates an item if it does not exist.	Creates a new item in the collection.	Deletes an item from the collection.

### Headers and Parameters

REST is not a standard in itself but instead makes use of the HTTP standard. HTTP headers allow the client and the server to pass additional information with the request or the response. For example, the *Accept* and *Content-Type* HTTP headers can be used to describe the content being sent or requested within an HTTP request. The client may set *Accept* to *application/json* if it is requesting a response in JSON or *application/xml* if it is requesting a response in XML, that is, when sending data, setting the *Content-Type* to *application/xml* tells the client that the data being sent in the request is XML.

REST calls (requests) and responses are sent over the HTTP protocol, hence REST requests are in the form of URLs that point to the resource(s) on the server. Required parameters are attached to the end of the URL. For example, in the resource URL `http://<name>.com/user/789`, `user` is the resource and `789` is the parameter that is passed to the URL of the resource. You can use any REST client to make REST calls.

REST parameters specify the variable parts of your resources, that is, the data that you are working with. QUERY parameters are the most common type of parameters, which is appended to the path of the URI when submitting a request. For example, `https://api.twitter.com/1.1/users/show.json?screen_name=twitterdev` is an example of a QUERY parameter URI where `screen_name` is the name of the parameter and `twitterdev` is the value of the parameter.

### HTTP Status Codes

HTTP Status Codes indicate the status of the HTTP response:

- 1XX - Informational
- 2XX - Success
- 3XX - Redirection
- 4XX - Client error
- 5XX - Server error

### Creating and updating REST Applications

These screens allow you to define a REST Application, define Resources and Actions, and then create a REST Application. See ["REST Applications" on page 155](#) for conceptual information on REST Resources, HTTP Methods, HTTP Status Codes, HTTP Headers, and Parameters.

---

### To create a REST Application

1. From the Integration Cloud navigation bar, click **Connect > Applications**.

The **Applications** page appears.

2. From the **Applications** page, click **Add New Application**, select **Create REST Application**, and then click **OK**.

In the **Define Application Details** page, complete the following fields. Required fields are marked with an asterisk on the screen.

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Type a name for the REST Application.
<b>Description</b>	Type an optional description for the REST Application. The description you enter here will appear in the <b>Applications</b> page.
<b>Default Endpoint URL</b>	Specify the <b>Endpoint</b> for the Application. It is the login endpoint URL to initiate communication with the SaaS provider. To get the end point, see the back end documentation available on the internet for the SaaS provider.
<b>Authentication Type</b>	Every back end provides its own authentication mechanism. Get the authentication details from the back end documentation and select the supported <b>Authentication Type</b> from the drop-down list.
<b>Application Icon</b>	Click <b>Browse</b> and select another icon for the REST Application, if necessary.

3. Click **Next**.

The **Define Resources and Actions** page appears.

4. In the **Define Resources and Actions** page, click **Add Resource** to create a new REST Resource.

The **Add Resource** dialog box appears. In the **Add Resource** dialog box, complete the following fields:

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Type the Resource name.

Field	Description
Path	<p>Type the path to the Resource. The Resource path is relative to the endpoint specified. Each REST Resource derives its path from the namespace of the REST Resource. For example, if the REST Resource is named myREST.myRESTRResource, the path is “/myREST.myRESTRResource”.</p> <p>You can define dynamic parameters in the resource path by enclosing each parameter within { } brackets. For example, to get the employee data corresponding to a dynamic parameter called employeeID, specify the resource path as /employee/{employeeID}. To get item information from a particular department in a store, specify the resource path as /store/{departmentID}/{itemID}.</p>

**Note:** While adding an **Action**, if your Resource path contains { } brackets, for example, /user/{userID}, you must add a request parameter having the same name, that is, "userID", and set the **Parameter Type** to **URI\_CONTEXT**.

- Click **Add** to create the Resource. You can **Edit** or **Delete** the Resource from the **Define Resources and Actions** page.
- In the **Define Resources and Actions** page, select the Resource and click **Add Action**.

**Note:** Every Resource must have an Action associated with it.

In the **Add Action to Resource** dialog box, complete the following fields:

Field	Description
Method	<p>Select an HTTP Method.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>GET</b> - Reads or retrieves a representation of a resource. For example, GET &lt;endpointurl&gt;/addresses/2 will retrieve an address with an ID of 2.</li> <li>■ <b>PUT</b> - Updates an existing resource. For example, PUT &lt;endpointurl&gt;/addresses/3 will modify the address with an ID of 3.</li> </ul>

Field	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>POST</b> - Creates a resource. For example, POST &lt;endpointurl&gt;/addresses will create a new address.</li> <li>■ <b>DELETE</b> - Deletes a resource identified by an URI. For example, DELETE &lt;endpointurl&gt;/addresses/4 will delete an address with an ID of 4.</li> </ul>

**Description** Type an optional description for the Action.

**Request Parameter** You can set parameters that become part of the outgoing request. Parameters specify the variable parts of your resources. Click **Add Parameter** to add a parameter to the request. Complete the following fields:

**Name** - Type the parameter name.

**Value** - Type a value for the parameter.

**Parameter Type** - Select the parameter's type, which determines how the parameter should be used.

**Note:** If you select an AWS authentication type, then you must add a *mandatory request parameter* in all the Actions you create. The parameter name must be *aws.service* and the parameter type must be *CFG\_PARAM*. Type the service name in the endpoint URL as the parameter value. For example, if the endpoint URL is `https://<instance>.s3.com/`, type the parameter value as `s3`.

REST services rely on HTTP methods (GET, POST, PUT, and DELETE) to make requests to a SaaS provider. Thus the parameters are closely tied to these HTTP methods, as they are sent as part of these HTTP method requests. The parameters are part of the HTTP URI.

*URI\_CONTEXT* parameters are passed as the path component of a REST Resource URI, and the parameter names correspond to the URI path variable names specified in the {} annotation. For example, if the URI is `https://api.twitter.com/1.1/users/{id}`, the Resource path will be `/users/{id}`, the parameter type will be `uriContext`, the



Field	Description
	<p>parameter name will be id, and the value could be the user id, for example, either 1, or 2, or 3.</p> <p><i>QUERYSTRING_PARAM</i> parameters are passed as the query component of a REST resource invocation request. For example, if the URI is <code>https://api.twitter.com/1.1/users/show.json?screen_name=twitterdev</code>, the resource path will be <code>/users/show.json</code>, <code>screen_name</code> is the name of the parameter, <code>twitterdev</code> is the value of the parameter, and the parameter type is query.</p> <p><i>CFG_PARAM</i> is an internal configuration parameter.</p> <p><b>Required</b> - Select this option if you want this parameter to be made mandatory while creating an Integration.</p>
Request Header	<p>HTTP headers allow the client and the server to pass additional information with the request or the response.</p> <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 10px;"> <p><b>Note:</b> Do not add an authorization header if you use <b>credentials</b> as the mode of authentication.</p> </div> <p>Click <b>Add Header</b> to add a request HTTP header. In the <b>Add Header</b> dialog box, complete the following fields:</p> <p><b>Name</b> - Type the Header name.</p> <p><b>Value</b> - Type a value for the Header.</p> <p><b>Required</b> - Select this option if you want this Header to be made mandatory while creating an Integration.</p>
Request Body	<p>In the Request Body pane, complete the following fields:</p> <p><b>Content Type</b> If the documentation of the SaaS provider specifies that the content type of the request body is JSON, select <b>application/json</b> as the content type. If the documentation of the SaaS provider specifies that the content type of the request body is XML, select <b>application/xml</b> as the content type. If the documentation of the SaaS provider specifies that the content type of</p>

Field	Description
	<p>the request body is binary, select <b>Binary</b> as the content type. These options allow you to control the content in an HTTP request body.</p> <p><b>Document Type</b> - Select a Document Type for the request body or click <b>Create Document Type</b> to create a new Document Type. See "<a href="#">Document Types</a>" on <a href="#">page 350</a>.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Document Types created for a REST Application do not appear in the <b>Develop &gt; Document Types</b> screen but appears only in the <b>Document Types</b> panel for the selected REST Application.</p>
<b>Response Header</b>	<p>In the Response Header pane, click <b>Add Header</b> to add a Response HTTP header.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Do not add an authorization header if you use <b>credentials</b> as the mode of authentication.</p> <p>Complete the following fields:</p> <p><b>Name</b> - Type the Header name.</p> <p><b>Value</b> - Type a value for the Header.</p> <p><b>Required</b> - Select this option if you want this Header to be made mandatory while creating an Integration.</p>
<b>Response Body</b>	<p>In the Response Body pane, complete the following fields:</p> <p><b>HTTP Code</b> - Type a single HTTP status code or a code range to indicate the status of the response. Valid values are 100, 101, 102...599 or a range from 100-599.</p> <p><b>Content Type</b> If the documentation of the SaaS provider specifies that the content type of the response body is JSON, select <b>application/json</b> as the content type. If the documentation of the SaaS provider specifies that the content type of the response body is XML, select <b>application/xml</b> as the content type. If the documentation of the SaaS provider specifies that the content type of the response body is binary, select <b>binary</b> as the</p>

Field	Description
	<p>content type. These options allow you to control the content in an HTTP response body.</p> <p><b>Document Type</b> - Select a <b>Document Type</b> for the Response Body or click <b>Create Document Type</b> to create a new Document Type. See "<a href="#">Document Types</a>" on page 350.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Document Types created for a REST Application do not appear in the <b>Develop &gt; Document Types</b> screen but appears only in the <b>Document Types</b> panel for the selected REST Application.</p>

7. Click **Save**.

The Action appears in the **Define Resources and Actions** page. You can **Edit** or **Delete** the Action from the **Define Resources and Actions** page.

**Note:** Do not edit or delete an Action if it is already used in an Operation. If the Action is edited or deleted, the Operations that are dependent on the Action including the Integrations that are dependent on the affected Operations, will not function properly.

8. Click **Next**.

The **Confirm REST Application** page appears.

9. Click **Finish** to create the REST Application.

The new REST Application appears in the **Applications** page.

**Note:** To edit the REST Application, click the REST Application link and then click **Edit Application**. You can change the **Description** and **Application Icon**. After you click **Finish**, the **Update REST Application** window appears, which provides a summary of the impacted Accounts, Operations, and Integrations. Click **Update** to update the REST Application.

To delete the REST Application, click **Delete Application**


## Keys and Certificates

Keystores and truststores are files that function as repositories for storage of keys and certificates necessary for SSL authentication, encryption/decryption, and digital signing/verification services. Keystores and truststores provide added layers of security and ease of administration, compared to maintaining the keys and certificates in separate files.

Integration Cloud stores its private keys and SSL certificates in keystore files and the trusted roots for the certificates in truststore files. Keystores and truststores are secure files with industry-standard file formats.

If you want to run services that submit HTTPS requests to other resources on the Internet, your server will be acting as a client and will receive certificates from these resources. In order for these transactions to work, your server must have copies of their public keys and signing CA certificates.

To identify a particular keystore or truststore file, or private key within a keystore, aliases are used. The use of aliases simplifies keystore and truststore management, because you do not need to enter path information when specifying a keystore, truststore, or the private key.

**Note:** You can add, edit, or view keystore and truststore aliases and partner's self-signed certificates from **Connect > Keys & Certificates** and can use them to secure your Application Accounts. Some Applications, including custom REST Applications now allow two-way SSL authentication by providing keystore and truststore aliases in the Account Configuration section. Users who have the **Administer** permission under **Settings  > Access Profiles > Administrative Permissions > Functional Controls > Advanced Security** can add, edit, and delete Keystores, Truststores, and Partner Certificates.

To add a Keystore, from the Integration Cloud navigation bar, click **Connect > Keys & Certificates > Keystores > Add Keystore**.

To add a Truststore, from the Integration Cloud navigation bar, click **Connect > Keys & Certificates > Truststores > Add Truststore**.

To add a Partner Certificate, from the Integration Cloud navigation bar, click **Connect > Keys & Certificates > Partner Certificates > Add Certificate**.

## Add Keystore

Integration Cloud allows you to upload a Keystore file to store SSL certificates and keys. A Keystore file contains one or more pairs of a private key and signed certificate for its corresponding public key. From this screen, you can create aliases for the Keystore, so that they can be referenced while creating an Account for an Application.

---

### To add a Keystore

1. From the Integration Cloud navigation bar, click **Connect > Keys & Certificates > Keystores > Add Keystore**.
2. Provide a name and description for the **Keystore file**.
3. In the **Type** field, select the Keystore file format. The default file format is **JKS**. You can also use **PKCS12**, a commonly used, standardized, certificate file format that provides a high degree of portability.

4. In the **Provider** field, select the provider from the list of available providers. The corresponding provider will be available in the provider list for a selected Keystore type.
5. Click **Browse** to select the Keystore file.
6. In the **Passphrase** field, enter the passphrase for the Keystore file. The passphrase must have been defined at the time the Keystore was created.
7. Click **Next** to protect the Key Aliases with passphrases. A key alias is a label for specific key within a Keystore. Enter a passphrase for each Key Alias found in the Keystore file, and then click “Finish” to upload the Keystore file.

The uploaded Keystore file can be used while creating an Account for an Application.

## Add Truststore

Integration Cloud allows you to upload a Truststore file, which contains the trusted root of the certificate or signing authority (CA). From this screen, you can create aliases for the Truststore, so that they can be referenced while creating an Account for an Application.

---

### To add a Truststore

1. From the Integration Cloud navigation bar, click **Connect > Keys & Certificates > Truststores > Add Truststore**.
2. Provide a name and description for the Truststore file.
3. In the **Type** field, select the Truststore file format. The default file format is **JKS**. You can also use **PKCS12**, a commonly used, standardized, certificate file format that provides a high degree of portability.
4. In the **Provider** field, select the provider from the list of available providers. The corresponding provider will be available in the provider list for a selected Truststore type.
5. Click **Browse** to select the Truststore file.
6. In the **Passphrase** field, enter the passphrase for the Truststore file. The passphrase must have been defined at the time the Truststore was created and is used to protect the contents of the Truststore.
7. Click **Save** to upload the Truststore file.

The uploaded Truststore file can be used while creating an Account for an Application.

## Add Partner Certificate

Integration Cloud allows you to upload the Partner’s certificate which contains its public key. The Partner’s certificate with the public key is required to encrypt outbound request messages and verify the signature of inbound messages.

From this screen, you can create aliases for Partner Certificates, so that they can be referenced while creating an Account for an Application.

---

**To add a Partner Certificate**

1. From the Integration Cloud navigation bar, click **Connect > Keys & Certificates > Partner Certificates > Add Certificate**.
2. Provide a name and description for the Partner Certificate file.
3. Click **Browse** to select the Partner Certificate file.
4. Click **Save** to upload the Partner Certificate file.

The uploaded Partner Certificate can be used while creating an Account for an Application.

# 5


## Develop


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## Integrations

An Integration is an orchestration of a source and a target Operation with appropriate data mappings and transformations. The **Integrations** page lists Point to Point and Orchestrated Integrations created for cloud-based SaaS applications with other cloud-based applications and also SaaS applications with on-premise applications.

**Note:** Users who have the required permissions under **Settings**  > **Access Profiles** > **Administrative Permissions** > **Functional Controls** > **Integrations** can create, update, delete, execute, or deploy Integrations.


The **Name** column in the **Integrations** page displays the name of the Integration. If you select an Integration and click the Integration name link under the **Name** column, the Integration details **Overview** page appears for that Integration. To view the last five execution results for an Integration, click **Last 5 Execution Results** available in the Integration details page. The **Type** column shows whether the Integration is an Orchestration or a Point to Point. The **Uses** column displays the Integrations, Accounts, Operations, Applications, Reference Data, Document Types, and so on that are used or utilized to create the Integration. Click the  icon to view the components used by the Integration. The **Created On** column displays when the Integration was created and the **Created By** column displays who created it.

**Note:** If assets used by an Integration are deleted, you will not be able to pull the Integration into subsequent stages or export the Integration.

You can also click **Deploy** to deploy assets from the **Integrations** page. See "[Deploy Assets](#)" on page 370 for more information.

To edit an Integration, select the Integration, and then click **Edit**. The Integration opens up for editing in the **Design** panel. To delete an Integration, select the Integration, and then click **Delete**. The Integration will be permanently deleted and cannot be recovered. To copy an Integration, select the Integration, and then click **Copy** to save the Integration with a different valid name. This way you can have different names for the same Integration at different stages.

To export an Integration, select the Integration, and then click **Export**.

**Note:** Users who have the required permissions under **Settings**  > **Access Profiles** > **Administrative Permissions** > **Functional Controls** > **Assets** can export assets.

To import Integrations, select the Integration, and then click **Import Integrations**. See "Importing Integrations" and "Exporting Integrations" for more information. To create a new Integration, click **Add New Integration**, and then select **Synchronize two applications** to create a Point to Point Integration. To create an Orchestrated Integration, select **Orchestrate two or more applications**.



## Point-to-Point Integrations

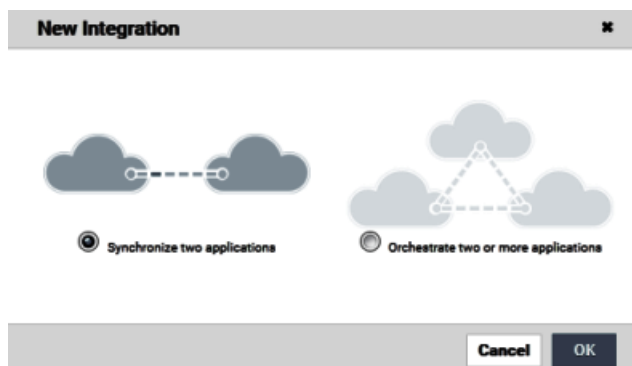
Integration Cloud enables you to integrate your cloud-based Software as a Service (SaaS) applications with other cloud-based SaaS applications. It also integrates your SaaS applications with on-premises applications.

Integration between two cloud providers includes the following steps:

- Invoking a source Operation on an application, which fetches data from it
- Invoking a target Operation on an application, which uploads data into it
- Filtering the data fetched from an application, before it is passed on to the target application
- Mapping the data fetched from an application, to the structure needed by the target application to which you want to upload the data.

### To add or edit an existing Point-to-Point Integration

1. From the Integration Cloud navigation bar, click **Develop**. The **Integrations** screen appears.
2. To edit an existing Integration, select an Integration from the **Integrations** screen and click **Edit**.
3. To create a new point-to-point Integration, from the **Integrations** screen, click **Add New Integration**, select **Synchronize two applications**, and click **OK**.



**Note:** See "[Orchestrated Integrations](#)" on page 171 for information on how to create an orchestrated Integration.

**Note:** To use an Application, you are required to agree to the summary of terms. Click **I agree** to use the Application. Click **I do not agree** if you disagree with the summary of terms and do not want to use the Application. Click **Cancel** to go back to the **Applications** page.

4. Provide a name and description of your Integration. Required fields are marked with an asterisk on the screen.


5. Drag and drop your applications to the **Source** and **Target** sections. You can also double-click an Application to move it to the required section.
6. Select an Account, and then select a custom or a predefined Operation in both the Source and Target sections. Only active or enabled Accounts are listed in the drop down list.

**Note:** If you had already done the mapping for a source and target Operation, and you want to change any of the source and target Operations, all the mappings you had performed before will be removed.

7. Click **Next** to filter the data fetched by the application selected in the source section, before it is passed on to the application selected in the target section. Click **Load Data** to preview the data as well as view the data filters. The source Operation fetches the data and displays a sample of the data in the preview pane. Out of all the records fetched, you may want to upload only selected records. To do this, you can have a selection or a filter criteria so that you can view only a few records. A **sample preview** of only a few records can be viewed to analyze the kind of data that exists in the system. After you analyze the records, you can set filters, to upload, for example only Accounts that are based out of California to the target application. After you set the filters, whenever you run the Integration, all records will be fetched from the source application, but only the filtered records will be moved to the target application after mapping and transformation.
8. Click **Next** to map the data fetched by the application selected in the source section, to the structure needed by the application selected in the target section.

Select a field from the source section and drag and drop it on to a relevant field in the target section. Red colored arrows indicate incorrect mappings. Select a mapping, and then click the **Unmap** icon to unmap only the selected mapping. Click the **Clear All** icon to unmap all the mapped elements, values set to the fields, and transformers.

You can select a field in the target Operation table, and then choose to set a new value of the selected field in the target Operation. You can assign a value to a field when the field is not linked or when the field is only implicitly linked to another value in the pipeline. You cannot assign values to fields that are explicitly linked to another value in the pipeline or fields that have been dropped from the pipeline.

You can copy a field from the fields panel by clicking the  icon. Depending on the context, you can either paste the field or the field path. For example, if you copy a field and paste the field in the **Set Value** window in an Integration (double-click a field to set a value), the field path will be pasted. If you copy an array item, the path that is pasted includes the item index. For example, if the item that is copied is A/B/C[10], then the pasted path will also include the item index [10]. But if it is pasted in the document tree, it will appear as an array, like A[ ]. If there are multiple fields with the same name in a document, and one of the occurrences of such a field is copied, then the path when pasted will contain the occurrence number in brackets, for example, the path will be A/B/C(5) if the copied element C is the 5th occurrence under field B.

**Note:** The paste option is not applicable for Point-to-Point Integrations.

Click the *fx* icon to add a transformer in the **Transform Data** screen. This screen allows you to transform the source Operation data, for example, concatenate two strings and map it to a single field. Several *built-in services* specifically designed to translate values between formats are provided. You can transform time and date information from one format to another, perform simple arithmetic calculations (add, subtract, multiply, and divide) on integers and decimals contained in String fields, or transform String values in various ways. Reference Data is also available while transforming the data.

The **Transform Data** screen also allows you to look up and use data from another source Operation to transform the data. You can click the *fx* icon and select **Edit Transformer** or **Delete Transformer** to either modify the transformer or delete it.

9. Click **Next** to review your Integration.
10. Click **Save** and then click **Finish** to create your Integration.

The new Integration appears in the **Integrations** page.

## Orchestrated Integrations

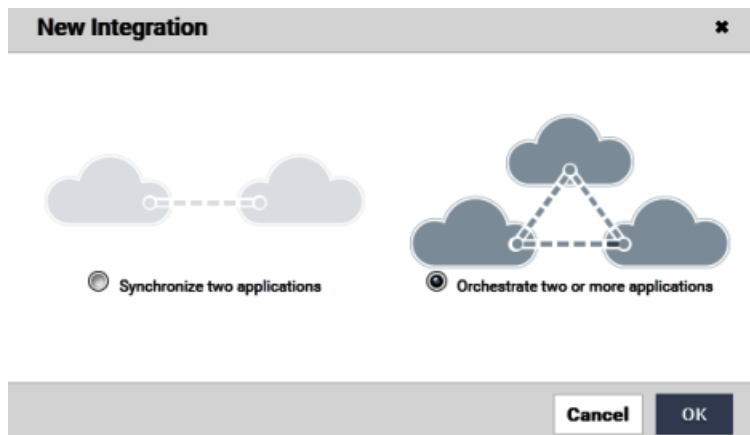
Orchestrated Integration is the process of integrating two or more applications together, to automate a process, or synchronize data in real-time. Orchestrated Integration enables you to integrate applications and provides a way to manage and monitor your integrations.

Integration Cloud supports advanced integration scenarios involving multiple application endpoints, complex routing, and Integrations involving multiple steps. Using a graphical drag and drop tool, you can create complex, orchestrated integrations and run them in the Integration Cloud environment.

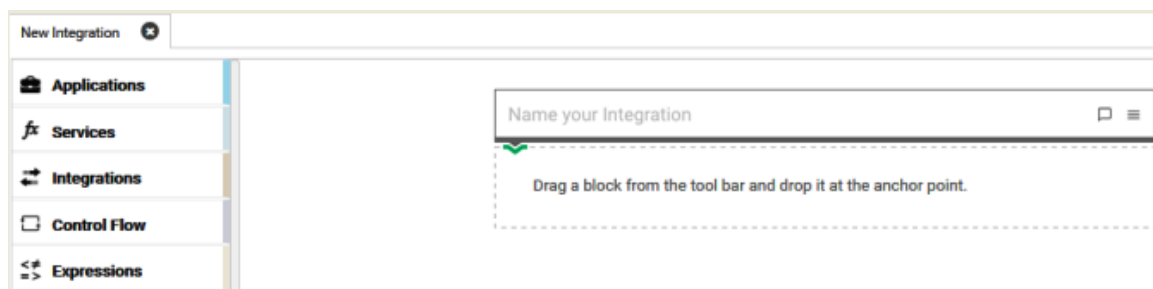
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### To create an orchestrated integration

1. From the Integration Cloud navigation bar, click **Develop**. The **Integrations** screen appears.
2. To create a new Integration, from the **Integrations** screen, click **Add New Integration**.
3. Select **Orchestrate two or more applications**, and then click **OK**.








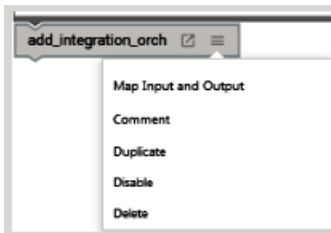

The user interface consists of a *tool bar* and a *workspace*. The tool bar holds all the available categories with blocks. You can browse through the menu of blocks and can set up your own Integration by plugging blocks together in the workspace. The menu of blocks comes with a large number of predefined blocks from Applications, Services, Integrations, conditions to looping structures. You can drag relevant blocks from the tool bar and drop them at the anchor point.



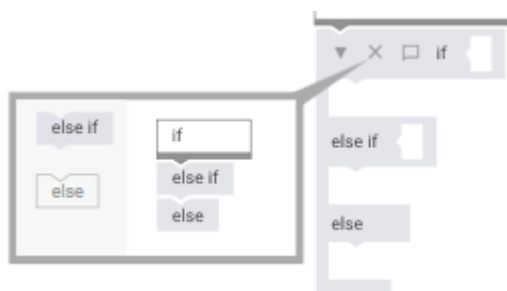
The tool bar has a large number of blocks for common instructions and the blocks are divided into the following categories:

- Applications
- Services
- Integrations
- Control Flow
- Expressions

Block category	Icons	Description
Applications		Displays the Applications available in Integration Cloud.
Services		Use the <i>Service</i> blocks (date, math, string, and so on) to specify the service that will be invoked at run time. Related services are grouped in blocks. You

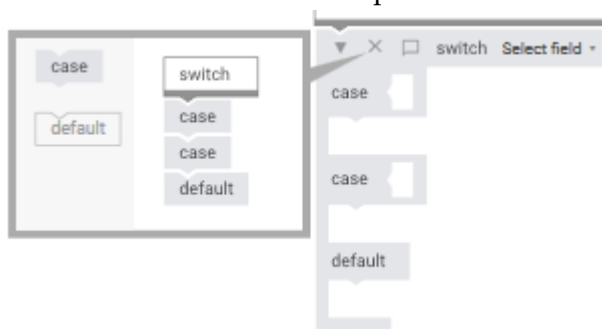
Block category	Icons	Description
		<p>can sequence services and manage the flow of data among them.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> For information on the different services, see <a href="#">Built-In Services</a>.</p> <p>The <b>Reference Data</b> block appears only if a Reference Data service is available at <b>Develop &gt; Reference Data &gt; Reference Data</b> page. See <a href="#">Reference Data</a> for more information.</p>
Integrations		<p>Displays the list of Integrations created in Integration Cloud. You can invoke an Integration from another Integration. When copying integrations from one stage to another, all the referred Integrations and their dependents will also be copied.</p> <p>Click the  icon if you want to view or modify an Integration after it is dropped at the anchor point. The Integration will open up for editing in a new tab.</p> <p>Click the  icon and select <b>Map Input and Output</b> if you want to map the input of the operation from the Pipeline and also map the output of the operation into the pipeline.</p>  <p>Click <b>Duplicate</b> to repeat a block, click <b>Collapse</b> to flatten a block, click <b>Delete</b> to remove a block from the workspace, or click <b>Disable</b> to disable a block and all blocks within that block. If you disable blocks, those blocks will not be considered for execution, test, or debug operations.</p>
Control Flow		<p>Conditional expressions, looping structures, and transform pipeline.</p> <p>Conditional expressions perform different computations or actions depending on whether a specified boolean condition evaluates to true</p>

Block category	Icons	Description
		or false. The <b>if</b> block is used to evaluate a boolean condition and if the condition is true, statements inside the <i>if</i> block are executed. The <i>if</i> statement can be followed by an optional <i>else</i> statement, which executes when the boolean expression is false.



The *if* statements are executed from the top towards the bottom. You can use one *if* or **else if** statement inside another *if* or *else if* statement(s). You cannot have multiple else statements.

**Switch** allows a variable to be tested for equality against a list of values. Each value is called a case, and the variable being switched on is checked for each case, that is, Switch evaluates a variable and skips to the value that matches the case. For example, if the Switch variable evaluates as "A", then case "A" is executed. A switch statement can have an optional default case, which must appear at the end of the switch. The default case can be used for performing a task when none of the cases are true. You cannot insert multiple default statements.




**Note:** You can include case steps that match null or empty switch values. A switch value is considered to be null if the variable does not exist in the pipeline or is explicitly set to null. A switch value is considered to be an empty string

Block category	Icons	Description
		<p>if the variable exists in the pipeline but its value is a zero length string.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Switch executes the first case that matches the value, and <i>exits the block</i>.</p> <p>The <b>try catch</b> block is used to handle errors and exceptions. If you have a statement in the try block that has thrown an error, the error will be caught in the catch statement.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If an error is thrown inside the catch section of the try catch block, the error will be ignored and the next statements in the Integration will be executed.</p> <p>Loops execute a set of steps multiple times based on the block you have chosen. It repeats a sequence of child steps once for each element in an array that you specify. For example, if your pipeline contains an array of purchase-order line items, you could use a Loop to process each line item in the array. Loop requires you to specify an input array that contains the individual elements that will be used as input to one or more steps in the Loop. At run time, the Loop executes one pass of the loop for each member in the specified array. For example, if you want to execute a Loop for each line item stored in a purchase order, you would use the document list in which the order's line items are stored as the Loop's input array.</p> <p>The <b>while</b> loop is used to iterate a part of the program several times. If the number of iterations are not fixed, it is recommended to use the while loop.</p> <p>The <b>do-until</b> loops are similar except that they repeat their bodies until some condition is true.</p> <p>The <b>for-each</b> block traverses items in a collection. Unlike other for loop constructs, for-each loops usually maintain no explicit counter: they essentially say "do this to everything in this set", rather than "do this x times".</p> <p>The <b>Exit Integration signaling success</b> block allows you to successfully terminate and exit from the currently</p>

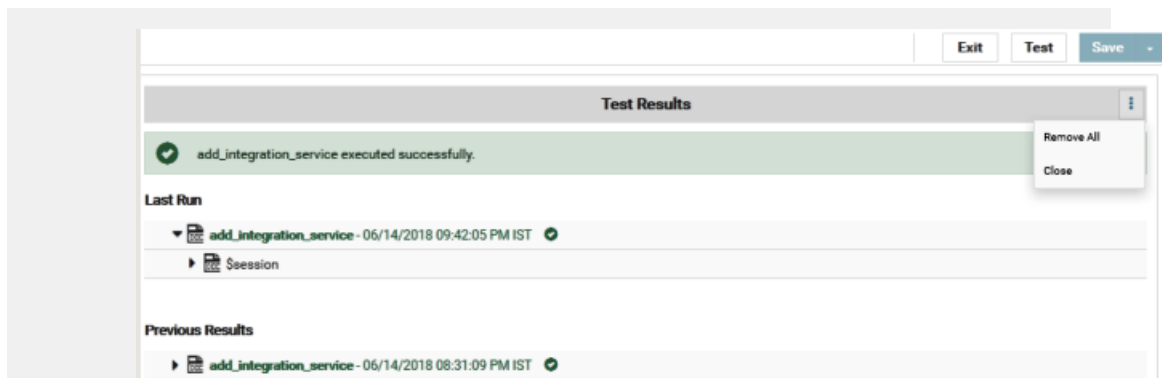
Block category	Icons	Description
		<p>running Integration. You cannot attach child blocks to the <b>Exit Integration signaling success</b> block.</p> <p>The <b>Exit Integration signaling failure "..."</b> block abnormally terminates the currently running integration with an error message. You can specify the text of the error message that is to be displayed. If you want to use the value of a pipeline variable for this error message, type the variable name between % symbols, for example, <code>%mymessage%</code>. The variable you specify must be a String. You cannot attach child blocks to the <b>Exit Integration signaling failure "..."</b> block.</p> <p>The <b>Throw error "..."</b> block can be attached inside any block <i>except the catch section of the try catch block</i>, and allows you to <i>explicitly</i> throw an exception with a custom error message. If it is used inside the try section of the try catch block, the error will be caught in the catch section. If you want to use the value of a pipeline variable for this custom error message, type the variable name between % symbols, for example, <code>%mymessage%</code>. The variable you specify must be a String. You cannot attach child blocks to the <b>Throw error "..."</b> block.</p> <div> <p><b>Note:</b> If you add a <b>Throw error "..."</b> block inside a <b>try catch</b> block, any changes done to the pipeline variables inside the try block will be reset to the previous values existing in the pipeline.</p> </div> <p>The <b>Break out of loop</b> block should be used only within a loop and allows you to break out of the containing loop, that is, it allows you to break the program execution out of the loop it is placed in. You cannot attach child blocks to the <b>Break out of loop</b> block.</p> <p>A Loop takes as input an array field that is in the pipeline. It loops over the members of an input array, executing its child steps each time through the loop. For example, if you have a Integration that takes a string as input and a string list in the pipeline, use Loops to invoke the Integration one time for each string in the string list. You identify a single array field to use as input when you set the properties for the Loop. You can also designate a</p>







Block category	Icons	Description
		<p>single field for the output. Loop collects an output value each time it runs through the loop and creates an output array that contains the collected output values.</p> <p>Use the <b>Transform Pipeline</b> block to make pipeline modifications. See <a href="#">Pipeline and Signatures</a> for more information.</p>
Expressions		<p>Logical operations, comparisons, and values.</p> <p>The six <b>comparison operators</b> are: equal to, not equal to, less than, less than or equal to, greater than, greater than or equal to. Each takes two inputs and returns true or false depending on how the inputs compare with each other.</p> <p>The <b>and</b> block will return true only if both of its two inputs are also true. The <b>or</b> block will return true if either of its two inputs are true. The <b>not</b> block converts its Boolean input into its opposite.</p> <p>You can also type a text value, select a field on which to build an expression (<b>Select field</b>), or select a block with no inputs.</p> <p>The <b>Field exists</b> block allows you to check if a variable exists or not and can be used with other Control Flow blocks, for example, the <i>if</i> block. The <i>Field exists</i> block validates the existence of a particular field in the pipeline.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> It is recommended not to leave an input empty.</p>

4. Provide a valid name and description for the Integration.



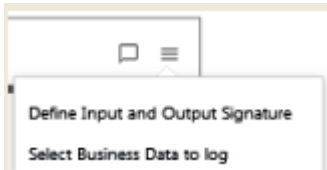
**Note:** After saving an Integration, in the edit Integration page, click **Test** to test the Integration execution in real time and view the execution results on the **Test Results** panel.





The **Test Results** panel displays up to 25 test entries and the most recent test entry is located at the top of the panel. Point to a test result entry and click  to save the entry locally in JSON format. Click  to remove the selected entry. Click the  icon on the **Test Results** panel and select **Remove All** to delete the test results permanently or select **Close** to close the test results panel.



5. Click **Applications**. The list of supported Applications appears.
6. Drag and drop an Application to the root block.
7. To select the Account and Operation for the Application, click .







The following table depicts the block interactions:

Icons	Applicable for...	Action/Description
	Only for the Control Flow block and the Root block.	Comments for the Control Flow block and the Root block.
	Applications, Services, Integrations, and the Root block	<b>Root Block &gt; Define Input and Output Signature</b>  <p>Click to define the input and output signature of an Integration. You can declare the input and output parameters for an Integration using the Input and Output tabs. Input and output parameters are the names and types of fields that the Integration requires as input and generates as output. These</p>


Icons	Applicable for...	Action/Description
		<p>parameters are also collectively referred to as a signature. For example, an Integration can take two string values, an account number (AcctNum ) and a dollar amount (OrderTotal ) as inputs and produces an authorization code (AuthCode ) as the output. On the Output tab, specify the fields that you want the Integration to return.</p> <p>You can use a <b>Document Reference</b> to define the input or output parameters for an Integration. If you have multiple Integrations with identical input parameters but different output parameters, you can use a Document Type to define the input parameters rather than manually specifying individual input fields for each Integration. When you assign a Document Type to the Input or Output side, you cannot add, modify, or delete the fields on that part of the tab.</p> <p>You can select a Document Type from the <b>Document Reference</b> drop-down list. To create a Document Type, from the Integration Cloud navigation bar, select <b>Develop &gt; Document Types &gt; Add New Document Type</b>.</p> <p>You can click <b>Load XML</b> and then paste the XML content to generate a Document Type from the XML structure or click <b>Load JSON</b> and then paste the JSON content to generate a Document Type from the JSON structure.</p> <p>You can create pipeline variables as document references, create document types comprising of document references, and also</p>

Icons	Applicable for...	Action/Description
		<p>define the signature of Integrations comprising of document references.</p> <p>You can also copy a field from the fields panel by clicking the  icon. Depending on the context, you can either paste the field or the field path by clicking the  icon. For example, if you copy a field and paste the field in the <b>Set Value</b> window in an Integration, (double-click a field to set a value), the field path will be pasted.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Document Types</a> for more information.</p> <div> <p><b>Note</b> You cannot modify or paste the child fields of a Document Reference.</p> </div> <p><b>Select Business Data to Log</b></p> <p>Integration Cloud allows you to log select business data from the Operation and Integration signatures either always, or only when errors occur. Values of logged fields can be viewed in the <b>Only Business Data</b> section in the Execution Results screen. You can also create aliases for the logged fields.</p> <div> <p><b>Note</b> User specific data which may be considered as personal data will be stored and retained till the retention period defined in Execution Results.</p> </div> <p>To select input or output fields for logging, click <b>Select Business Data to Log</b>, and in the <b>Select Business Data to Log</b> dialog box, choose whether you want to log business data only when errors occur (<b>On Failure</b>) or choose (<b>Always</b>) to always log</p>

Icons	Applicable for...	Action/Description
		<p>business data. The default setting is <b>On Failure</b>. Then expand the <b>Input Fields</b> and <b>Output Fields</b> trees to display the fields available in the signature, and select the check boxes next to the fields you want to log. If you want to define an alias for a field, type an alias name beside the field. The alias defaults to the name of the selected field, but it can be modified.</p> <p>When selecting fields for logging, you can create the same alias for more than one field, but this is not recommended. Having the same alias might make monitoring the fields at run time difficult.</p> <p><b>Map Input and Output</b></p> <p>Map the input of the operation from the Pipeline and also map the output of the operation into the pipeline.</p> <p>You can copy a field from the fields panel by clicking the  icon. Depending on the context, you can either paste the field or the field path by clicking the  icon. If you copy an array item, the path that is pasted includes the item index. For example, if the item that is copied is A/B/C[10], then the pasted path will also include the item index [10]. But if it is pasted in the document tree, it will appear as an array, like A[ ]. If there are multiple fields with the same name in a document, and one of the occurrences of such a field is copied, then the path when pasted will contain the occurrence number in brackets, for example, the path will be A/B/C(5) if the copied</p>

Icons	Applicable for...	Action/Description
		<p>element C is the 5th occurrence under field B.</p> <p>You can select a block, other than the root block, and click <b>Duplicate</b> to repeat a block, click <b>Collapse</b> to flatten a block, click <b>Delete</b> to remove a block from the workspace, or click <b>Disable</b> to disable a block and all blocks within that block. If you disable blocks, those blocks will not be considered for execution, test, or debug operations.</p>
	Control Flow > Transform Pipeline	Make pipeline modifications. Edit data mapping, add Transformer, clear all mappings, add, delete, edit, or discard a field, set a value for a field and perform pipeline variable substitutions.
	Applications	Select an Account and an Operation for the Application.
	Applications	The block is not configured. Select an Account and an Operation for the Application.
	Services	The block is not configured. Select a service.
	Orchestrated Integrations	Click to view or modify an Orchestrated Integration after it is moved to the workspace. The Orchestrated Integration will open up for editing in a new tab.
	Orchestrated Integrations	An Orchestrated Integration has been modified or newly created but not saved.

8. Create the Integration using the available constructs by inserting the blocks, setting properties, declaring the input and output parameters, setting values, performing pipeline variable substitutions (if you want to replace the value of a pipeline field

at run time), and mapping the pipeline data. To map the Pipeline Input to the Input Signature, click the  icon and then select **Map Input and Output**.

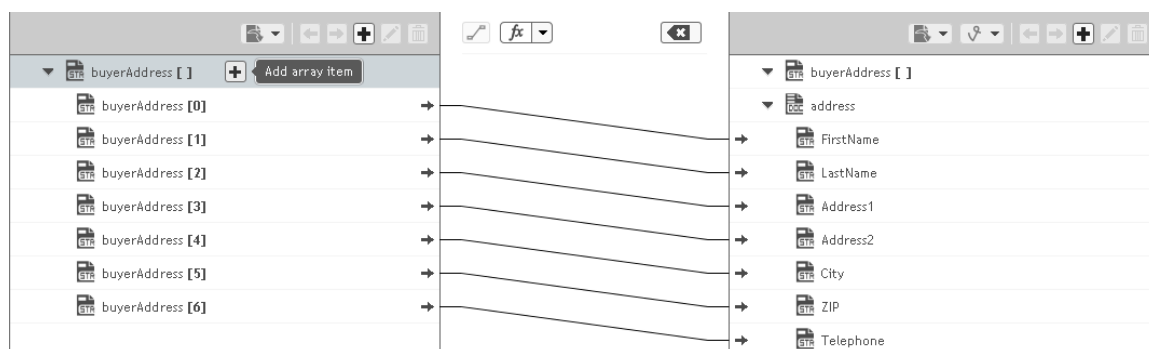
9. Map the Output Signature to the Pipeline Output in the **Pipeline Data** window, and then click **Finish**.

### Indexed Mapping

You can add an indexed item to a String List, Document List, Document Reference List, or Object List and also map the indexed item. You can delete the selected indexed item provided the indexed item or none of its child fields are mapped.

When you link to an array variable or from an array variable (String List, Document List, Document Reference List, or Object List), you can specify which element in the array you want to link to or from. Click on the **Add Array Item** icon to get an index value for the array item. Then map the indexed item to the target. For example, you can link the second element in a String List to a String or link the third Document in a Document List to a Document variable.

For example, suppose that a buyer's address information is initially stored in a String List. However, the information might be easier to work with if it is stored in a Document. To map the information in the String List to a Document, click on the **Add Array Item** icon to get an index value for the String List. Then map each indexed item to the address fields. In the following pipeline, the elements in buyerAddress String List are mapped to the address Document.




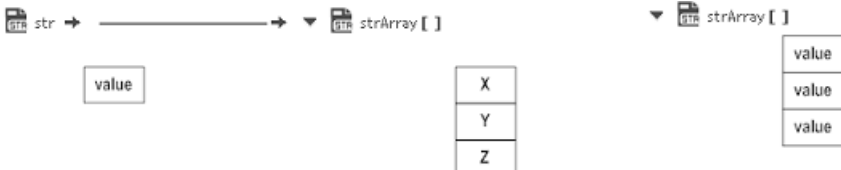
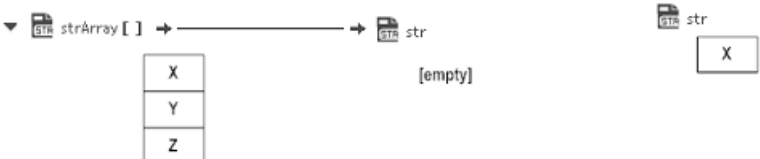
Suppose a String List has length 3 and if you link index 4 of the String List, at run time, the String List length is increased from 3 to 5.

When you link a Document or Document List variable to another Document or Document List variable, the structure of the source variable determines the structure of the target variable.

### Default Pipeline Rules for Linking to and from Array Variables

When you create links between scalar and array variables, you can specify which element of the array variable you want to link to or from. Scalar variables are those that hold a single value, such as String, Document, and Object. Array variables are those that hold multiple values, such as String List, Document List, and Object List. For example, you can link a String to the second element of a String List. If you do not specify which element in the array variable that you want to link to or from, default rules in the Pipeline view are used to determine the value of the target

variable. The following table identifies the default pipeline rules for linking to and from array variables.

If you link...	To...	Then...
A scalar variable	An array variable that is empty (the variable does not have a defined length)	The link defines the length of the array variable; that is, it contains one element and has length of one. The first (and only) element in the array is assigned the value of the scalar variable.
 <p>The diagram shows a scalar variable 'str' with a value of 'value' linked to an empty array variable 'strArray []'. The array is initially empty, and the link defines its length as one.</p>		
A scalar variable	An array variable with a defined length	The length of the array is preserved and each element of the array is assigned the value of the scalar variable.
 <p>The diagram shows a scalar variable 'str' with a value of 'value' linked to an array variable 'strArray []' that already contains three elements: 'X', 'Y', and 'Z'. The link preserves the array's length and assigns the scalar value to each element.</p>		
An array variable	A scalar variable	The scalar variable is assigned the first element in the array.
 <p>The diagram shows an array variable 'strArray []' containing three elements: 'X', 'Y', and 'Z' linked to a scalar variable 'str'. The scalar variable is assigned the first element of the array, 'X'.</p>		



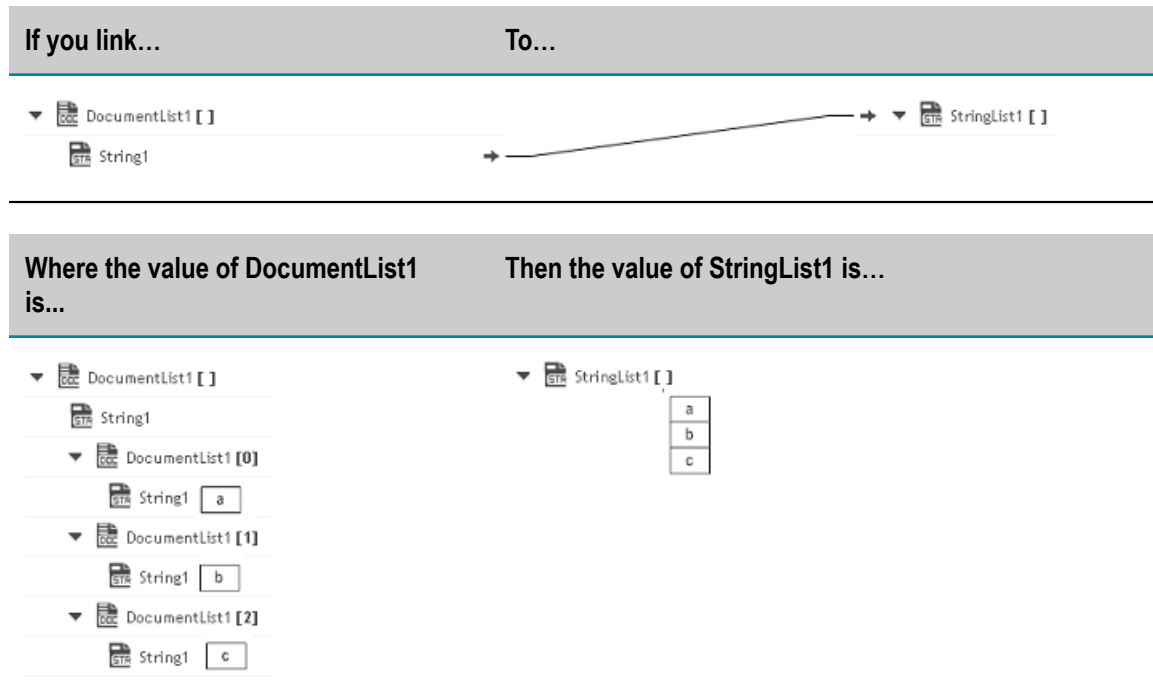
If you link...	To...	Then...
An array variable	An array variable that does not have a defined length	The link defines the length of the target array variable; that is, it will be the same length as the source array variable. The elements in the target array variable are assigned the values of the corresponding elements in the source array variable.



If you link...	To...	Then...
An array variable	An array variable that has a defined length	The length of the source array variable <i>must</i> equal the length of the target array variable. If the lengths do not match, the link will not occur. If the lengths are equal, the elements in the target array variable are assigned the values of the corresponding elements in the source array variable.



A source variable that is the child of a Document List is treated like an array because there is one value of the source variable for each Document in the Document List. For example:



10. Use the **Transform Pipeline** block under the **Control Flow** category to adjust the pipeline at any point in the Integration and make pipeline modifications. Within this step, you can discard or remove an existing pipeline input field, (once you discard a field from the pipeline, it is no longer available subsequently), restore the discarded field, add a field, set a new value or modify the existing value of a selected field, map selected fields, remove the selected map between the fields, or perform value transformations by inserting transformers.
11. Click **Save** to save your Integration or click **Save All** to save all modified Integrations. Click **Exit** to cancel your changes.

The new Integration appears in the **Integrations** page. You can click on the Integration link in the **Integrations** page to view the Integration details.

## Pipeline and Signatures

The pipeline is the general term used to refer to the data structure in which input and output values are maintained for an Integration. The pipeline starts with the input to the Integration and collects inputs and outputs from subsequent Applications and services in the Integration. When an operation of an Application or an Integration executes, it has access to all data in the pipeline at that point.

Input and output parameters are the names and types of fields that the Integration requires as input and generates as output. These parameters are also collectively referred to as a *signature*.

For example, an Integration that takes two string values—an account number (*AcctNum*) and a dollar amount (*OrderTotal*)—as input and produces an authorization code (*AuthCode*) as output, has the following input and output parameters:

Input Parameters		Output Parameters	
<u>Name</u>	<u>Data Type</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Data Type</u>
<i>AcctNum</i>	String	<i>AuthCode</i>	String
<i>OrderTotal</i>	String		

Although you are not required to declare input and output parameters for an Integration, (Integration Cloud will execute an Integration regardless of whether it has a specification or not), there are good reasons to do so:

- Declaring parameters makes the Integration’s input and outputs visible in the user interface. Without declared input and output parameters, you cannot:
  - Link data to and/or from the Integration using the Pipeline view.
  - Assign default input values to the Integration on the Pipeline view.
  - Run the Integration and enter initial input values.
- Declaring parameters makes the input and output requirements of your Integration known to other developers who may want to call your Integration from their programs.

For these reasons, it is strongly recommended that you make it a practice to declare a signature for every Integration that you create.

Integration Cloud supports several data types for use in Integrations. Each data type supported by Integration Cloud corresponds to a Java data type and has an associated icon. When working in the editor, you can determine the data type for a field by looking at the icon next to the field name.

The input side describes the initial contents of the pipeline. In other words, it specifies the fields that this Integration expects to find in the pipeline at run time. The output side identifies the fields produced by the Integration and returned to the pipeline.

### Guidelines for Specifying Input Parameters

When you define the input parameters for an Integration, keep the following points in mind:

- **Specify all inputs that a calling program must supply to this Integration.** For example, if an Integration invokes two other Integrations, one that takes a field called *AcctNum* and another that takes *OrderNum*, you must define both *AcctNum* and *OrderNum* as input parameters for the Integration.

**Note:** The purpose of declaring input parameters is to define the inputs that a calling program or client must provide when it invokes this Integration. You do not need to declare inputs that are obtained from within the Integration itself. For example, if the input for one Integration is derived from the output of another Integration, you do not need to declare that field as an input parameter.

- **When possible, use variable names that match the names used by the Integrations.** Variables with the same name are automatically linked to one another in the pipeline. (Remember that variable names are case sensitive.) If you use the same variable names used by Integration's constituent services, you reduce the amount of manual data mapping that needs to be done. When you specify names that do not match the ones used by the constituent Integrations, you must use the Pipeline view to manually link them to one another.
- **Avoid using multiple inputs that have the same name.** Although the user interface permits you to declare multiple input parameters with the same name, the fields may not be processed correctly within the Integrations or by other Integrations that invoke this Integration.
- **Ensure that the variables match the data types of the variables they represent in the Integration.** For example, if an Integration expects a document list called *LineItems*, define that input variable as a document list.
- **Declared input variables appear automatically as inputs in the pipeline.** When you select the Transform Pipeline step in an Integration, the declared inputs appear under **Pipeline Input**.


### Guidelines for Specifying Output Parameters

On the output side of the Input/Output tab, you specify the variables that you want the Integration to return to the calling program or client. The guidelines for defining the output parameters are similar to those for defining input parameters:

- **Specify all of the output variables that you want this Integration to return** to the calling program or client.
- **Ensure that the names of output variables match the names used by the Integrations** that produce them. Like input variables, if you do not specify names that match the ones produced by the Integration's constituent services, you must use the Pipeline view to manually link them to one another.
- **Avoid using multiple outputs that have the same name.** Although the user interface permits you to declare multiple output parameters with the same name, the fields may not be processed correctly within the Integration or by other Integrations that invoke this Integration.

- **Ensure that the variables match the data types of the variables they represent in the Integration.** For example, if an Integration produces a String called *AuthorizationCode*, ensure that you define that variable as a String.
- **Declared output variables appear automatically as outputs in the pipeline.** When you select the Transform Pipeline step in an Integration, the declared output variables appear under **Pipeline Output**.

## Declaring Input and Output Parameters

In the root block of an Orchestrated Integration, click the  icon > **Define Input and Output Signature** to define the input and output parameters. On the Input tab, you define the variables that the Integration requires as input. On the Output tab, you define the variables the Integration returns to the client or calling program.

Specify Input/Output Signature

Input

Output

Document Type Reference: ArraysExample

Search for Field...

- stringArray [] \*
- docArray [] \*
- string \*
- stringArray [] \*
- doc \*
- string \*
- stringArray [] \*

Field Properties

Name \*  
stringArray

Type \*  
String []


XML Namespace  
XML Namespace

☒ Required

For an Integration, the input side describes the initial contents of the pipeline. In other words, it specifies the variables that this Integration expects to find in the pipeline at run time. The output side identifies the variables produced by the Integration and returned to the pipeline.

**Note:** You can create pipeline variables as document references, create document types comprising of document references, and also define the signature of Integrations comprising of document references.

You can declare a signature in one of the following ways:

- **Reference a document type.** You can use a document type to define the input or output parameters for an Integration. When you assign a document type to the Input or Output side, you cannot add, modify, or delete the variables on that half of the tab.
- **Manually insert input and output variables.** Click the  icon to manually insert variables to the Input or Output sides.

## Using a Document Type to Specify Integration Input or Output Parameters

You can use a document type as the set of input or output parameters for an Integration. If you have multiple Integrations with identical input parameters but different output parameters, you can use a document type to define the input parameters rather than

manually specifying individual input fields for each Integration. When a document type is assigned to the input or output of an Integration, you cannot add, delete, or modify the fields on that tab.

## Built-In Services

This section describes the services provided with Integration Cloud. Services are method-like units of logic that clients can invoke.

Integration Cloud has an extensive library of built-in services for performing common integration tasks such as transforming data values, performing simple mathematical operations, and so on. Related services are grouped in blocks. Input and output parameters are the names and types of fields that the service requires as input and generates as output. These parameters are also collectively referred to as a signature.

### Date

Use the **Date** services to generate and format date values.

*Pattern String Symbols* - Many of the Date services require you to specify pattern strings describing the data's current format and/or the format to which you want it converted. For services that require a pattern string, use the symbols in the following table to describe the format of your data. For example, to describe a date in the January 15, 1999 format, you would use the pattern string `MMMM dd, yyyy`. To describe the format 01/15/99, you would use the pattern string `MM/dd/yy`.

Symbol	Meaning	Presentation	Example
G	era designator	Text	AD
y	year	Number	1996 or 96
M	month in year	Text or Number	July or Jul or 07
d	day in month	Number	10
h	hour in am/pm (1-12)	Number	12
H	hour in day (0-23)	Number	0
m	minute in hour	Number	30
s	second in minute	Number	55
S	millisecond	Number	978

Symbol	Meaning	Presentation	Example
E	day in week	Text	Tuesday or Tue
D	day in year	Number	189
F	day of week in month	Number	2 (2nd Wed in July)
w	week in year	Number	27
W	week in month	Number	2
a	am/pm marker	Text	PM
k	hour in day (1-24)	Number	24
K	hour in am/pm (0-11)	Number	0
z	time zone	Text	Pacific Standard Time or PST or GMT-08:00
Z	RFC 822 time zone (JVM 1.4 or later)	Number	-0800 (offset from GMT/UT)
'	escape for text	Delimiter	
''	single quote	Literal	'

*Time Zones* - When working with date services, you can specify time zones. The Earth is divided into 24 standard time zones, one for every 15 degrees of longitude. Using the time zone including Greenwich, England (known as Greenwich Mean Time, or GMT) as the starting point, the time is increased by an hour for each time zone east of Greenwich and decreases by an hour for each time zone west of Greenwich. The time difference between a time zone and the time zone including Greenwich, England (GMT) is referred to as the *raw offset*.

The following table identifies the different time zones for the Earth and the raw offset for each zone from Greenwich, England. The effects of daylight savings time are ignored in this table.

**Note:** Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) is also known as Universal Time (UT).

ID	Raw Offset	Name
MIT	-11	Midway Islands Time
HST	-10	Hawaii Standard Time
AST	-9	Alaska Standard Time
PST	-8	Pacific Standard Time
PNT	-7	Phoenix Standard Time
MST	-7	Mountain Standard Time
CST	-6	Central Standard Time
EST	-5	Eastern Standard Time
IET	-5	Indiana Eastern Standard Time
PRT	-4	Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands Time
CNT	-3.5	Canada Newfoundland Time
AGT	-3	Argentina Standard Time
BET	-3	Brazil Eastern Time
GMT	0	Greenwich Mean Time
ECT	+1	European Central Time
CAT	+2	Central Africa Time
EET	+2	Eastern European Time
ART	+2	(Arabic) Egypt Standard Time
EAT	+3	Eastern African Time
MET	+3.5	Middle East Time



ID	Raw Offset	Name
NET	+4	Near East Time
PLT	+5	Pakistan Lahore Time
IST	+5.5	India Standard Time
BST	+6	Bangladesh Standard Time
VST	+7	Vietnam Standard Time
CTT	+8	China Taiwan Time
JST	+9	Japan Standard Time
ACT	+9.5	Australian Central Time
AET	+10	Australian Eastern Time
SST	+11	Solomon Standard Time
NST	+12	New Zealand Standard Time

*Examples* - You can specify *timezone* input parameters in the following formats:

- As a full name. For example:

Asia/Tokyo      America/Los\_Angeles

You can use the `java.util.TimeZone.getAvailableIDs()` method to obtain a list of the valid full name time zone IDs that your JVM version supports.

- As a custom time zone ID, in the format `GMT[+ | -]hh[[:]mm]`. For example:

GMT+2:00	All time zones 2 hours east of Greenwich (that is, Central Africa Time, Eastern European Time, and Egypt Standard Time)
GMT-3:00	All time zones 3 hours west of Greenwich (that is, Argentina Standard Time and Brazil Eastern Time)
GMT+9:30	All time zones 9.5 hours east of Greenwich (that is, Australian Central Time)

- As a three-letter abbreviation from the table above. For example:

PST                      Pacific Standard Time

**Note:** Because some three-letter abbreviations can represent multiple time zones, for example, "CST" could represent both U.S. "Central Standard Time" and "China Standard Time", all abbreviations are deprecated. Use the full name or custom time zone ID formats instead.

*Notes on Invalid Dates* - The dates you use with a date service must adhere to the `java.text.SimpleDateFormat` class.

If you use an invalid date with a date service, the date service automatically translates the date to a legal date. For example, if you specify `1999/02/30` as input, the date service interprets the date as `1999/03/02` (two days after `2/28/1999`).

If you use `00` for the month or day, the date service interprets `00` as the last month or day in the Gregorian calendar. For example, if you specify `00` for the month, the date service interprets it as 12.

If the pattern `yy` is used for the year, the date service uses a 50-year moving window to interpret the value of `yy`. The date service establishes the window by subtracting 49 years from the current year and adding 50 years to the current year. For example, if you are running Integration Cloud in the year 2000, the moving window would be from 1951 to 2050. The date service interprets 2-digit years as falling into this window (for example, 12 would be 2012, 95 would be 1995).

### Summary of Date services

The following Date services are available:

Service	Description
<code>calculateDateDifference</code>	Calculates the difference between two dates and returns the result as seconds, minutes, hours, and days.
<code>compareDates</code>	Compares two dates and returns the result as integer.
<code>currentNanoTime</code>	Returns the current time returned by the most precise system timer, in nanoseconds.
<code>dateBuild</code>	Builds a date String using the specified pattern and the specified date services.

Service	Description
<code>dateTimeBuild</code>	Builds a date/time string using the specified pattern and the specified date services.
<code>dateTimeFormat</code>	Converts date/time (represented as a String) string from one format to another.
<code>elapsedNanoTime</code>	Calculates the time elapsed between the current time and the given time, in nanoseconds.
<code>formatDate</code>	Formats a Date object as a string.
<code>getCurrentDate</code>	Returns the current date as a Date object.
<code>getCurrentDateString</code>	Returns the current date as a String in a specified format.
<code>incrementDate</code>	Increments a date by a specified period.

## calculateDateDifference

Calculates the difference between two dates and returns the result as seconds, minutes, hours, and days.

### Input Parameters

<i>startDate</i>	<b>String</b> Starting date and time.
<i>endDate</i>	<b>String</b> Ending date and time.
<i>startDatePattern</i>	<b>String</b> Format in which the <i>startDate</i> parameter is to be specified (for example, yyyyMMdd HH:mm:ss.SSS). For pattern-string notation, see the “Pattern String Symbols” section.
<i>endDatePattern</i>	<b>String</b> Format in which the <i>endDate</i> parameter is to be specified (for example, yyyyMMdd HH:mm:ss.SSS). For pattern-string notation, see the “Pattern String Symbols” section.

---

## Output Parameters

---

<i>dateDifferenceSeconds</i>	<b>String</b> The difference between the <i>startingDateTime</i> and <i>endingDateTime</i> , truncated to the nearest whole number of seconds.
<i>dateDifferenceMinutes</i>	<b>String</b> The difference between the <i>startingDateTime</i> and <i>endingDateTime</i> , truncated to the nearest whole number of minutes.
<i>dateDifferenceHours</i>	<b>String</b> The difference between the <i>startingDateTime</i> and <i>endingDateTime</i> , truncated to the nearest whole number of hours.
<i>dateDifferenceDays</i>	<b>String</b> The difference between the <i>startingDateTime</i> and <i>endingDateTime</i> , truncated to the nearest whole number of days.

## Usage Notes

Each output value represents the same date difference, but in a different scale. Do not add these values together. Make sure your subsequent Integration steps use the correct output, depending on the scale required.

---

## compareDates

---

Compares two dates and returns the result as an integer.

## Input Parameters

---

<i>startDate</i>	<b>String</b> Starting date to compare against <i>endDate</i> .
<i>endDate</i>	<b>String</b> Ending date to compare against <i>startDate</i> .
<i>startDatePattern</i>	<b>String</b> Format in which the <i>startDate</i> parameter is specified (for example, yyyyMMdd HH:mm:ss.SSS). For pattern-string notation, see the "Pattern String Symbols" section.
<i>endDatePattern</i>	<b>String</b> Format in which the <i>endDate</i> parameter is specified (for example, yyyyMMdd HH:mm:ss.SSS). For pattern-string notation, see the "Pattern String Symbols" section.

---

## Output Parameters

---

*result*

**String** Checks whether *startDate* is before, the same, or after the *endDate*.

A value of...	Indicates that...
+1	The <i>startDate</i> is after the <i>endDate</i> .
0	The <i>startDate</i> is the same as the <i>endDate</i> .
-1	The <i>startDate</i> is before the <i>endDate</i> .

## Usage Notes

If the formats specified in the *startDatePattern* and *endDatePattern* parameters are different, Integration Cloud takes the units that are not specified in the *startDate* and *endDate* values as 0.

That is, if the *startDatePattern* is `yyyyMMdd HH:mm` and the *startDate* is `20151030 11:11` and if the *endDatePattern* is `yyyyMMdd HH:mm:ss.SSS` and the *endDate* is `20151030 11:11:55:111`, then the `compareDates` service considers start date to be before the end date and will return the result as -1.

To calculate the difference between two dates, use the `calculateDateDifference` service.

---

## currentNanoTime

---

Returns the current time returned by the most precise system timer, in nanoseconds.

## Input Parameters

---

None.

## Output Parameters

---

*nanoTime*

**java.lang.Long** Current time returned by the most precise system timer, in nanoseconds.

---

## dateBuild

Builds a date String using the specified pattern and the specified date services.

### Input Parameters

---

<i>pattern</i>	<b>String</b> Pattern representing the format in which you want the date returned. For pattern-string notation, see the “Pattern String Symbols” section. If you do not specify <i>pattern</i> , <code>dateBuild</code> returns null. If <i>pattern</i> contains a time zone and <i>timezone</i> is not specified, the default time zone is used.
<i>year</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. The year expressed in <i>yyyy</i> or <i>yy</i> format (for example, 01 or 2001). If you do not specify <i>year</i> or you specify an invalid value, <code>dateBuild</code> uses the current year.
<i>month</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. The month expressed as a number (for example, 1 for January, 2 for February). If you do not specify <i>month</i> or you specify an invalid value, <code>dateBuild</code> uses the current month.
<i>dayofmonth</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. The day of the month expressed as a number (for example, 1 for the first day of the month, 2 for the second day of the month). If you do not specify <i>dayofmonth</i> or you specify an invalid value, <code>dateBuild</code> uses the current day.
<i>timezone</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Time zone in which you want the output date and time expressed. Specify a time zone code as shown in the “Time Zones” section, for example, <code>EST</code> for Eastern Standard Time.  If you do not specify <i>timezone</i> , the value of the server's "user timezone" property is used. If this property has not been set, GMT is used.
<i>locale</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Locale in which the date is to be expressed. For example, if <i>locale</i> is <code>en</code> (for English), the pattern <code>EEE d MMM yyyy</code> will produce <code>Friday 23 August 2002</code> , and the <i>locale</i> of <code>fr</code> (for French) will produce <code>vendredi 23 août 2002</code> .

### Output Parameters

---

<i>value</i>	<b>String</b> The date specified by <i>year</i> , <i>month</i> , and <i>dayofmonth</i> , in the format of <i>pattern</i> .
--------------	--

---

## dateTimeBuild

Builds a date/time string using the specified pattern and the specified date services.

---

### Input Parameters

<i>pattern</i>	<b>String</b> Pattern representing the format in which you want the time returned. For pattern-string notation, see the “Pattern String Symbols” section. If you do not specify <i>pattern</i> , <code>dateTimeBuild</code> returns null. If <i>pattern</i> contains a time zone and the <i>timezone</i> parameter is not set, the default time zone is used.
<i>year</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. The year expressed in <i>yyyy</i> or <i>yy</i> format (for example, 01 or 2001). If you do not specify <i>year</i> or you specify an invalid value, <code>dateTimeBuild</code> uses the current year.
<i>month</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. The month expressed as a number (for example, 1 for January, 2 for February). If you do not specify <i>month</i> or you specify an invalid value, <code>dateTimeBuild</code> uses the current month.
<i>dayofmonth</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. The day of the month expressed as a number (for example, 1 for the first day of the month, 2 for the second day of the month). If you do not specify <i>dayofmonth</i> or you specify an invalid value, <code>dateTimeBuild</code> uses the current day.
<i>hour</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. The hour expressed as a number based on a 24-hour clock. For example, specify 0 for midnight, 2 for 2:00 A.M., and 14 for 2:00 P.M. If you do not specify <i>hour</i> or you specify an invalid value, <code>dateTimeBuild</code> uses 0 as the <i>hour</i> value.
<i>minute</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Minutes expressed as a number. If you do not specify <i>minute</i> or you specify an invalid value, <code>dateTimeBuild</code> uses 0 as the <i>minute</i> value.
<i>second</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Seconds expressed as a number. If you do not specify <i>second</i> or you specify an invalid value, <code>dateTimeBuild</code> uses 0 as the <i>second</i> value.
<i>millis</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Milliseconds expressed as a number. If you do not specify <i>millis</i> or you specify an invalid value, <code>dateTimeBuild</code> uses 0 as the <i>millis</i> value.

<i>timezone</i>	<p><b>String</b> Optional. Time zone in which you want the output date and time expressed. Specify a time zone code as shown in the “Time Zones” section, for example, <code>EST</code> for Eastern Standard Time.</p> <p>If you do not specify <i>timezone</i>, the value of the server's "user timezone" property is used. If this property has not been set, GMT is used.</p>
<i>locale</i>	<p><b>String</b> Optional. Locale in which the date is to be expressed. For example, if <i>locale</i> is <code>en</code> (for English), the pattern <code>EEE d MMM yyyy</code> will produce <code>Friday 23 August 2002</code>, and the <i>locale</i> of <code>fr</code> (for French) will produce <code>vendredi 23 août 2002</code>.</p>

### Output Parameters

---

<i>value</i>	<b>String</b> Date and time in format of <i>pattern</i> .
--------------	---

## dateTimeFormat

---

Converts date/time (represented as a String) string from one format to another.

### Input Parameters

---

<i>inString</i>	<p><b>String</b> Date/time that you want to convert.</p> <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><b>Important:</b> If <i>inString</i> contains a character in the last position, that character is interpreted as 0. This can result in an inaccurate date. For information about invalid dates, see the “Notes on Invalid Dates” section.</p> </div>
<i>currentPattern</i>	<b>String</b> Pattern string that describes the format of <i>inString</i> . For pattern-string notation, see the “Pattern String Symbols” section.
<i>newPattern</i>	<b>String</b> Pattern string that describes the format in which you want <i>inString</i> returned. For pattern-string syntax, see the “Pattern String Symbols” section.
<i>locale</i>	<p><b>String</b> Optional. Locale in which the date is to be expressed. For example, if <i>locale</i> is <code>en</code> (for English), the pattern <code>EEE d MMM yyyy</code> will produce <code>Friday 23 August 2002</code>, and the <i>locale</i> of <code>fr</code> (for French) will produce <code>vendredi 23 août 2002</code>.</p>



*lenient*

**String** Optional. A flag indicating whether an exception will appear if the *inString* value does not adhere to the format specified in *currentPattern* parameter. Set to:

- `true` to perform a lenient check. This is the default.

In a lenient check, if the format of the date specified in the *inString* parameter does not match the format specified in the *currentPattern* parameter, the date in the format specified in the *currentPattern* parameter will be interpreted and returned. If the interpretation is incorrect, the service will return an invalid date.

- `false` to perform a strict check.

In a strict check, an exception will appear if the format of the date specified in the *inString* parameter does not match the format specified in the *currentPattern* parameter.

## Output Parameters

---

*value*

**String** The date/time given by *inString*, in the format of *newPattern*.

## Usage Notes

As described in the “Notes on Invalid Dates” section, if the pattern *yy* is used for the year, `dateTimeFormat` uses a 50-year moving window to interpret the value of the year.

If *currentPattern* does not contain a time zone, the value is assumed to be in the default time zone.

If *newPattern* contains a time zone, the default time zone is used.

## elapsedNanoTime

---

Calculates the time elapsed between the current time and the given time, in nanoseconds.

## Input Parameters

---

*nanoTime*

**java.lang.Long** Time in nanoseconds. If *nanoTime* is less than zero, then the service treats it as zero.

---

## Output Parameters

---

<i>elapsedNanoTime</i>	<b>java.lang.Long</b> The difference between the current time in nanoseconds and <i>nanoTime</i> . If <i>nanoTime</i> is greater than the current nano time, the service returns zero.
<i>elapsedNanoTimeStr</i>	<p><b>String</b> The difference between the current time in nanoseconds and <i>nanoTime</i> . The difference is expressed as a String, in this format:</p> <p>[years] [days] [hours] [minutes] [seconds] [millisec] [microsec] &lt;nanosec&gt;</p> <p>If <i>nanoTime</i> is greater than the current nano time, the service returns zero.</p>

---

## formatDate

---

Formats a Date object as a string.

### Input Parameters

---

<i>date</i>	<b>java.util.Date</b> Optional. Date/time that you want to convert.
<i>pattern</i>	<b>String</b> Pattern string that describes the format in which you want the date returned. For pattern-string notation, see the <i>Pattern String Symbols</i> section.
<i>timezone</i>	<p><b>String</b> Optional. Time zone in which you want the output date and time expressed. Specify a time zone code as shown in the <i>Time Zones</i> section, for example, <code>EST</code> for Eastern Standard Time.</p> <p>If you do not specify <i>timezone</i> , the user's time zone is used, else GMT is used.</p>
<i>locale</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Locale in which the date is to be expressed. For example, if <i>locale</i> is <code>en</code> (for English), the pattern <code>EEE d MMM yyyy</code> will produce <code>Friday 23 August 2002</code> , and the <i>locale</i> of <code>fr</code> (for French) will produce <code>vendredi 23 août 2002</code> .

---

### Output Parameters

---

<i>value</i>	<b>String</b> The date/time given by <i>date</i> in the format specified by <i>pattern</i> .
--------------	--

---

## getCurrentDate

Returns the current date as a Date object.

### Input Parameters

---

None.

### Output Parameters

---

*date*                      **java.util.Date** Current date.

---

## getCurrentDateString

Returns the current date as a String in a specified format.

### Input Parameters

---

*pattern*                      **String** Pattern representing the format in which you want the date returned. For pattern-string notation, see the "Pattern String Symbols" section.

*timezone*                      **String** Optional. Time zone in which you want the output date and time expressed. Specify a time zone code as shown in the "Time Zones" section, for example, `EST` for Eastern Standard Time.

If you do not specify *timezone*, the value of the server's "user timezone" property is used. If this property has not been set, GMT is used.

*locale*                      **String** Optional. Locale in which the date is to be expressed. For example, if *locale* is `en` (for English), the pattern `EEE d MMM yyyy` will produce `Friday 23 August 2002`, and the *locale* of `fr` (for French) will produce `vendredi 23 août 2002`.

### Output Parameters

---

*value*                      **String** Current date in the format specified by *pattern*.

---

## incrementDate

Increments a date by a specified amount of time.

### Input Parameters

---

<i>startDate</i>	<b>String</b> Starting date and time.
<i>startDatePattern</i>	<b>String</b> Format in which the <i>startDate</i> parameter is specified (for example, yyyyMMdd HH:mm:ss.SSS). For pattern-string notation, see the "Pattern String Symbols" section.
<i>endDatePattern</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Pattern representing the format in which you want the <i>endDate</i> to be returned. For pattern-string notation, see the "Pattern String Symbols" section.  If no <i>endDatePattern</i> is specified, the <i>endDate</i> will be returned in the format specified in the <i>startDatePattern</i> parameter.
<i>addYears</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Number of years to add to <i>startDate</i> . The value must be an integer between -2147483648 and 2147483647.
<i>addMonths</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Number of months to add to <i>startDate</i> . The value must be an integer between -2147483648 and 2147483647.
<i>addDays</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Number of days to add to <i>startDate</i> . The value must be an integer between -2147483648 and 2147483647.
<i>addHours</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Number of hours to add to <i>startDate</i> . The value must be an integer between -2147483648 and 2147483647.
<i>addMinutes</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Number of minutes to add to <i>startDate</i> . The value must be an integer between -2147483648 and 2147483647.

<i>addSeconds</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Number of seconds to add to <i>startDate</i> . The value must be an integer between -2147483648 and 2147483647.
<i>addMilliseconds</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Number of milliseconds to add to <i>startDate</i> . The value must be an integer between -2147483648 and 2147483647.
<i>timezone</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Time zone in which you want the <i>endDate</i> to be expressed. Specify a time zone code, for example, EST for Eastern Standard Time.  If you do not specify <i>timezone</i> , the value of the server's "user timezone" property is used. If this property has not been set, GMT is used.
<i>locale</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Locale in which the <i>endDate</i> is to be expressed. For example, if <i>locale</i> is <i>en</i> (for English), the pattern <i>EEE d MMM yyyy</i> will produce <i>Friday 23 August 2002</i> , and the <i>locale</i> of <i>fr</i> (for French) will produce <i>vendredi 23 août 2002</i> .

## Output Parameters

---

<i>endDate</i>	<b>String</b> The end date and time, calculated by incrementing the <i>startDate</i> with the specified years, months, days, hours, minutes, seconds, and/or milliseconds. The <i>endDate</i> will be in the <i>endDatePattern</i> format, if specified. If no <i>endDatePattern</i> is specified or if blank spaces are specified as the value, the <i>endDate</i> will be returned in the format specified in the <i>startDatePattern</i> parameter.
----------------	--

## Usage Notes

The *addYears*, *addMonths*, *addDays*, *addHours*, *addMinutes*, *addSeconds*, and *addMilliseconds* input parameters can take positive or negative values. For example, If *startDate* is 10/10/2001, *startDatePattern* is MM/dd/yyyy, *addYears* is 1, and *addMonths* is -1, *endDate* will be 09/10/2002.

If you specify only the *startDate*, *startDatePattern*, and *endDatePattern* input parameters and do not specify any of the optional input parameters to increment the period,

the `incrementDate` service just converts the format of `startDate` from `startDatePattern` to `endDatePattern` and returns it as `endDate`.

**Note:** The format of the date specified in the `startDate` parameter must match the format specified in the `startDatePattern` and the format of the date specified in the `endDate` parameter must match the `endDatePattern` format.

## Document

### Summary of Document services

The following **Document** services are available:

Service	Description
<code>findDocuments</code>	Searches a set of documents for entries matching a set of Criteria.
<code>insertDocument</code>	Inserts a new document in a set of documents at a specified position.
<code>deleteDocuments</code>	Deletes the specified documents from a set of documents.
<code>documentListToDocument</code>	Constructs a document from a document list by generating key/value pairs from the values of two elements that you specify in the document list.
<code>documentToDocumentList</code>	<p>Expands the contents of a document into a list of documents.</p> <p>Each key/value pair in the source document is transformed to a single document containing two keys (whose names you specify). These two keys will contain the key name and value of the original pair.</p>
<code>groupDocuments</code>	Groups a set of documents based on specified criteria.
<code>documentToBytes</code>	Converts a document to an array of bytes.
<code>bytesToDocument</code>	Converts an array of bytes to a document.

Service	Description
<a href="#">searchDocuments</a>	Searches a set of documents for entries matching a set of Criteria.
<a href="#">sortDocuments</a>	Sorts a set of input documents based on the specified sortCriteria.

## findDocuments

Searches a set of documents for entries matching a set of criteria.

### Input Parameters

- documents* **Document List** Set of documents from which the documents meeting the retrieve criteria are to be returned.
- matchCriteria* **Document** Criteria on which the documents in the `documents` parameter are to be matched. Parameters for `matchCriteria` are:
- path:** Name of the element in `documentList` whose value provides the value for the search text. The value for `key` can be a path expression. For example, "Family/Chidren[0]/ BirthDate" retrieves the birthday of the first child from the input `Family` document list.
- compareValueAs:** Optional. Allowed values are string, numeric, and datetime. The default value is string.
- datePattern:** Optional. Pattern will be considered only if `compareValueAs` is of type datetime. Default value is MM/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss a.
- joins:** List of join criteria. Each join criteria consists of:
- operator:** Allowed values are equals, doesNotEqual, greaterThan, greaterThanEqual, lessThan, lessThanEqual, equalsIgnoreCase, contains, doesNotContain, beginsWith, doesNotBeginWith, endsWith, doesNotEndWith.
- value:** Optional. Allowed values are string, numeric, and datetime. The default value is string.
- joinType:** Specifies the way two joins can be linked. Values are "and" or "or". Default value is "and".

---

## Output Parameters

---

*result*                      **Document List** List of documents that match the retrieve criteria.  
*documents*

---

## insertDocument

Inserts a new document in a set of documents at a specified position.

---

### Input Parameters

---

*documents*                      **Document List** Set of documents in which a new document is to be inserted.

*insertDocument*                **Document** The new document to be inserted to the set of documents specified in the *documents* parameter.

*index*                              **String** Optional. The position in the set which the document is to be inserted.  
  
The *index* parameter is zero-based. If the value for the *index* parameter is not specified, the document will be inserted at the end of the document list specified in the *documents* parameter.

---

### Output Parameters

---

*documents*                      **Document List** Document list after inserting the new document.

---

## deleteDocuments

Deletes the specified documents from a set of documents.

---

### Input Parameters

---

*documents*                      **Document List** Set of documents that contain the documents you want to delete.

*indices*                            **String List** Index values of documents to be deleted from the *documents* parameter document list.



---

## Output Parameters

*documents*      **Document List** List of documents whose indices do *not* match the values in *indices* parameter.

*deletedDocuments*      **Document List** List of deleted documents.

## Usage Notes

The `deleteDocuments` service returns an error if the *indices* parameter value is less than zero or more than the number of documents in the *documents* input parameter.

---

## documentListToDocument

Constructs a document from a document list by generating key/value pairs from the values of two elements that you specify in the document list.

---

## Input Parameters

*documentList*      **Document List** Set of documents that you want to transform into a single document.

**Note:** If the *documentList* parameter contains a single document instead of a Document List, the `documentListToDocument` service does nothing.

*name*      **String** Name of the element in the *documentList* parameter whose value provides the name of each key in the resulting document.

**Important:** The data type of the element that you specify in the *name* parameter must be String.

*value*      **String** Name of the element in the *documentList* parameter whose values will be assigned to the keys specified in *name*. This element can be of any data type.

---

## Output Parameters

*document*      **Document** Document containing the key/value pairs generated from the *documentList* parameter.

## Usage Notes

The following example illustrates how the `documentListToDocument` service would convert a document list that contains three documents to a single document containing three key/value pairs. When you use the `documentListToDocument` service, you specify which two elements from the source list are to be transformed into the keys and values in the output document. In the following example, the values from the *pName* elements in the source list are transformed into key names, and the values from the *pValue* elements are transformed into the values for these keys.

A `documentList` containing these three documents:

Key	Value
<i>pName</i>	<code>cx_timeout</code>

<i>pValue</i>	1000
---------------	------

Key	Value
<i>pName</i>	<code>cx_max</code>

<i>pValue</i>	2500
---------------	------

Key	Value
<i>pName</i>	<code>cx_min</code>

<i>pValue</i>	10
---------------	----

Would be converted to a document containing these three key:

Key	Value
<i>cx_timeout</i>	1000
<i>cx_max</i>	2500
<i>cx_min</i>	10

---

## documentToDocumentList

Expands the contents of a document into a list of documents.

Each key/value pair in the source document is transformed to a single document containing two keys (whose names you specify). These two keys will contain the key name and value of the original pair.

### Input Parameters

---

<i>document</i>	<b>Document</b> Document to transform.
<i>name</i>	<b>String</b> Name to assign to the key that will receive the key name from the original key/value pair. In the example above, this parameter was set to <i>pName</i> .
<i>value</i>	<b>String</b> Name to assign to the key that will receive the value from the original key/value pair. In the example above, this parameter was set to <i>pValue</i> .

### Output Parameters

---

<i>documentList</i>	<b>Document List</b> List containing a document for each key/value pair in the <i>document</i> parameter. Each document in the list will contain two keys, whose names were specified by the <i>name</i> and <i>value</i> parameters. The values of these two keys will be the name and value (respectively) of the original pair.
---------------------	--

### Usage Notes

The following example shows how a document containing three keys would be converted to a document list containing three documents. In this example, the names *pName* and *pValue* are specified as names for the two new keys in the document list.

A document containing these three keys:

Key	Value
<i>cx_timeout</i>	1000
<i>cx_max</i>	2500
<i>cx_min</i>	10

Would be converted to a document list containing these three documents:

Key	Value
<i>pName</i>	<code>cx_timeout</code>
<i>pValue</i>	1000

Key	Value
<i>pName</i>	<code>cx_max</code>
<i>pValue</i>	2500

Key	Value
<i>pName</i>	<code>cx_min</code>
<i>pValue</i>	10

## groupDocuments

Groups a set of documents based on specified criteria.

### Input Parameters

<i>documents</i>	<b>Document List</b> Set of documents to be grouped based on the specified criteria.
<i>groupCriteria</i>	<p><b>Document List</b> The criteria on which the input documents are to be grouped. Valid values for the <i>groupCriteria</i> parameter are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>key</i> . Key in the pipeline. The value for <i>key</i> can be a path expression. For example, "Family/Chidren[0]/BirthDate" retrieves the birthday of the first child from the input Family document list.</li> <li>■ <i>compareStringsAs</i> . Optional. Valid values for <i>compareStringsAs</i> are <code>string</code>, <code>numeric</code>, and <code>datetime</code>. The default value is <code>string</code>.</li> <li>■ <i>pattern</i> . Optional. <i>pattern</i> will be considered only if the <i>compareStringsAs</i> parameter is of type <code>datetime</code>.</li> </ul>

**Note:** If *key* is not found in all the input documents, the documents that do not match the *groupCriteria* are grouped together as a single group.

## Output Parameters

*documentGroups*     **Document List** List of documents where each element represents a set of documents grouped based on the criteria specified.

## Usage Notes

The following example illustrates how to specify the values for the *groupCriteria* parameter:

<b>key</b>	<b>compareStringsAs</b>	<b>pattern</b>
name	string	
age	numeric	
birthdate	datetime	yyyy-MM-dd

The input documents will be grouped based on name, age, and birth date.

## documentToBytes

Converts a document to an array of bytes.

## Input Parameters

*document*     **Document** Document to convert to bytes.

- If *document* is null, the service does not return an output or an error message.
- If *document* is not a document, the service throws an exception.
- If *document* contains no elements, the service produces a zero-length byte array.

---

## Output Parameters

---

*documentBytes*     **Object** A serialized representation of the document as an array of bytes (byte[]).

### Usage Notes

Use the documentToBytes service with the bytesToDocument service, which converts the byte array created by this service back into the original document.

The documentToBytes service is useful when you want to write a document to a file, an input stream, or a cache.

In order for the document-to-bytes-to-document conversion to work, the entire content of the document must be serializable. Every object in the document must be of a data type known to Integration Cloud, or it must support the java.io.Serializable interface. If Integration Cloud encounters an unknown object in the document that does not support the java.io.Serializable interface, that object's value will be lost. Integration Cloud will replace it with a string containing the object's class name.

---

## bytesToDocument

Converts an array of bytes to a document. This service can only be used with byte arrays created by executing the documentToBytes service.

---

### Input Parameters

---

*documentBytes*     **Object** An array of bytes (byte[]) to convert to a document.

- If *documentBytes* is null, the service does not return a document or an error message.
- If *documentBytes* is not a byte array, the service throws an exception.
- If *documentBytes* is zero-length, the service produces an empty document.

---

### Output Parameters

---

*document*     **Document** A document.

## Usage Notes

Use this service with the `documentToBytes` service, which converts a document into a byte array. You can pass the resulting byte array to the `bytesToDocument` service to convert it back into the original document.

In order for the document-to-bytes-to-document conversion to work, the entire content of the document must be serializable. Every object in the document must be of a data type known to Integration Cloud, or it must support the `java.io.Serializable` interface.

**Note:** If Integration Cloud encounters an unknown object in the document that does not support the `java.io.Serializable` interface, that object's value will be lost. It will be replaced with a string containing the object's class name.

## searchDocuments

Searches a set of documents for entries matching a set of Criteria.

### Input Parameters

<i>documents</i>	<b>Document List</b> Set of documents from which the documents meeting the search criteria are to be returned.
<i>searchCriteria</i>	<p><b>Document</b> Criteria on which the documents in the <i>documents</i> parameter are to be searched.</p> <p>Valid values for <i>searchCriteria</i> parameters are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>key</i>. Name of the element in <code>documentList</code> whose value provides the value for the search text. The value for <i>key</i> can be a path expression. For example, <code>"Family/Chidren[0]/BirthDate"</code> retrieves the birthday of the first child from the input Family document list.</li> <li>■ <i>value</i>. Optional. Any search text. If no value is specified, the service searches for null in the document list.</li> <li>■ <i>compareStringsAs</i>. Optional. Allowed values are <code>string</code>, <code>numeric</code>, and <code>datetime</code>. The default value is <code>string</code>.</li> <li>■ <i>pattern</i>. Optional. <i>pattern</i> will be considered only if the <i>compareStringsAs</i> value is of type <code>datetime</code>. For information about using patterns, see the <i>Time Zones</i> section.</li> </ul>
<i>sorted</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. The value of the <i>sorted</i> parameter is <code>true</code> if the document list is already sorted based on the search criteria and same search key; otherwise <code>false</code> .

If the value for the *sorted* parameter is set to `true`, the required documents are searched faster.

### Output Parameters

<i>resultdocuments</i>	<b>Document List</b> List of documents which are matching the search criteria.
<i>documentListIndices</i>	<b>String List</b> Positions of search documents in the document list.
<i>documents</i>	<b>Document List</b> List of documents that were input.

### Usage Note

For example, if you want to search a set of documents for documents where BirthDate is 10th January 2008, the values for the *searchCriteria* parameter would be:

key	value	compareStringsAs	pattern
Birthdate	2008-01-10	datetime	yyyy-MM-dd

## sortDocuments

Sorts a set of input documents based on the specified sortCriteria.

### Input Parameters

<i>documents</i>	<b>Document List</b> Set of documents that are to be sorted.
<i>sortCriteria</i>	<p><b>Document List</b> Criteria based on which the documents in the <i>documents</i> parameter are to be sorted.</p> <p>Valid values for <i>sortCriteria</i> parameters are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>key</i>. Name of the element in documentList whose value provides the value based on which the documents are to be sorted. The value for <i>key</i> can be a path expression. For example, "Family/Chidren[0]/BirthDate" retrieves the birthday of the first child from the input Family document list.</li> <li>■ <i>order</i>. Optional. Allowed values are <code>ascending</code> and <code>descending</code>. The default value is <code>ascending</code>.</li> </ul>



- *compareStringsAs* . Optional. Allowed values are `string`, `numeric`, and `datetime`. Default value is `string`.
- *pattern* . Optional. The value for *pattern* will be considered only if the *compareStringsAs* value is of type `datetime`.

**Note:** If *key* is not found in all the input documents, the sorted list of documents appears at the end or start of the list based on the *order* specified. If the order is ascending, then all the documents that do not match the sort criteria appears at the top of the list, followed by the sorted list. If the order is descending, the sorted list will appear at the top, followed by the documents that do not match the sort criteria.

## Output Parameters

*documents*      **Document List** The documents sorted based on the sort criteria specified in the *sortCriteria* parameter.

## Usage Notes

For example, if you want to sort a set of documents based on name, age, and then on birth date, the values for *sortCriteria* parameter would be:

<u>key</u>	<u>order</u>	<u>compareStringsAs</u>	<u>pattern</u>
Name	ascending	string	
Age	descending	numeric	
Birthdate	ascending	datetime	yyyy-MM-dd

## List

You can use **List** services to retrieve, replace, or add elements in an Object List, Document List, or String List. You can also use **List** to convert String Lists to Document Lists.

### Summary of List services

The following **List** services are available:

Service	Description
<a href="#">addItemToVector</a>	Adds an item or a list of items to a java.util.Vector object.
<a href="#">appendToDocumentList</a>	Adds documents to a document list.
<a href="#">appendToStringList</a>	Adds Strings to a String list.
<a href="#">sizeOfList</a>	Returns the number of elements in a list.
<a href="#">stringListToDocumentList</a>	Converts a String list to a document list.
<a href="#">vectorToArray</a>	Converts a java.util.Vector object to an array.

## addItemToVector

Adds an item or a list of items to a java.util.Vector object.

### Input Parameters

<i>vector</i>	<b>java.util.Vector</b> Optional. The vector object to which you want to add an item or list of items. If no value is specified, the service creates a new java.util.Vector object to which the item(s) will be added.
<i>item</i>	<b>Object</b> Optional. Item to be added to the vector object. <div> <b>Note:</b> You can use either <i>item</i> or <i>itemList</i> to specify the input object. If both <i>item</i> and <i>itemList</i> input parameters are specified, the item as well as the list of items will be added to the vector object.         </div>
<i>itemList</i>	<b>Object[ ]</b> Optional. List of items to be added to the vector object.
<i>addNulls</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Specifies whether a null item can be added to the vector object. Set to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <code>false</code> to prevent null values from being added to the vector object. This is the default.</li> <li>■ <code>true</code> to allow null values to be added to the vector object.</li> </ul>

---

## Output Parameters

---

*vector*                      **java.util.Vector** Updated vector object with the list of items added or an empty vector in case no items are added.

## Usage Notes

Either of the optional input parameters, *item* or *itemList*, is required.

---

# appendToDocumentList

Adds documents to a document list.

---

## Input Parameters

---

*toList*                      **Document List** Optional. List to which you want to append documents. If you do not specify *toList*, the service creates a new list.

*fromList*                      **Document List** Optional. Documents you want to append to the end of *toList*.

*fromItem*                      **Document** Optional. Document you want to append to the end of *toList*. If you specify both *fromList* and *fromItem*, the service adds the document specified in *fromItem* after the documents in *fromList*.

---

## Output Parameters

---

*toList*                      **Document List** The *toList* document list with the documents in *fromList* and *fromItem* appended to it.

## Usage Notes

The documents contained in *fromList* and *fromItem* are not actually appended as entries to *toList*. Instead, references to the documents in *fromList* and *fromItem* are appended as entries to *toList*. Consequently, any changes made to the documents in *fromList* and *fromItem* also affect the resulting *toList*.

---

## appendToStringList

Adds Strings to a String list.

### Input Parameters

---

<i>toList</i>	<b>String List</b> Optional. List to which you want to append Strings. If the value of <i>toList</i> is null, a null pointer exception error is thrown. If you do not specify <i>toList</i> , the service creates a new list.
<i>fromList</i>	<b>String List</b> Optional. List of Strings to add to <i>toList</i> . Strings are added after the entries of <i>toList</i> .
<i>fromItem</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. String you want to append to the end of <i>toList</i> . If you specify both <i>fromList</i> and <i>fromItem</i> , the service adds the String specified in <i>fromItem</i> after the Strings specified in <i>fromList</i> .

### Output Parameters

---

<i>toList</i>	<b>String List</b> The <i>toList</i> String list with the Strings from <i>fromList</i> and <i>fromItem</i> appended to it.
---------------	--

### Usage Notes

The Strings contained in *fromList* and *fromItem* are not actually appended as entries to *toList*. Instead, references to the Strings in *fromList* and *fromItem* are appended as entries to *toList*. Consequently, any changes made to the Strings in *fromList* and *fromItem* also affect the resulting *toList*.

---

## sizeOfList

Returns the number of elements in a list.

### Input Parameters

---

<i>fromList</i>	<b>Document List, String List, or Object List</b> Optional. List whose size you want to discover. If <i>fromList</i> is not specified, the service returns a <i>size</i> of 0.
-----------------	--

---

## Output Parameters

<i>size</i>	<b>String</b> Number of entries in <i>fromList</i> .
<i>fromList</i>	<b>Document List, String List, or Object List</b> Original list.

## Usage Notes

For example, if *fromList* consists of:

```
fromList[0] = "a"
```

```
fromList[1] = "b"
```

```
fromList[2] = "c"
```

The result would be:

```
size = "3"
```

---

## stringListToDocumentList

Converts a String list to a document list.

---

## Input Parameters

<i>fromList</i>	<b>String List</b> Optional. List of Strings (a <code>String[]</code> ) that you want to convert to a list of documents. If <i>fromList</i> is not specified, the service returns a zero length array for <i>toList</i> .
<i>key</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Key name to use in the generated document list.

---

## Output Parameters

<i>toList</i>	<b>Document List</b> Resulting document list.
---------------	---

## Usage Notes

Creates a document list containing one document for each element in the *fromList* . Each document will contain a single String element named *key* .

For example, if *fromList* consists of:








```
fromList[0] = "a"
```

```

fromList[1] = "b"
fromList[2] = "c"
key = "myKey"

```

The result would be:

▼  toList [ ]	
▼  toList[0]	
 myKey	a
▼  toList[1]	
 myKey	b
▼  toList[2]	
 myKey	c

## vectorToArray

Converts a java.util.Vector object to an array.

### Input Parameters

<i>vector</i>	<b>java.util.Vector</b> The object to be converted to an array.
<i>stronglyType</i>	<p><b>String</b> Optional. If this option is specified, the service expects all items in the vector to have the same Java type as the first non-null item in the vector. If the service detects an item of a different type, an error appears.</p> <p>Set to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <code>false</code> to convert the vector to an object array. This is the default.</li> <li>■ <code>true</code> to convert the vector to a strongly typed array holding the same type of objects.</li> </ul>

### Output Parameters

<i>array</i>	<b>Object[ ]</b> Converted object array.
--------------	--

## Math

### Summary of Math services

You can use the **Math** services to perform mathematical operations on string-based numeric values. Services that operate on integer values use Java's long data type (64-bit, two's complement). Services that operate on float values use Java's double data type (64-bit IEEE 754). If extremely precise calculations are critical to your application, you should write your own Java services to perform math functions. The following **Math** services are available:

Service	Description
<a href="#">addObjects</a>	Adds one java.lang.Number object to another and returns the sum.
<a href="#">divideObjects</a>	Divides one java.lang.Number object by another ( <i>num1/num2</i> ) and returns the quotient.
<a href="#">min</a>	Returns the smallest number from a list of numbers.
<a href="#">multiplyObjects</a>	Multiplies one java.lang.Number object by another and returns the product.
<a href="#">subtractObjects</a>	Subtracts one java.lang.Number object from another and returns the difference.
<a href="#">toNumber</a>	Converts a string to numeric data type.
<a href="#">absoluteValue</a>	Returns the absolute value of the input number.
<a href="#">addFloatList</a>	Adds a list of floating point numbers (represented in a string list) and returns the sum.
<a href="#">addFloats</a>	Adds one floating point number (represented as a String) to another and returns the sum.
<a href="#">addIntList</a>	Adds a list of integers (represented in a String list) and returns the sum.
<a href="#">addInts</a>	Adds one integer (represented as a String) to another and returns the sum.

Service	Description
<a href="#">divideFloats</a>	Divides one floating point number (represented as a String) by another ( <i>num1/num2</i> ) and returns the quotient.
<a href="#">divideInts</a>	Divides one integer (represented as a String) by another ( <i>num1/num2</i> ) and returns the quotient.
<a href="#">max</a>	Returns the largest number from a list of numbers.
<a href="#">multiplyFloatList</a>	Multiplies a list of floating point numbers (represented in a String list) and returns the product.
<a href="#">multiplyFloats</a>	Multiplies one floating point number (represented as String) by another and returns the product.
<a href="#">multiplyIntList</a>	Multiplies a list of integers (represented in a String list) and returns the product.
<a href="#">multiplyInts</a>	Multiplies one integer (represented as a String) by another and returns the product.
<a href="#">randomDouble</a>	Returns the next pseudorandom, uniformly distributed double between 0.0 and 1.0.
<a href="#">roundNumber</a>	Returns a rounded number.
<a href="#">subtractFloats</a>	Subtracts one floating point number (represented as a String) from another and returns the difference.
<a href="#">subtractInts</a>	Subtracts one integer (represented as a String) from another and returns the difference.

## addObjects

Adds one java.lang.Number object to another and returns the sum.

### Input Parameters

*num1*     **java.lang.Number** Number to add. See the Usage Notes for supported sub-classes.



*num2*      **java.lang.Number** Number to add. See the Usage Notes for supported sub-classes.

### Output Parameters

---

*value*      **java.lang.Number** Sum of the numeric values of *num1* and *num2*.

### Usage Notes

This service accepts the following sub-classes of `java.lang.Number`: `java.lang.Byte`, `java.lang.Double`, `java.lang.Float`, `java.lang.Integer`, `java.lang.Long`, `java.lang.Short`.

This service applies the following rules for binary numeric promotion to the operands in order:

- If either operand is of type `Double`, the other is converted to `Double`.
- Otherwise, if either operand is of type `Float`, the other is converted to `Float`.
- Otherwise, if either operand is of type `Long`, the other is converted to `Long`.
- Otherwise, both operands are converted to type `Integer`.

These promotion rules mirror the Java rules for numeric promotion of numeric types.

## divideObjects

---

Divides one `java.lang.Number` object by another (*num1/num2*) and returns the quotient.

### Input Parameters

---

*num1*      **java.lang.Number** Number that is the dividend. See the Usage Notes for supported sub-classes.

*num2*      **java.lang.Number** Number that is the divisor. See the Usage Notes for supported sub-classes.

### Output Parameters

---

*value*      **java.lang.Number** Quotient of *num1* / *num2*.

### Usage Notes

This service accepts the following sub-classes of `java.lang.Number`: `java.lang.Byte`, `java.lang.Double`, `java.lang.Float`, `java.lang.Integer`, `java.lang.Long`, `java.lang.Short`.

This service applies the following rules for binary numeric promotion to the operands in order:

- If either operand is of type Double, the other is converted to Double.
- Otherwise, if either operand is of type Float, the other is converted to Float.
- Otherwise, if either operand is of type Long, the other is converted to Long.
- Otherwise, both operands are converted to type Integer.

These promotion rules mirror the Java rules for numeric promotion of numeric types.

---

## min

Returns the smallest number from a list of numbers.

---

### Input Parameters

*numList*      **String List** List of numbers from which the smallest number is to be returned.

---

### Output Parameters

*minValue*      **String** Smallest number from the list of numbers.

---

## multiplyObjects

Multiplies one java.lang.Number object by another and returns the product.

---

### Input Parameters

*num1*      **java.lang.Number** Number to multiply. See the Usage Notes for supported sub-classes.

*num2*      **java.lang.Number** Number to multiply. See the Usage Notes for supported sub-classes.

---

### Output Parameters

*value*      **java.lang.Number** Product of *num1* and *num2* .

### Usage Notes

This service accepts the following sub-classes of `java.lang.Number`: `java.lang.Byte`, `java.lang.Double`, `java.lang.Float`, `java.lang.Integer`, `java.lang.Long`, `java.lang.Short`.

This service applies the following rules for binary numeric promotion to the operands in order:

- If either operand is of type `Double`, the other is converted to `Double`.
- Otherwise, if either operand is of type `Float`, the other is converted to `Float`.
- Otherwise, if either operand is of type `Long`, the other is converted to `Long`.
- Otherwise, both operands are converted to type `Integer`.

These promotion rules mirror the Java rules for numeric promotion of numeric types.

---

## subtractObjects

Subtracts one `java.lang.Number` object from another and returns the difference.

### Input Parameters

---

*num1*      **java.lang.Number** Number. See the Usage Notes for supported sub-classes.

*num2*      **java.lang.Number** Number to subtract from *num1* . See the Usage Notes for supported sub-classes.

### Output Parameters

---

*value*      **java.lang.Number** Difference of *num1* - *num2* .

### Usage Notes

This service accepts the following sub-classes of `java.lang.Number`: `java.lang.Byte`, `java.lang.Double`, `java.lang.Float`, `java.lang.Integer`, `java.lang.Long`, `java.lang.Short`.

This service applies the following rules for binary numeric promotion to the operands. The following rules are applied in order:

- If either operand is of type `Double`, the other is converted to `Double`.
- Otherwise, if either operand is of type `Float`, the other is converted to `Float`.
- Otherwise, if either operand is of type `Long`, the other is converted to `Long`.
- Otherwise, both operands are converted to type `Integer`.

These promotion rules mirror the Java rules for numeric promotion of numeric types.

---

## toNumber

Converts a string to numeric data type.

### Input Parameters

---

<i>num</i>	<b>String</b> Number (represented as a string) to be converted to numeric format.
<i>convertAs</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Specifies the Java numeric data type to which the <i>num</i> parameter is to be converted.  Valid values for the <i>convertAs</i> parameter are <code>java.lang.Double</code> , <code>java.lang.Float</code> , <code>java.lang.Integer</code> , <code>java.math.BigDecimal</code> , <code>java.math.BigInteger</code> , <code>java.lang.Long</code> . The default value is <code>java.lang.Double</code> .

### Output Parameters

---

<i>num</i>	<b>java.lang.Number</b> Converted numeric object.
------------	---

---

## absoluteValue

Returns the absolute value of the input number.

### Input Parameters

---

<i>num</i>	<b>String</b> Number whose absolute value is to be returned.
------------	--

### Output Parameters

---

<i>positiveNumber</i>	<b>String</b> Absolute value of the input number.
-----------------------	---

---

## addFloatList

Adds a list of floating point numbers (represented in a string list) and returns the sum.

---

## Input Parameters

*numList*    **String List** Numbers (floating point numbers represented in a string list) to add.

## Output Parameters

*value*    **String** Sum of the numbers in *numList* . If a sum cannot be produced, *value* contains one of the following:

Value	Description
Infinity	The computation produces a positive value that overflows the representable range of a float type.
-Infinity	The computation produces a negative value that overflows the representable range of a float type.
0.0	The computation produces a value that underflows the representable range of a float type (for example, adding a number to infinity).
NaN	The computation produces a value that cannot be represented as a number (for example, any operation that uses NaN as input, such as $10.0 + \text{NaN} = \text{NaN}$ ).

## Usage Notes

Make sure the strings that are passed to the service in *numList* are in a locale-neutral format (that is, using the pattern -####.##). Passing locally formatted strings may result in unexpected results. For example, calling `addFloats` in a German locale with the arguments `1,23` and `2,34` will result in the value `357`, not `3.57` or `3,57`.

---

## addFloats

Adds one floating point number (represented as a String) to another and returns the sum.

---

## Input Parameters

*num1*    **String** Number to add.

<i>num2</i>	<b>String</b> Number to add.
<i>precision</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Number of decimal places to which the sum will be rounded. The default value is null.

### Output Parameters

*value* **String** Sum of the numbers in *num1* and *num2*. If a sum cannot be produced, *value* contains one of the following:

Value	Description
Infinity	The computation produces a positive value that overflows the representable range of a float type.
-Infinity	The computation produces a negative value that overflows the representable range of a float type.
0.0	The computation produces a value that underflows the representable range of a float type (for example, adding a number to infinity).
NaN	The computation produces a value that cannot be represented as a number (for example, any operation that uses NaN as input, such as $10.0 + \text{NaN} = \text{NaN}$ ).

### Usage Notes

Make sure the strings that are passed to the service in *num1* and *num2* are in a locale-neutral format (that is, using the pattern -####.##). Passing locally formatted strings may result in unexpected results. For example, calling `addFloats` in a German locale with the arguments `1,23` and `2,34` will result in the value `357`, not `3.57` or `3,57`.

## addIntList

Adds a list of integers (represented in a String list) and returns the sum.

### Input Parameters

*numList* **String List** Numbers (integers represented as Strings) to add.

---

## Output Parameters

---

*value*      **String** Sum of the numbers in *numList* .

### Usage Notes

Make sure the strings that are passed to the service in *numList* are in a locale-neutral format (that is, using the pattern -####.##). Passing locally formatted strings may result in unexpected results. For example, calling `addFloats` in a German locale with the arguments 1,23 and 2,34 will result in the value 357, not 3.57 or 3,57.

---

## addInts

Adds one integer (represented as a String) to another and returns the sum.

---

### Input Parameters

---

*num1*      **String** Number (integer represented as a String) to add.

*num2*      **String** Number (integer represented as a String) to add.

---

### Output Parameters

---

*value*      **String** Sum of *num1* and *num2* .

### Usage Notes

Ensure that the result of your calculation is less than 64 bits in width (the maximum width for the long data type). If the result exceeds this limit, it will generate a data overflow.

Ensure that the strings that are passed to the service in *num1* and *num2* are in a locale-neutral format (that is, using the pattern -####.##). Passing locally formatted strings may result in unexpected results. For example, calling `addFloats` in a German locale with the arguments 1,23 and 2,34 will result in the value 357, not 3.57 or 3,57.

---

## divideFloats

Divides one floating point number (represented as a String) by another (*num1/num2*) and returns the quotient.

---

## Input Parameters

---

<i>num1</i>	<b>String</b> Number (floating point number represented as a String) that is the dividend.
<i>num2</i>	<b>String</b> Number (floating point number represented as a String) that is the divisor.
<i>precision</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Number of decimal places to which the quotient will be rounded. The default value is null.

## Output Parameters

---

<i>value</i>	<b>String</b> The quotient of <i>num1</i> / <i>num2</i> . If a quotient cannot be produced, <i>value</i> contains one of the following:
--------------	---

Value	Description
Infinity	The computation produces a positive value that overflows the representable range of a float type.
-Infinity	The computation produces a negative value that overflows the representable range of a float type.
0.0	The computation produces a value that underflows the representable range of a float type (for example, dividing a number by infinity).
NaN	The computation produces a value that cannot be represented as a number (for example, the result of an illegal operation such as dividing zero by zero or any operation that uses NaN as input, such as $10.0 + \text{NaN} = \text{NaN}$ ).

## Usage Notes

Make sure the strings that are passed to the service in *num1* and *num2* are in a locale-neutral format (that is, using the pattern -####.##). Passing locally formatted strings may result in unexpected results. For example, calling `addFloats` in a German locale with the arguments `1,23` and `2,34` will result in the value `357`, not `3.57` or `3,57`.



---

## divideInts

Divides one integer (represented as a String) by another (*num1/num2* ) and returns the quotient.

### Input Parameters

---

*num1*        **String** Number (integer represented as a String) that is the dividend.

*num2*        **String** Number (integer represented as a String) that is the divisor.

### Output Parameters

---

*value*        **String** The quotient of *num1* / *num2* .

### Usage Notes

Make sure the strings that are passed to the service in *num1* and *num2* are in a locale-neutral format (that is, using the pattern -####.##). Passing locally formatted strings may result in unexpected results. For example, calling `addFloats` in a German locale with the arguments `1,23` and `2,34` will result in the value `357`, not `3.57` or `3,57`.

---

## max

Returns the largest number from a list of numbers.

### Input Parameters

---

*numList*        **String List** List of numbers from which the largest number is to be returned.

### Output Parameters

---

*maxValue*        **String** Largest number from the list of numbers.

---

## multiplyFloatList

Multiplies a list of floating point numbers (represented in a String list) and returns the product.

### Input Parameters

---

*numList*     **String List** Numbers (floating point numbers represented as Strings) to multiply.

### Output Parameters

---

*value*         **String** Product of the numbers in *numlist* . If a product cannot be produced, *value* contains one of the following:

Value	Description
Infinity	The computation produces a positive value that overflows the representable range of a float type.
- Infinity	The computation produces a negative value that overflows the representable range of a float type.
0.0	The computation produces a value that underflows the representable range of a float type (for example, multiplying a number by infinity).
NaN	The computation produces a value that cannot be represented as a number (for example, the result of an illegal operation such as multiplying zero by zero or any operation that uses NaN as input, such as $10.0 + \text{NaN} = \text{NaN}$ ).

### Usage Notes

Make sure the strings that are passed to the service in *numList* are in a locale-neutral format (that is, using the pattern -####.##). Passing locally formatted strings may result in unexpected results. For example, calling `addFloats` in a German locale with the arguments `1,23` and `2,34` will result in the value `357`, not `3.57` or `3,57`.

---

## multiplyFloats

Multiplies one floating point number (represented as String) by another and returns the product.

### Input Parameters

---

<i>num1</i>	<b>String</b> Number (floating point number represented as a String) to multiply.
<i>num2</i>	<b>String</b> Number (floating point number represented as a String) to multiply.
<i>precision</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Number of decimal places to which the product will be rounded. The default value is null.

### Output Parameters

---

*value* **String** Product of the numeric values of *num1* and *num2* . If a product cannot be produced, *value* contains one of the following:

Value	Description
Infinity	The computation produces a positive value that overflows the representable range of a float type.
- Infinity	The computation produces a negative value that overflows the representable range of a float type.
0.0	The computation produces a value that underflows the representable range of a float type (for example, multiplying a number by infinity).
NaN	The computation produces a value that cannot be represented as a number (for example, the result of an illegal operation such as multiplying zero by zero or any operation that uses NaN as input, such as 10.0 + NaN = NaN).

### Usage Notes

Make sure the strings that are passed to the service in *num1* and *num2* are in a locale-neutral format (that is, using the pattern -####.##). Passing locally formatted strings may result in unexpected results. For example, calling `addFloats` in a German locale with the arguments 1,23 and 2,34 will result in the value 357, not 3.57 or 3,57.

---

## multiplyIntList

Multiplies a list of integers (represented in a String list) and returns the product.

### Input Parameters

---

*numList*      **String List** Numbers (floating point numbers represented as Strings) to multiply.

### Output Parameters

---

*value*          **String** Product of the numbers in *numList*.

### Usage Notes

Make sure the result of your calculation is less than 64 bits in width (the maximum width for the long data type). If the result exceeds this limit, it will generate a data overflow.

Make sure the strings that are passed to the service in *numList* are in a locale-neutral format (that is, using the pattern -####.##). Passing locally formatted strings may result in unexpected results. For example, calling `addFloats` in a German locale with the arguments 1,23 and 2,34 will result in the value 357, not 3.57 or 3,57.

---

## multiplyInts

Multiplies one integer (represented as a String) by another and returns the product.

### Input Parameters

---

*num1*      **String** Number (integer represented as a String) to multiply.

*num2*      **String** Number (integer represented as a String) to multiply.

---

## Output Parameters

---

*value*      **String** Product of *num1* and *num2* .

### Usage Notes

Make sure the result of your calculation is less than 64 bits in width (the maximum width for the long data type). If the result exceeds this limit, it will generate a data overflow.

Make sure the strings that are passed to the service in *num1* and *num2* are in a locale-neutral format (that is, using the pattern -####.##). Passing locally formatted strings may result in unexpected results. For example, calling `addFloats` in a German locale with the arguments `1,23` and `2,34` will result in the value `357`, not `3.57` or `3,57`.

---

## randomDouble

Returns the next pseudorandom, uniformly distributed double between 0.0 and 1.0.

Random number generators are often referred to as pseudorandom number generators because the numbers produced tend to repeat themselves over time.

### Input Parameters

---

None.

### Output Parameters

---

*number*      **String** Generated random number.

---

## roundNumber

Returns a rounded number.

### Input Parameters

---

*num*              **String** Number to be rounded.

*numberOfDigits*      **String** Specifies the number of digits to which you want to round the number.

*roundingMode*      **String** Optional. Specifies the rounding method.

Valid values for the *roundingMode* parameter are RoundHalfUp, RoundUp, RoundDown, RoundCeiling, RoundFloor, RoundHalfDown, and RoundHalfEven. The default value is RoundHalfUp.

### Output Parameters

*roundedNumber*     **String** The rounded number.

## subtractFloats

Subtracts one floating point number (represented as a String) from another and returns the difference.

### Input Parameters

*num1*     **String** Number (floating point number represented as a String).

*num2*     **String** Number (floating point number represented as a String) to subtract from *num1*.

*precision*     **String** Optional. Number of decimal places to which the difference will be rounded. The default value is null.

### Output Parameters

*value*     **String** Difference of *num1* - *num2*. If a difference cannot be produced, *value* contains one of the following:

Value	Description
Infinity	The computation produces a positive value that overflows the representable range of a float type.
- Infinity	The computation produces a negative value that overflows the representable range of a float type.
0.0	The computation produces a value that underflows the representable range of a float type (for example, subtracting a number from infinity).

NaN

The computation produces a value that cannot be represented as a number (for example, the result of an illegal operation such as multiplying zero by zero or any operation that uses NaN as input, such as  $10.0 - \text{NaN} = \text{NaN}$ ).

### Usage Notes

Make sure the strings that are passed to the service in *num1* and *num2* are in a locale-neutral format (that is, using the pattern -####.##). Passing locally formatted strings may result in unexpected results. For example, calling `addFloats` in a German locale with the arguments `1,23` and `2,34` will result in the value `357`, not `3.57` or `3,57`.

---

## subtractInts

Subtracts one integer (represented as a String) from another and returns the difference.

### Input Parameters

---

*num1*      **String** Number (integer represented as a String).

*num2*      **String** Number (integer represented as a String) to subtract from *num1*.

### Output Parameters

---

*value*      **String** Difference of *num1* - *num2*.

### Usage Notes

Make sure the result of your calculation is less than 64 bits in width (the maximum width for the long data type). If the result exceeds this limit, it will generate a data overflow.

Make sure the strings that are passed to the service in *num1* and *num2* are in a locale-neutral format (that is, using the pattern -####.##). Passing locally formatted strings may result in unexpected results. For example, calling `addFloats` in a German locale with the arguments `1,23` and `2,34` will result in the value `357`, not `3.57` or `3,57`.

## Storage

### Summary of Storage services

You use the **Storage** services to insert, retrieve, update, and remove entries from a data store.

When using the storage services, keep in mind that the short-term store is not intended to be used as a general-purpose storage engine. Rather, it is primarily provided to support shared storage of application resources and transient data in Integration Cloud. It is recommended not to use the short-term store to process high volumes, large data records, or to permanently archive records.

**Note:** User specific data which may be considered as personal data will be stored and retained till the retention period defined in Execution Results.

**Note:** These services are a tool for maintaining state information in the short-term store. It is up to the developer of the Integration to make sure that the Integration keeps track of its state and correctly handles restarts.

### Locking Considerations

The following sections describe in general how the storage services handle locking requests.

#### *Entry Locking*

To maintain data integrity, the short-term store uses locking to ensure that multiple threads do not modify the same entry at the same time. For insertions and removals, the short-term store sets and releases the lock. For updates, the client must set and release the lock. Using locking improperly, that is, creating a lock but not releasing it, can cause deadlocks in the short-term store.

The following guidelines can help you avoid short-term store deadlocks:

- Release locks in the thread through which they were set. In other words, you cannot set a lock in one thread and release it in another. The safest way to do this is to release each lock in the Integration that acquired it.
- Unlock entries before the Integration completes. Entries remain locked until released using a put or an explicit unlock. To accomplish this, always pair a call to get or lock with a call to put or unlock so that every lock is followed by an unlock. In addition, use a try-catch pattern in your Integration so that an exception does not prevent the Integration from continuing and releasing the lock.

#### *Data Store Locking*

When a storage service locks an entry, the service also implicitly locks the data store in which the entry resides. This behavior prevents another thread from deleting the entire data store and the entries it contains while your thread is working with the entry. When the locked entry is unlocked, the implicit lock on the data store is also released.

Be careful when explicitly unlocking data stores. Consider the following example:

1. User\_A locks an item. This creates two locks: an explicit lock on the entry, and an implicit lock on the data store.
2. User\_A later unlocks the data store explicitly while still holding the lock on the entry.



3. User\_B locks, then deletes the data store, including the entry locked by User\_A in the first step.

When User\_A explicitly unlocked the data store in step 2, User\_B was able to delete the entry the User\_A was working with.

#### *Automatic Promotion to Exclusive Lock*

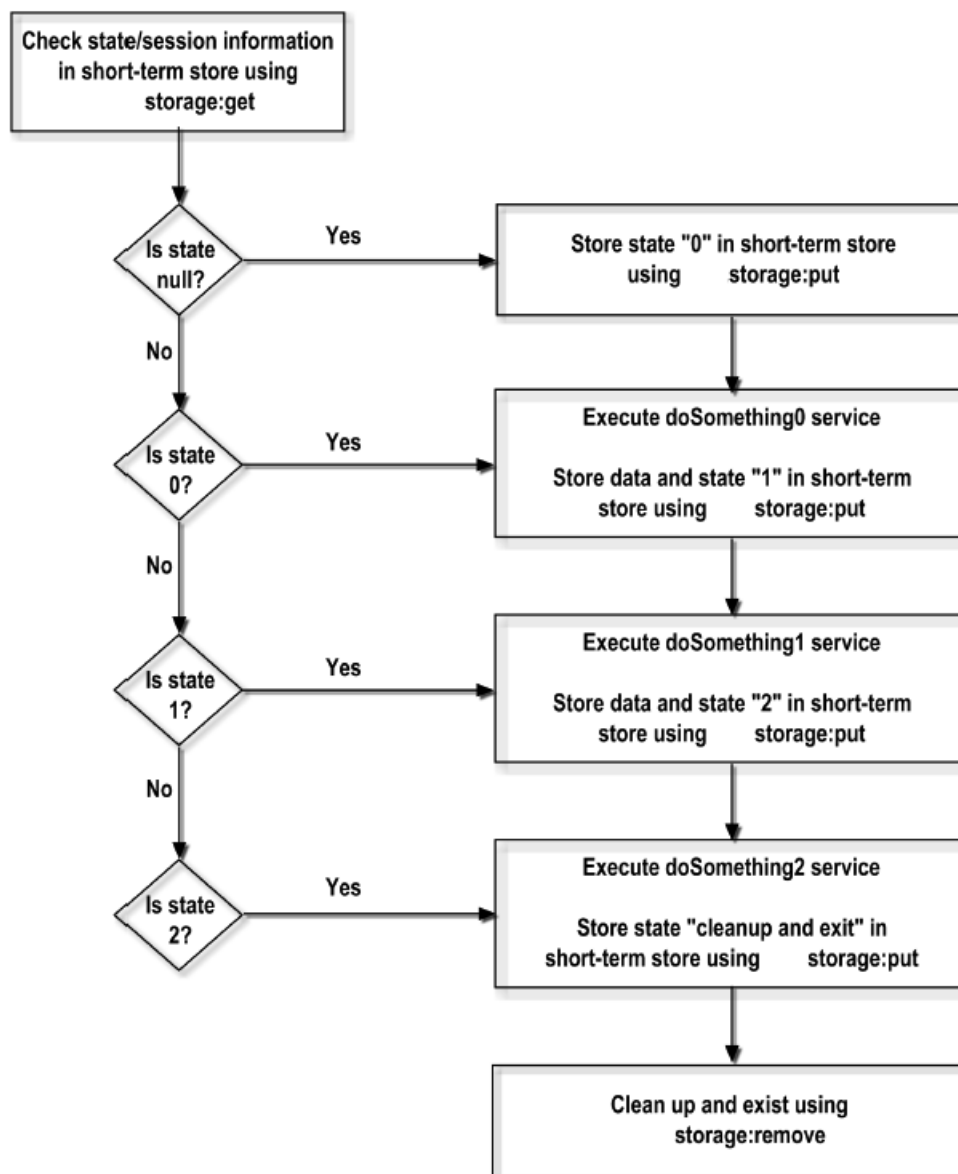
If a storage service tries to acquire an exclusive lock on an object, but finds a shared lock from the same thread already in place on the object, the service will try to promote the lock to an exclusive lock.

If a storage service that requires an exclusive lock encounters a shared or exclusive lock held by another thread, it will wait until the object becomes available. If the object remains locked for the period specified by the *waitlength* parameter passed by the service, the service will fail.

#### *Sample Integration for Checkpoint Restart*

The following diagram shows how to create checkpoint restarts into your Integrations. The following diagram explains the logic of an Integration and shows where the various storage services are used to achieve checkpoint restarts.

## Logic to achieve checkpoint restart



The following storage services are available:

Element	Package and Description
<a href="#">add</a>	Inserts a new entry into a data store.
<a href="#">get</a>	Retrieves a value from a data store and locks the entry and the data store on behalf of the thread that invoked the service.

Element	Package and Description
<a href="#">keys</a>	Obtains a list of all the keys in a data store.
<a href="#">lock</a>	Locks an entry and/or data store on behalf of the thread invoking this service.
<a href="#">put</a>	Inserts or updates an entry in a data store. If the key does not exist in the data store, the entry is inserted.
<a href="#">remove</a>	Removes an entry from a data store.
<a href="#">unlock</a>	Unlocks an entry or a data store.

## add

Inserts a new entry into a data store.

If the key already exists in the data store, the service does nothing.

### Input Parameters

<i>storeName</i>	<b>String</b> Name of the data store in which to insert the entry.
<i>key</i>	<b>String</b> Key under which the entry is to be inserted.
<i>value</i>	<b>Document</b> Value to be inserted.

### Output Parameters

<i>result</i>	<b>String</b> Flag indicating whether the entry was successfully added. A value of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <code>true</code> indicates that the new entry was inserted successfully.</li> <li>■ <code>false</code> indicates that the entry was not inserted (usually because an entry for <i>key</i> already exists).</li> </ul>
<i>error</i>	<b>String</b> Error message generated while inserting the new entry into the data store.

---

## get

Retrieves a value from a data store and locks the entry and the data store on behalf of the thread that invoked the service.

**Important:** This service does not automatically release the lock on the data store or entry after performing the get operation, so you need to ensure that the lock is released by calling the put or unlock services. If you do not release the lock, Integration Cloud will release the lock at the end of the Integration execution.

---

### Input Parameters

<i>storeName</i>	<b>String</b> Name of the data store from which you want to retrieve the entry.
<i>key</i>	<b>String</b> Key of the entry whose value you want to retrieve.
<i>waitLength</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Length of time, in milliseconds, that you want to wait for this entry to become available if it is already locked by another thread.
<i>lockMode</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Type of lock you want to place on the entry. Set to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ <b>Exclusive</b> to prevent other threads from reading or updating the entry while you are using it. The service also obtains a shared lock on the data store. An exclusive lock on an entry allows you to modify the entry.</li><li>■ <b>Read</b> is obsolete. If this value is specified, the service obtains a shared lock.</li><li>■ <b>Share</b> to prevent other threads from obtaining an exclusive lock on the entry. The service also obtains a shared lock on the data store. A shared lock on an entry allows you to read, but not modify, the entry. This is the default.</li></ul>

---

### Output Parameters

<i>value</i>	<b>Document</b> Retrieved entry. If the requested entry does not exist, the value of this parameter is null.
--------------	--

### Usage Notes

If you request an exclusive lock and the service finds a shared lock from the same thread on the entry, the service will automatically promote the shared lock on the entry to an exclusive lock.

When this service locks an entry, it also acquires a shared lock on the associated data store to prevent another thread from deleting the data store, and the entries it contains, while your thread has the entry locked.

When storing and retrieving the flow state in the short-term store for checkpoint restart purposes, ensure that the value of *key* is unique to the transaction.

---

## keys

Obtains a list of all the keys in a data store.

### Input Parameters

---

<i>storeName</i>	<b>String</b> Name of the data store from which you want to obtain a list of keys.
------------------	--

### Output Parameters

---

<i>keys</i>	<b>String List</b> Keys for the data store specified in <i>storeName</i> .
-------------	--

---

## lock

Locks an entry and/or data store on behalf of the thread invoking this service.

**Important:** When you lock an entry or data store using this service, you must release the lock by using a put or an explicit unlock. If you do not release the lock, Integration Cloud will release the lock at the end of the Integration execution.

**Important:** Be careful when releasing locks with the unlock service. If you release a lock on a data store, another thread can obtain a lock on the data store and delete it, and the entries it contains, even if your thread still has locks on one or more of the entries.

---

## Input Parameters

---

<i>storeName</i>	<b>String</b> Name of the data store containing the entry.
<i>key</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Key of the entry that you want to lock.  If <i>key</i> is not supplied and you request: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ A shared lock, the service obtains a shared lock on the data store, allowing other threads to read and modify entries, but not to delete them.</li><li>■ An exclusive lock, the service obtains an exclusive lock on the data store, preventing other threads from locking the data store and the entries, thereby preventing those threads from reading, modifying, or deleting the entries or the data store.</li></ul> If both <i>storeName</i> and <i>key</i> are specified and you request: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ A shared lock, the service obtains a shared lock on the data store and the entry.</li><li>■ An exclusive lock, the service obtains a shared lock on the data store and an exclusive lock on the entry.</li></ul>
<i>waitLength</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Length of time, in milliseconds, that you want to wait for this entry to become available if it is already locked by another thread.
<i>lockMode</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Type of lock you want to place on the entry or data store. Set to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ <b>Exclusive</b> to prevent other threads from obtaining a lock on the data store or entry.  An exclusive lock on an entry allows you to modify the entry, and prevents other threads from reading or modifying the entry.  An exclusive lock on a data store also locks the entries in the data store. In addition, an exclusive lock on a data store allows you to delete the data store.</li><li>■ <b>Read</b> is obsolete. If this value is specified, the service obtains a shared lock.</li><li>■ <b>Share</b> to prevent other threads from obtaining an exclusive lock on an entry or a data store. A shared lock on an entry allows you to read, but not modify, the entry. A</li></ul>

shared lock on a data store prevents another thread from deleting the data store. This is the default.

---

### Output Parameters

---

None.

### Usage Notes

If you have not specified a *key*, and your Integration does not invoke put or unlock, or your Integration throws an exception before invoking put or unlock, the entire data store remains locked.

If the key does not exist in the data store at the time your Integration executes, the lock service inserts the key with an empty value and takes the lock on the entry.

If you request an exclusive lock on an entry, the service obtains an exclusive lock on the entry and a shared lock on the data store. If this service finds a shared lock from the same thread on the entry, the service will automatically promote the shared lock on the entry to an exclusive lock.

If you request a shared lock on an entry, the service obtains a shared lock on the entry and a shared lock on the data store.

If you request a shared lock on an entry or a data store and this service finds an exclusive lock from the same thread, the existing exclusive lock will be reused. The exclusive lock will not be demoted to a shared lock.

If you request an exclusive lock on a data store, and this service finds a shared lock from the same thread on the data store, the service will automatically promote the shared lock on the data store to an exclusive lock.

---

## put

Inserts or updates an entry in a data store. If the key does not exist in the data store, the entry is inserted.

If the requested entry is not currently locked by the thread that invoked this service, the put service will automatically attempt to lock the entry for the duration of the put operation.

The service obtains an exclusive lock on the entry and a shared lock on the data store. If the service finds a shared lock from the same thread on the entry, the service will automatically promote the shared lock to an exclusive lock.

This service releases the lock when the put operation has completed.

---

### Input Parameters

---

<i>storeName</i>	<b>String</b> Name of the data store into which you want to insert or update the entry.
<i>value</i>	<b>Document</b> Value to be inserted or updated.
<i>waitLength</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Length of time, in milliseconds, that you want to wait for this entry to become available if it is already locked by another thread. If the wait length expires before a lock is obtained, the service fails and throws an exception.  This parameter is used only when your service did not explicitly lock the entry beforehand.
<i>key</i>	<b>String</b> Key where you want to insert or update the entry.

---

### Output Parameters

---

<i>error</i>	<b>String</b> Error message generated while inserting the new entry into the data store.
--------------	--

### Usage Notes

When storing and retrieving the flow state in the short-term store for checkpoint restart purposes, ensure that the value of *key* is unique to the transaction.

---

## remove

Removes an entry from a data store. This service obtains an exclusive lock on the entry and a shared lock on the data store.

---

### Input Parameters

---

<i>storeName</i>	<b>String</b> Name of the data store from which to remove an entry.
<i>key</i>	<b>String</b> Key of the entry that you want to remove.
<i>waitLength</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Length of time, in milliseconds, that you want to wait for this entry to become available for deletion if it is already locked by another thread.



---

## Output Parameters

---

*result*

**String** Flag indicating whether the entry was successfully removed. A value of:

- `true` indicates that the entry was removed successfully.
- `false` indicates that the entry was not removed (usually because an entry for key does not exist).

---

## unlock

Unlocks an entry or a data store.

When an Integration retrieves an entry using the get service, the entry is locked to prevent modification by other users before the Integration completes. The entry remains locked until the lock owner invokes a put service. To unlock a service without using the put service, use the unlock service.

In addition, if an Integration uses the lock service to lock an entry or data store, you must use the unlock or put service to release the lock.

**Important:** Be careful when releasing locks with this service. If you release a lock on a data store, another thread can obtain a lock on the data store and delete it, and the entries it contains, even if the original thread still has locks on one or more of the entries.

---

## Input Parameters

---

*storeName*

**String** Name of the data store in which to unlock an entry.

*key*

**String** Optional. Key of the entry that you want to unlock. If *key* is not supplied, the lock will be removed from the data store specified in *storeName*, but any locks on entries in the data store will remain.

---

## Output Parameters

---

None.

## String

### Summary of String services

You can use **String** services to perform string manipulation and substitution operations. The following **String** services are available:

Service	Description
<a href="#">HTMLDecode</a>	Replaces HTML character entities with native characters.
<a href="#">HTMLEncode</a>	Replaces HTML-sensitive characters with equivalent HTML character entities.
<a href="#">base64Decode</a>	Decodes a Base-64 encoded string into a sequence of bytes.
<a href="#">base64Encode</a>	Converts a sequence of bytes into a Base64-encoded String.
<a href="#">bytesToString</a>	Converts a sequence of bytes to a String.
<a href="#">concat</a>	Concatenates two strings.
<a href="#">indexOf</a>	Returns the index of the first occurrence of a sequence of characters in a string.
<a href="#">length</a>	Returns the length of a string.
<a href="#">lookupDictionary</a>	Looks up a given key in a hash table and returns the string to which that key is mapped.
<a href="#">makeString</a>	Builds a single string by concatenating the elements of a String List.
<a href="#">messageFormat</a>	Formats an array of strings into a given message pattern.
<a href="#">numericFormat</a>	Formats a number into a given numeric pattern.
<a href="#">objectToString</a>	Converts an object to string representation using the Java toString() method of the object.

Service	Description
<a href="#">padLeft</a>	Pads a string to a specified length by adding pad characters to the beginning of the string.
<a href="#">padRight</a>	Pads a string to a specified length by adding pad characters to the end of the string.
<a href="#">replace</a>	Replaces all occurrences of a specified substring with a substitute string.
<a href="#">stringToBytes</a>	Converts a string to a byte array.
<a href="#">substring</a>	Returns a substring of a given string.
<a href="#">tokenize</a>	Tokenizes a string using specified delimiter characters and generates a String List from the resulting tokens.
<a href="#">toLowerCase</a>	Converts all characters in a given string to lowercase.
<a href="#">toUpperCase</a>	Converts all characters in a given string to uppercase.
<a href="#">trim</a>	Trims leading and trailing white space from a given string.
<a href="#">URLDecode</a>	Decodes a URL-encoded string.
<a href="#">URLEncode</a>	URL-encodes a string.
<a href="#">fuzzyMatch</a>	A given string is not exactly matched against a set of strings. If the match is above <code>similarityThreshold</code> , it returns the <code>matchedValue</code> . If more than one string has not exactly matched, then the first matched string is returned.
<a href="#">isNumber</a>	Determines whether the contents of a string can be converted to a float value.

Service	Description
<a href="#">isAlphanumeric</a>	Determines whether a string consists entirely of alphanumeric characters (in the ranges A–Z, a–z, or 0–9).
<a href="#">isNullOrBlank</a>	Checks a string for a null or a blank value.
<a href="#">isDate</a>	Determines whether a string follows a specified date pattern.
<a href="#">substitutePipelineVariables</a>	Replaces a pipeline variable with its corresponding value.
<a href="#">compareStrings</a>	Performs a case-sensitive comparison of two strings, and indicates whether the strings are identical.

## HTMLDecode

Replaces HTML character entities with native characters.

Specifically, the service:

Replaces this HTML character entity...	With...
&gt;	>
&lt;	<
&amp;	&
&quot;	"

### Input Parameters

*inString* **String** An HTML-encoded String.

---

## Output Parameters

---

*value*                      **String** Result from decoding the contents of *inString* . Any HTML character entities that existed in *inString* will appear as native characters in *value* .

---

## HTMLEncode

Replaces HTML-sensitive characters with equivalent HTML character entities.

Specifically, this service:

<u>Replaces this native language character...</u>	<u>With...</u>
>	&gt;
<	&lt;
&	&amp;
"	&quot;
'	&#39;

These translations are useful when displaying text in an HTML context.

---

## Input Parameters

---

*inString*                      **String** The character you want to encode in HTML.

---

## Output Parameters

---

*value*                      **String** Result from encoding the contents of *inString* . Any HTML-sensitive characters that existed in *inString* , for example, > or &, will appear as the equivalent HTML character entities in *value* .

---

## base64Decode

Decodes a Base-64 encoded string into a sequence of bytes.

### Input Parameters

---

*string*                      **String** A Base64-encoded String to decode into bytes.

### Output Parameters

---

*value*                      **byte[ ]** The sequence of bytes decoded from the Base64-encoded String.

*encoding*                      **String** Optional. Specifies the encoding method. Default value is ASCII.

---

## base64Encode

Converts a sequence of bytes into a Base64-encoded String.

### Input Parameters

---

*bytes*                      **byte[ ]** Sequence of bytes to encode into a Base64-encoded String.

*useNewLine*                      **String** Optional. Flag indicating whether to retain or remove the line breaks. Set to:

- `true` to retain the line breaks. This is the default.
- `false` to remove the line breaks.

*encoding*                      **String** Optional. Specifies the encoding method. Default value is ASCII.

### Output Parameters

---

*value*                      **String** Base64-encoded String encoded from the sequence of bytes.

### Usage Notes

By default, the `base64Encode` service inserts line breaks after 76 characters of data, which is not the canonical lexical form expected by implementations such as MTOM. You can use the `useNewLine` parameter to remove the line breaks.

---

## bytesToString

Converts a sequence of bytes to a String.

### Input Parameters

---

<i>bytes</i>	<b>byte[ ]</b> Sequence of bytes to convert to a String.
<i>encoding</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Name of a registered, IANA character set (for example, <code>ISO-8859-1</code> ). If you specify an unsupported encoding, the system throws an exception.  To use the default encoding, set <i>encoding</i> to <code>autoDetect</code> .
<i>ignoreBOMChars</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Flag indicating whether or not the byte order mark (BOM) characters in the input sequence of bytes are removed before converting the byte array to string. Set to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ <code>true</code> to remove the byte order mark (BOM) characters before converting the input sequence of bytes to string, if the byte array contains BOM characters.</li><li>■ <code>false</code> to include the byte order mark (BOM) characters while converting the input sequence of bytes to string. The default is <code>false</code>.</li></ul>

### Output Parameters

---

<i>string</i>	<b>String</b> String representation of the contents of <i>bytes</i> .
---------------	---

---

## concat

Concatenates two strings.

---

### Input Parameters

---

<i>inString1</i>	<b>String</b> String to which you want to concatenate another string.
<i>inString2</i>	<b>String</b> String to concatenate to <i>inString1</i> .

### Output Parameters

---

<i>value</i>	<b>String</b> Result of concatenating <i>inString1</i> with <i>inString2</i> ( <i>inString1</i> + <i>inString2</i> ).
--------------	---

---

## indexOf

Returns the index of the first occurrence of a sequence of characters in a string.

---

### Input Parameters

---

<i>inString</i>	<b>String</b> String in which you want to locate a sequence of characters.
<i>subString</i>	<b>String</b> Sequence of characters to locate.
<i>fromIndex</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Index of <i>inString</i> from which to start the search. If no value is specified, this parameter contains 0 to indicate the beginning of the string.

### Output Parameters

---

<i>value</i>	<b>String</b> Index of the first occurrence of <i>subString</i> in <i>inString</i> . If no occurrence is found, this parameter contains -1.
--------------	---

---

## length

Returns the length of a string.

---

### Input Parameters

---

<i>inString</i>	<b>String</b> String whose length you want to discover.
-----------------	---



---

### Output Parameters

---

*value*                      **String** The number of characters in *inString* .

---

## lookupDictionary

Looks up a given key in a hash table and returns the string to which that key is mapped.

---

### Input Parameters

---

*hashtable*                      **java.util.Hashtable** Hash table that uses String objects for keys and values.

*key*                              **String** Key in *hashtable* whose value you want to retrieve.

**Note:** The key is case sensitive.

---

### Output Parameters

---

*value*                              **String** Value of the string to which *key* is mapped. If the requested key in *hashtable* is null or if *key* is not mapped to any value in *hashtable* , the service returns null.

---

## makeString

Builds a single string by concatenating the elements of a String List.

---

### Input Parameters

---

*elementList*                      **String List** Strings to concatenate.

*separator*                      **String** String to insert between each non-null element in *elementList* .

---

### Output Parameters

---

*value*                              **String** Result from concatenating the strings in *elementList* .  
Strings are separated by the characters specified in *separator* .

---

## messageFormat

Formats an array of strings into a given message pattern.

### Input Parameters

---

*pattern* **String** Message that includes "placeholders" where elements from *argumentList* are to be inserted. The message can contain any sequence of characters. Use the {*n*} placeholder to insert elements from *argumentList*, where *n* is the index of the element that you want to insert. For example, the following pattern string inserts elements 0 and 1 into the message:

```
Test results: {0} items passed, {1} items failed.
```

**Note:** Do not use any characters except digits for *n*.

*argumentList* **String List** Optional. List of strings to use to populate *pattern*. If *argumentList* is not supplied, the service will not replace placeholders in *pattern* with actual values.

### Output Parameters

---

*value* **String** Result from substituting *argumentList* into *pattern*. If *pattern* is empty or null, this parameter is null.

---

## numericFormat

Formats a number into a given numeric pattern.

### Input Parameters

---

*num* **String** The number to format.

*pattern* **String** A pattern string that describes the way in which *num* is to be formatted:

This symbol...

Indicates...

0

A digit.

#	A digit. Leading zeroes will not be shown.
.	A placeholder for a decimal separator.
,	A placeholder for a grouping separator.
;	A separation in format.
-	The default negative prefix.
%	That <i>num</i> will be multiplied by 100 and shown as a percentage.
x	Any character used as a prefix or suffix (for example, A, \$).
'	That special characters are to be used as literals in a prefix or suffix. Enclose the special characters within " (for example, '#').

The following are examples of pattern strings:

Pattern	Description
#,###	Use commas to separate into groups of three digits. The pound sign denotes a digit and the comma is a placeholder for the grouping separator.
#,####	Use commas to separate into groups of four digits.
\$#.00	Show digits before the decimal point as needed and exactly two digits after the decimal point. Prefix with the \$ character.
'#'#.0	Show digits before the decimal point as needed and exactly one digit after the decimal point. Prefix with the # character. The first character in a pattern is the dollar sign (\$). The pound sign

denotes a digit and the period is a placeholder for decimal separator.

### Output Parameters

*value* **String** *num* formatted according to *pattern* . If *pattern* is an empty (not null) string, the default pattern of comma separators is used and the number of digits after the decimal point remains unchanged.

## objectToString

Converts an object to string representation using the Java toString() method of the object.

### Input Parameters

*object* **Object** The object to be converted to string representation.

### Output Parameters

*string* **String** String representation of the input object converted using the Java toString() method of the object.

## padLeft

Pads a string to a specified length by adding pad characters to the beginning of the string.

### Input Parameters

*inString* **String** String that you want to pad.

*padString* **String** Characters to use to pad *inString* .

*length* **String** Total length of the resulting string, including pad characters.

---

## Output Parameters

---

*value*                      **String** Contents of *inString* preceded by as many pad characters as needed so that the total length of the string equals *length*.

## Usage Notes

If *padString* is longer than one character and does not fit exactly into the resulting string, the beginning of *padString* is aligned with the beginning of the resulting string. For example, suppose *inString* equals `shipped` and *padString* equals `x9y`.

If <i>length</i> equals...	Then <i>value</i> will contain...
----------------------------	-----------------------------------

7	<code>shipped</code>
10	<code>x9yshipped</code>
12	<code>x9x9yshipped</code>

If *inString* is longer than *length* characters, only the last *length* characters from *inString* are returned. For example, if *inString* equals `acct1234` and *length* equals 4, *value* will contain `1234`.

---

## padRight

Pads a string to a specified length by adding pad characters to the end of the string.

## Input Parameters

---

*inString*                      **String** String that you want to pad.

*padString*                      **String** Characters to use to pad *inString*.

*length*                          **String** Total length of the resulting string, including pad characters.

---

## Output Parameters

---

*value*                          **String** Contents of *inString* followed by as many pad characters as needed so that the total length of the string equals *length*.

## Usage Notes

If *padString* is longer than one character and does not fit exactly into the resulting string, the end of *padString* is aligned with the end of the resulting string. For example, suppose *inString* equals `shipped` and *padString* equals `x9y`.

If <i>length</i> equals...	Then <i>value</i> will contain...
7	<code>shipped</code>
10	<code>shippedx9y</code>
12	<code>shippedx9y9y</code>

If *inString* is longer than *length* characters, only the first *length* characters from *inString* are returned. For example, if *inString* equals `1234acct` and *length* equals 4, value will contain `1234`.

## replace

Replaces all occurrences of a specified substring with a substitute string.

### Input Parameters

<i>inString</i>	<b>String</b> String containing the substring to replace.
<i>searchString</i>	<b>String</b> Substring to replace within <i>inString</i> .
<i>replaceString</i>	<b>String</b> Character sequence that will replace <i>searchString</i> . If this parameter is null or empty, the service removes all occurrences of <i>searchString</i> from <i>inString</i> .
<i>useRegex</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Flag indicating whether <i>searchString</i> is a regular expression. When regular expressions are used to specify a search string, <i>replaceString</i> may also contain interpolation fields (for example, "\$1") that match parenthetical subexpressions in <i>searchString</i> .  Set to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <code>true</code> to indicate that <i>searchString</i> is a regular expression.</li> <li>■ <code>false</code> to indicate that <i>searchString</i> is not a regular expression. This is the default.</li> </ul>

---

## Output Parameters

---

*value*                      **String** Contents of *inString* with replacements made.

---

## stringToBytes

Converts a string to a byte array.

---

## Input Parameters

---

*string*                      **String** String to convert to a byte[ ].

*encoding*                      **String** Optional. Name of a registered, IANA character set that specifies the encoding to use when converting the String to an array of bytes (for example: ISO-8859-1).  
  
To use the default encoding, set this value to `autoDetect`. If you specify an unsupported encoding, an exception will be thrown.

---

## Output Parameters

---

*bytes*                      **byte[ ]** Contents of *string* represented as a byte[ ].

---

## substring

Returns a substring of a given string.

---

## Input Parameters

---

*inString*                      **String** String from which to extract a substring.

*beginIndex*                      **String** Beginning index of the substring to extract (inclusive).

*endIndex*                      **String** Ending index of the substring to extract (exclusive). If this parameter is null or empty, the substring will extend to the end of *inString*.

---

### Output Parameters

---

*value*                      **String** Substring from *beginIndex* and extending to the character at *endIndex* - 1.

---

## tokenize

Tokenizes a string using specified delimiter characters and generates a String List from the resulting tokens.

This service does not return delimiters as tokens.

---

### Input Parameters

---

*inString*                      **String** String you want to tokenize, that is, break into delimited chunks.

*delim*                          **String** Delimiter characters. If null or empty, the service uses the default delimiters `\t\n\r`, where t, n, and r represent the white space characters tab, new line, and carriage return.

---

### Output Parameters

---

*valueList*                      **String List** Strings containing the tokens extracted from *inString*.

---

## toLower

Converts all characters in a given string to lowercase.

---

### Input Parameters

---

*inString*                      **String** String to convert.

*language*                      **String** Optional. Lowercase, two-letter ISO-639 code. If this parameter is null, the system default is used.

*country*                        **String** Optional. Uppercase, two-letter ISO-3166 code. If this parameter is null, the system default is used.



---

<i>variant</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Vendor and browser-specific code. If null, this parameter is ignored.
----------------	---

---

#### Output Parameters

---

<i>value</i>	<b>String</b> Contents of <i>inString</i> , with all uppercase characters converted to lowercase.
--------------	---

---

## toUpper

Converts all characters in a given string to uppercase.

---

#### Input Parameters

---

<i>inString</i>	<b>String</b> String to convert.
<i>language</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Lowercase, two-letter ISO-639 code. If this parameter is null, the system default is used.
<i>country</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Uppercase, two-letter ISO-3166 code. If this parameter is null, the system default is used.
<i>variant</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Vendor and browser-specific code. If null, this parameter is ignored.

---

#### Output Parameters

---

<i>value</i>	<b>String</b> Contents of <i>inString</i> , with all lowercase characters converted to uppercase.
--------------	---

---

## trim

Trims leading and trailing white space from a given string.

---

#### Input Parameters

---

<i>inString</i>	<b>String</b> String to trim.
-----------------	-------------------------------

---

### Output Parameters

---

*value*                      **String** Contents of *inString* with white space trimmed from both ends.

---

## URLDecode

Decodes a URL-encoded string.

---

### Input Parameters

---

*inString*                      **String** URL-encoded string to decode.

---

### Output Parameters

---

*value*                      **String** Result from decoding *inString*. If *inString* contains plus (+) signs, they will appear in *value* as spaces. If *inString* contains *%hex* encoded characters, they will appear in *value* as the appropriate native character.

---

## URLEncode

URL-encodes a string.

Encodes characters the same way that data posted from a WWW form is encoded, that is, the `application/x-www-form-urlencoded` MIME type.

---

### Input Parameters

---

*inString*                      **String** String to URL-encode.

---

### Output Parameters

---

*value*                      **String** Result from URL-encoding *inString*. If *inString* contains non-alphanumeric characters (except `[-_.*@]`), they will appear in *value* as their URL-encoded equivalents (% followed by a two-digit hex code). If *inString* contains spaces, they will appear in *value* as plus (+) signs.

---

## fuzzyMatch

A given string is not exactly matched against a set of strings. If the match is above *similarityThreshold*, it returns the *matchedValue*. If more than one string has not exactly matched, then the first matched string is returned.

### Input Parameters

---

<i>inString</i>	<b>String (Required)</b> Text to be matched. Text should not be empty or null.
<i>matchData</i>	<b>String [ ] (Required)</b> Array of strings, which are used for matching. If the string array value is either empty or null, it is not used for matching.
<i>similarityThreshold</i>	<b>String (Optional)</b> If the inexact match score is above the given threshold, then service output contains the <i>matchedValue</i> parameter. Default value is 0.65. Valid values should be between 0.0 and 1.0. Value 0.0 represents no match and value 1.0 represents an exact match.
<i>algorithm</i>	<b>String (Optional)</b> The algorithm used for an inexact match. Default value is Levenshtein. Supported algorithms are Levenshtein and JaroWinkler.

### Output Parameters

---

<i>matchedValue</i>	<b>String (Optional)</b> If the inexact match is above <i>similarityThreshold</i> , then the returned value contains the matched string.
<i>similarity</i>	<b>String (Optional)</b> If the inexact match is above <i>similarityThreshold</i> , then it contains a similarity score. It provides the measure of how close the match is. The returned value can be between 0.0 and 1.0. Value 0.0 represents no match and value 1.0 represents an exact match.

### Usage Notes

Search the web for more information about Levenshtein and JaroWinkler algorithms.

---

## isNumber

Determines whether the contents of a string can be converted to a float value.

### Input Parameters

---

*inString*                      **String** Optional. String to be checked for conversion to float.

### Output Parameters

---

*isNumber*                      **String** Indicates whether or not *inString* can be converted to a float value.

- `true` indicates that *inString* can be converted to a float value.
- `false` indicates that *inString* cannot be converted to a float value.

The service returns `false` if *inString* is not specified.

---

## isAlphanumeric

Determines whether a string consists entirely of alphanumeric characters (in the ranges A–Z, a–z, or 0–9).

### Input Parameters

---

*inString*                      **String** Optional. String to be checked for alphanumeric characters.

### Output Parameters

---

*isAlphanumeric*                      **String** Indicates whether or not all the characters in *inString* are alphanumeric.

- `true` indicates that all the characters in *inString* are alphanumeric.
- `false` indicates that *not all* the characters in *inString* are alphanumeric.

The service returns `false` if *inString* is not specified.

---

## isNullOrBlank

Checks a string for a null or a blank value.

### Input Parameters

---

*inString* **String** Optional. String to be checked for a null or a blank value.

### Output Parameters

---

*isNullOrBlank* **String** Indicates whether or not *inString* has a null or a blank value.

- `true` indicates that *inString* has either a null or a blank value.
- `false` indicates that *inString* contains a value that is not null.

**Note:** If *inString* is not specified, the service considers the string to be blank and returns `true`.

---

## isDate

Determines whether a string follows a specified date pattern.

### Input Parameters

---

*inString* **String** Optional. String to be checked for adherence to the specified date *pattern*.

*pattern* **String** Date format for specifying the *inString* parameter (for example, yyyyMMdd HH:mm:ss.SSS).

For more information about the pattern strings that can be specified for the date, see the “Pattern String Symbols” section.

### Output Parameters

---

*isDate* **String** Indicates whether or not *inString* follows the specified date pattern.

- `true` indicates that *inString* follows the specified date pattern.
- `false` indicates that *inString* does not follow the specified date pattern.

The service returns `false` if *inString* is not specified.

### Usage Notes

The service returns an error if both *inString* and *pattern* are not specified.

You can specify any random string (for example, 111212) as both *inString* and *pattern*. The service returns `true` if the same user-defined string is specified as both *inString* and *pattern*. This is because the `java.text.SimpleDateFormat` class parses the user-defined input string and pattern to a valid date when the particular input values are identical.

---

## substitutePipelineVariables

Replaces a pipeline variable with its corresponding value.

### Input Parameters

---

<i>inString</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. String containing the pipeline variable to replace. Specify the name of the pipeline variable between the % symbols (for example, %phone%).
-----------------	---

### Output Parameters

---

<i>value</i>	<b>String</b> Contents of <i>inString</i> with the pipeline variable replaced.
--------------	--

### Usage Notes

The service returns an error if *inString* is not specified.

If *inString* does not contain any variable between the % symbols, or contains a value other than the pipeline variable between the % symbols, the service does not perform any variable substitution from the pipeline.

If you want to include the % symbol in the output, you can specify it as \% in *inString*. To specify the value of the pipeline variable as a percentage in the output, append \% after the variable name in *inString*. For example, suppose a pipeline variable *revenueIncreasePercent* has a value of 100.

If <i>inString</i> equals...	Then <i>value</i> will contain...
<code>%revenueIncreasePercent%\%</code>	<code>100%</code>

The service cannot be used for substitution of global variables.

## compareStrings

Performs a case-sensitive comparison of two strings and indicates whether the strings are identical.

### Input Parameters

<i>inString1</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. String to compare against <i>inString2</i> . This input variable can be null.
<i>inString2</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. String to compare against <i>inString1</i> . This input variable can be null.

### Output Parameters

<i>isEqual</i>	<b>String</b> Indicates whether or not <i>inString1</i> and <i>inString2</i> are identical. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <code>true</code> indicates that <i>inString1</i> and <i>inString2</i> are identical.</li> <li>■ <code>false</code> indicates that <i>inString1</i> and <i>inString2</i> are not identical.</li> </ul>
----------------	---

**Note:** If both *inString1* and *inString2* are null, the service considers the strings to be identical and returns `true`.

## Flow

### Summary of Flow services

Use **Flow** services to perform utility-type tasks. The following **Flow** services are available:

Service	Description
<a href="#">clearPipeline</a>	Removes all fields from the pipeline. You may optionally specify fields that should not be cleared by this service.

Service	Description
<a href="#">getLastError</a>	Obtains detailed information about the last error that was trapped within an Integration.
<a href="#">getSessionInfo</a>	Obtains detailed information about the current logged-in user session. Also provides the current Integration name and the execution result reference identifier.
<a href="#">getHTTPRequest</a>	Gets information about the HTTP request, received by Integration Cloud.
<a href="#">setHTTPResponse</a>	Sets the HTTP response information to be returned by Integration Cloud.
<a href="#">countProcessedDocuments</a>	Counts the number of documents processed by an Integration. Details about the processed documents can be viewed in the Execution Results screen.
<a href="#">logCustomMessage</a>	Logs a message, which can be viewed in the Execution Results screen.

## clearPipeline

Removes all fields from the pipeline. You may optionally specify fields that should not be cleared by this service.

### Input Parameters

*preserve* **String List** Optional. Field names that should not be cleared from the pipeline.

### Output Parameters

None

## getError

Obtains detailed information about the last error that was trapped within an Integration.



## Input Parameters

---

None

## Output Parameters

---

*lastError*

**Document.** Information about the last error, which contains details of the time, error, user, block, and call stack information.

Key	Description
<b>time</b>	<b>String.</b> Date and time the event occurred, in the format <i>yyyy/MM/dd HH:mm:ss.SSS</i>
<b>error</b>	<b>String.</b> Optional. Error message of the exception.
<b>localizedError</b>	<b>String.</b> Optional. Error message in the language that corresponds to the server locale.
<b>user</b>	<b>String.</b> User who executed the Integration.
<b>block</b>	<b>Document.</b> Contains the following fields:

Key	Description
<b>name</b>	<b>String.</b> Integration, Operation, or Service name.
<b>type</b>	<b>String.</b> Application, Integration, or Service.
<b>details</b>	<b>String.</b> Optional. Account and Application name if the Block Type is "Application".
<b>callStack</b>	<b>Document List.</b> The call stack information describing where the error occurred including details of the block. Each

document represents a block on the call stack. The first document in the list represents the block that threw the error and the last document in the list represents the top level block. It contains the following fields:

Key	Description
name	<b>String.</b> Integration, Operation or Service name.
type	<b>String.</b> Application, Integration, or Service.
details	<b>String.</b> Optional. Account and Application name if the Block Type is "Application".

### Usage Notes

You can use this service in the *catch* section of the *try-catch* block. Each execution of an Integration or a service (whether the Integration or the service succeeds or fails) updates the value returned by `getLastError`. Consequently, `getLastError` itself resets the value of `lastError`. Therefore, if the results of `getLastError` will be used as input to subsequent Integrations, map the value of `lastError` to a variable in the pipeline.

If a map has multiple transformers, then a subsequent call to `getLastError` will return the error associated with the last failed transformer in the map, even if it is followed by successful transformers.

---

## getSessionInfo

Obtains detailed information about the current logged-in user session. Also provides the current Integration execution result reference identifier.

### Input Parameters

---

None

## Output Parameters

*\$session* **Document** Returns information about the current logged-in user session. Also provides the current Integration name and the execution result reference identifier.

Key	Description				
<i>tenantId</i>	<b>String</b> Tenant Identifier.				
<i>stageId</i>	<b>String</b> The stage ID where the current integration resides.				
<i>user</i>	<b>Document</b> Returns user details.				
	<table> <tr> <th>Key</th><th>Description</th></tr> <tr> <td><i>name</i></td><td><b>String</b> Name of the user who is executing the service.</td></tr> </table>	Key	Description	<i>name</i>	<b>String</b> Name of the user who is executing the service.
Key	Description				
<i>name</i>	<b>String</b> Name of the user who is executing the service.				
<i>integrationName</i>	<b>String</b> The name of the Integration.  <b>Note</b> If Integration A has a referenced Integration B, and if the <code>getSessionInfo</code> service is called in Integration B, then <code>integrationName</code> will be A but if Integration B is executed independently, then <code>integrationName</code> will be B.				
<i>executionResultReference</i>	<b>String</b> Returns the current Integration execution result reference identifier. For example, you can pass the identifier to an on-premises operation and trace the Integration execution.				

## getHTTPRequest

Gets information about the HTTP request, received by Integration Cloud.

---

## Parameters

---

<i>headers</i>	<b>Document</b> Contains the header fields from the HTTP request.
<i>requestURL</i>	<b>String</b> URL used by the client to invoke the service.
<i>method</i>	<b>String</b> HTTP method used by the client to request the top-level service. Possible values are GET, PUT, POST, PATCH, and DELETE.

---

## setHTTPResponse

Sets the HTTP response information to be returned by Integration Cloud.

---

## Parameters

---

<i>headers</i>	<b>Document</b> Optional. Contains the header fields to be returned in the HTTP response.
<i>responseCode</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. HTTP status code to be returned to the client.  The response codes and phrases are defined in <a href="https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7231#section-6">https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7231#section-6</a> . If you provide a value for <i>responseCode</i> that is not listed in RFC 7321, Section 6, you must also provide a value for <i>reasonPhrase</i> .
<i>responsePhrase</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. HTTP reason phrase to be returned to the client. If no reason is provided, the default reason phrase associated with <i>responseCode</i> will be used. You must provide a <i>reasonPhrase</i> for any <i>responseCode</i> that is not listed in RFC 7321, Section 6.
<i>responseString</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Response to be returned to the client, specified as a string.
<i>responseBytes</i>	<b>byte[]</b> Optional. Response to be returned to the client, specified as a byte array.
<i>responseStream</i>	<b>java.io.InputStream</b> Optional. Response to be returned to the client, specified as an InputStream.

---

## countProcessedDocuments

Counts the number of documents processed by an Integration. Details about the processed documents can be viewed in the Execution Results screen.

### Input Parameters

---

<i>status</i>	<b>String</b> Optional valid values are "success" or "fail". Set status to "success" to count the number of successfully processed documents, else set it to "fail". Default value is "success".
<i>incrementBy</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Increment the number of documents processed by an Integration. Every time the service is used, successful or failed documents are incremented by the given value. Default value is 1.

### Output Parameters

---

None

### Usage Notes

To increment the number of documents processed by a list, use the **sizeOfList** service in the **List** service block.

---

## logCustomMessage

Logs a message, which can be viewed in the Execution Results screen.

### Input Parameters

---

<i>message</i>	<b>String</b> Custom message to be logged, which can be viewed in the Execution Results screen.
----------------	---

### Output Parameters

---

None

## Hashtable

### Summary of Hashtable services

The following **Hashtable** services are available:

Service	Description
<code>containsKey</code>	Checks for the existence of a hashtable element.
<code>createHashtable</code>	Creates a hashtable object.
<code>get</code>	Gets the value for a specified key in the hashtable.
<code>listKeys</code>	Lists all the keys stored in the hashtable.
<code>put</code>	Adds a key/value pair in the hashtable.
<code>remove</code>	Removes a key/value pair from the hashtable.
<code>size</code>	Gets the number of elements in the hashtable.

## containsKey

Checks for the existence of a hashtable element.

### Input Parameters

<i>hashtable</i>	<b>java.util.Hashtable</b> Hashtable in which to check for the existence of a hashtable element.
<i>key</i>	<b>String</b> Hashtable element to be checked for.

### Output Parameters

<i>containsKey</i>	<b>String</b> Indicates whether the specified hashtable element exists. A value of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <code>true</code> indicates that the element exists.</li> <li>■ <code>false</code> indicates that the element does not exist.</li> </ul>
--------------------	---

## createHashtable

Creates a hashtable object.

---

### Input Parameters

---

None.

### Output Parameters

---

*hashtable*      **java.util.Hashtable** The new hashtable object.

---

## get

Gets the value for a specified key in the hashtable.

---

### Input Parameters

---

*hashtable*      **java.util.Hashtable** Hashtable from which to retrieve the specified value.

*key*              **String** Key of the hashtable element whose value is to be retrieved.

---

### Output Parameters

---

*value*            **Object** Value of the input hashtable element.

---

## listKeys

Lists all the keys stored in the hashtable.

---

### Input Parameters

---

*hashtable*      **java.util.Hashtable** Hashtable from which the keys are to be listed.

---

### Output Parameters

---

*keys*            **String[]** List of keys stored in the input hashtable.

---

## put

Adds a key/value pair in the hashtable.

### Input Parameters

---

<i>hashtable</i>	<b>java.util.Hashtable</b> Hashtable to which the key/value pair is to be added.
<i>key</i>	<b>String</b> Key of the element to be added to the hashtable.
<i>value</i>	<b>Object</b> Value of the element to be inserted into the hashtable.

### Output Parameters

---

<i>hashtable</i>	<b>java.util.Hashtable</b> Hashtable object after the insertion of the key/value pair.
------------------	--

---

## remove

Removes a key/value pair from the hashtable.

### Input Parameters

---

<i>hashtable</i>	<b>java.util.Hashtable</b> Hashtable from which to remove the key/value pair.
<i>key</i>	<b>String</b> Key of the hashtable element to be removed.
<i>value</i>	<b>Object</b> Value of the hashtable element to be removed.

### Output Parameters

---

<i>hashtable</i>	<b>java.util.Hashtable</b> Hashtable object after the key/value pair is removed.
<i>value</i>	<b>Object</b> Value of the hashtable element that was removed. Returns <code>null</code> if the input <i>key</i> is not found in the hashtable.

---

## size

Gets the number of elements in the hashtable.



## Input Parameters

*hashtable*      **java.util.Hashtable** Hashtable from which the number of elements stored in it is to be retrieved.

## Output Parameters

*size*      **String** Number of elements in the hashtable.

## Flat File

### Summary of Flat File services

The following **Flat File** services are available:

Service	Description
<a href="#">delimitedDataBytesToDocument</a>	Converts delimited data bytes (byte array) to a document.
<a href="#">delimitedDataStreamToDocument</a>	Converts delimited data stream to a document.
<a href="#">delimitedDataStringToDocument</a>	Converts delimited data string to a document.
<a href="#">documentToDelimitedDataBytes</a>	Converts a document to delimited data bytes (byte array object).
<a href="#">documentToDelimitedDataStream</a>	Converts a document to a delimited data stream.
<a href="#">documentToDelimitedDataString</a>	Converts a document to a delimited data string.

## delimitedDataBytesToDocument

Converts delimited data bytes (byte array) to a document.

This service will convert the following delimited data from byte array:

"Date","Pupil","Grade"














"25 May","Bloggs, Fred","C"

"25 May","Doe, Jane","B"


















"15 July","Bloggs, Fred","A"

**Note:** Here the fieldQualifier = Comma(,) and textQualifier= double quote(")

to a document that looks like: (useHeaderRowForFieldNames=true)

▼  document	
▼  rows [ ]	
▼  rows[0]	
 Date	25 May
 Grade	C
 Pupil	Bloggs, Fred
▼  rows[1]	
 Date	25 May
 Grade	B
 Pupil	Doe, Jane
▼  rows[2]	
 Date	15 July
 Grade	A
 Pupil	Bloggs, Fred

or to a document that looks like: (useHeaderRowForFieldNames=false)

▼  document	
▼  rows [ ]	
▼  rows[0]	
 column1	Date
 column2	Pupil
 column3	Grade
▼  rows[1]	
 column1	25 May
 column2	Bloggs, Fred
 column3	C
▼  rows[2]	
 column1	25 May
 column2	Doe, Joe
 column3	B
▼  rows[3]	
 column1	15 July
 column2	Bloggs, Fred
 column3	A

### Input Parameters

<i>delimitedDataBytes</i>	<b>java.lang.Byte[ ]</b> . Delimited data in bytes (Byte array) to convert to a document.
<i>fieldQualifier</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. The delimiter to use for separating entries in <i>delimitedDataBytes</i> . Default is comma (,).
<i>textQualifier</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. The character to use for quoted elements. Default is double quote (").

<i>useHeaderRowForFieldNames</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Consider first line as header row and use the delimited data of this line as property names in the output document. Set to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>true</i> . The delimited data of first line will be used as the property name in the output document. This is the default.</li> <li>■ <i>false</i> . column1, column2...columnN will be used as the property name in the output document.</li> </ul>
<i>encoding</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. The encoding to use while parsing the delimited data.

### Output Parameters

<i>document</i>	<b>Document</b> . Document resulting from the conversion of <i>delimitedDataBytes</i> . This document contains document array rows[] corresponding to the delimited data.
-----------------	---

## delimitedDataStreamToDocument

Converts delimited data stream to a document. The permissible size of the content stream is based on your tenancy. The permissible size of the content stream is based on your tenancy.

This service converts the following delimited data in a stream:

"Date","Pupil","Grade"















"25 May","Bloggs, Fred","C"

"25 May","Doe, Jane","B"
















"15 July","Bloggs, Fred","A"

**Note:** Here the fieldQualifier = Comma(,) and textQualifier= double quote(")

to a document that looks like: (useHeaderRowForFieldNames=true)

▼  document	
▼  rows [ ]	
▼  rows[0]	
 Date	25 May
 Grade	C
 Pupil	Bloggs, Fred
▼  rows[1]	
 Date	25 May
 Grade	B
 Pupil	Doe, Joe
▼  rows[2]	
 Date	15 July
 Grade	A
 Pupil	Bloggs, Fred

or to a document that looks like: (useHeaderRowForFieldNames=false)

▼  document	
▼  rows [ ]	
▼  rows[0]	
 column1	Date
 column2	Pupil
 column3	Grade
▼  rows[1]	
 column1	25 May
 column2	Bloggs, Fred
 column3	C
▼  rows[2]	
 column1	25 May
 column2	Doe, Joe
 column3	B
▼  rows[3]	
 column1	15 July
 column2	Bloggs, Fred
 column3	A

## Input Parameters

<i>delimited DataStream</i>	<b>java.io.InputStream</b> . Delimited data in an input stream to convert to a document.
<i>fieldQualifier</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. The delimiter to use for separating entries in <i>delimitedDataStream</i> . Default is comma (,).
<i>textQualifier</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. The character to use for quoted elements. Default is double quote (").

<i>useHeaderRowForFieldNames</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Consider first line as header row and use the delimited data of this line as property names in the output document. Set to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>true</i> . The delimited data of first line will be used as the property name in the output document. This is the default.</li> <li>■ <i>false</i> . column1, column2...columnN will be used as the property name in the output document.</li> </ul>
<i>encoding</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. The encoding to use while parsing the delimited data.

### Output Parameters

<i>document</i>	<b>Document.</b> Document resulting from the conversion of <i>delimitedDataStream</i> . This document contains document array rows[] corresponding to the delimited data.
-----------------	---

## delimitedDataStringToDocument

Converts delimited data string to a document.

This service will convert the following delimited data string:

"Date","Pupil","Grade"















"25 May","Bloggs, Fred","C"

"25 May","Doe, Jane","B"

"15 July","Bloggs, Fred","A"















**Note:** Here the fieldQualifier = Comma(,) and textQualifier= double quote(")

to a document that looks like: (useHeaderRowForFieldNames=true)

▼  document	
▼  rows [ ]	
▼  rows[0]	
 Date	25 May
 Grade	C
 Pupil	Bloggs, Fred
▼  rows[1]	
 Date	25 May
 Grade	B
 Pupil	Doe, Jane
▼  rows[2]	
 Date	15 July
 Grade	A
 Pupil	Bloggs, Fred

or to a document that looks like: (useHeaderRowForFieldNames=false)



▼  document	
▼  rows [ ]	
▼  rows[0]	
 column1	Date
 column2	Pupil
 column3	Grade
▼  rows[1]	
 column1	25 May
 column2	Bloggs, Fred
 column3	C
▼  rows[2]	
 column1	25 May
 column2	Doe, Joe
 column3	B
▼  rows[3]	
 column1	15 July
 column2	Bloggs, Fred
 column3	A

### Input Parameters

<i>delimited DataString</i>	<b>String.</b> Delimited string to convert to a document.
<i>fieldQualifier</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. The delimiter to use for separating entries in <i>delimitedDataString</i> . Default is comma (,).
<i>textQualifier</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. The character to use for quoted elements. Default is double quote (").

---

<i>useHeader RowFor FieldNames</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. Consider first line as header row and use the delimited data of this line as property names in the output document. Set to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ <i>true</i> . The delimited data of first line will be used as the property name in the output document. This is the default.</li><li>■ <i>false</i> . column1, column2...columnN will be used as the property name in the output document.</li></ul>
<i>encoding</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. The encoding to use while parsing the delimited data.

---

### Output Parameters















<i>document</i>	<b>Document.</b> Document resulting from the conversion of <i>delimitedDataString</i> . This document contains document array rows[] corresponding to the delimited data.
-----------------	---

---

## documentToDelimitedDataBytes

Converts a document to delimited data bytes (byte array object).

This service will convert the following document:

▼  document	
▼  rows [ ]	
▼  rows[0]	
 Date	25 May
 Grade	C
 Pupil	Bloggs, Fred
▼  rows[1]	
 Date	25 May
 Grade	B
 Pupil	Doe, Jane
▼  rows[2]	
 Date	15 July
 Grade	A
 Pupil	Bloggs, Fred

To bytes (byte array object) containing the following delimited data:  
(useHeaderRowForFieldNames=true)

"Date","Pupil","Grade"

"25 May","Bloggs, Fred","C"

"25 May","Doe, Jane","B"

"15 July","Bloggs, Fred","A"

**Note:** Here the fieldQualifier = Comma(,) and textQualifier= double quote(")

To the byte (byte array object) containing the following delimited data:  
(useHeaderRowForFieldNames=false)

"column1","column2","column3"

"Date","Pupil","Grade"

"25 May","Bloggs, Fred","C"

"25 May","Doe, Jane","B"

"15 July","Bloggs, Fred","A"

Here the fieldQualifier = Comma(,) and textQualifier= double quote(")

---

## Input Parameters

<i>document</i>	<b>Document.</b> Document to be converted to delimited data bytes (byte array object). This document contains a document array <i>rows[]</i> corresponding to the delimited data.
<i>fieldQualifier</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. The delimiter to use for separating entries in <i>delimitedDataBytes</i> . Default is comma (,).
<i>textQualifier</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. The character to use for quoted elements. Default is double quote (").
<i>useFieldNamesForHeaderRow</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. The first line in the output delimited data <i>delimitedDataBytes</i> will be constructed using the property names in the input document array <i>document\rows[]</i> . Set to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>true</i> . Property names in the input document array <i>document\rows[]</i> will be used as the first row in the output <i>delimitedDataBytes</i> .</li> <li>■ <i>false</i> . <i>column1, column2...columnN</i> will be used as the first row in the output <i>delimitedDataBytes</i> .</li> </ul>
<i>encoding</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. The encoding to use while parsing the delimited data.

---

## Output Parameters















<i>delimitedDataBytes</i>	<b>Object.</b> Delimited data byte array object resulting from the conversion of a document.
---------------------------	--

---

## documentToDelimitedDataStream

Converts a document to a delimited data stream.

This service will convert the following document:

▼  document	
▼  rows [ ]	
▼  rows[0]	
 Date	25 May
 Grade	C
 Pupil	Bloggs, Fred
▼  rows[1]	
 Date	25 May
 Grade	B
 Pupil	Doe, Jane
▼  rows[2]	
 Date	15 July
 Grade	A
 Pupil	Bloggs, Fred

To the stream containing the following delimited data:  
(useHeaderRowForFieldNames=true)

"Date","Pupil","Grade"

"25 May","Bloggs, Fred","C"

"25 May","Doe, Jane","B"

"15 July","Bloggs, Fred","A"

**Note:** Here the fieldQualifier = Comma(,) and textQualifier= double quote(")

or to the stream containing the following delimited data:  
(useHeaderRowForFieldNames=false)

"column1","column2","column3"

"Date","Pupil","Grade"

"25 May","Bloggs, Fred","C"

"25 May","Doe, Jane","B"

"15 July","Bloggs, Fred","A"

**Note:** Here the fieldQualifier = Comma(,) and textQualifier= double quote(")

### Input Parameters

<i>document</i>	<b>Document.</b> Document to be converted to delimited data stream. This document contains a document array rows[] corresponding to the delimited data.
<i>fieldQualifier</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. The delimiter to use for separating entries in <i>delimitedDataStream</i> . Default is comma (,).
<i>textQualifier</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. The character to use for quoted elements. Default is double quote (").
<i>useFieldNamesForHeaderRow</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. The first line in the output delimited data <i>delimitedDataStream</i> will be constructed using the property names in the input document array document \ rows[]. Set to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>true</i> . Property names in the input document array document \ rows[] will be used as the first row in the output <i>delimitedDataStream</i> .</li> <li>■ <i>false</i> . column1, column2...columnN will be used as the first row in the output <i>delimitedDataStream</i> .</li> </ul>
<i>encoding</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. The encoding to use while parsing the delimited data.















### Output Parameters

<i>delimitedDataStream</i>	<b>java.io.InputStream.</b> Delimited data stream resulting from the conversion of a document.
----------------------------	--

## documentToDelimitedDataString

Converts a document to a delimited data string.

This service will convert the following document:

▼  document	
▼  rows [ ]	
▼  rows[0]	
 Date	25 May
 Grade	C
 Pupil	Bloggs, Fred
▼  rows[1]	
 Date	25 May
 Grade	B
 Pupil	Doe, Jane
▼  rows[2]	
 Date	15 July
 Grade	A
 Pupil	Bloggs, Fred

To the string containing the following delimited data:  
(useHeaderRowForFieldNames=true)

"Date","Pupil","Grade"

"25 May","Bloggs, Fred","C"

"25 May","Doe, Jane","B"

"15 July","Bloggs, Fred","A"

Here the fieldQualifier = Comma(,) and textQualifier= double quote(")

To the string containing the following delimited data:  
(useHeaderRowForFieldNames=false)

"column1","column2","column3"

"Date","Pupil","Grade"

"25 May","Bloggs, Fred","C"

"25 May","Doe, Jane","B"

"15 July","Bloggs, Fred","A"

Here the fieldQualifier = Comma(,) and textQualifier= double quote(")

## Input Parameters

<i>document</i>	<b>Document.</b> Document to be converted to delimited data string. This document contains document array rows[] corresponding to the delimited data.
<i>fieldQualifier</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. The delimiter to use for separating entries in <i>delimitedDataString</i> . Default is comma (,).
<i>textQualifier</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. The character to use for quoted elements. Default is double quote (").
<i>useFieldNamesForHeaderRow</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. The first line in the output delimited data <i>delimitedDataString</i> will be constructed using the property names in the input document array document\rows[]. Set to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>true</i>. Property names in the input document array document\rows[] will be used as the first row in the output <i>delimitedDataString</i>.</li> <li>■ <i>false</i>. column1, column2...columnN will be used as the first row in the output <i>delimitedDataString</i>.</li> </ul>
<i>encoding</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. The encoding to use while parsing the delimited data.

## Output Parameters

<i>delimitedDataString</i>	<b>String.</b> Delimited data byte string resulting from the conversion of a document.
----------------------------	--

## JSON

### Summary of JSON services

The following **JSON** services are available:

Service	Description
<a href="#">documentToJSONBytes</a>	Converts a document to JSON bytes (byte array).
<a href="#">documentToJSONStream</a>	Converts a document to a JSON stream.
<a href="#">documentToJSONString</a>	Converts a document to a JSON string.



Service	Description
<a href="#">jsonBytesToDocument</a>	Converts JSON content in bytes (byte array) to a document.
<a href="#">jsonStreamToDocument</a>	Converts content from the JSON content stream to a document.
<a href="#">jsonStringToDocument</a>	Converts content from the JSON string to a document.

---

## documentToJSONBytes

Converts a document to JSON bytes (byte array).

### Input Parameters

---

*document*      **Document.** The document to be converted to JSON bytes (byte array).

### Output Parameters

---

*jsonBytes*      **Object.** JSON bytes (byte array) resulting from the conversion of a document.

---

## documentToJSONStream

Converts a document to a JSON stream.

### Input Parameters

---

*document*      **Document.** The document to be converted to a JSON stream.

### Output Parameters

---

*jsonStream*      **java.io.InputStream.** JSON stream resulting from the conversion of a document.

---

## documentToJSONString

Converts a document to a JSON string.

### Input Parameters

---

<i>document</i>	<b>Document.</b> The document to be converted to a JSON string.
<i>prettyPrint</i>	<b>String.</b> Formats the <i>jsonString</i> output parameter for human readability by adding carriage returns and indentation to the JSON content. Set to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ <i>true</i> to format the <i>jsonString</i> output field for human readability</li><li>■ <i>false</i> to leave the <i>jsonString</i> output field in its unformed state</li></ul> The service will not add any additional carriage returns or indentation to the JSON content.

### Output Parameters

---

<i>jsonString</i>	<b>Object.</b> JSON string resulting from the conversion of a document.
-------------------	---

---

## jsonBytesToDocument

Converts JSON content in bytes (byte array) to a document.

### Input Parameters

---

<i>jsonBytes</i>	<b>java.lang.Byte[].</b> JSON content in bytes (byte array) to convert to a document.
<i>decodeRealAsDouble</i>	<b>String.</b> Optional. Converts real numbers from <i>jsonBytes</i> to either a Float or Double Java wrapper type. Set to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ <i>true</i> to convert real numbers to Double Java wrapper types</li><li>■ <i>false</i> to convert real numbers to Float Java wrapper types</li></ul> Default value is <i>true</i> .
<i>decodeIntegerAsLong</i>	<b>String.</b> Optional. Converts integers from <i>jsonBytes</i> to either a Long or Integer Java wrapper type. Set to:

- *true* to convert integers to Long Java wrapper types
- *false* to convert integers to Integer Java wrapper types

Default value is *true*.

---

### Output Parameters

*document*      **Document.** Document resulting from the conversion of *jsonBytes*.

---

## jsonStreamToDocument

Converts content from the JSON content stream to a document. The permissible size of the content stream is based on your tenancy.

---

### Input Parameters

*jsonStream*      **java.io.InputStream.** JSON content in an input stream to convert to a document.

*decodeRealAsDouble*      **String.** Optional. Converts real numbers from *jsonStream* to either a Float or Double Java wrapper type. Set to:

- *true* to convert real numbers to Double Java wrapper types
- *false* to convert real numbers to Float Java wrapper types

Default value is *true*.

*decodeIntegerAsLong*      **String.** Optional. Converts integers from *jsonStream* to either a Long or Integer Java wrapper type. Set to:

- *true* to convert integers to Long Java wrapper types
- *false* to convert integers to Integer Java wrapper types

Default value is *true*.

---

### Output Parameters

*document*      **Document.** Document resulting from the conversion of *jsonStream*.

## jsonStringToDocument

Converts content from the JSON content string to a document.

### Input Parameters

<i>jsonString</i>	<b>String.</b> JSON content string to convert to a document.
<i>decodeRealAsDouble</i>	<b>String.</b> Optional. Converts real numbers from <i>jsonString</i> to either a Float or Double Java wrapper type. Set to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>true</i> to convert real numbers to Double Java wrapper types</li> <li>■ <i>false</i> to convert real numbers to Float Java wrapper types</li> </ul> Default value is <i>true</i> .
<i>decodeIntegerAsLong</i>	<b>String.</b> Optional. Converts integers from <i>jsonString</i> to either a Long or Integer Java wrapper type. Set to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>true</i> to convert integers to Long Java wrapper types</li> <li>■ <i>false</i> to convert integers to Integer Java wrapper types</li> </ul> Default value is <i>true</i> .

### Output Parameters

<i>document</i>	<b>Document.</b> Document resulting from the conversion of <i>jsonString</i> .
-----------------	--

## XML

### Summary of XML services

The following **XML** services are available:

Service	Description
<a href="#">documentToXMLBytes</a>	Converts a document to xml content bytes, as a byte array object.
<a href="#">documentToXMLStream</a>	Converts a document to xml stream, as a java.io.InputStream object.

Service	Description
<a href="#">documentToXMLString</a>	Converts a document to xml content string.
<a href="#">xmlBytesToDocument</a>	Converts XML content bytes (byte array) to a document.
<a href="#">xmlStreamToDocument</a>	Converts an XML content stream to a document.
<a href="#">xmlStringToDocument</a>	Converts an XML string to a document.

---

## documentToXMLBytes

Converts a document to xml content bytes, as a byte array object. This service will recurse through a given document and build an XML representation from the elements within it. Key names are turned into XML elements, and the key values are turned into the contents of those elements.

This service will convert the following document:

▼ document	
STR @version	1.0
▼ AcctInfo	
▼ accNum	
STR *body	G97041A
STR @type	Platinum
▼ address[0]	
STR @country	USA
STR city	closed
STR postalCode	22130
STR state	OH
STR street1	10211 Brook Road
▼ address[1]	
STR *doctype	DerivedAddress.documentLocation:docTypeRef_tns_DerivedAddress
STR @country	USA
STR city	closed
STR landmark	Ohio River-Bank Square
STR postalCode	22130
STR state	OH
STR street1	10211 Brook Road
STR name	Midwest Extreme Sports
▼ phoneNum	
STR *body	216-741-7566
STR @cc	011
STR rep	Laura M. Sanchez
▼ serialNum [ ]	
STR serialNum[0]	19970523A

To XML document bytes (byte array object), whose content looks like:

```
<?xml version="1.0" ?>
<tns:AcctInfo>
  xmlns:tns="http://localhost/DerivedAddress/schema.xsd"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">
    <name>Midwest Extreme Sports</name>
    <rep>Laura M. Sanchez</rep>
    <acctNum type=platinum>G97041A</acctNum>
    <phoneNum cc=011>216-741-7566</phoneNum>
    <address country=USA><street1>10211 Brook Road</street1>
    <city>Cleveland</city>
    <state>OH</state>
    <postalCode>22130</postalCode>
  </address>
  <address country=USA xsi:type="tns:DerivedAddress">
    <street1>10211 Brook Road</street1>
```

```

<city>Cleveland</city>
<state>OH</state><postalCode>22130</postalCode>
<landMark>Besides Ohio River-Bank Square</landMark>
<telNo>001222555</telNo>
</address>
<serialNum>19970523A</serialNum>
<serialNum>20001106G</serialNum>
<serialNum>20010404K</serialNum>
</tns:AcctInfo>

```

## Input Parameters

*document* **Document.** Document that is to be converted to XML. Note that if you want to produce a valid XML document (one with a single root node), document must contain only one top-level document that is, a single document. The name of that document will serve as the name of the XML document's root element. If you need to produce an XML fragment, for example, a loose collection of elements that are not encompassed within a single root element, then document can contain multiple top level elements.

*nsDecls [ ]* **Document.** Optional. Namespaces associated with any namespace prefixes that are used in the key names in document. Each entry in nsDecls represents a namespace prefix/URI pair, where a key name represents a prefix and the value of the key specifies the namespace URI. For example, to define the URIs associated with two prefixes called GSX and TxMon, you would set nsDecls as follows:

nsDecls [ ]

nsDecls [0]

prefix *	GSX	...
uri *	http://www.gsx.com	...

nsDecls [1]

prefix *	TxMon	...
uri *	http://www.acrtrak/txmonitor	...

For each prefix specified in nsDecls, this service generates an xmlns attribute and inserts it into the top-most element of the resulting XML String. For example, if nsDecls had the two keys shown above, this service would insert the following attribute into the root element of the XML String:

```
xmlns:gsx="http://www.gsx.com"
```

```
xmlns:TxMon="http:www.acrtrak/txMonitor"
```

Alternatively, you can declare a namespace by including an @xmlns key in document. If you were not using the @ character to designate attributes, use the correct attribute prefix in your code.

Parameters for *nsDecls [ ]* are:

**prefix:** Key name.

**uri:** Key value.

*addHeader* **String.** Optional.

Flag specifying whether the header element `<?xml version="1.0"?>` is to be included in the resulting XML String.

Set to:

*true* to include the header. This is the default.

*false* to omit the header. Omit the header to generate an XML fragment or to insert a custom header.

## Output Parameters

*xmlBytes* **Object.** XML content bytes (byte array) produced from document.


### Usage Notes






If you are building a Document that will be converted to an XML String, keep the following points in mind:

If you want to generate a simple element that contains only a character value, represent it with a String element in the document as shown below:

 name Midwest Extreme Sports

If you want to generate an element that contains children, represent with a document in the document as shown below:

▼  address1

 @country	USA
 street1	10211 Brook Road
 city	closed
 state	OH
 postalCode	22130



If you want to generate a simple element that contains a character value and one or more attributes, you must represent it as a document that has one key for each attribute and a key named `*body` that contains the element's value.

For example, if you want to produce the following element:

`<phoneNum cc=011>216-741-7566</phoneNum>`, you would include the following in document:

▼  phoneNum	
 @cc	011
 *body	216-741-7566

To include namespaces, ensure that you do the following:

Include the appropriate namespace prefix in the key names in document. For example, to produce an element called `acctNum` that belongs to a namespace that is represented by the "GSX" prefix, you would include a key named `GSX:acctNum` in document.

Define the URIs for the prefixes that appear in document. You can do this through `nsDecls` or by including an `@xmlns` key in the element where you want the `xmlns` attribute to be inserted.

---

## documentToXMLStream

Converts a document to xml stream, as a `java.io.InputStream` object. This service will recurse through a given document and build an XML representation from the elements within it. Key names are turned into XML elements and the key values are turned into contents of those elements.

This service will convert the following document:

▼ document	
STR @version	1.0
▼ AcctInfo	
▼ accNum	
STR *body	G97041A
STR @type	Platinum
▼ address[0]	
STR @country	USA
STR city	closed
STR postalCode	22130
STR state	OH
STR street1	10211 Brook Road
▼ address[1]	
STR *doctype	DerivedAddress.documentLocation:docTypeRef_tns_DerivedAddress
STR @country	USA
STR city	closed
STR landmark	Ohio River-Bank Square
STR postalCode	22130
STR state	OH
STR street1	10211 Brook Road
STR name	Midwest Extreme Sports
▼ phoneNum	
STR *body	216-741-7566
STR @cc	011
STR rep	Laura M. Sanchez
▼ serialNum [ ]	
STR serialNum[0]	19970523A

To an XML document stream, whose content looks like:

```
<?xml version="1.0" ?>
<tns:AcctInfo>
  xmlns:tns="http://localhost/DerivedAddress/schema.xsd"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">
    <name>Midwest Extreme Sports</name>
    <rep>Laura M. Sanchez</rep>
    <acctNum type=platinum>G97041A</acctNum>
    <phoneNum cc=011>216-741-7566</phoneNum>
    <address country=USA>
      <street1>10211 Brook Road</street1>
      <city>Cleveland</city>
      <state>OH</state>
      <postalCode>22130</postalCode>
    </address>
    <address country=USA xsi:type="tns:DerivedAddress">
```

```

<street1>10211 Brook Road</street1>
<city>Cleveland</city>
<state>OH</state>
<postalCode>22130</postalCode>
<landMark>Besides Ohio River-Bank Square</landMark>
<telNo>001222555</telNo>
</address>
<serialNum>19970523A</serialNum>
<serialNum>20001106G</serialNum>
<serialNum>20010404K</serialNum>
</tns:AcctInfo>

```

## Input Parameters

*document* **Document.** Document that is to be converted to XML. Note that if you want to produce a valid XML document (one with a single root node), document must contain only one top-level document that is, a single document. The name of that document will serve as the name of the XML document's root element. If you need to produce an XML fragment, for example, a loose collection of elements that are not encompassed within a single root element, then document can contain multiple top level elements.

*nsDecls [ ]* **Document.** Optional. Namespaces associated with any namespace prefixes that are used in the key names in document. Each entry in nsDecls represents a namespace prefix/URI pair, where a key name represents a prefix and the value of the key specifies the namespace URI. For example, to define the URIs associated with two prefixes called GSX and TxMon, you would set nsDecls as follows:

nsDecls [ ]		
nsDecls [0]		
prefix *	GSX	...
uri *	http://www.gsx.com	...
nsDecls [1]		
prefix *	TxMon	...
uri *	http://www.acrtrak/txmonitor	...

For each prefix specified in nsDecls, this service generates an xmlns attribute and inserts it into the top-most element of the resulting XML String. For example, if nsDecls had the two keys shown above, this service would insert the following attribute into the root element of the XML String:

```
xmlns:gsx="http://www.gsx.com"
```

`xmlns:TxMon="http:www.acrtrak/txMonitor"`

Alternatively, you can declare a namespace by including an `@xmlns` key in document. If you were not using the `@` character to designate attributes, use the correct attribute prefix in your code.

Parameters for *nsDecls* [ ] are:

**prefix:** Key name.

**uri:** Key value.

*addHeader* **String.** Optional.

Flag specifying whether the header element `<?xml version="1.0"?>` is to be included in the resulting XML String.

Set to:

*true* to include the header. This is the default.

*false* to omit the header. Omit the header to generate an XML fragment or to insert a custom header.

## Output Parameters

*xmlStream* **java.io.InputStream.** XML content stream produced from document.




### Usage Notes

If you are building a Document that will be converted to an XML String, keep the following points in mind:

If you want to generate a simple element that contains only a character value, represent it with a String element in document as shown below:

 `name` Midwest Extreme Sports

If you want to generate an element that contains children, represent with a document in the document as shown below:




▼  address1	
 @country	USA
 street1	10211 Brook Road
 city	closed
 state	OH
 postalCode	22130

If you want to generate a simple element that contains a character value and one or more attributes, you must represent it as a document that has one key for each attribute and a key named `*body` that contains the element's value.

For example, if you want to produce the following element:

```
<phoneNum cc=011>216-741-7566</phoneNum>
```

You would include the following in document:

▼  phoneNum	
 @cc	011
 *body	216-741-7566

To include namespaces, ensure that you do the following:

Include the appropriate namespace prefix in the key names in document. For example, to produce an element called `acctNum` that belongs to a namespace that is represented by the "GSX" prefix, you would include a key named `GSX:acctNum` in document.

Define the URIs for the prefixes that appear in document. You can do this through `nsDecls` or by including an `@xmlns` key in the element where you want the `xmlns` attribute to be inserted.

## documentToXMLString

Converts a document to xml content string. This service will recurse through a given document and build an XML representation from the elements within it. Key names are turned into XML elements, and the key values are turned into the contents of those elements.

This service will convert the following document:

▼ document	
STR @version	1.0
▼ AcctInfo	
▼ accNum	
STR *body	G97041A
STR @type	Platinum
▼ address[0]	
STR @country	USA
STR city	closed
STR postalCode	22130
STR state	OH
STR street1	10211 Brook Road
▼ address[1]	
STR *doctype	DerivedAddress.documentLocation:docTypeRef_tns_DerivedAddress
STR @country	USA
STR city	closed
STR landmark	Ohio River-Bank Square
STR postalCode	22130
STR state	OH
STR street1	10211 Brook Road
STR name	Midwest Extreme Sports
▼ phoneNum	
STR *body	216-741-7566
STR @cc	011
STR rep	Laura M. Sanchez
▼ serialNum [ ]	
STR serialNum[0]	19970523A

To an XML document string, whose content looks like:

```
<?xml version="1.0" ?>
<tns:AcctInfo>
  xmlns:tns="http://localhost/DerivedAddress/schema.xsd"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">
    <name>Midwest Extreme Sports</name>
    <rep>Laura M. Sanchez</rep>
    <acctNum type=platinum>G97041A</acctNum>
    <phoneNum cc=011>216-741-7566</phoneNum>
    <address country=USA>
      <street1>10211 Brook Road</street1>
      <city>Cleveland</city>
      <state>OH</state>
      <postalCode>22130</postalCode>
    </address>
    <address country=USA xsi:type="tns:DerivedAddress">
```

```

<street1>10211 Brook Road</street1>
<city>Cleveland</city>
<state>OH</state>
<postalCode>22130</postalCode>
<landMark>Besides Ohio River-Bank Square</landMark>
<telNo>001222555</telNo>
</address>
<serialNum>19970523A</serialNum>
<serialNum>20001106G</serialNum>
<serialNum>20010404K</serialNum>
</tns:AcctInfo>

```

## Input Parameters

*document* **Document.** Document that is to be converted to XML. If you want to produce a valid XML document (one with a single root node), document must contain only one top-level document that is, a single document. The name of that document will serve as the name of the XML document's root element. If you need to produce an XML fragment, for example, a loose collection of elements that are not encompassed within a single root element, then document can contain multiple top level elements.

*nsDecls [ ]* **Document.** Optional. Namespaces associated with any namespace prefixes that are used in the key names in document. Each entry in nsDecls represents a namespace prefix/URI pair, where a key name represents a prefix and the value of the key specifies the namespace URI. For example, to define the URIs associated with two prefixes called GSX and TxMon, you would set nsDecls as follows:

nsDecls [ ]

nsDecls [0]

prefix *	GSX	...
uri *	http://www.gsx.com	...

nsDecls [1]

prefix *	TxMon	...
uri *	http://www.acrtrak/txmonitor	...

For each prefix specified in nsDecls, this service generates an xmlns attribute and inserts it into the top-most element of the resulting XML String. For example, if nsDecls had the two keys shown above, this service would insert the following attribute into the root element of the XML String:

```
xmlns:gsx="http://www.gsx.com"
```

`xmlns:TxMon="http:www.acrtrak/txMonitor"`

Alternatively, you can declare a namespace by including an `@xmlns` key in document. If you were not using the `@` character to designate attributes, use the correct attribute prefix in your code.

Parameters for *nsDecls* [ ] are:

**prefix:** Key name.

**uri:** Key value.

*addHeader* **String.** Optional.

Flag specifying whether the header element `<?xml version="1.0"?>` is to be included in the resulting XML String.

Set to:

*true* to include the header. This is the default.

*false* to omit the header. Omit the header to generate an XML fragment or to insert a custom header.

## Output Parameters

*xmlString* **Object.** XML document string produced from document.

### Usage Notes






If you are building a Document that will be converted to an XML String, keep the following points in mind:

If you want to generate a simple element that contains only a character value, represent it with a String element in document as shown below:

 name Midwest Extreme Sports

If you want to generate an element that contains children, represent with a document in the document as shown below:






▼  address1	
 @country	USA
 street1	10211 Brook Road
 city	closed
 state	OH
 postalCode	22130

If you want to generate a simple element that contains a character value and one or more attributes, you must represent it as a document that has one key for each attribute and a key named `*body` that contains the element's value.

For example, if you want to produce the following element:

```
<phoneNum cc=011>216-741-7566</phoneNum>
```

You would include the following in document:

▼  phoneNum	
 @cc	011
 *body	216-741-7566

To include namespaces, ensure that you do the following:

Include the appropriate namespace prefix in the key names in document. For example, to produce an element called `acctNum` that belongs to a namespace that is represented by the "GSX" prefix, you would include a key named `GSX:acctNum` in document.

Define the URIs for the prefixes that appear in document. You can do this through `nsDecls` or by including an `@xmlns` key in the element where you want the `xmlns` attribute to be inserted.

## xmlBytesToDocument

Converts XML content bytes (byte array) to a document. This service transforms each element and attribute in XML content bytes to an element in a Document.

This service will convert XML bytes containing the following XML content:

```
<?xml version="1.0" ?>
<tns:AcctInfo>
  xmlns:tns="http://localhost/DerivedAddress/schema.xsd"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">
```

```
<name>Midwest Extreme Sports</name>
<rep>Laura M. Sanchez</rep>
<acctNum type=platinum>G97041A</acctNum>
<phoneNum cc=011>216-741-7566</phoneNum>
<address country=USA>
  <street1>10211 Brook Road</street1>
  <city>Cleveland</city>
  <state>OH</state>
  <postalCode>22130</postalCode>
</address>
<address country=USA xsi:type="tns:DerivedAddress">
  <street1>10211 Brook Road</street1>
  <city>Cleveland</city>
  <state>OH</state>
  <postalCode>22130</postalCode>
  <landMark>Besides Ohio River-Bank Square</landMark>
  <telNo>001222555</telNo>
</address>
<serialNum>19970523A</serialNum>
<serialNum>20001106G</serialNum>
<serialNum>20010404K</serialNum>
</tns:AcctInfo>
```

To a Document that looks like:


▼  document	
 @version	1.0
▼  AcctInfo	
▼  accNum	
 *body	G97041A
 @type	Platinum
▼  address[0]	
 @country	USA
 city	closed
 postalCode	22130
 state	OH
 street1	10211 Brook Road
▼  address[1]	
 *doctype	DerivedAddress.documentLocation:docTypeRef_tns_DerivedAddress
 @country	USA
 city	closed
 landmark	Ohio River-Bank Square
 postalCode	22130
 state	OH
 street1	10211 Brook Road
 name	Midwest Extreme Sports
▼  phoneNum	
 *body	216-741-7566
 @cc	011
 rep	Laura M. Sanchez
▼  serialNum [ ]	
 serialNum[0]	19970523A


## Input Parameters



*xmlBytes*      **Object.** XML content bytes that is to be converted to a document.


*nsDecls [ ]*      **Document.** Optional. Namespace prefixes to use for the conversion. This parameter specifies the prefixes that will be used when namespace-qualified elements are converted to key names in the resulting document object. For example, if you want elements belonging to a particular namespace to have the prefix GSX in the resulting document, for example, GSX:acctNum, you would associate the prefix GSX with that namespace in nsDecls . This is important because incoming XML documents can use any prefix for a given



namespace, but the key names expected by a target service will have a fixed prefix. Namespace prefixes in *nsDecls* also define the prefixes used by the arrays, documents, documentTypeName, and collect parameters. Each entry in *nsDecls* represents a namespace prefix/URI pair, where a key name represents a prefix and the value of the key specifies the namespace URI. For example, to define the URIs associated with two prefixes called GSX and TxMon, you would set *nsDecls* as follows:

▼  nsDecls [ ]

▼  nsDecls [0]

 prefix *	GSX	...
 uri *	http://www.gsx.com	...

▼  nsDecls [1]

 prefix *	TxMon	...
 uri *	http://www.acrtrak/txmonitor	...

Parameters for *nsDecls* [ ] are:

**prefix:** Key name.

**uri:** Key value.

preserveUn  
declaredNS

**String** Optional. Flag indicating whether or not Integration Cloud keeps undeclared namespaces in the resulting document. An undeclared namespace is one that is not specified as part of the *nsDecls* input parameter.

Set to:

- True to preserve undeclared namespaces in the resulting document. For each namespace declaration in the XML document that is not specified in the *nsDecls* parameter, Integration Cloud adds the *xmlns* attribute as a String variable to the document. Integration Cloud gives the variable a name that begins with "@xmlns" and assigns the variable the namespace value specified in the XML document. Integration Cloud preserves the position of the undeclared namespace in the resulting document.
- False to ignore namespace declarations in the XML document that are not specified in the *nsDecls* parameter. This is the default.

preserveNS  
Positions

**String** Optional. Flag indicating whether or not Integration Cloud maintains the position of namespaces declared in the *nsDecls* parameter in the resulting document.

Set to:

- **True** to preserve the position of namespaces declared in *nsDecls* in the resulting document. For each namespace specified in the *nsDecls* parameter, Integration Cloud adds the `xmlns` attribute to the document as a String variable named "`@xmlns:NSprefix`" where "*NSprefix*" is the prefix name specified in *nsDecls*. Integration Cloud assigns the variable the namespace value specified in the XML document. This variable maintains the position of the `xmlns` attribute declaration within the XML document.
- **False** to not maintain the position of the namespace declarations specified in *nsDecls* in the resulting document. This is the default.

## Output Parameters

*document*      **Document.** Document representation of nodes and attributes in node.

## Usage Notes

Following are examples of XML documents and the documents that *xmlBytesToDocument* will produce:

XML Document	Document
<pre>&lt;myDoc&gt;&lt;e1&gt;e1Value&lt;/e1&gt; &lt;/myDoc&gt;</pre>	<pre> graph TD     document --&gt; myDoc     myDoc --&gt; e1[e1]     e1 --&gt; e1Value[e1Value] </pre>
<pre>&lt;?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?&gt;&lt;myDoc&gt;&lt;e1&gt;e1Value &lt;/e1&gt;&lt;/myDoc&gt;</pre>	<pre> graph TD     document --&gt; encoding["@encoding"]     encoding --&gt; UTF8[UTF-8]     document --&gt; standalone["@standalone"]     standalone --&gt; no[no]     document --&gt; version["@version"]     version --&gt; 10[1.0]     document --&gt; myDoc     myDoc --&gt; e1[e1]     e1 --&gt; e1Value[e1Value] </pre>

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"
standalone="no"?><myDoc><e1
e1Attr="attrValue">
e1Value</e1></myDoc>
```

▼ document	
@encoding	UTF-8
@standalone	no
@version	1.0
▼ myDoc	
▼ e1	
*body	e1Value
@e1Attr	attrValue

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"
standalone="no"?><myDoc><e1>e1Value
</e1><e2>e2Value</e2></myDoc>
```

▼ document	
@encoding	UTF-8
@standalone	no
@version	1.0
▼ myDoc	
e1	e1Value
e2	e2Value

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"
standalone="no"?><myDoc><e1>e1Value1
</e1><e2>e2Value</e2><e1>e1Value2
</e1></myDoc>
```

▼ document	
@encoding	UTF-8
@standalone	no
@version	1.0
▼ myDoc	
e1	e1Value1
e2	e2Value









```
<?xml version="1.0"encoding="UTF-8"?>
<myDoc><e1 e1Attr="attrValue1">e1Value1
</e1><e2>e2Value</e2><e1 e1Attr=
"attrValue2">
e1Value2</e1></myDoc>
```

document	
@encoding	UTF-8
@version	1.0
myDoc	
e1 [ ]	
e1[0]	
*body	e1Value1
@e1Attr	attrValue1
e1[1]	
*body	e1Value2
@e1Attr	attrValue2
e2	e2Value

```
<?xml version="1.0"encoding="UTF-8"?>
<myDoc><e1 e1Attr="attrValue1">
e1Value1
</e1><e2>e2Value</e2><e1
e1Attr="attrValue2">
e1Value2</e1></myDoc>
```

document	
@encoding	UTF-8
@version	1.0
myDoc	
e1 [ ]	
e1[0]	
*body	e1Value1
@e1Attr	attrValue1
e1[1]	
*body	e1Value2
@e1Attr	attrValue2
e2	e2Value

```
<?xml version="1.0"encoding="UTF-8"?>
<myDoc><e1 e1Attr="attrValue1">e1Value1
</e1><e2>e2Value</e2><e1 e1Attr=
"attrValue2">
e1Value2</e1></myDoc>
```

▼  document	
 @encoding	UTF-8
 @version	1.0
▼  myDoc	
▼  e1	
 *body	e1Value2
 @e1Attr	attrValue2
 e2	e2Value

```
<?xml version="1.0"encoding="UTF-8"?>
<myDoc><e1 e1Attr="attrValue1">e1Value1
</e1><e2><e3>e3Value</e3>
<e4 e4Attr="attrValue4"e4Attrb=
"attrValue4b">
e4Value</e4></e2></myDoc>
```

document	
@encoding	UTF-8
@version	1.0
myDoc	
e1	
*body	e1Value2
@e1Attr	attrValue2
e2	
e3	e3Value
e4	
*body	e4Value
@e4Attr	attrValue4
@e4Attrb	attrValue4b

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"
standalone="no"?><tns:AcctInfo>
xmlns:tns="http://localhost/
DerivedAddress/schema.xsd"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/
2001/XMLSchema-instance">
<myDoc>
<e1>e1Value</e1></myDoc>
<myDoc xsi:type="tns:DerivedDoc">
<e1>e1Value</e1><e2>
e2Value</e2></myDoc>
</tns:AcctInfo>
```

document	
@encoding	UTF-8
@version	1.0
myDoc [ ]	
myDoc[0]	
e1	e1Value
myDoc[1]	
*docType	DerivedDoc.documentLocation:docTypeRef_tns_DerivedDoc
e1	e1Value
e2	e2Value

## xmlStreamToDocument

Converts an XML content stream to a document. This service transforms each element and attribute in the XML content stream to an element in a Document.

This service will convert the XML stream containing the following XML content:

```
<?xml version="1.0" ?>
<tns:AcctInfo>
xmlns:tns="http://localhost/DerivedAddress/schema.xsd"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">
<name>Midwest Extreme Sports</name>
<rep>Laura M. Sanchez</rep>
<acctNum type=platinum>G97041A</acctNum>
<phoneNum cc=011>216-741-7566</phoneNum>
<address country=USA>
<street1>10211 Brook Road</street1>
<city>Cleveland</city>
<state>OH</state>
<postalCode>22130</postalCode>
</address>
<address country=USA xsi:type="tns:DerivedAddress">
<street1>10211 Brook Road</street1>
```



```

<city>Cleveland</city>
<state>OH</state>
<postalCode>22130</postalCode>
<landMark>Besides Ohio River-Bank Square</landMark>
<telNo>001222555</telNo>
</address>
<serialNum>19970523A</serialNum>
<serialNum>20001106G</serialNum>
<serialNum>20010404K</serialNum>
</tns:AcctInfo>


```


To a Document that looks like:



▼ document	
STR @version	1.0
▼ AcctInfo	
▼ accNum	
STR *body	G97041A
STR @type	Platinum
▼ address[0]	
STR @country	USA
STR city	closed
STR postalCode	22130
STR state	OH
STR street1	10211 Brook Road
▼ address[1]	
STR *doctype	DerivedAddress.documentLocation:docTypeRef_tns_DerivedAddress
STR @country	USA
STR city	closed
STR landmark	Ohio River-Bank Square
STR postalCode	22130
STR state	OH
STR street1	10211 Brook Road
STR name	Midwest Extreme Sports
▼ phoneNum	
STR *body	216-741-7566
STR @cc	011
STR rep	Laura M. Sanchez
▼ serialNum [ ]	
STR serialNum[0]	19970523A


## Input Parameters



- xmlStream* **java.io.InputStream**. XML content stream that is to be converted to a document.
- nsDecls* [ ] **Document**. Optional. Namespace prefixes to use for the conversion. This parameter specifies the prefixes that will be used when namespace-qualified elements are converted to key names in the resulting document object. For example, if you want elements belonging to a particular namespace to have the prefix GSX in the resulting document, for example, GSX:acctNum, you would associate the prefix GSX with that namespace in nsDecls . This is important because incoming XML documents can use any prefix for a given namespace, but the key names expected by a target service will have a fixed prefix. Namespace prefixes in nsDecls also define the prefixes used by the arrays, documents, documentTypeName, and collect parameters. Each entry in nsDecls represents a namespace prefix/URI pair, where a key name represents a prefix and the value of the key specifies the namespace URI. For example, to define the URIs associated with two prefixes called GSX and TxMon, you would set nsDecls as follows:

▼  nsDecls [ ]

▼  nsDecls [0]

 prefix *	GSX	...
 uri *	http://www.gsx.com	...

▼  nsDecls [1]

 prefix *	TxMon	...
 uri *	http://www.acrtrak/txmonitor	...

Parameters for *nsDecls* [ ] are:

**prefix:** Key name.

**uri:** Key value.

- preserveUndeclaredNS* **String** Optional. Flag indicating whether or not Integration Cloud keeps undeclared namespaces in the resulting document. An undeclared namespace is one that is not specified as part of the *nsDecls* input parameter.

Set to:

- **True** to preserve undeclared namespaces in the resulting document. For each namespace declaration in the XML document that is not specified in the *nsDecls* parameter, Integration Cloud adds the *xmlns* attribute as a String variable to the document. Integration Cloud gives the variable a name that begins with "@xmlns" and assigns the variable the namespace value specified in the XML document. Integration Cloud preserves the position of the undeclared namespace in the resulting document.
- **False** to ignore namespace declarations in the XML document that are not specified in the *nsDecls* parameter. This is the default.

**preserveNS Positions** **String** Optional. Flag indicating whether or not Integration Cloud maintains the position of namespaces declared in the *nsDecls* parameter in the resulting document.

Set to:

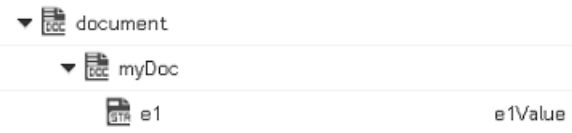
- **True** to preserve the position of namespaces declared in *nsDecls* in the resulting document. For each namespace specified in the *nsDecls* parameter, Integration Cloud adds the *xmlns* attribute to the document as a String variable named "@xmlns:NSprefix" where "NSprefix" is the prefix name specified in *nsDecls*. Integration Cloud assigns the variable the namespace value specified in the XML document. This variable maintains the position of the *xmlns* attribute declaration within the XML document.
- **False** to not maintain the position of the namespace declarations specified in *nsDecls* in the resulting document. This is the default.

## Output Parameters

**document** **Document.** Document representation of nodes and attributes in node.

## Usage Notes

Following are examples of XML documents and the documents that *xmlStreamToDocument* will produce:

XML Document	Document
<pre>&lt;myDoc&gt;&lt;e1&gt;e1Value&lt;/e1&gt; &lt;/myDoc&gt;</pre>	

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"
standalone="no"?><myDoc><e1>
e1Value</e1></myDoc>
```

document	
@encoding	UTF-8
@standalone	no
@version	1.0
myDoc	
e1	e1Value

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"
standalone="no"?><myDoc>
<e1 e1Attr="attrValue">
e1Value</e1></myDoc>
```

document	
@encoding	UTF-8
@standalone	no
@version	1.0
myDoc	
e1	
*body	e1Value
@e1Attr	attrValue

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"
standalone="no"?><myDoc>
<e1>e1Value</e1><e2>e2Value</e2>
</myDoc>
```

document	
@encoding	UTF-8
@standalone	no
@version	1.0
myDoc	
e1	e1Value
e2	e2Value

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"
standalone="no"?><myDoc><e1>
e1Value1</e1><e2>
e2Value</e2><e1>
e1Value2</e1></myDoc>
```

document	
@encoding	UTF-8
@standalone	no
@version	1.0
myDoc	
e1	e1Value1
e2	e2Value

```
<?xml version="1.0"encoding="UTF-8"?>
<myDoc><e1 e1Attr="attrValue1">
e1Value1</e1><e2>e2Value</e2>
<e1 e1Attr="attrValue2">e1Value2
</e1></myDoc>
```

document	
@encoding	UTF-8
@version	1.0
myDoc	
e1 [ ]	
e1[0]	
*body	e1Value1
@e1Attr	attrValue1
e1[1]	
*body	e1Value2
@e1Attr	attrValue2
e2	e2Value

```
<?xml version="1.0"encoding="UTF-8"?>
<myDoc><e1 e1Attr="attrValue1">
e1Value1</e1><e2>
e2Value</e2><e1 e1Attr="attrValue2">
e1Value2</e1></myDoc>
```

document	
@encoding	UTF-8
@version	1.0
myDoc	
e1 [ ]	
e1[0]	
*body	e1Value1
@e1Attr	attrValue1
e1[1]	
*body	e1Value2
@e1Attr	attrValue2
e2	e2Value

```
<?xml version="1.0"encoding="UTF-8"?>
<myDoc><e1 e1Attr="attrValue1">
e1Value1</e1><e2>e2Value</e2>
<e1 e1Attr="attrValue2">
e1Value2</e1>
</myDoc>
```

document	
@encoding	UTF-8
@version	1.0
myDoc	
e1	
*body	e1Value2
@e1Attr	attrValue2
e2	e2Value

```
<?xml version="1.0"encoding="UTF-8"?>
<myDoc><e1 e1Attr="attrValue1">
e1Value1
</e1><e2><e3>e3Value</e3>
<e4 e4Attr=
"attrValue4"e4Attrb="attrValue4b">
e4Value
</e4></e2></myDoc>
```

document	
@encoding	UTF-8
@version	1.0
myDoc	
e1	
*body	e1Value2
@e1Attr	attrValue2
e2	
e3	e3Value
e4	
*body	e4Value
@e4Attr	attrValue4
@e4Attrb	attrValue4b

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"
standalone="no"?><tns:AcctInfo>
xmlns:tns="http://localhost/
DerivedAddress/
schema.xsd"xmlns:xsi="http://www
.w3.org/
2001/XMLSchema-instance"><myDoc>
<e1>e1Value</e1></myDoc>
<myDoc xsi:type="tns:DerivedDoc">
<e1>e1Value</e1><e2>e2Value</e2>
</myDoc>
</tns:AcctInfo>
```

document	
@encoding	UTF-8
@version	1.0
myDoc [ ]	
myDoc[0]	
e1	e1Value
myDoc[1]	
*docType	DerivedDoc.documentLocation:docTypeRef_tns_DerivedDoc
e1	e1Value
e2	e2Value

## xmlStringToDocument

Converts an XML string to a document. This service transforms each element and attribute in the XML string to an element in a Document.

This service will convert the following XML string:

```
<?xml version="1.0" ?>
<tns:AcctInfo>
xmlns:tns="http://localhost/DerivedAddress/schema.xsd"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">
<name>Midwest Extreme Sports</name>
<rep>Laura M. Sanchez</rep>
<acctNum type=platinum>G97041A</acctNum>
<phoneNum cc=011>216-741-7566</phoneNum>
<address country=USA>
<street1>10211 Brook Road</street1>
<city>Cleveland</city>
<state>OH</state>
<postalCode>22130</postalCode>
</address>
<address country=USA xsi:type="tns:DerivedAddress">
<street1>10211 Brook Road</street1>
```

```

<city>Cleveland</city>
<state>OH</state>
<postalCode>22130</postalCode>
<landMark>Besides Ohio River-Bank Square</landMark>
<telNo>001222555</telNo>
</address>
<serialNum>19970523A</serialNum>
<serialNum>20001106G</serialNum>
<serialNum>20010404K</serialNum>
</tns:AcctInfo>

```


To a Document that looks like:


▼ document	
STR @version	1.0
▼ AcctInfo	
▼ accNum	
STR *body	G97041A
STR @type	Platinum
▼ address[0]	
STR @country	USA
STR city	closed
STR postalCode	22130
STR state	OH
STR street1	10211 Brook Road
▼ address[1]	
STR *doctype	DerivedAddress.documentLocation:docTypeRef_tns_DerivedAddress
STR @country	USA
STR city	closed
STR landmark	Ohio River-Bank Square
STR postalCode	22130
STR state	OH
STR street1	10211 Brook Road
STR name	Midwest Extreme Sports
▼ phoneNum	
STR *body	216-741-7566
STR @cc	011
STR rep	Laura M. Sanchez
▼ serialNum [ ]	
STR serialNum[0]	19970523A



## Input Parameters


*xmlString* **String.** XML string that is to be converted to a document.



*nsDecls* [ ] **Document.** Optional. Namespace prefixes to use for the conversion. This parameter specifies the prefixes that will be used when namespace-qualified elements are converted to key names in the resulting document object. For example, if you want elements belonging to a particular namespace to have the prefix GSX in the resulting document, for example, GSX:acctNum, you would associate the prefix GSX with that namespace in nsDecls . This is important because incoming XML documents can use any prefix for a given namespace, but the key names expected by a target service will have a fixed prefix. Namespace prefixes in nsDecls also define the prefixes used by the arrays, documents, documentTypeName, and collect parameters. Each entry in nsDecls represents a namespace prefix/URI pair, where a key name represents a prefix and the value of the key specifies the namespace URI. For example, to define the URIs associated with two prefixes called GSX and TxMon, you would set nsDecls as follows:

▼  nsDecls [ ]

▼  nsDecls [0]

 prefix *	GSX	...
 uri *	http://www.gsx.com	...

▼  nsDecls [1]

 prefix *	TxMon	...
 uri *	http://www.acrtrak/txmonitor	...

Parameters for *nsDecls* [ ] are:

**prefix:** Key name.

**uri:** Key value.

*preserveUndeclaredNS* **String** Optional. Flag indicating whether or not Integration Cloud keeps undeclared namespaces in the resulting document. An undeclared namespace is one that is not specified as part of the *nsDecls* input parameter.

Set to:



- **True** to preserve undeclared namespaces in the resulting document. For each namespace declaration in the XML document that is not specified in the *nsDecls* parameter, Integration Cloud adds the *xmlns* attribute as a String variable to the document. Integration Cloud gives the variable a name that begins with "@xmlns" and assigns the variable the namespace value specified in the XML document. Integration Cloud preserves the position of the undeclared namespace in the resulting document.
- **False** to ignore namespace declarations in the XML document that are not specified in the *nsDecls* parameter. This is the default.

**preserveNS Positions** **String** Optional. Flag indicating whether or not Integration Cloud maintains the position of namespaces declared in the *nsDecls* parameter in the resulting document.

Set to:

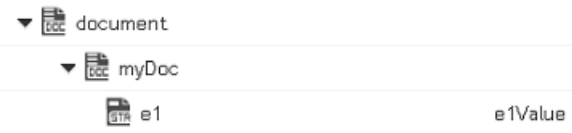
- **True** to preserve the position of namespaces declared in *nsDecls* in the resulting document. For each namespace specified in the *nsDecls* parameter, Integration Cloud adds the *xmlns* attribute to the document as a String variable named "@xmlns:NSprefix" where "NSprefix" is the prefix name specified in *nsDecls*. Integration Cloud assigns the variable the namespace value specified in the XML document. This variable maintains the position of the *xmlns* attribute declaration within the XML document.
- **False** to not maintain the position of the namespace declarations specified in *nsDecls* in the resulting document. This is the default.

## Output Parameters

**document** **Document.** Document representation of nodes and attributes in node.

## Usage Notes

Following are examples of XML documents and the documents that *xmlStringToDocument* will produce:

XML Document	Document
<pre>&lt;myDoc&gt;&lt;e1&gt;e1Value&lt;/e1&gt; &lt;/myDoc&gt;</pre>	

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"
standalone="no"?><myDoc><e1>
e1Value</e1></myDoc>
```

document	
@encoding	UTF-8
@standalone	no
@version	1.0
myDoc	
e1	e1Value

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"
standalone="no"?><myDoc>
<e1 e1Attr="attrValue">
e1Value</e1></myDoc>
```

document	
@encoding	UTF-8
@standalone	no
@version	1.0
myDoc	
e1	
*body	e1Value
@e1Attr	attrValue

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"
standalone="no"?><myDoc><e1>
e1Value</e1><e2>e2Value</e2>
</myDoc>
```

document	
@encoding	UTF-8
@standalone	no
@version	1.0
myDoc	
e1	e1Value
e2	e2Value

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"
standalone="no"?><myDoc><e1>e1Value1
</e1><e2>e2Value</e2><e1>
e1Value2</e1></myDoc>
```

document	
@encoding	UTF-8
@standalone	no
@version	1.0
myDoc	
e1	e1Value1
e2	e2Value

```
<?xml version="1.0"encoding="UTF-8"?>
<myDoc><e1 e1Attr="attrValue1">
e1Value1</e1><e2>e2Value</e2>
<e1 e1Attr="attrValue2">
e1Value2</e1></myDoc>
```

document	
@encoding	UTF-8
@version	1.0
myDoc	
e1 [ ]	
e1[0]	
*body	e1Value1
@e1Attr	attrValue1
e1[1]	
*body	e1Value2
@e1Attr	attrValue2
e2	e2Value

```
<?xml version="1.0"encoding="UTF-8"?>
<myDoc><e1 e1Attr="attrValue1">
e1Value1</e1><e2>e2Value</e2>
<e1 e1Attr="attrValue2">
e1Value2</e1></myDoc>
```

document	
@encoding	UTF-8
@version	1.0
myDoc	
e1 [ ]	
e1[0]	
*body	e1Value1
@e1Attr	attrValue1
e1[1]	
*body	e1Value2
@e1Attr	attrValue2
e2	e2Value

```
<?xml version="1.0"encoding="UTF-8"?>
<myDoc><e1 e1Attr="attrValue1">
e1Value1</e1><e2>e2Value</e2>
<e1 e1Attr="attrValue2">
e1Value2</e1></myDoc>
```

document	
@encoding	UTF-8
@version	1.0
myDoc	
e1	
*body	e1Value2
@e1Attr	attrValue2
e2	e2Value

```
<?xml version="1.0"encoding="UTF-8"?>
<myDoc><e1 e1Attr="attrValue1">
e1Value1</e1><e2><e3>e3Value
</e3><e4 e4Attr="attrValue4"
e4Attrb=
"attrValue4b">e4Value</e4>
</e2></myDoc>
```

document	
@encoding	UTF-8
@version	1.0
myDoc	
e1	
*body	e1Value2
@e1Attr	attrValue2
e2	
e3	e3Value
e4	
*body	e4Value
@e4Attr	attrValue4
@e4Attrb	attrValue4b

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"
standalone="no"?><tns:AcctInfo>
xmlns:tns="http://localhost/
DerivedAddress/
schema.xsd"xmlns:xsi="http:
//www.w3.org/2001/
XMLSchema-instance"><myDoc>
<e1>e1Value</e1></myDoc>
<myDoc xsi:type="tns:DerivedDoc">
<e1>e1Value</e1><e2>e2Value
</e2></myDoc>
</tns:AcctInfo>
```

document	
@encoding	UTF-8
@version	1.0
myDoc [ ]	
myDoc[0]	
e1	e1Value
myDoc[1]	
*docType	DerivedDoc.documentLocation:docTypeRef_tns_DerivedDoc
e1	e1Value
e2	e2Value

## IO

You can use the IO services to convert data between `byte[ ]`, characters, and `InputStream` representations. These services are used for reading and writing bytes, characters, and streamed data to the file system.

These services behave like the corresponding methods in the `java.io.InputStream` class. For more information about `InputStreams`, see the Java documentation.

### Summary of IO services

**Note:** These services can be invoked only by other services. Streams cannot be passed between clients and the server, so these services will not execute if they are invoked from a client.

Service	Description
<a href="#">bytesToStream</a>	Converts a <code>byte[ ]</code> to <code>java.io.ByteArrayInputStream</code> .

Service	Description
<a href="#">streamToBytes</a>	Creates a <code>byte[ ]</code> from data that is read from an <code>InputStream</code> .
<a href="#">streamToString</a>	Creates a string from data that is read from an <code>InputStream</code> .
<a href="#">stringToStream</a>	Converts a string to a binary stream.

## bytesToStream

Converts a `byte[ ]` to `java.io.ByteArrayInputStream`.

### Input Parameters

<i>bytes</i>	<b>byte[ ]</b> The byte array to convert.
<i>length</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. The maximum number of bytes to read and convert. If <i>length</i> is not specified, the default value for this parameter is the length of the input byte array.
<i>offset</i>	<b>String</b> Optional. The offset into the input byte array from which to start converting. If no value specified, the default value is zero.

### Output Parameters

<i>stream</i>	<b>java.io.ByteArrayInputStream</b> An open <code>InputStream</code> created from the contents of the input <i>bytes</i> parameter.
---------------	---

### Usage Notes

This service constructs *stream* from the byte array using the constructor `ByteArrayInputStream(byte[ ])`. This constructor does not make a copy of the byte array, so any changes to *bytes* will be reflected in the data read from the stream.

## streamToBytes

Creates a `byte[ ]` from data that is read from an `InputStream`.

---

### Input Parameters

---

*stream*                      **java.io.InputStream** The InputStream that you want to convert.

### Output Parameters

---

*bytes*                      **byte[ ]** The bytes read from *stream* .

### Usage Notes

This service reads all of the bytes from *stream* until the end of file is reached, and then it closes the InputStream.

---

## streamToString

Creates a string from data that is read from an InputStream.

---

### Input Parameters

---

*inputStream*              **java.io.InputStream** The InputStream to convert to a string.

*encoding*                      **String** Optional. Name of a registered, IANA character set (for example, ISO-8859-1). If you specify an unsupported encoding, the system throws an exception. If no value is specified the encoding will be UTF-8.

### Output Parameters

---

*string*                      **String** Data read from *inputStream* and converted to a string.

---

## stringToStream

Converts a string to a binary stream.

---

### Input Parameters

---

*string*                      **String** The string object to be converted.

*encoding* **String** Optional. Name of a registered, IANA character set, for example, ISO-8859-1. If you specify an unsupported encoding, the system throws an exception. If no value is specified, the encoding will be UTF-8.

### Output Parameters

*inputStream* **java.io.ByteArrayInputStream** An open InputStream created from the contents of *string*.

## Utils

Contains utility services.

### Summary of Utils services

The following Utils services are available:

Service	Description
<a href="#">generateUUID</a>	Generates a random Universally Unique Identifier (UUID).

## generateUUID

Generates a random Universally Unique Identifier (UUID).

### Input Parameters

None.

### Output Parameters

*UUID* **String** A randomly generated Universally Unique Identifier (UUID).



## Integration Details

This screen allows you to view the components used to create the Integration, when the Integration was created or last modified, who created or last modified the Integration, when was the last execution, and whether the Integration is scheduled. You can delete, edit, or enable the Integration to be invoked over HTTP, enable Integration executions

to be restartable or resumable, associate another Access Control List (ACL) with the Integration, and also view the last five execution results.

Option	Description
<b>Overview</b>	This pane allows you to view the components used to create the Integration, when the Integration was created or last modified, who created or last modified the Integration, when was the last execution, whether the Integration is scheduled, and the associated Access Control List (ACL). You can delete, edit, or run the Integration, enable the Integration to be invoked over HTTP, or enable Integration executions to be restartable.
<b>Last 5 Execution Results</b>	Click this tab to view the last five execution results panel. This screen allows you to view the audit trail of the executions that happened in the current stage. See <a href="#">Execution Results</a> for information on the <b>Last 5 Execution Results</b> table columns.
<b>Uses</b>	Displays the components used to create the Integration.  <b>Note:</b> If assets used by an Integration are deleted, you will not be able to pull the Integration into subsequent stages or export the Integration.
<b>Created on</b>	Displays the date and time when the Integration was created.
<b>Created by</b>	Displays the user who created the Integration.
<b>Edit</b>	Click this option to modify the Integration.
<b>Delete</b>	Click this option to delete the Integration from the active stage. You can delete an Integration from all stages except from the <i>Development</i> stage.
<b>Run Now</b>	Click this option to submit the Integration for execution. You can provide inputs to the Integration based on the defined input signature.
<b>Last modified/Last modified by</b>	When and by whom was the Integration last modified.



Option	Description
<b>Scheduled status</b>	If the Integration in the active stage is scheduled, the status of the Integration displays <b>Scheduled</b> , else it appears as <b>Not Scheduled</b> . The Status appears as <b>Paused</b> if the Integration has been paused.
<b>Last execution</b>	When was the Integration last executed. A warning message appears if the last execution was not successful.
<b>Next scheduled execution</b>	When is the Integration scheduled to run again.
<b>Schedule</b>	<p>Click this option to define a schedule. Select <b>Run Once</b> if you want to schedule the Integration to run just once immediately or run once at a specified date and time.</p> <p>Select <b>Run Recurrently</b> if you want to define a recurrence pattern. You can define a recurrence pattern daily, weekly, monthly, and in hours. Select the frequency (Hourly, Daily, Weekly, Monthly) with which the pattern recurs, and then select the options for the frequency. Click the  icon to repeat the execution for daily, weekly, and monthly schedules.</p> <p>Click the  icon to delete the selected execution time for daily, weekly, and monthly schedules.</p> <p>Select <b>Prevent concurrent executions</b> to skip the next scheduled execution if the previous scheduled execution is still running except when the previous scheduled execution is running for more than 3 hours. In this case, the next scheduled execution will start even if the previous scheduled execution is still running. If you do not select this option, the next scheduled execution will start, even if the previous scheduled execution has not yet completed.</p> <p>Click <b>Delete</b> if you want to permanently remove the current recurrence schedule.</p> <p>Click <b>Next</b> to provide inputs to the Integration based on the defined input signature.</p>
<b>Modify Schedule</b>	Click this option to change the existing schedule.
<b>Pause</b>	Click this option to pause the Integration that was scheduled.

Option	Description
Resume	Click this option to start the scheduled Integration that was paused.
Associated Execute Access Control List	Displays the Access Control List (ACL) associated with the Integration. Integration Cloud associates the default ACL, <i>Everybody</i> , to an Integration when the Integration is created. Click <b>Permissions</b> to associate the Integration with another ACL.
Enable executions to be restartable	<p>For an orchestrated Integration, select the <b>Enable executions to be restartable</b> option if you want to enable Integration executions to be restartable or resumable. If an operation fails, you can resume the Integration execution from the point where it had failed from the <b>Execution Results</b> page (<b>Resume</b> option). Resuming an execution does not execute the previous successful operations but executes only the failed operations and operations that are not yet executed.</p> <p>You can also restart an execution from the <b>Execution Results</b> page (<b>Restart</b> option). When an Integration is restarted, the execution occurs from the beginning of an Integration.</p> <div><p><b>Note:</b> The "Restart/Resume" capability is available only if you have the required license for restarting and resuming Integrations. You must also have the Integration execution (Execute) permission if you want to restart or resume an execution.</p><p><b>Note:</b> You cannot resume successful Integrations but can only restart them. If an Integration has referenced Integrations, then those referenced Integrations can also be restarted or resumed. Only top level Integrations are displayed in the <b>Execution Results</b> page and the referenced Integrations are displayed in the <b>Execution Details</b> page of that top level Integration execution. The <b>Audit Log</b> will display the "Restart" and "Resume" entries.</p><p><b>Note:</b> User specific data which may be considered as personal data will be stored and retained till the retention period defined in Execution Results.</p></div>

Option	Description
<b>Enable Integration to be invoked over HTTP</b>	<p>See <a href="#">Execution Results</a> for more information.</p> <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 10px;"> <p><b>Note:</b> Enabling this option will increase the execution time of this Integration.</p> <p>Once the Integration is updated, you cannot restart or resume its executions that have occurred before the update.</p> <p>Integrations using Operations and other Integrations, which have fields of type “Object” in their signature, may not execute properly when restarted or resumed.</p> </div> <p>Select the <b>Enable Integration to be invoked over HTTP</b> option if you want to trigger the execution of an Integration from an external system. This option provides you with one more way to trigger Integration executions from a software application, for example, a REST client, apart from manual and scheduled integrations from the user interface.</p> <p>Once the Integration is enabled to be invoked over HTTP, the HTTP request URL appears. Click the <b>Show Advanced Options</b> link to view the HTTP Method, sample JSON input, and the parameters that are required to invoke this Integration from an external system.</p> <p>You need to provide the HTTP URL, Method, required JSON body, and necessary header parameters in the external program, including the required security credentials (user name and password) for invoking the Integration. After the Integration is executed, the response will contain the pipeline data.</p> <p><i>Request URL format</i></p> <p>https://&lt;sub-domain&gt;.webmethodscloud.com/integration/rest/external/integration/run/&lt;stagename&gt;/&lt;integrationname&gt;</p> <p><i>sub-domain</i> is a domain that is part of the primary domain.</p> <p><i>stagename</i> is the name of the active stage.</p> <p><i>integrationname</i> is the name of the Integration.</p>

Option	Description
	<i>HTTP Status Codes</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 200 - OK</li> <li>■ 500 - Internal Server Error</li> <li>■ 401 - Unauthorized User Error</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Note:</b> You must provide your user name and password to execute the Integration from the external program, else you may encounter the 401 - Unauthorized User Error.</p>

## Exporting Integrations

Integration Cloud allows you to export Integrations from the **Integrations** page. The export capability is available only if you have the required license for exporting Integrations. You can export Integrations from one tenant and import those Integrations to another tenant. Ensure that you have the **Export** Integration permission to export Integrations.

**Note:** If assets used by an Integration are deleted, you will not be able to pull the Integration into subsequent stages or export the Integration.

### To export Integrations

1. From the Integration Cloud navigation bar, click **Develop > Integrations**. The **Integrations** page appears.
2. Select the Integrations from the **Integrations** page and click **Export**. If the Integrations you are exporting use Reference Data, Document Types, SOAP, or REST Applications, then those Applications including the Reference Data and Document Types will also be exported along with the Integrations.

The **Confirm Export** dialog box appears.

**Confirm Export** ✕

The table lists the Integrations selected for export.

**IMPORTANT:** If exported Integrations contain on-premises Applications, same on-premises Applications must be uploaded before the import.

Name
ConcurAttendeeToSalesforceContacts12
add_integration_service

Cancel Export

3. Click **Export** to export the Integrations. The Integrations will be downloaded as a zip file to your default download folder. The zip file size must not be greater than 50 MB.

**Note:** Do not modify the contents of the exported zip file. If you modify the contents of the zip file, the Integrations cannot be imported back to Integration Cloud.

### Exporting Integrations having on-premises Applications

After exporting an Integration that has an on-premises Application, if you want to import the Integration, then before importing the Integration, ensure that you upload the same on-premises Application to Integration Cloud. Else, you will not be able to import the Integration.

## Importing Integrations

Integration Cloud allows you to import Integrations from the **Integrations** page. You can import Integrations from a zip file that was earlier exported from Integration Cloud. You can export Integrations from one tenant and import those Integrations to another tenant. You can import Integrations provided you have the **Create** Integration permission.

**Note:** If you want to import an Integration that has an on-premises Application, before importing the Integration, ensure that you upload the same on-premises Application to Integration Cloud. Else, you will not be able to import the Integration.

### To import Integrations

1. From the Integration Cloud navigation bar, click **Develop > Integrations**. The **Integrations** page appears.
2. Click **Import Integrations**.  
The **Import Integrations** page appears.
3. Click **Browse** and select the zip file that contains the exported Integrations. The zip file size must not be greater than 50 MB. The Integrations available in the zip file will appear in the pane.
4. Click **Preview** to view an Integration or click **Import** to import an Integration.
5. In the **Connect to Applications** screen, select the **Account** for each Application or create a new Account, and then click **Next**.

**Note:** If the Integrations you are importing use SOAP or REST Applications and if those Applications do not exist in your system, you will not be able to create Accounts at this step. Continue importing the Integrations. The Applications will also be imported along with the Integrations. After

importing, create the Accounts and then configure them in the imported Integrations.

**Note:** If an Integration you are importing uses an on-premises Application and if the Application does not exist in your system, you will not be able to select the Account at this step. The Account will appear only after you have uploaded the on-premises Application. See the *Configuring On-Premise Integration Servers for webMethods Cloud* document for information on how to upload on-premises Applications.

The **Overview and Save Integration** screen appears.

6. In the **Overview and Save Integration** screen, provide a name and description for your Integration. By default, the Integration name and description appears.
7. Click **Finish**. If you have existing references (Reference Data, Document Types, and custom Operations) with the same name in the development stage, the **Copy References** screen appears. Click **Cancel** to go back to the **Overview and Save Integration** screen. By default, all references are selected in the **Copy References** screen.
8. Deselect the references that you do not want to replace and then click **Continue** to replace or overwrite all the selected references from the Integration in the development stage.

The Integration details screen appears for the newly created Integration.


## REST APIs

Integration Cloud allows you to write integration logic to integrate different types of applications. This logic can be exposed to the external world using REST APIs.

These REST APIs can be created by using an existing set of Integrations (from scratch) or by using a file containing the Open API specification (formerly known as the Swagger specification) as a template.

A REST API consists of many Resource Operations and each Resource Operation has a Path, one or more HTTP Methods, and an associated Integration.

A REST Resource Operation can be tried out from the **Swagger** screen of a REST API. When the Resource Operation is invoked using the HTTP Method, the associated Integration gets executed.

**Note:** Users who have the required permissions under **Settings**  **> Access Profiles > Administrative Permissions > Functional Controls > REST APIs** can create, update, delete, and execute REST APIs.

**Note:** If you have created a REST API by using a file containing the Open API specification (formerly known as the Swagger specification) as a template (**Build with Swagger** approach), and have now uploaded a new file, Integrations,

Services and Document Types that are created are now based on the new Swagger file.

## Creating REST APIs from scratch

### To create a REST API from scratch

1. From the Integration Cloud navigation bar, click **Develop > REST APIs**.  
The **REST APIs** page appears.
2. From the **REST APIs** page, click **Add New REST API**, select **Build from scratch**, and then click **OK**.
3. Complete the following fields and click **Save**.  
The new REST API appears in the **REST APIs** page.

In this field...	Specify...
<b>Save As</b>	Type a name for the REST resource using any combination of letters, numbers, and/or underscore characters.
<b>Swagger Title</b>	Provide a title for the REST API.
<b>Description</b>	Type an optional description for the REST API.
<b>Version</b>	A version number. The value is typically 1.0. You need to change the version number if you want to modify and republish the REST API.
<b>Consumes</b>	Select the MIME types that the API consumes.
<b>Produces</b>	Select the MIME types that the API produces.

4. Click **Save**.  
The REST API is created and appears in the **REST APIs** page. When you create a REST API, Integration Cloud uses the general information that you supplied to populate the **Overview** page in the REST API. Information in the **Overview** page can be changed by clicking the **Edit** option except the name.
5. In the **Resources** page, click **Add New Resource** to add a Resource to the REST API. Type a **Path**, select a **Mapped Integration** that you want to invoke with this path, and select the **HTTP Methods** that can be used to invoke this Integration with this path. You can also provide a description for each method in the **Operation Summary** field. You can add more Resource Operations, if needed.

- Click **Save and Continue** to add parameters and responses and then click **Save and Finish**. See "[Modifying Resource Operations](#)" on page 344 for information on how to modify a REST Resource Operation.
- To run an Integration with a certain path and method, go to the **REST APIs** page, select a REST API, and click the REST API link. The REST API details page appears. In the REST API details page, go to the **Swagger** page. Click **Authorize** and type your Integration Cloud user name and password to authorize access to your APIs. Select the path and method pair and click **Try it out**. If required, pass the parameters and click **Execute**. Responses will be displayed in the pane.

## Modifying Resource Operations

### To modify a REST Resource Operation

- From the Integration Cloud navigation bar, click **Develop > REST APIs**.

The **REST APIs** page appears.

- Click on the link of a REST API that has been created from scratch, go to the **Resources** page, select a resource operation, and then click **Edit**.

The screenshot shows the 'REST APIs' page with tabs for OVERVIEW, RESOURCES, and SWAGGER. The RESOURCES tab is active, displaying a search bar and buttons for Delete and Edit. Below this is a table with a single row for a resource operation with the path '/abc'. The 'Edit' button is highlighted. Below the table is the 'Operation Description' section, which includes fields for Path, Mapped Integration, and HTTP Methods. The Path field is labeled 'Path \*' and has a dropdown menu showing '/addInt'. The Mapped Integration field is labeled 'Mapped Integration \*' and has a dropdown menu showing 'RAD\_Int'. The HTTP Methods section is labeled 'HTTP Methods' and has a note 'Select one or more HTTP methods to complete the REST Operation definition'. It contains a table with columns 'Method' and 'Operation Summary'. The 'Method' column has checkboxes for POST, PUT, GET, DELETE, and PATCH, all of which are checked. The 'Operation Summary' column has five empty text input fields.

Method	Operation Summary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POST	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUT	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GET	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DELETE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PATCH	

### Modifying the Path



In the **Resources** page, select a resource operation and then click **Edit**. Change the path. If you modify the path, the Integration will run on the new path. To run the Integration, for a given method, go to the **Swagger** page, click **Authorize** and type your Integration Cloud user name and password to authorize access to your APIs, and click **Try it out** that corresponds to the new path and method pair.

### Modifying the HTTP Methods

In the **Resources** page, select a resource operation and then click **Edit**. Select new HTTP Methods with respect to which you want to expose the given Integration. To run the integration now, go to the **Swagger** page, click **Authorize** and type your Integration Cloud user name and password to authorize access to your APIs, and click **Try it out** that corresponds to the path and one of the new methods that was selected.

### Changing the mapped Integration

In the **Resources** page, select a resource operation and then click **Edit**. Choose a new **Mapped Integration** from the drop-down list. To run the new Integration, go to the **Swagger** page, click **Authorize** and type your Integration Cloud user name and password to authorize access to your APIs, and click **Try it out** that corresponds to the Integration method and path pair.

### Modifying an existing Integration

Select an Integration in the **Integrations (Develop > Integrations)** page that is exposed in a REST API and click **Edit**. Change the input signature and output signature of the Integration. Now go to the **REST APIs (Develop > REST APIs)** page, select a REST API, and click on the REST API link. Go to the **Resources** page. Identify any method and path pair that corresponds to the Integration whose signature was modified. Then go to the **Swagger** page and navigate to the method and path pair that was identified. You can see that the parameters have changed and they now correspond to the new Integration input signature. Note that the responses have also changed and they correspond to the output signature of the Integration. Click **Authorize** and type your Integration Cloud user name and password to authorize access to your APIs, and then click **Try it out**, supply the new parameter values, and run the Integration.

### Changing Parameter Types

In the **Resources** page, select a resource operation and then click **Edit**. Click **Save and Continue**. Parameters corresponding to the Integration appears.

The screenshot shows the 'Define Parameters and Responses' dialog in the Swagger UI. The 'Parameters' tab is active, displaying a table with the following data:

Name	Source	Description
b	FORMDATA	Describe the Parameter

The 'Responses' tab is also visible, displaying a table with the following data:

HTTP Code	Description
200	
401	

The dialog includes a 'Close' button and a 'Save and Finish' button at the bottom right.

- If the parameter type is **body**, you cannot change its type.
- If the parameter type is **formdata**, you can change it to a header or a query parameter.
- If the parameter type is **header**, you can change it to a query or formdata parameter.
- If the parameter type is **query**, you can change it to a form or a header parameter.

### Adding Responses

In the **Resources** page, select a resource operation and then click **Edit**. Click **Continue**. You will see the responses corresponding to the output signature of the Integration in the panel. You can add more response codes, if needed.

**Note:** Click **Back to Definition** to go back to the REST Resource Operation definition page.

## Creating REST APIs with Swagger

### To create a REST API using a Swagger file

1. From the Integration Cloud navigation bar, click **Develop > REST APIs**.  
The **REST APIs** page appears.
2. From the **REST APIs** page, click **Add New REST API**, select **Build with Swagger**, and then click **OK**.

In the **New REST API** page, complete the following fields. Required fields are marked with an asterisk on the screen.

Select...	To...
<b>Save As</b>	Type a name for the REST API using any combination of letters, numbers, and/or the underscore character.
<b>Swagger Source</b>	<p>Select <b>URL</b> and enter the URL for the Swagger document. The URL should begin with https://.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Select <b>File</b> and click <b>Browse</b> to select a Swagger document on your local file system. Swagger documents must be in either JSON format with a .json file extension or YAML format with a .yaml or .yml file extension.</p>

Click **Save**.

Note the following points after you click **Save**:

- The REST API is created based on the Swagger definition that is uploaded or the Swagger definition that is referred to by the given URL.
  - Integrations are generated based on the Operation IDs in the Swagger file. One Integration is created for each Operation ID in the Swagger file. A Swagger file cannot have two Operation IDs that are similar.
  - Resource Operations are created for a unique path in the Swagger file.
3. To view the Swagger definition, from the **REST APIs** page, click the REST API link. The **Overview** page provides general information on the REST API. The **Resources** page allows you to view the resource operations. The **Swagger** page allows you to view the Swagger definition.

You can use Access Control Lists (ACLs) to control the execution permission of a REST API. Integration Cloud associates the default ACL, *Everybody*, to a REST API when the REST API is created using a Swagger file. Click **Permissions** to associate the REST API with another ACL.

4. To edit the Integration, go to the **Resource Operations** page, select a Resource Operation, expand its path, and click on the icon next to the Integration. The Integration will be open for editing in the Edit Integrations page. Add necessary blocks and perform mappings.

**Note:** You will not be able to modify the Input/Output signature of the Integration because the signature is derived from the Swagger definition.

5. To run the Integration with the given path and method, go to the **Swagger** page for the REST API, click **Authorize** and type your Integration Cloud user name and password to authorize access to your APIs, and then click **Try it out**.

## Copying REST APIs

Integration Cloud allows you to create a copy of a REST API from the **REST APIs** page. You can copy a REST API if you have the required permissions.

### To copy a REST API

1. From the Integration Cloud navigation bar, click **Develop > REST APIs**. The **REST APIs** page appears.
2. Select a REST API and click **Copy**.

The **Copy** dialog box appears.

3. Type a new name in the **Copy As** field and click **Copy**. A REST API with the new name will be created and appears in the **REST APIs** page.

**Note:** If you have created a REST API by using a file containing the Open API specification (formerly known as the Swagger specification) as a

template, a copy of the REST API (including its dependencies namely its Integrations, Document Types, and Resources) is created. All resources and document types are renamed as per the new name. When Integrations encapsulated by the copied REST API are modified, the changes are reflected only in the copied REST API and not in the REST API from which it was copied. This is because, if you have created a REST API using the **Build with Swagger** approach, each REST API has its own set of Integrations.

If you have created a REST API by using an existing set of Integrations (**Build from scratch**), a copy of the REST API will be created. You can type a new name at the time of copying and a REST API with the new name will be created. The same REST APIs that are referred to in the original REST API will also be referred to in the copied REST API. If the referred to Integration is modified in the copied REST API, then the changes will reflect in the original REST API because both the REST APIs refer or point to the same Integration. However, if another path with a different Integration is added to the copied REST API, this will not show in the original REST API.

## Exporting REST APIs

Integration Cloud allows you to export REST APIs from the **REST APIs** page. The export capability is available only if you have the required license for exporting REST APIs. You can export REST APIs from one tenant and import those REST APIs to another tenant. Ensure that you have the **Export** Integration permission to export REST APIs.

When a REST API is exported, all its dependencies (Integrations, Document Types, and Resources) are exported. Integrations referred to by the REST API, their dependencies, and all dependant Document Types of the referred Integrations are also exported.

**Note:** If assets used by a REST API are deleted, you will not be able to export the REST API.

### To export REST APIs

1. From the Integration Cloud navigation bar, click **Develop > REST APIs**. The **REST APIs** page appears.
2. Select the REST APIs from the **REST APIs** page and click **Export**. If the REST APIs you are exporting use Reference Data, Document Types, SOAP, or REST Applications, then those Applications including the Reference Data and Document Types will also be exported along with the REST APIs.

The **Confirm Export** dialog box appears.

3. Click **Export** to export the REST APIs. The REST APIs will be downloaded as a zip file to your default download folder. The zip file size must not be greater than 50 MB.

**Note:** Do not modify the contents of the exported zip file. If you modify the contents of the zip file, the REST APIs cannot be imported back to Integration Cloud.

## Importing REST APIs

Integration Cloud allows you to import REST APIs from the **REST APIs** page. You can import REST APIs from a zip file that was earlier exported from Integration Cloud. You can export REST APIs from one tenant and import those REST APIs to another tenant. You can import REST APIs provided you have the **Create** Integration permission.

**Note:** If you want to import a REST API that has an on-premises Application, before importing the REST API, ensure that you upload the same on-premises Application to Integration Cloud. Else, you will not be able to import the REST API.

### To import REST APIs

1. From the Integration Cloud navigation bar, click **Develop > REST APIs**. The **REST APIs** page appears.
2. Click **Import REST APIs**.  
The **Import REST APIs** page appears.
3. Click **Browse** and select the zip file that contains the exported REST APIs. The zip file size must not be greater than 50 MB. The REST APIs available in the zip file will appear in the pane.
4. Select the REST APIs that you want to import and then click **Import**.

The REST APIs appear in the **REST APIs** page.

**Note:** While importing a REST API, the REST API including its dependencies are imported. If there is a REST API with the same name, you will be asked to provide a new name. If you have Integrations that have the same name as those referred to by the REST API, you will be asked whether you want to override those integrations. If you choose to override, then the Integrations in your current tenant will be removed. If you want to retain the Integrations, you can cancel importing the REST API. If you want to retain your current Integrations and also import the REST API, create a copy of your Integrations by providing another name and then override your current Integrations at the time of import of the REST API.

## Document Types

A **Document Type** contains a set of fields used to define the structure and type of data in a document. You can use a Document Type to specify the input or output parameters for an Integration.

**Note:** Integration Cloud also allows you to create Document Types for already created REST Applications from the **Connect > Applications > REST Application > Document Types** link or from the Request Body and Response Body panels while creating a REST Application. Document Types created for a REST Application does not appear in the **Develop > Document Types** page but appears in the **Document Types** panel for the selected REST Application. Document Types for REST Applications are used in the Request Body and Response Body of an **Action**. See ["Creating and updating REST Applications" on page 157](#) for information on REST Resources and Actions.

**Note:** Users who have the required access privileges under **Settings  > Access Profiles > Administrative Permissions > Functional Controls > Document Types** can create, update, and delete a Document Type.

Document Types can provide the following benefits:

- Using a Document Type as the input or output signature for an Integration can reduce the effort required to build an Integration.
- Using a Document Type to build document or document list fields can reduce the effort and time needed to declare input or output parameters or build other document fields.
- Document Types improve accuracy because there is less possibility to introduce a typing error while typing field names.
- Document Types make future changes easier to implement because you can make a change in one place (the Document Type) rather than everywhere the Document type is used.

You can use Document Types to define the input or output parameters for an Integration. Input and output parameters are the names and types of fields that the Integration requires as input and generates as output. These parameters are also collectively referred to as a signature. For example, an Integration can take two string values, an account number (AcctNum ) and a dollar amount (OrderTotal ) as inputs and produces an authorization code (AuthCode ) as the output. If you have multiple Integrations with identical input parameters but different output parameters, you can use a Document Type to define the input parameters rather than manually specifying individual input fields for each Integration.

You can create a Document Type by defining the structure of the Document Type yourself by inserting fields to define its contents and structure.

**Note:** When you edit a Document Type, any change is automatically propagated to all Integrations that use or reference the Document Type.

### To add or edit a Document Type

1. From the Integration Cloud navigation bar, click **Develop > Document Types**. The **Document Types** page appears.



**Note:** You can create Document Types for already created REST Applications from the **Connect > Applications > REST Application > Document Types** link or from the Request Body and Response Body panels while creating a REST Application.

From the **Document Types** page, you can add, edit, delete, or copy a Document Type.

2. To edit an existing Document Type, select a Document Type from the **Document Types** page and click **Edit**. Select a field to view the **Field Properties** panel.
3. To create a new Document Type, from the **Document Types** page, click **Add New Document Type**.
4. Provide a name and description of your Document Type. Required fields are marked with an asterisk on the page.
5. Click **Load XML** to generate a Document Type from the XML structure or click **Load JSON** to generate a Document Type from the JSON structure.
6. Click the **+** icon to add a new field. You can update the field properties by using the **Field Properties** window.

Provide the **Name** and **Type** of the field in order to define the structure and content of the Document Type. A field can be a String, Document, Document Reference, Object, Boolean, Double, Float, Integer, Long, or Short. If you select Document Reference, select the **Document Reference**. Fields are used to declare the expected content and structure of Integration signatures, document contents, and pipeline contents. In addition to specifying the name and type of a field, and whether the type is an **Array**, you can set properties that specify an **XML Namespace** and indicate whether the field is required at runtime by selecting the **Required** option.



You can copy a field from the fields panel by clicking the  icon. Depending on the context, you can either paste the field or the field path by clicking the  icon. For example, if you copy a field and paste the field in the **Set Value** window in an Integration, the field path will be pasted. If you copy an array item, the path that is pasted includes the item index. For example, if the item that is copied is A/B/C[10], then the pasted path will also include the item index [10]. But if it is pasted in the document tree, it will appear as an array, like A[ ]. If there are multiple fields with the same name in a document, and one of the occurrences of such a field is copied, then the path when pasted will contain the occurrence number in brackets, for example, the path will be A/B/C(5) if the copied element C is the 5th occurrence under field B.

**Note:** You cannot modify or paste the child fields of a Document Reference.

**Note:** When defining a Document type, avoid adding identically named fields to the Document. In particular, do not add identically named fields that are of the same data type.


You can assign an **XML namespace** and prefix to a field by specifying a URI for the XML namespace property and by using the *prefix:fieldName* format for the field name. For example, suppose a field is named *eg:account* and the XML namespace property is set to `http://www.example.com`. The prefix is *eg*, the localname is *account*, and the namespace name is `http://www.example.com`.

Keep the following points in mind when assigning XML namespaces and prefixes to a field:

- The field name must be in the format: *prefix:fieldName*
  - You must specify a URI in the XML namespace property.
  - Do not use the same prefix for different namespaces in the same Document Type, input signature, or output signature.
7. Click **Apply** after you have entered the details and constraints for each field, and then click **Save** to save the **Document Type**.

The new Document Type appears in the **Document Types** page.

## Reference Data

Reference data is data that defines the set of permissible values to be used by other data fields. It is a collection of *key-value pairs*, which can be used to determine the value of a data field based on the value of another data field. For example, the value of a status field in an Application can be “Canceled” and that needs to be interpreted as “CN” in another Application. If you have the required access privileges under **Settings**  **> Access Profiles > Administrative Permissions > Functional Controls > Reference Data**, you can create, update, or delete a Reference Data.



Integration Cloud allows you to upload Reference Data from a text file containing tabular data separated by a character, for example, a comma, semicolon, and so on. The uploaded file should not have an empty column heading or space in the first row, and the first row cannot be empty.

**Note:** See this [video](#) on how to upload Reference Data, access the uploaded Reference Data in an Orchestrated Integration, and view the input and output parameters.

The Reference Data block appears under **Services** in the Orchestrated Integration workspace, only after you have created a Reference Data. See [Reference Data Signature](#) for information on the Input and Output parameters. The Reference Data is also available in Point-to-Point Integrations while transforming data. You can access the uploaded Reference Data in Orchestrated Integrations as a list of documents by using the *Reference Data block* and providing an appropriate name. You can filter the documents returned into the pipeline by the Reference Data block.

You can create a Reference Data only in the **Development** stage but can view, edit, delete, and download the Reference Data *in all stages*. The **Status** column in the Reference Data table displays **Configured** if the Reference Data is available in the current stage (Stage in view) and displays **Not Configured** if the Reference Data is not available in the current stage but available in any other stage. The **Delete** and **Download** options are enabled if the Reference Data is available in the current stage. The **Edit** option is enabled in all stages. The **Download** option allows you to download the previously uploaded Reference Data, edit it, and then upload the modified file. In this way you can upload different sets of data in different stages.

Name	Used in	Modified On	Modified By	Status
country_code	Text	05/16/2018 02:48:05 AM PDT	Kumar S	Configured

You can pull an Integration only if the Integration is consistent in the source stage, that is, all references of the Integration are present in the source stage. While pulling an Integration from the source stage to the target stage, if the same Reference Data is not available in the target stage, then you must configure the Reference Data in the target stage. If the same Reference Data is available in the target stage with a signature mismatch, for example, the number of columns or the column names are not the same, then you can either reconfigure the Reference Data or skip the reconfiguration. If the Reference Data is already available in the target stage and the signature is same as in the source stage, then it will not be copied from the source stage to the target stage while pulling the Integration.

**Note:** If a Reference Data is in the Development stage, the Reference data can be deleted even it is referenced or used in an Integration. Integrations using the deleted Reference Data will be in an inconsistent state.

If a Reference Data is in a stage other than the Development stage, the Reference data can be deleted only if it is configured in that stage and not used in any Integration.

### To add or edit a Reference Data

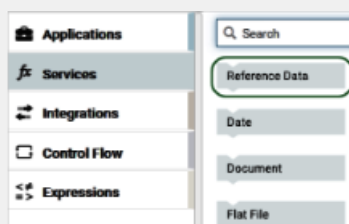
1. From the Integration Cloud navigation bar, click **Develop > Reference Data**. The **Reference Data** page appears.
2. To edit an existing Reference Data, select a configured Reference Data from the **Reference Data** page, and click **Edit**.
3. To create a new Reference Data, from the **Reference Data** page, click **Add New Reference Data**. You can create a Reference Data only in the **Development** stage.

The **Upload Reference Data** page appears.

4. Provide a name and description of your Reference Data. Required fields are marked with an asterisk on the page.
5. For **Reference Data File**, click **Browse** and select the file. Only a text file having tabular data is supported. The maximum file size you can upload is 1 MB. Further, the file should not have an empty column heading or space in the first row and the first row cannot be empty. This is because the first row of data is read as column headings.
6. Click **Next** to define and preview the Reference Data. Select the field separator and the text qualifier.
7. Determine the encoding of the Reference Data file and from the **File Encoding** drop down list, select the same encoding. Click **Load Preview** to preview the data. If you select an incorrect encoding, garbage characters will appear in the preview pane.
8. Click **Next** to review the Reference Data and then click **Finish** to create the Reference Data.

The new Reference Data appears in the **Reference Data** page with the status as **Configured**.

**Note:** The **Reference Data** block appears under **Services** only after you have created a Reference Data and the Reference Data service will be available while creating an Orchestrated Integration.



The Reference Data is also available in Point-to-Point Integrations while transforming data.

## Reference Data Signature

Reference Data signature is derived from the column names of the uploaded text file. You can filter the Reference data by providing an appropriate **matchCriteria**. The output of Reference Data is a list of documents that match the specified **matchCriteria**.

**Note:** The root element in the output of Reference Data created from version 2.1.0 has the same name as the Reference Data.

## Input Parameters

*matchCriteria* **Document** Criteria on which documents from the Reference Data will be matched.

Parameters for *matchCriteria* are:

**path:** Column names of the Reference Data.

**compareValueAs:** Optional. Allowed values are string, numeric, and datetime. The default value is string.

**datePattern:** Optional. Pattern will be considered only if *compareValueAs* is of type datetime. Default value is MM/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss a.

**joins:** List of join criteria.

Each join criteria consists of:

**operator:** Allowed values are equals, doesNotEqual, greaterThan, greaterThanEqual, lessThan, lessThanEqual, equalsIgnoreCase, contains, doesNotContain, beginsWith, doesNotBeginWith, endsWith, doesNotEndWith.

**value:** Optional. Allowed values are string, numeric, and datetime. The default value is string.

**joinType:** Specifies the way two joins can be linked. Values are “and” or “or”. Default value is “and”.

## Output Parameters

*<Reference Data Name>* **Document List** List of documents that match the retrieve criteria.


In the following example, the flat file contains “Type”, “Our Type”, and “Marketer” as headers and has one or more data rows.



Type,Our Type,Marketer


Existing - Growth,Growth,HUNT & SONS INC


The following graphic illustrates the generated Reference Data signature:


### AccountType Input


 Search for Field...

▼  matchCriteria [ ] \*



 path \*


 compareValueAs


 datePattern


▶
 joins [ ] \*


### AccountType Output

 Search for Field...

▼  AccountType [ ]

 Type

 Our Type

 Marketer

## Recipes

**Recipes** are pre-built Orchestrated or Point-to-Point Integration templates that can be used to create an Integration. Recipes are based on the most common integration needs and can significantly reduce the effort required to build an Integration. A recipe includes associated assets, for example Applications, Operations, Reference Data, and so on, that are used to create an Integration. A detailed description of the recipe along with its assets are available for preview, which helps you to select the right recipe. All Integrations created from recipes are initially copied to the development stage. The Recipes page is paginated to identify the sequential order of the pages. You can also select the number of recipes to be viewed per page.

### To view and use recipes

1. From the Integration Cloud navigation bar, click **Develop > Recipes**. The **Recipes** page appears. By default, recipes for all Applications and for all Integration types (Orchestrated and Point-to-Point) are displayed. You can search Recipes by Application names and for a specific Integration type. The **Recipes** page also displays the number of times each recipe has been used to create Integrations and the Applications referenced in the recipe. If there are more than two Applications referenced in the recipe, the **Recipes** page also displays the incremental number. The Recipes page is paginated to identify the sequential order of the pages. You can also select the number of recipes to be viewed per page.



2. Click **Preview** to see a view-only mode of the Integration details of the recipe.
3. Click **Details** to view a detailed description of the recipe and the references in the **Recipe Details** page.
4. From the **Recipes** or **Recipe Details** page, click **Use** if you want to apply the recipe to create a new Integration. The **Connect to Applications** page appears. Depending on the number of Integrations referenced in your recipe, a message is displayed at the top of the page. You will be asked to configure all the Integrations in your recipe one after another.
5. In the **Connect to Applications** page, select the **Account** for each Application or create a new Account, and then click **Next**.

The **Overview and Save Integration** page appears.

6. In the **Overview and Save Integration** page, provide a name and description for your Integration. By default, the recipe name and recipe description is displayed.
7. Click **Finish**. If you have existing references (Reference Data, Document Types, and custom Operations) with the same name in the development stage, the **Copy References** page appears. Click **Cancel** to go back to the **Overview and Save Integration** page. By default, all references are selected in the **Copy References** page.
8. Deselect the references that you do not want to replace and then click **Continue** to replace or overwrite all the selected references from the recipe in the development stage.

The Integration details page appears for the newly created Integration.



# 6 Monitor

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You can view and monitor Integration executions and performance details on the **Dashboard**. The **Execution Results** screen allows you to view the audit trail of all the executions that happened in a stage for an Integration or for all Integrations. The **Audit Log** screen displays logs related to additions, deletions, updations, export, schedule, login, logout, password changes, record access attempts, access violations, deployments, and so on. You can also create **Alert Rules** and send email messages to selected users for one or more Integrations based on Integration execution results for different stages.

## Dashboard

The **Dashboard** provides a centralized and intuitive way to view and monitor Integration executions and performance details. To view the **Dashboard**, click **Monitor > Dashboard**.

You can identify and diagnose problems for those Integrations that are available in the active stage. To select another active stage, click **Stages > Change Stage To View**. You can view the **Dashboard** if the Access Profile assigned to you is also specified for that stage in the **Manage Stages (Stages > Manage)** page. Further, you must be able to access the stages to view the dashboard.

The **Dashboard** displays the following details:

- When was the Dashboard last refreshed.
- Drop-down list to select an Integration or select all Integrations to view the execution details.
- Total number of documents processed by an Integration or for all Integrations in the active stage. Documents processed appear only if the Integration invokes the **countProcessedDocuments** service to count the number of documents processed by the Integration. See the **countProcessedDocuments** service available in the **Flow** block under the **Services** category for more information.

The screenshot shows the 'Flow' block configuration for an integration. On the left, a dropdown menu is open under the 'Flow' tab, showing a list of services: 'clearPipeline', 'countProcessedDocuments' (which is highlighted), 'getHTTPRequest', 'getLastError', and 'getSessionInfo'. The main area displays the 'Input Parameters' for the selected service. The 'status' parameter is a string with optional values 'success' or 'fail', with a default of 'success'. The 'incrementBy' parameter is a string that increments the number of documents processed, with a default of 1. Below this, the 'Output Parameters' section shows 'None'.

- Number of completed and failed Integration executions that happened during the selected time period in the active stage.



- Number of Integration executions that have completed with errors during the selected time period in the active stage.
- Completed Integration executions, failed Integration executions, and Integration executions that completed with errors displayed in a pie chart, along with the **Success Rate**, that is, the percentage of completed Integration executions compared to the total Integration executions, during the selected time period in the active stage.
- Number of in-progress Integration executions in the active stage. You can click on the **In-Progress Executions** number to view the in-progress Integration execution details in a table. You can terminate in-progress Integration executions from the Execution Results details page. The *Terminate* audit log entry is created. You can terminate an in-progress Integration execution if you have the *Execute* Integration permission.

To terminate an in-progress execution, click the **Terminate** option available in the Execution Results details page.



**Note:** The **Terminate** option is available only if the current logged in user has the *Execute* Integration permission and the Integration status is in-progress.

- Successful Integration executions, failed Integration executions, and Integration executions that completed with errors displayed in a bar chart along with clickable links, for the selected time period in the active stage. You can click the Integration execution links available above the bar charts to display the relevant Integration execution details in the table. You can also point to each bar in the chart to view the date and time when the Integration executed and the result of the Integration execution.
- Name of the Integration, stage name, when the Integration started, the Integration run duration, documents processed details, result of the Integration execution (Completed Successfully, Failed, Completed with errors), and the Integration execution message displayed in a tabular format. The **Documents Processed** column displays the total number of documents processed by an integration, the number of documents processed successfully, and the success percentage. Values in this column appear only if the Integration invokes the **countProcessedDocuments** service to count the number of documents processed by the Integration. For more information, see the **countProcessedDocuments** service available in the **Flow** block under the **Services** category.
- If you click a row on the table, you can view the execution information as well as the operations details for the Integration. See [Execution Results](#) for more information.

## Execution Results

The **Execution Results** page allows you to view the audit trail of all the Integration executions that happened in the selected active stage, during a specified time period. You can also restart or resume an Integration execution, specify the number of days to retain the entries, and download the entries.

**Note:** To view execution results, ensure that the Access Profile of the user is assigned to the active stage.

### To view the execution results

1. From the Integration Cloud navigation bar, click **Develop > Integrations**.  
The **Integrations** page appears.
2. From the **Integrations** page, select the Integration for which you want to view the execution results.
3. Click the *Integration link* to view the Integration **Overview** page. You can click **Edit** to modify the Integration, click **Delete** to delete the Integration from this page, or click **Run Now** to execute the Integration. You can also see the last five execution results in the **Last 5 Execution Results** tab.

You can also access the **Execution Results** link from the home page or click **Monitor > Execution Results** to view the **Execution Results** page.

4. In the **Execution Results** page, select the **Integration** and the time period for which you want to view the execution results. You can also select **All Integrations** to view the execution results for all Integrations in the active stage for a specific time period. The **Custom Range** option allows you to set a time period to view the results. The default time period is for the last 24 hours.

Execution results are displayed in a tabular form. You can filter the results in the table by clicking on the status filter circles available on the top-right corner above the table. The numbers inside the status circles indicate the sum of the execution counts for that status.



- **All** - All operations of an Integration, which have **Completed Successfully**, **Failed**, and **Completed with errors** are displayed.
- **Completed Successfully** - All operations of an Integration that completed successfully while executing are displayed.
- **Failed** - Exceptions occurred while executing an operation in an Integration.
- **Completed with errors** - Exceptions occurred while executing an operation in an Integration and caught by the try-catch block in an orchestrated Integration.

5. In the **Execution Results** page, click **Download Results** to download the execution results, or click **Modify Retention Period** and specify the number of days to retain the execution result entries. You can retain entries up to 30 days. Entries whose age exceeds the specified retention period are deleted. Default value of the Retention Period is 30 days.

**Note:** User specific data which may be considered as personal data will be stored and retained till the retention period defined in Execution Results.

6. In the **Execution Results** page, click an Integration in the table to view more information about the selected Integration Execution. The **Execution Details** page appears.

In the **Execution Details** page, the **Documents** row displays the total number of documents processed by the integration, the number of documents processed successfully, the number of documents that did not process successfully, and the success percentage. Values in this row appear only if the Integration invokes the **countProcessedDocuments** service to count the number of documents processed by the Integration. See the **countProcessedDocuments** service in the **Flow** block under the **Services** category for more information. You can also terminate in-progress Integration executions from the Execution Results details page. The **Terminate** option is available only if you have the *Execute* Integration permission and the Integration status is in-progress. The **Execution Information** section displays when the Integration execution was started, when it ended, the duration of the execution, who executed the Integration, through which channel the Integration was executed, for example, Scheduler, User Interface, and REST Interface, the execution result reference, that is, the Integration execution result reference identifier, and the business data details.

7. The **Execution Results** page also provides information about operations for the selected Integration. Click **Show Everything** to view all information about the operation execution including business data and custom messages. Click **Only Business Data** to view only the logged business data information. Click **Only Custom Messages** to view only custom messages. You can filter the results in the table by clicking on the status filter circles on the top-right corner of the Operations table. Click on the **All** (blue) circle to view operation information, business data, and custom messages. Click on the **Successful** (green) circle to view only successful operation information and business data. Click on the **Failed** (red) circle to view only failed operation information and business data. Custom messages appear only if you have set up log messages. See the **logCustomMessage** service in the **Flow** block under the **Services** category for more information on how to set up custom messages in an Integration.
8. In the **Execution Results** page, select a row and click **Restart** to edit the input data and restart the Integration execution from the beginning, even though the previous execution has been successful. When an Integration is restarted, the Audit Log entry displays "Restart".

Click **Resume** to edit the input data for failed operations and execute the failed and not yet executed operations. When an Integration is resumed, the Audit Log entry displays "Resume".

**Note:** The "Restart/Resume" capability is available only if you have the required license for restarting and resuming Integrations. You must also have the Integration execution (Execute) permission if you want to restart or resume an execution.

**Note:** You must select the **Enable executions to be restartable** option in the **Integration Details** page in order to enable Integration executions to be restartable or resumable. See [Integration Details](#) for more information.


The following table provides information on when you can restart or resume an Integration execution:

<u>Execution Result Status</u>	<u>Restartable</u>	<u>Resumable</u>
Completed Successfully	Yes	No
Completed with Errors	Yes	No
Failed	Yes	Yes
In-Progress	No	No

## Audit Log

**Audit Log** allows you to access logs related to additions, deletions, updates, export, schedule, skip, login, logout, password changes, record access attempts, access violations, deployments, restart Integration executions, resume Integration executions, and so on for a user.

To view the **Audit Log**, from the Integration Cloud navigation bar, click **Monitor > Audit Log**.

**Note:** The Audit Log page can be viewed only by administrators and users who have the **Manage Audit Log** permission under **Settings  > Access Profiles > Administrative Permissions > Data Management Controls**.

By default, the **Audit Log** page displays the current day's log entries, with the most recent entries listed on top. You can sort the log to view the latest log entries. You can also search the **Audit Log** for **User**, **Type**, or **Operation**.

**Activity Date** refers to the date and time when the event occurred. **User** refers to the name of the logged in user when the event occurred. **Type** refers to the type of log entry, for example, User, Login/Logout, Reference Data, Stage, Account, Application, Integration, License Agreement, Password Policy, Access Profile, Company, and so on. **Operation** refers to the action performed, for example, Export, Execute, Terminate, Add,

Delete, Update, Login, Logout, and so on. **Description** refers to a summary of the action performed.

Click **Modify Retention Period** and specify the number of days to retain the Audit Log entries. Logs whose age exceeds the specified retention period are deleted. Default value of the Retention Period is 1.

Click **Download Audit Log** if you want to download and export log entries for a specified period. You can download Audit logs only up to 30 days.

## Alert Rules

Integration Cloud allows you to create alert rules and send email messages to selected users for one or more Integrations based on Integration execution results (Failed, Completed with Errors, or Completed Successfully) for the stage in view. To change the stage in view or the current active stage, click **Stages > Change Stage To View**. All executions that have occurred within a 15-minute period and have alert rules configured are sent as email messages to specified users.

**Note:** Email messages are sent only if there are executions that match the alert rules.

**Note:** Ensure that the Access Profile of the user is assigned to the active stage. To select another active stage, click **Stages > Change Stage To View**.


### To create a new alert rule

1. From the Integration Cloud navigation bar, click **Monitor > Alert Rules**. The **Alert Rules** page appears. You can edit, delete, activate, or deactivate an existing alert rule from this page.
2. From the **Alert Rules** page, click **Add New Alert Rule** to create a new alert rule.

The **Add New Alert Rule** page appears.

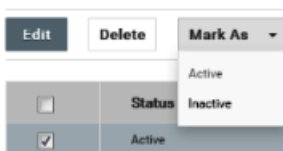
3. On the **Add New Alert Rule** page, complete the following fields. Required fields are marked with an asterisk on the page.

Field	Description
<b>Save As</b>	Provide a name for the alert rule.
<b>Description</b>	Provide an optional description for the alert rule.

Field	Description
For the following Integrations in the stage	Click the <b>+</b> icon and select the Integrations in the active stage you want this alert rule to apply.
when their executions have	<p>Select the Integration execution results.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Failed</b> - Exceptions occurred while executing an operation in an Integration.</li> <li>■ <b>Completed with Errors</b> - Exceptions occurred while executing an operation in an Integration and caught by the try-catch block in an orchestrated Integration.</li> <li>■ <b>Completed Successfully</b> - All operations of an Integration that completed successfully while executing.</li> </ul>
send an email message to the following users	<p>Click the <b>+</b> icon and select the active users to whom you want to send email alerts. Alerts will be sent to the email address specified in the <b>Basic</b> tab of the user's profile (<b>Settings</b>  <b>&gt; Users &gt; User Profile &gt; Basic &gt; Email</b>).</p>

- Click **Save and Activate** to save and enable the new alert rule.

The new alert rule appears in the **Alert Rules** page. You can disable an alert rule by selecting the alert rule and clicking **Mark As > Inactive**. You can also enable the alert rule by selecting the alert rule and clicking **Mark As > Active**.



**Note:** Alerts will be sent every 5 minutes. If you do not want to receive email alerts for Integration executions, go to the **Alert Rules** page, open the Alert Rule for editing, and remove your username from the user's list.

# 7 Stages

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## Manage Stages

Stages provide safe environments for development and testing that are separated from the production environment. They allow assets to migrate from one environment to another environment. When you set up a stage, an environment is created for testing and executing the Integrations.

Integration Cloud provides ways to manage the Integration development life cycle. The typical life cycle of an Integration development involves creating Integrations, testing them, and making them production worthy. Each of these activities can be termed as different stages of an Integration development life cycle. To aide these activities, Integration Cloud provides you with **Stages**.

A predefined set of stages is allowed, each representing an activity in the Integration life cycle development. They are:

- Development
- Test
- Pre-Live
- Live

By default, every user gets a **Development Stage**. *In the Development Stage, you can create, update, delete, or view Integrations. You will not be able to create new assets in other stages.* In other stages, Integrations can be pulled from a preceding stage or deleted. Further, Integrations can be pulled into a stage only from a preceding stage.


**Note:** You can access a stage only if your Access Profile is assigned to the stage.

You can add stages only in the following order:

- Live
- Test
- Pre-Live

You can delete stages only in the following order:

- Pre-Live
- Test
- Live

**Note:** Users who have the **Administer** permission under **Settings**  **> Access Profiles > Administrative Permissions > Functional Controls > Stages** can add or delete stages.

To add a new stage, click **Add New Stage**.



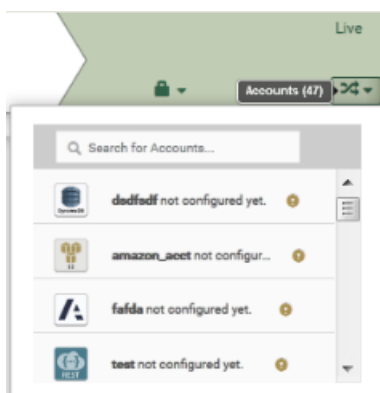
## Applying Access Profiles to a Stage

The typical life cycle of an Integration development involves creating Integrations, testing them, and making them production worthy. Each of these activities can be termed as different stages of an Integration development.

Every stage can be assigned a number of Access Profiles and users who are assigned the required Access Profiles can perform activities on that stage. For example, if in an Access Profile, **Execute Integrations** permission is granted, the user assigned with that Access Profile can execute Integrations on the stages to which the Access Profile is assigned. If the Access Profile needs to perform scheduling activity on the Live stage, the Access Profile needs to have access to that stage as well. The Development stage can be accessed by everyone.

Click **Add New Stage** to add the next stage. Multiple boundary arrows indicate that more stages can be added.

**Note:** The Accounts drop down list in the Live stage lists all the Accounts defined in the Development stage. Accounts that are not present in the Live stage are highlighted. Click on such an Account in the Live stage to view the **Edit Accounts** page. Only active or enabled Accounts are listed in the drop down list.

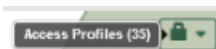


Click **Delete** to delete a stage. You cannot delete the **Development** stage.

**Note:** When a stage is deleted, everything it contains is erased and cannot be recovered.

### To apply Access Profiles to a stage

1. From the Integration Cloud navigation bar, click **Stages > Manage Stages**. All stages added including the Development stage are displayed. Initially, before any other stages are added, the Development stage is displayed.
2. Click the Access Profiles icon on a stage and select the Access Profiles you want to apply to the stage.



**Note:** By default, the **Administrator** and **Regular User** Access Profiles are associated with the Development Stage. If you have created a new Access Profile, ensure that the Access Profile you have created is associated with the Development Stage.

3. Click **Apply**.

The Access Profiles are applied to the selected active stage.

**Note:** When an Integration is pulled, all its dependents will also be pulled and copied to that stage.

## Deploy Assets

This page displays all the assets that are available in the current stage and the previously selected stage. Click **Stages > Change Stage To View** to deploy assets to another stage.

**Note:** Users who have the **Deploy** permission under **Settings**  **> Access Profiles > Administrative Permissions > Functional Controls > Assets** can deploy assets.

After you change the current stage to any other stage other than the Development stage, the **Deploy Assets** page gets populated with the relevant assets selected in the **Select Asset Type** drop-down list.

In the **Deploy Assets** page, you can select an asset that was in the earlier stage (left panel) and click **Pull** to pull the asset to the current stage (right panel). You can pull an asset only if the asset is consistent in the source stage (left panel), that is, all references of the asset are present in the source stage. The pulled asset can be deleted from the current stage (right panel).

**Note:** You can access a stage only if your Access Profile is assigned to the stage.

## Change Stage To View

This page allows you to change the current stage. Only active and accessible stages appear in the drop-down list for selection in the **Stage to view** field.

**Note:** You can access a stage only if your Access Profile is assigned to the stage.

After you change the current stage and click **Submit**, assets and services will be displayed in the user interface pages only for the selected current stage.

The **Stage In View** label on the navigation bar displays the current stage.

Stage in view  
Development





# 8 Containers

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Integration Cloud allows you to package existing webMethods Integration Server services as images or repositories and upload them on Integration Cloud using the Docker CLI. Docker is an open-source technology that allows you to deploy applications to software containers. A Docker container is an instance of a Docker image, where the Docker image is the application, including the file system and runtime parameters. To facilitate running webMethods Integration Server in a Docker container, webMethods Integration Server provides a script to use to build a Docker image and then push the resulting Docker image to a Docker registry hosted in Integration Cloud. You can store Docker images in a registry on Integration Cloud and manage those Docker images from the Integration Cloud user interface. Images or a repository are versioned or labeled using tags, that is, a tag is a label applied to an image or a repository. Tags help you to distinguish various images or repositories.

**Note:** Integration Cloud documentation assumes that you are familiar with Docker technology. An in-depth discussion of Docker and container technology is beyond the scope of this document. For information on using webMethods Integration Server with Docker, see the *webMethods Integration Server Administrator's Guide*.

Images are read-only templates from which containers are instantiated, that is, a container is a runtime instance of an image. A container also consists of an execution environment and a standard set of instructions. After uploading an image on Integration Cloud, you can create and launch services from the image/tag to the desired active stage, specify the number of containers and the container port for each service, and see details of the running instances. A service can contain one or more containers and is defined as a named group of containers created out of a single image tag.

**Note:** Universal Messaging (UM) can also be run as a container in Integration Cloud. For creating the UM Docker images supported by Integration Cloud, you must run the Integration Cloud UM script to modify the base image before it is uploaded into Integration Cloud.

You can access containers if you have the **Settings**  **> Access Profiles > Administrative Permissions > Container > Access** permission. You can administer containers if you have the **Settings**  **> Access Profiles > Administrative Permissions > Container > Administer** permission. On the **Settings**  **> Access Profile > Container** tab, enter the names of the webMethods Integration Server Access Control List (ACL) groups separated by a comma, for example, Administrators, Developers, and so on. Users who are assigned to this Access Profile will also be now part of the webMethods Integration Server container user group (s) and can perform tasks allowed for those user groups. Note that Integration Cloud Administrator profiles are not automatically assigned to the webMethods Integration Server Administrators ACL group. If you do not map an Access Profile to an webMethods Integration Server group, you will not be able to invoke webMethods Integration Server services.

**Note:** Enabling the CSRF security feature will prevent CSRF attacks. Enable **CSRF Guard** and configure the CSRF guard settings in webMethods Integration Server Administrator before you create the Docker image

and upload it to Integration Cloud. See the *webMethods Integration Server Administrator's Guide* on the Software AG Documentation website at <http://documentation.softwareag.com> for information on how to enable CSRF Guard.

You can use the Docker Command Line Interface (CLI) to perform the following tasks:

**Log in to the system:** `#docker login -u <username> -p <password> https://<subdomain>.<domain.com>/`, for example, `docker login -u x@x.com -p test123 https://john.wmic1.com/`.

**Tag an image or repository:** `#docker tag <imagename>:<tagname> <subdoamin.wmis.com>/<subdomain>/<stage name>/<image-name>:<tag-name>`, for example, `#docker tag is_912:withkeystore john.wmic1.com/john/development/is_912:withkeystore2`.

**Push or upload an image or repository:** `#docker push <subdoamin.wmis.com>/<subdomain>/<stage name>/<image-name>:<tag-name>`, for example, `#docker push john.wmic1.com/john/development/is_912:withkeystore2`.

**Pull or download an image or repository:** `docker pull <subdoamin.wmis.com>/<subdomain>/<stage name>/<image-name>:<tag-name>`, for example, `#docker pull john.wmic1.com/john/development/is_912:withkeystore2`.

## Managing Repositories

Images or repositories are read-only templates from which containers are instantiated. The **Repositories** screen allows you to view, delete, and add repositories for the active stage. You can select a repository and click **Delete** to delete a repository or click **Add New Repository** to add a repository. In the **Add New Repository** screen, select the **Deployment Stage** and enter the **Repository Name**. If a stage is not enabled to access containers, contact Support to enable the stage.

### To view the details of a tag from the Repositories screen

1. Select a repository and then click the repository link under the **Name** column.  
The **Image Tags** screen is displayed. A list of all image tags is displayed along with their names.
2. From the **Image Tags** screen, you can select an image tag and delete it or add a new service for the tag. See [Viewing Tag Details](#) for more information.
3. Click the **Commands** tab to view and copy the commands on how to log in, tag images, push images, or pull images.

**Log in to the system:** `#docker login -u <username> -p <password> https://<subdomain>.<domain.com>/`, for example, `docker login -u x@x.com -p test123 https://john.wmic1.com/`.

**Tag an image or repository:** `#docker tag <imagename>:<tagname> <subdoamin.wmis.com>/<subdomain>/<stage name>/<image-name>:<tag-`

name>, for example, `#docker tag is_912:withkeystore john.wmic1.com/john/development/is_912:withkeystore2`.

**Push or upload an image or repository:** `#docker push <subdoamin.wmis.com>/<subdomain>/<stage name>/<image-name>:<tag-name>`, for example, `#docker push john.wmic1.com/john/development/is_912:withkeystore2`.

**Pull or download an image or repository:** `docker pull <subdoamin.wmis.com>/<subdomain>/<stage name>/<image-name>:<tag-name>`, for example, `#docker pull john.wmic1.com/john/development/is_912:withkeystore2`.

## Viewing Tag Details

This screen displays details of all the tags for a repository. You can delete an image tag or add a new service. You can also click the **Commands** tab to view and copy commands on how to log in, tag images, push images, or pull images.

### To view the image tag details

1. From the Integration Cloud navigation bar, click **Containers > Repositories**.
2. Select a repository and then click on the repository link. The **Image Tags** screen appears. A list of all Docker image tags is displayed along with their names.  
  
From the **Image Tags** screen, select a tag and then click **Delete** to delete the image tag if it is not used by any service or click **Add New Service** to create a new service for the image tag. In the **New Service** window, specify the **Service Name**, the **Volume Name**, and the number of **Docker Containers** to instantiate.
3. From the **Image Tags** screen, select an image tag and click on the image tag link to view the Image Tag details screen. The Image Tag details screen displays the deployment stage of the image tag including the image tag label details. The image tag label details are as follows:
  - **Image Type** - Mandatory field. Indicates the type of image, for example, webMethods Integration Server or Universal Messaging.
  - **Description, Build Number, and Version** - Optional fields you had defined while creating the image.
  - **Pushed At** - System generated value. Date and time when the Docker image was pushed to the repository.
  - **Size** - System generated value. Indicates the size of the Docker image.
  - **Exposed Port** - Mandatory field. The port you had defined while creating the image. Ensure that the exposed port is the same as defined on your application, that is, on webMethods Integration Server or Universal Messaging.

The Image Tag details screen also displays when the screen was last refreshed, used and available containers for the displayed active stage, and information on all services created for the tag. You can edit, delete, start, stop, or add a new service



from the Image Tag details screen. Click on a service link to view the service details screen. See [Managing Services](#) for more information.

4. The **Commands** screen allows you to view and copy the commands on how to log in, tag images, push images, or pull images:

**Log in to the system:** `#docker login -u <username> -p <password> https://<subdomain>.<domain.com>/`, for example, `docker login -u x@x.com -p test123 https://john.wmic1.com/`.

**Tag an image or repository:** `#docker tag <imagename>:<tagname> <subdoamin.wmis.com>/<subdomain>/<stage name>/<image-name>:<tag-name>`, for example, `#docker tag is_912:withkeystore john.wmic1.com/john/development/is_912:withkeystore2`.

**Push or upload an image or repository:** `#docker push <subdoamin.wmis.com>/<subdomain>/<stage name>/<image-name>:<tag-name>`, for example, `#docker push john.wmic1.com/john/development/is_912:withkeystore2`.

**Pull or download an image or repository:** `docker pull <subdoamin.wmis.com>/<subdomain>/<stage name>/<image-name>:<tag-name>`, for example, `#docker pull john.wmic1.com/john/development/is_912:withkeystore2`.

## Managing Services

The **Services** screen displays details of all services in the active stage, the repository name and tag name, status of the service, and number of Docker containers instantiated for a tag. You can start a service, stop a service, edit a service, delete a service, add a new service, refresh the screen, and view details on when the screen was last refreshed.

**Note:** You can also add a new service for a specified image tag from the **Containers > Repositories > Click a repository link > Image Tags** screen.

From the **Services** screen, select a service and then click the link to view the **Service details** screen. In the Service details screen, you can add or remove docker containers for the service for the selected repository and image tag.

The Service Details screen provides information on the service status (Stopped, Pending, Running), the repository, Deployment stage, and the image tag. You can start a service if it is in a stopped state. The **Docker Containers** pane in the Service Details screen displays information on the docker containers, their status, and the **Admin URL**, which is the webMethods Integration Server Administrator URL. You can modify Docker containers to instantiate by clicking **Manage Containers**, or click the **Admin URL** link to log into webMethods Integration Server Administrator. In the **Exposed Services** pane, you can view the **Exposed Docker Services**. The exposed Docker service URL can be used to execute the webMethods Integration Server Administrator service running in the Docker container.

**Note:** Enabling the CSRF security feature will prevent CSRF attacks. Enable **CSRF Guard** and configure the CSRF guard settings in webMethods


Integration Server Administrator before you create the Docker image and upload it to Integration Cloud. See the *webMethods Integration Server Administrator's Guide* on the Software AG Documentation website at <http://documentation.softwareag.com> for information on how to enable CSRF Guard.

**Note:** You can now invoke services exposed by webMethods Integration Servers running in the Docker Containers from Integrations. For more information, see [On-Premises Applications](#) and also the *Configuring On-Premise Integration Servers for webMethods Cloud* document.


To add a new service, from the **Containers > Services** screen, click **Add New Service**. The **New Service** screen appears. In the **New Service** screen, enter the following fields:

- **Repository** - Select a repository.
- **Image Tag** - Select an image tag.
- **Service Name** - Enter a valid service name. The service name can contain only alphanumeric characters and should not be more than 16 characters.
- **Volume Name** - Enter the storage volume name. The Volume name is displayed only for Universal Messaging (UM) docker images and represents the data volume for the docker container to persist the container data.
- **Docker Containers** - Enter the number of containers to instantiate for the service.

Click **Save** to create a new service.

To stop a service, from the **Services** screen, select a service that is in **Running** state and then click **Stop**. Click  and refresh the screen to view the latest service status.

To delete a service, from the **Services** screen, select a service that is not in **Running** state and then click **Delete**.

To start a service that is in **Stopped** state, select a service and then click **Start**. The launch service screen appears. Specify the number of **Docker Containers** to instantiate for the selected service and then click **Start**. Click  and refresh the screen to view the latest service status.