Informatica

Informatica® Cloud Data Integration

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Connector

Informatica Cloud Data Integration JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Connector
November 2023

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Publication Date: 2023-11-15

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Preface

Use *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Connector* to learn how to read from or write to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne by using Cloud Data Integration. Learn to create a connection, develop and run synchronization tasks, mappings, and mapping tasks in Cloud Data Integration.

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CHAPTER 1

Introduction to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Connector

You can use JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Connector to connect to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Enterprise server. You can read data from or write data to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

You can use JD Edwards EnterpriseOne objects as sources and targets in synchronization tasks, mapping tasks, and mappings. The Secure Agent uses the JDBj APIs to extract data from or write data to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

You can switch mappings to advanced mode to include transformations and functions that enable advanced functionality.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Connector assets

Create assets in Data Integration to integrate data using JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Connector.

When you use JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Connector, you can include the following Data Integration assets:

- Mapping
- Mapping task
- Synchronization task

For more information about configuring assets and transformations, see *Mappings*, *Transformations*, and *Tasks* in the Data Integration documentation.

Introduction to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne is an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) application with an integrated toolset. You can configure application suites in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne according to your business needs.

The application suites support manufacturing, financial, distribution or logistics, and human resource operations for organizations.

Each JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application suite consists of different systems. For example, the Financial Suite contains systems such as Enhanced Accounts Receivable, Accounts Payable, General Accounting, and Fixed Assets. Each system consists of applications, forms, reports, and database tables that are designed to handle specific business needs.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne also contains environments such as Production and Pristine. You can connect to any environment to access the application suites.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tables and views

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne maintains ERP data in tables and views that are created in the underlying database. The tables and views used in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system are similar in structure to those defined in a relational database. However, JD Edwards EnterpriseOne maintains additional tables that store metadata about the columns in tables and views, such as primary indexes, precision, and scale.

Tables and views are categorized by system codes. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne provides distinct system codes to the systems in the applications suites present in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

To extract data and metadata from tables and views, third-party applications can send a request in XML format to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Enterprise Server. The enterprise server sends its response in XML format.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne business functions

A business function is an encapsulated set of business rules and logic that can be reused by multiple applications. Business functions provide a common way to access the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database. A business function performs a specific task. Master business functions provide the logic and database calls necessary to edit and commit a transaction to the database. Third-party applications can use master business functions for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne functionality, data validation, security, and data integrity.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Connector Implementation

Before you connect to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Enterprise Server, you must configure the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Enterprise Server to support interoperability using XML and the JDBj APIs.

You can import JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tables and views as source or target data objects. When you import a source or target data object, Data Integration connects to a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Enterprise Server to import the metadata.

When Data Integration connects to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, it connects to an environment. The Secure Agent sends a request for metadata in XML format to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. The Secure Agent then converts the XML response from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to a source or target data object.

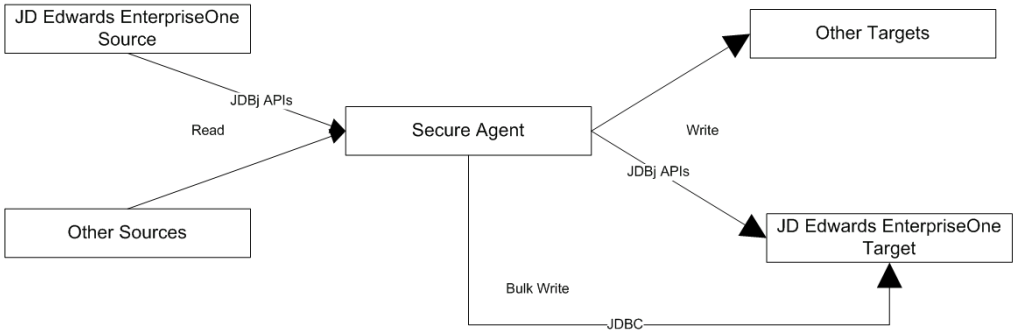
When you run a mapping, the Secure Agent connects to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to read data from sources and write data to targets. When the Secure Agent reads or writes JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data or executes a business function, it connects to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Enterprise Server through the JDBj APIs and makes API calls to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system.

The Secure Agent reads and writes data based on the mapping and application connection configuration in Data Integration. To connect to any environment in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system, specify the name of the environment in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application connection. The Secure Agent uses the JDBj APIs to read data from or write data to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne after establishing a connection with the specified environment.

When you want to write bulk data, you configure the JDBC connection string in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne connection properties and specify the interface table write properties in the JD Edwards EnterprsieOne target

properties. The Secure Agent uses the JDBC connection string to write data in bulk to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne interface table.

The following image shows how Data Integration integrates with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne:



JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Connector Example

You work in a manufacturing industry and you create work order, bill of materials, and other production-related documents in an Enterprise Resource Planning system. You want to avoid product overstock and outages. You want to migrate data from the ERP system to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to identify, store, and track the stock items.

You can use Data Integration to integrate data from the ERP system, filter the data perform data transformation, and write to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne for tracking.

Administration of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Connector

As a user, you can use JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Connector after the organization administrator performs the following tasks:

1. Copy the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne API libraries and `.ini` files to the machine where you installed the Secure Agent.

   To copy the files to the machine where you installed the Secure Agent, perform the following steps:

   a. Copy the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne API libraries and `.ini` files from the following JD Edwards EnterpriseOne installation directory: `<JD Edwards EnterpriseOne <9.1/9.2> installation directory>\JDEdwards\<E910/E920>\system\classes`.

Based on the version of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne installation directory, copy the files common to the 9.1 and 9.2 installation directories and the files specific to the 9.1 or 9.2 installation directory:

Common files in 9.1 and 9.2 installation directories	Files in 9.1 installation directory	Files in 9.2 installation directory
ApplicationAPIs_JAR.jar	commons-codec-1.3.jar	commons-codec.jar
ApplicationLogic_JAR.jar	commons-httpclient-3.0.jar	commons-lang-2.6.jar
Base_JAR.jar	jmxremote_optional.jar	jmxremote_optional.jar
BIPProxy_JAR.jar	sqljdbc-1.6.jar	log4j-core.jar
BizLogicContainerClient_JAR.jar	xml-apis.jar	ojdbc6.jar
BizLogicContainer_JAR.jar	-	tnsnames.ora
BusinessLogicServices_JAR.jar	-	-
castor.jar	-	-
commons-logging.jar	-	-
Connector.jar	-	-
Generator_JAR.jar	-	-
httpclient.jar	-	-
httpcore.jar	-	-
jas.ini	-	-
jdbj.ini	-	-
JdbjBase_JAR.jar	-	-
JdbjInterfaces_JAR.jar	-	-
JDE.INI	-	-
jdelog.properties	-	-
JdeNet_JAR.jar	-	-
ManagementAgent_JAR.jar	-	-
Metadata.jar	-	-
MetadataInterface.jar	-	-
PMApi_JAR.jar	-	-

Common files in 9.1 and 9.2 installation directories	Files in 9.1 installation directory	Files in 9.2 installation directory
Spec_JAR.jar	-	-
System_JAR.jar	-	-
SystemInterfaces_JAR.jar	-	-
xmlparserv2.jar	-	-

Note: The files are from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 9.1.5 and 9.2 API libraries with 9.1.5 and 9.2 toolsets. For 9.1.5 toolset, the database in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne is Microsoft SQL Server. For 9.2 toolset, the database in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne is Oracle database.

b. Navigate to the following location:

```
<Secure Agent installation directory>\apps\Data_Integration_Server\ext
```

c. Create the following directory structure:

```
deploy_to_main\bin\rdtm\javalib\447200\common
```

d. Paste the copied JD Edwards EnterpriseOne API libraries and `.ini` files in the directory that you created.

Note: For more information about the JDBC jar libraries specific to the database that you use, see the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne installation documentation.

2. Ensure that users have access to the directory that contains the success and error files. This directory must be on the same machine as the Secure Agent.

CHAPTER 2

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Connections

Create a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne connection in Data Integration to connect to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. The Secure Agent reads data from and writes data to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. You can specify the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne source and target in mappings, synchronization tasks, and mapping tasks.

You create a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne connection on the **Connections** page. Use the connection when you create a synchronization task or a mapping task.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne connection properties

When you set up a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne connection, you must configure the connection properties.

The following table describes the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne connection properties:

Property	Description
Runtime Environment	The name of the run-time environment where you want to run the tasks. Select a Secure Agent, Hosted Agent, or serverless runtime environment.
Host Name	JD Edwards EnterpriseOne server host name.
Enterprise Port	JD Edwards EnterpriseOne server port number. Default is 6016.
User Name	The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database user name.
Password	The password for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database user.
Environment	Name of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne environment you want to connect to.
Role	Role of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne user. Default is *ALL.
User Name	The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database user name.
Password	Password for the database user.

Property	Description
Driver Class Name	The driver class name that you can enter for the applicable database type. Required to write data in bulk with the interface table write option. Use the following JDBC driver class name: - DataDirect JDBC driver class name for Oracle: `com.informatica.jdbc.oracle.OracleDriver` - DataDirect JDBC driver class name for IBM DB2: `com.informatica.jdbc.db2.DB2Driver` - DataDirect JDBC driver class name for Microsoft SQL Server: `com.informatica.jdbc.sqlserver.SQLServerDriver` For more information about which driver class to use with specific databases, see the vendor documentation.
Connection String	The connection string to connect to the database. Required to write data in bulk with the interface table write option. The JDBC connection string uses the following syntax: - For Oracle: `jdbc:informatica:oracle://<host name>:<port>,ServiceName=<db service name>` - For DB2: `jdbc:informatica:db2://<host name>:<port>;databaseName=<db name>` - For Microsoft SQL: `jdbc:informatica:sqlserver://<host name>:<port>;databaseName=<db name>`
JDE Product Code	The product code for the tables and views in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. **Note:** You must specify only the product code without the description. If you specify a schema that is not valid, a java exception appears.

CHAPTER 3

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne sources

You can use a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne single object as a source in a synchronization task or a mapping task.

When you configure the advanced source properties, you configure properties specific to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne source object represents the tables and views used in the read operation. The tables can represent base tables or interface tables in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. The tables and views are grouped by system codes.

Before you configure a source, you must establish a connection with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Enterprise Server.

Sorting records from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne sources

You can sort the rows queried from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne source. The Secure Agent adds the ports to the `ORDER BY` clause in the default query. You can sort rows extracted from a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne source in ascending or descending order. If you do not enter any value, the Secure Agent does not sort data.

Joining records from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne source

You can join two JD Edwards EnterpriseOne sources. Select the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne source object you want to use, and click **Create Relationship**. You can specify the Join type to join the sources. Join enables only when you have multiple objects.

You can specify the following types of joins:

- Inner Join. Returns the data from the selected source object and the related source object that meets the join condition.
- Left Join. Performs a left outer join on JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tables on which the join is defined.
- Right Join. Performs a right outer join on JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tables on which the join is defined.

- Outer Join. Returns all data from the selected source object. Also returns data from the related source object that meets the join condition.

By default, tables are joined by the inner join.

Rules and guidelines for join conditions

Use the following guidelines when you enter a join condition:

- You can use only the Equals operator while configuring a join.
- You cannot configure Right Join and Outer Join for JD Edwards Enterprise One objects in synchronization tasks.
- Ensure that the source columns used in a Join condition are mapped to the target fields in the **Field Mapping** tab.

Filtering records from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne sources

You can use a filter expression to reduce the number of rows that the Secure Agent reads from the source. You can use a basic or advanced filter expression to select specific records from a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne table or view.

To create a basic filter, select the source object, the column of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne object on which you want to apply the filter condition, the operator to use to filter the records, and the literal value you specify to filter the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne objects.

To create an advanced expression, use the following syntax:

- To compare a field in a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne table with any other field, use the following syntax:

  ```
  <Tablename.columnname> <operator> <Tablename.columnname>
  ```

- To compare a field in a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne table with a literal value, use the following syntax:

  ```
  <Tablename.columnname> <operator> <literal>
  ```

- To compare a field in a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne table with a range of values, use one of the following syntaxes:

  ```
  <Tablename.columnname> BETWEEN <literal1> AND <literal2>
  <Tablename.columnname> NOT BETWEEN <literal1> AND <literal2>
  ```

  Note: The <Tablename.columnname> BETWEEN <literal1> and <literal2> format is equivalent to [<Tablename.columnname> >= <literal1>] AND [<Tablename.columnname> <= <literal2>]

- To compare a field in a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne table with a set of values, use one of the following syntaxes:

  ```
  <Tablename.columnname> IN (literal1,literal2,literal3, …..)
  <Tablename.columnname> NOT IN (literal1,literal2,literal3, …..)
  ```

  You must specify the database table name as Tablename while specifying the filter condition to extract data from a table. You can use a period (.) to separate the table name and column name.

The following table describes the supported operators that you can use in basic and advanced filters:

Operator	Expression	Description
<	basic, advanced	Extracts data where value of a field is lesser than the value of a literal or the other field. For example, F0101.AN8 < 100.
>	basic, advanced	Extracts data where value of a field is greater than the value of a literal or the other field. For example, F0102.AN9 > F0104.AX5.
=	basic, advanced	Extracts data where value of a field is equal to a literal or the other field. For example, F0102.AN9 = F0104.AX5. You can also compare strings using this operator.
<=	basic, advanced	Extracts data where value of a field is lesser than or equal to the value of a literal or the other field. For example, F0102.AN9 <= 405.
>=	basic, advanced	Extracts data where value of a field is greater than or equal to the value of a literal or the other field. For example, F0102.AN9 >= 208.
!=	basic, advanced	Extracts data where value of a field is not equal to the value of a literal or the other field. For example, F0102.AN9 != 2435. You can also compare strings using this operator.
AND, and	advanced	Extracts data that satisfies more than one filter condition. For example, use the following filter condition to extract data for the employees who stay in U.S. and whose salary is less than $200: [F005.Location = 'U.S.'] AND [F005.SAL < 200]
OR, or	advanced	Extracts data that satisfies any one of the specified filter conditions. For example, use the following filter condition to extract data for the employees who either stay in U.S. or U.K.: [F005.Location = 'U.S.'] OR [F005.Location = 'U.K.']
LIKE, like	advanced	Extracts the string values that match a particular pattern. For example, use the following filter condition to extract data of the employees whose names start with Ace: F1010.Empname LIKE 'Ace%' The LIKE operator is not case sensitive.
BETWEEN..AND, between..and	advanced	Extracts data from a range of values. For example, use the following filter condition to extract data for those employees whose salary is between $200 and $500: F0001.SAL BETWEEN 200 AND 500 The filter condition is equivalent to [F0001.SAL >= 200] AND [F0001.SAL <= 500]

Operator	Expression	Description
NOT BETWEEN ..AND, not between.. and	advanced	Extracts data where the value of a field is not from a range of values. For example, use the following filter condition to extract data for those employees whose salary is not between $100 and $200: F0001.SAL NOT BETWEEN 100 AND 200
IN, in	advanced	Extracts data where value of a field is a member of a set of valid values. For example, use the following filter condition to extract all the rows where value of AN12 is 101, 102, or 103: F0001.AN12 IN (101, 102, 103)
NOT..IN, not..in	advanced	Extracts data where value of a field is not a member of a set of valid values. For example, use the following filter condition to extract all the rows where value of BN19 is not 101 or 102: F0001.AN12 NOT IN (101, 102)

Rules and guidelines for filter conditions

Use the following guidelines when you enter a filter condition:

- The table name in a filter condition must be the name of the table imported from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. If the filter is specified on a view, get the table name from the column name in the view source definition.
- Enclose string values in single quotes.
- Enter the literal value based on the data type of the column specified in the first token. For example,

```
F0101.AN8 < 100
F0101.ALPH LIKE 'MARKETTING COMPANY'
```

- Specify the literal value in the YYYY-MM-DD format if the data type is Jdedate. For example,

```
F0101.UPMJ = 2003-05-29
```

- Specify the literal value in the YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS format if the data type is Jdeutime. For example,

```
F01301.TDSTR = 2003-05-29 15:10:25
```

- When you import a source object, the Secure Agent imports columns of the Jdetime data type as Math_Numeric. You need to change the data type to Jdetime. As you cannot edit the data type during a mapping, specify the literal value in the jdetime format in a filter condition. For example,

```
F0101_UPMT = 106675
```

- Use the AND and OR operators to enter more than one filter condition.
- Separate filter conditions by square brackets ([ ]).
- Comparison operators have higher precedence than the logical operators AND and OR.
- AND operator has higher precedence over the OR operator.
- Use square brackets ([ ]) to change the precedence of operators.
- You cannot apply the source filter on a binary field.
- The basic filter does not support the Jdetime, Jdedate, and Jdeutime data types.
- You cannot use SQL ELT optimization when you use data filters with expressions that contain the OR or to_date conditions.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Targets

You can use a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne object as a target in a synchronization task or mapping task.

You can insert, update, and delete data in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne targets. When you configure the advanced target properties, you configure properties specific to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

You can configure a write or interface table write operation for the target object. Before you configure the operation for the target object, you must establish a connection with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Enterprise Server.

When you configure a write operation, you write data to base and interface tables. You can configure a write operation for small transactional updates. The write operation properties determine how you can load data to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne base and interface tables. If you configure a write operation to write data to the interface tables, you can later push the data to the base tables in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne server with a custom function.

To write data in bulk to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, you must configure an interface table write operation. When you run a task with an interface table write operation, the Secure Agent connects to a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database server and loads data into the interface tables. You can invoke the business function to load data from the interface tables to their corresponding base tables. In an interface table write operation, the bulk update occurs in a batch.

Rules and Guidelines for JD Edwards Enterprise One Connector

Use the following guidelines when you use JD Edwards EnterpriseOne sources and targets in tasks:

- If you receive a Java heap space error when you create or run a task, you must set the JVM options for type Tomcat JRE to increase the -Xms and -Xmx values in the system configuration details of the Secure Agent. You must then restart the Secure Agent.

CHAPTER 4

Synchronization Tasks with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Connector

This chapter includes the following topics:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sources in Synchronization Tasks, 19
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Targets in Synchronization Tasks, 21

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sources in Synchronization Tasks

When you configure a synchronization task to use a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne source, you can configure the source properties.

When you specify a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne connection, the source properties appear on the **Source** page of the Synchronization Task wizard. The sort and filter options for the source appear on the **Data Filters** page of the synchronization Task wizard.

The following table describes the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne source properties:

Source Property	Description
Connection	Name of the source connection.
Source Type	Type of the source object. Select Single as the source type.
Source Object	Name of the source object. Select the source object for the task.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Source Synchronization Task Example

You are a data administrator in a product organization and you create sales orders in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. You want to migrate unique sales order details from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to Tableau. You use Tableau for an interactive data visualization to understand the key sales metrics and make decisions based on that information.

You perform the following synchronization tasks:

Define the synchronization task

Configure a synchronization task to use the insert operation.

Create a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne source object

The source object for the synchronization task is a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne table *F42119* that contains the sales order history. The source object contains information for the sales order details, such as the Order Key Company (KCOO), Order Number (DOCO), Order Type (DCTO), Document Line Number (LNID), Order Suffix (SFXO), and Business Unit (MCU). Use the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne connection to connect to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne server and read data. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne object *F42119* is a single source in the synchronization task.

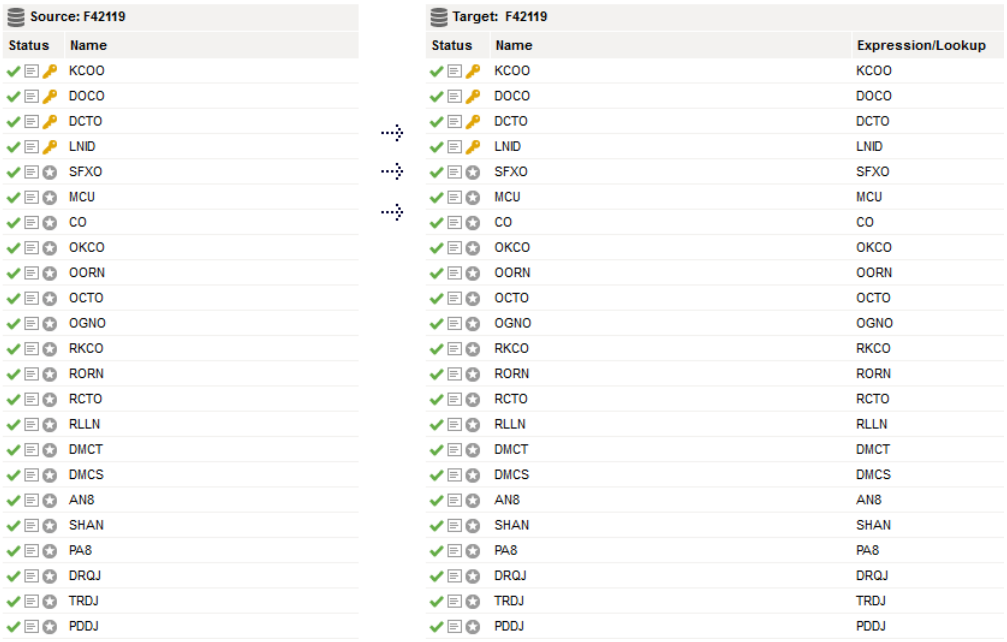
Create a Tableau target

The target for the synchronization task is Tableau. To write data to Tableau, create a target object tab_sales_order with fields *KCOO*, *DOCO*, *DCTO*, *LNID*, *SFXO*, and *MCU*. Use the Tableau connection to connect to Tableau.

Configure a field mapping

Map the fields of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne table *F42119* source object to the Tableau target object.

The following image shows the mapping of the F42119 source with the Tableau target:



Source: F42119	
Status	Name
	KCOO
	DOCO
	DCTO
	LNID
	SFXO
	MCU
	CO
	OKCO
	OORN
	OCTO
	OGNO
	RKCO
	RORN
	RCTO
	RLLN
	DMCT
	DMCS
	AN8
	SHAN
	PA8
	DRQJ
	TRDJ
	PDDJ

Target: F42119		
Status	Name	Expression/Lookup
	KCOO	KCOO
	DOCO	DOCO
	DCTO	DCTO
	LNID	LNID
	SFXO	SFXO
	MCU	MCU
	CO	CO
	OKCO	OKCO
	OORN	OORN
	OCTO	OCTO
	OGNO	OGNO
	RKCO	RKCO
	RORN	RORN
	RCTO	RCTO
	RLLN	RLLN
	DMCT	DMCT
	DMCS	DMCS
	AN8	AN8
	SHAN	SHAN
	PA8	PA8
	DRQJ	DRQJ
	TRDJ	TRDJ
	PDDJ	PDDJ

Note: You cannot edit the data types for a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne source in field mapping

Configure the advanced target properties

In the advanced target properties, you choose properties that are specific to Tableau. Specify the operation type as create and provide the Tableau extract file name. To publish the Tableau data extract file, specify the project name and data source name where you want to publish the data in Tableau.

Save and run the task. The Secure Agent retrieves the data from the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne table and writes to Tableau based on the fields you mapped in the synchronization task.

You can then graphically visualize the following imported sales data in Tableau and make decisions:

KCOO Abc	DOCO Abc	DCTO Abc	LNID Abc	SFXO Abc	MCU Abc	CO Abc
00001	2589.0	SO	1.0	000	30	00001
00001	2591.0	SO	1.0	000	30	00001
00001	2589.0	SO	2.0	000	30	00001
00001	2614.0	SO	2.0	000	30	00001
00001	2615.0	SO	2.0	000	30	00001
00001	2617.0	SO	2.0	000	30	00001
00001	2617.0	SO	1.0	000	30	00001
00001	2614.0	SO	1.0	000	30	00001
00001	2615.0	SO	1.0	000	30	00001
00001	2616.0	SO	1.0	000	30	00001
00001	2616.0	SO	2.0	000	30	00001

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Targets in Synchronization Tasks

When you configure a synchronization task to write to a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne target, you can configure the target properties.

When you specify a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne connection, the target properties appear on the Target page of the Synchronization Task wizard. The advanced target properties appear on the **Schedule** page of the Synchronization Task wizard.

The following table describes the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne target properties:

Target Property	Description
Connection	Name of the target connection.
Target Object	The target object for the task. Select the target object.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Target Properties in Synchronization Tasks

Configure the advanced target properties on the **Schedule** page of the Synchronization Task wizard.

The following table describes the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne advanced target properties:

Advanced Target Property	Description
Operation Type	The operation type to write data to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. You can choose one of the following operation types to write data to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne: - Write. Writes data to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne table or view. - InterfaceTableWrite. Writes data in bulk to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne interface table.
Table Prefix	The database and the schema name of the interface table in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne where you want to write the data. You can use a parameter for this attribute. Specify the table name prefix in the following format: `database_name.owner`
Truncate Table	Truncates the target interface table before loading the data. Default is disabled. You must select **Truncate Table** so that the Secure Agent truncates the interface table before loading data into the interface table.
Invoke Business Function	Runs the business function that invokes the batch process. The batch process extracts data from interface tables and writes the data to base tables. Select this option if you want to write the data from the interface tables to the base tables.
Input Parameter File Path	The path of the input parameter file on the machine where the Secure Agent runs. The Secure Agent reads the contents of the input parameter file to determine which base table to write the data to.
Job Status File Path	The file path on the Secure Agent machine where the status code of the invoked business function is logged.
Success File Directory	Directory for the success file. Specify a directory path that is available on each Secure Agent machine in the run-time environment. By default, Data Integration writes the success file to the following directory: `<Secure Agent installation directory>/apps/Data_Integration_Server/data/success`
Error File Directory	Directory for the error rows file. Specify a directory path that is available on each Secure Agent machine in the run-time environment. By default, Data Integration writes the error rows file to the following directory: `<Secure Agent installation directory>/apps/Data_Integration_Server/data/error`

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Target Synchronization Task Example

Your organization has an inventory management team that manages inventory data in an enterprise resource system such as JD Edward EnterpriseOne. You want to migrate all the inventory information from LDAP to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne so that you can store, track, and manage the inventory information.

Configure a synchronization task to synchronize the inventory information from LDAP to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

You perform the following synchronization tasks:

Define the synchronization task.

Configure a synchronization task to use the insert operation.

Create an LDAP source object.

The source is an LDAP computer object that contains computer specifications, such as the *object_category*, *operating_system*, *operating_system_servicepack*, *operating_system_hotfix*, and

operating_system_version. The computer object is a single source in the synchronization task. Select the LDAP connection to connect to LDAP and read the data.

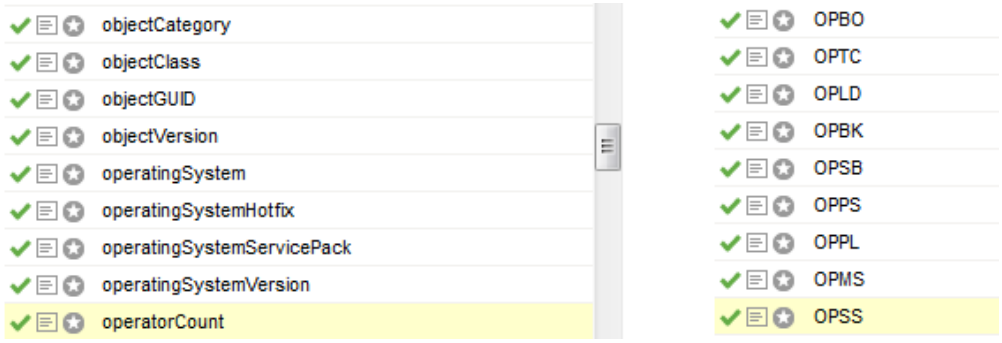
Create an LDAP target object.

The target in the task is a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne table. Include the fields *object_category*, *operating_system*, *operating_system_servicepack*, *operating_system_hotfix*, and *operating_system_version* from the source object that you want to insert into the target object. Specify the connection type as JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

Configure a field mapping.

Map the required fields under the *computer* source fields to the target JD Edwards EnterpriseOne fields. When you run the task, the Secure Agent writes the mapped source data to the target JD Edwards EnterpriseOne table.

The following image shows the mapping of the LDAP source with the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne target:



Configure the advanced source and target properties.

In the advanced source properties, specify the parent DN from where you want to fetch data. Specify the search level as Subtree to retrieve the base object and all objects subordinate to the base object. In the advanced target properties, specify the operation type as InterfaceTableWrite to write data in batches to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne interface table. Specify the table prefix for the interface table in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne where you want to write the data.

Save and run the task.

The following image shows the data in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne:

	SYEDTY	SYEDSQ	SYEKCO	SYEDOC	SYEDCT	SYEDLN	SYEDST	SYEDFT	SYEDDT	SYEDER	SYEDDL	SYEDSP	SYPNID	SYOFRQ	SYNXDJ	SYSSDJ	SYSUN
1		0	invlm	4		0			0	B	0				0	0	
2		0	ADP96	4	<?	0			0	B	0				0	0	
3		0	inbgo	4	<?	0			0	B	0				0	0	
4		0	INBSI	4	<?	0			0	B	0				0	0	
5		0	incw2	4	<?	0			0	B	0				0	0	
6		0	inv28	4	<?	0			0	B	0				0	0	
7		0	INVR1	4	<?	0			0	B	0				0	0	
8		0	IRW12	4	<?	0			0	B	0				0	0	
9		0	00001	2400	SO	0			0	B	0				0	0	
10		0	00200	2438	SZ	0			0	B	0				0	0	
11		0	00200	2440	SZ	0			0	B	0				0	0	
12		0	00200	2443	SZ	0			0	B	0				0	0	

CHAPTER 5

Mappings and Mapping tasks with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne

Use the Data Integration Mapping Designer to create a mapping. When you create a mapping, you configure a source or target to represent the object.

In advanced mode, the Mapping Designer updates the mapping canvas to include transformations and functions that enable advanced functionality.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne objects in mappings

When you create a mapping, you can configure a Source or Target transformation to represent a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne object.

When you configure a mapping task, you can choose either to run the mapping or to deploy the mapping. If you parameterize the connection, object, or query in a mapping, you must specify the parameterized values when you run the mapping task.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne sources in mappings

To read data from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne directory server, configure a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne object as the Source transformation in a mapping. You can configure a Source transformation to represent a single JD Edwards EnterpriseOne source.

Specify the name and description of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne source. Configure the source and advanced properties for the source object.

The following table describes the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne source properties that you can configure in a Source transformation:

Source Property	Description
Connection	Name of the source connection or create a connection parameter.
Source Type	Type of source object. Select Single or Parameter as the source type.

Source Property	Description
Object	Name of the source object. Select the source object for the task.
Parameter	The parameter for the source object. Create or select the parameter for the source object. **Note:** The parameter property appears only if you select parameter as the source type.

The following table describes the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne query properties that you can configure in a Source transformation:

Source Property	Description

Query Options	Filters or sorts the source data based on the conditions you specify. Click **Configure** to configure a filter or sort option:
	- **Filter**. Filters records and reduces the number of rows that the Secure Agent reads from the source. Add conditions in a read operation to filter records from the source. You can specify the following filter conditions:
	  - **Not parameterized**. Use a basic filter to specify the object, field, operator, and value to select specific records.
	  - **Completely parameterized**. Use a parameter to specify the filter query.
	  - **Advanced**. Use an advanced filter to define a more complex filter condition that uses the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne query format.
	- **Sort**. Sorts records based on the conditions you specify. You can specify the following sort conditions:
	  - Not parameterized. Select the fields and type of sorting to use.
	  - Parameterized. Use a parameter to specify the sort option.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Targets in Mappings

In a mapping, you can configure a Target transformation to represent a single JD Edwards EnterpriseOne target. You can also create a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne target at run-time based on the input fields.

When you use a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne target object, select a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne object as the target.

The following table describes the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne target properties that you can configure in a Target transformation:

Target Property	Description
Connection	Name of the target connection or create a connection parameter.
Target Type	Type of target object. Select Single Object or Parameter.
Object	The target object for the task. Select the target object.

Target Property	Description
Parameter	The parameter for the target object. Create or select the parameter for the target object. **Note:** The parameter field appears only if you select parameter as the target type.
Operation	The target operation. Select the target operation. You can only insert, update, or delete data in a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne target.

The following table describes the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne target advanced properties that you can configure in a Target transformation:

Advanced Target Property	Description
Operation Type	The operation type to write data to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. You can choose one of the following operation types to write data to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne: - Write. Writes data to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne table or view. - InterfaceTableWrite. Writes data in bulk to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne interface table.
Table Prefix	The database and the schema name of the interface table in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne where you want to write the data. You can use a parameter for this attribute. Specify the table name prefix in the following format: `database_name.owner`
Truncate Table	Truncates the target interface table before loading the data. Default is disabled. You must select **Truncate Table** so that the Secure Agent truncates the interface table before loading data into the interface table.
Invoke Business Function	Runs the business function that invokes the batch process. The batch process extracts data from interface tables and writes the data to base tables. Select this option if you want to write the data from the interface tables to the base tables.
Input Parameter File Path	The path of the input parameter file on the machine where the Secure Agent runs. The Secure Agent reads the contents of the input parameter file to determine which base table to write the data to.
Job Status File Path	The file path on the Secure Agent machine where the status code of the invoked business function is logged.
Success File Directory	Directory for the success file. Specify a directory path that is available on each Secure Agent machine in the run-time environment. By default, Data Integration writes the success file to the following directory: `<Secure Agent installation directory>/apps/Data_Integration_Server/data/success`
Error File Directory	Directory for the error rows file. Specify a directory path that is available on each Secure Agent machine in the run-time environment. By default, Data Integration writes the error rows file to the following directory: `<Secure Agent installation directory>/apps/Data_Integration_Server/data/error`

APPENDIX A

Data type reference

Data Integration uses the following data types in synchronization tasks and mapping tasks with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne:

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne native data types

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data types appear in the Source and Target transformations when you choose to edit metadata for the fields.

Transformation data types

Set of data types that appear in the transformations. They are internal data types based on ANSI SQL-92 generic data types, which the run-time environment uses to move data across platforms. Transformation data types appear in all transformations in synchronization tasks and mapping tasks.

When Data Integration reads source data, it converts the native data types to the comparable transformation data types before transforming the data. When Data Integration writes to a target, it converts the transformation data types to the comparable native data types.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and Transformation Data Types

The following table describes the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data types that Data Integration supports, and the corresponding transformation data types:

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Type	Description	Transformation Data Type	Description
Char	Precision 1	Text	1 to 65,000 characters
Int	Precision 10	Integer	-2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647
Jdedata	Jan 1, 1900 A.D. to Dec 31, 2899 A.D., precision 6	date/Time	Jan 1, 0001 A.D. to Dec 31, 9999 A.D. (precision to nanosecond)
Jdetime	Timestamp in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC), precision 6	date/Time	Jan 1, 0001 A.D. to Dec 31, 9999 A.D. (precision to nanosecond)
Jdeutime	Datetime	date/Time	Jan 1, 0001 A.D. to Dec 31, 9999 A.D. (precision to nanosecond)

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Type	Description	Transformation Data Type	Description
Math_Numeric	Precision 1 to 28 digits, scale 0 to 28	Decimal	Precision 1 to 28 digits, scale 0 to 28
String	1 to 65,000 characters	String	1 to 65,000 characters
Varstring	1 to 65,000 characters	String	1 to 65,000 characters

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