

February 2015

Automic JAVA API

Getting Started

Brendan Sapience – <u>bsp@automic.com</u>

Solution Architect

© Automic. All rights reserved.

Our Goal



Understanding how the AE Java API works

Prerequisites



- You need some Java exposure (familiarity with Java is recommended)
- ☐ A Java IDE must be installed (Eclipse is recommended for this class)
- An AE instance must be available for testing (Dedicated Client Recommended)



Setting up the Environment

How do I create my project and where is the AE Java API?

Setting up a Standard Java project



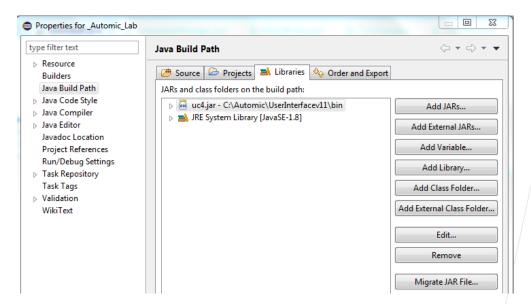
- Open your Java IDE (ex: Eclipse)
- Create a new Java project
- >Add one class
- >Add a **main** method to the class
- Display a simple message in the main method:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
         System.out.println("Hello Automic");
}
```

Adding the AE Java API



- Locate the **uc4.jar** file from the **bin directory** of your **UserInterface** installation (*ex: c:\automic\userInterface\bin\uc4.jar*)
- ▶In your Java project, edit the Java Build Path (via the IDE)
- ▶In the Java Build Path, add uc4.jar as an "external Library":





Connecting to the Automation Engine

How do we first authenticate to AE in Java?

Connecting to AE



The **Connection Object** is central to the API use and should be the first one to be used:

The open method requires the AE IP Address and the AE Primary CP Port

```
Connection myConnection = Connection.open(192.168.126.12, 2217);

CreateSession mySession = myConnection.login(0,"BSP", "DEPT", "Un1ver$e", 'E');

if(mySession.getMessageBox()!=null){
    System.out.println("-- Error: " + mySession.getMessageBox()); return null;
}
```

The **login** method from the Connection object handles **authentication to the AE**, it requires :

- Client Number (between 0 and 9999, as an Integer)
- Login (as a String)
- Department (as a String)
- Password (as a String)
- Language (as a character)

Catching Error Messages



Errors Messages are generally stored as a **MessageBox** Object. It provides detailed information on the error, such as:

- Access Denied
- AE impossible to reach

```
Connection myConnection = Connection.open(192.168.126.12, 2217);
CreateSession mySession = myConnection.login(0,"BSP", "DEPT", "Un1ver$e", 'E');
if(mySession.getMessageBox()!=null){
System.out.println("-- Error: " + mySession.getMessageBox()); return null;
}
```

The rule about MessageBoxes is simple:

- If it is null: there was no error, and the request was successful
- If it is not null: **something went wrong** and more information is provided within it

Exercise



- 1- Connect to your own AE using a Connection object, the open and login methods
- 2- Display the welcome message from your AE
- 3- Close the Connection



Interacting with AE via Requests

How do we ask AE to do stuff and get information back?

Sending Requests to AE



Doing stuff with the Java API is basically **sending various requests to AE** and waiting for a response.

The Connection object has a very important method to handle just that: **sendRequestAndWait**:

```
public void saveObject(UC4Object obj) throws IOException {
   SaveObject save = new SaveObject(obj);
   connection.sendRequestAndWait(save);
   if (save.getMessageBox() != null) {
    System.out.println(" -- "+save.getMessageBox().getText());
   }
}
```

The **sendRequestAndWait** method takes a **Request** as a parameter.

The Request needs to be instantiated before **sendRequestAndWait** is used

- Above, the Request is a SaveObject.. Which is a way to save an object of any type (JOBS, JOBP etc.)
- The Request is instantiated with Java Objects that depend on the type of request

What Requests are available?

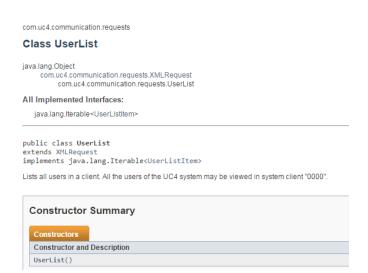


Requests are Java Classes from within the **uc4.jar** file(under **com.uc4.communication.requests**). They can all be found here:

http://docs.automic.com/documentation/AE/10.0.4/english/AE_API/pages/index.html

Here is an extract from the list of Requests available:

- CancelTask
- CreateObject
- DuplicateObject
- ForecastList
- IgnoreConditions
- ImportObject
- LatestReport
- ModifyStartTime
- OpenObject
- RestartTask
- UserList
- · ... (140+)



com.uc4.communication.requests

Class DuplicateObject

java.lang.Object

com.uc4.communication.requests.XMLRequest com.uc4.communication.requests.DuplicateObject

public class DuplicateObject

extends XMLRequest

Duplicates an UC4 Object

Constructor Summary

Constructors

Constructor and Description

DuplicateObject(UC4ObjectName name, UC4ObjectName newName, IFolder folder)
Creates a new DuplicateObject request.

DuplicateObject(UC4Object object, UC4ObjectName newName, IFolder folder)
Creates a new DuplicateObject request.

3 Main Types of Requests



Generic Object Requests:

- Open Object
- Close Object
- Save Object
- Delete Object
- Create Object
- Duplicate Object
- Execute Object
- Export Object
- Import Object
- Move Object
- Rename Object
- Replace Object
- Search Object
- Transport Object

Object List Requests:

- Activity List
- Agent Group list
- Agent List
- Calendar list
- Client List
- Folder list
- Forecast List
- Queue List
- Server List
- Template List
- User List



Specific Object Requests:

- RecalculateAutoForecast
- ReleaseManually
- RerunWorkflow

•



Specific Actions



The Most Important Requests



Generic Object Requests:

- Open Object
- Close Object
- Save Object
- Delete Object
- Create Object
- Duplicate Object
- Execute Object
- Export Object
- Import Object
- Move Object
- Rename Object
- Replace Object
- Search Object
- Transport Object

Generally take at least a **UC4Object** as a parameter They work for **All AE Objects** (depending on the context..)

Ex:

- Delete an existing Job
- Duplicate a Calendar
- Export Logins
- Search Workflows starting with ABC*

The Most Important Requests



Object List Requests:

- Activity List
- Agent Group list
- Agent List
- Calendar list
- Client List
- Folder list
- Forecast List
- Queue List
- Server List
- Template List
- User List

Generally take **no parameter at all** (notable exception: **Folder list**)

They always return a **List of Item** for further processing.

Ex:

- FolderList returns a list of FolderListItems
- AgentList returns a list of AgentListItems
- QueueList returns a list of QueueListItems

The Most Important Requests



Specific Object Requests:

- RecalculateAutoForecast
- ReleaseManually
- RerunWorkflow

• ..

No Specific rule.. It behaves according to what it does.

Ex:

- RerunWorkflow returns nothing
- ReleaseManually returns nothing

Exercise



- 1- Connect to your own AE
- 2- Use the **AgentList** request, submit it to AE (hint: use the **sendRequestAndWait** method)
- 3- Display the **number of Agents** in AE from the Request
- 4- **Bonus Question**: display the name of each agent



How do we start exploring an existing AE Client in Java?

© Automic. All rights reserved.



A **Folder Object** in the API is called an **Ifolder**:

. . .

com.uc4.api.objects

Interface IFolder

public interface IFolder

This interface represents a folder

Method Summary

Methods

Modifier and Type	Method and Description
java.lang.String	fullPath() Returns the full path of this folder.

The FolderList request DOES NOT return a list of Folders...

It returns a **List of Items** (FolderItems) within a given Folder (IFolder)!

com.uc4.communication.requests

Class FolderList

java.lang.Object

com.uc4.communication.requests.XMLRequest com.uc4.communication.requests.FolderList

All Implemented Interfaces:

java.lang.lterable<FolderListItem>

public class FolderList extends XMLRequest implements java.lang.Iterable<FolderListItem>

Lists the content of a folder.

Constructor Summary

Constructors

Constructor and Description

FolderList(IFolder folder)

Constructs a new FolderList to list the content of the specified folder.

FolderList(IFolder folder, boolean executableOnly)

Constructs a new FolderList to list the content of the specified folder. FolderList(IFolder folder, java.util.List<java.lang.String> objectTypes)

Automic



Getting to the root of them all: If I need an Ifolder object to retrieve its content.. **How do I get an Ifolder Object in the first place**?

Answer: Using the FolderTree request (it returns the root IFolder):

```
public IFolder getRootFolder() throws IOException{
             FolderTree tree = new FolderTree();
             this.connection.sendRequestAndWait(tree);
             return tree.root();
// Returns a list of ALL Folders (including folders in folders, folders in folders in folders etc.)
public ArrayList<IFolder> getAllFolders(boolean OnlyExtractFolderObjects) throws IOException{/
             ArrayList<IFolder> FolderList = new ArrayList<IFolder>();
             if(!OnlyExtractFolderObjects){FolderList.add(getRootFolder());}
             IFolder rootFolder = getRootFolder();
             Iterator<IFolder> it = rootFolder.subfolder();
             while (it.hasNext()){
                          IFolder myFolder = it.next();
                          if(! myFolder.getName().equals("<No Folder>")){
                                       addFoldersToList(FolderList, myFolder, OnlyExtractFolderObjects);
             return FolderList:
```



Getting to the root of them all: Now that we have the root folder.. How do we get anywhere else?

Answer: Iterating on the content of the Root Folder via method subfolder:

```
public IFolder getRootFolder() throws IOException{
             FolderTree tree = new FolderTree();
            this.connection.sendRequestAndWait(tree);
             return tree.root();
// Returns a list of ALL Folders (including folders in folders, folders in folders in folders etc.)
public ArrayList<IFolder> getAllFolders(boolean OnlyExtractFolderObjects) throws IOException{
             ArrayList<IFolder> FolderList = new ArrayList<IFolder>();
             if(!OnlyExtractFolderObjects){FolderList.add(getRootFolder());}
             IFolder rootFolder = getRootFolder();
             Iterator<IFolder> it = rootFolder.subfolder();
             while (it.hasNext()){
                          IFolder myFolder = it.next();
                          if(! myFolder.getName().equals("<No Folder>")){
                                       addFoldersToList(FolderList, myFolder, OnlyExtractFolderObjects);
             return FolderList;
```

Exercise



- 1- Connect to your own AE
- 2- Use the **FolderTree** request to retrieve the **Root Folder** (IFolder object)
- 3- Use the FolderList request with the Root Folder object retrieved above
- 4- Display the **name** of **each item** contained in the **Root Folder** (Hint: the **FolderList** request will return an array of **FolderListItems**)
- 5- Bonus Question: find a way to get all IFolder for ALL folders in your client
- 6- **Ultra Bonus Question**: write a method that takes a folder name as a String parameter and returns the corresponding IFolder object



Working with Generic Objects and AE Objects

How do we modify / create / update AE Objects in Java?

© Automic. All rights reserved.

Working with Specific Requests



Working Example: How do I suspend and resume on of my AE Clients?

Answer: By using the exact same request mechanism as the rest..

```
public void suspendClient() throws IOException{

OpenObject reqOpen = OpenObject(ClientName, false, true);
connection.sendRequestAndWait(reqOpen);
Client client = (Client) reqOpen.getUC4Object();
SuspendClient req = new SuspendClient();
connection.sendRequestAndWait(req);
}
```

Working with Generic Objects



Generic Object Requests are... Generic: They ALWAYS make use of UC4Object objects...

What is a UC4Object object?

Answer: The superclass of all AE Objects

com.uc4.api.objects

Class UC4Object

java.lang.Object com.uc4.api.objects.UC4Object

Direct Known Subclasses:

Calendar, Client, ConsoleEvent, Dashboard, DatabaseConnection, DatabaseEvent, Documentation, FileEvent, FileTransfer, Group, Host, HostGroup, Include, Job, JobPlan, Login, Notification, OutputFilter, PromptSet, Queue, RAConnection, SAPConnection, SAPQueueManager, Schedule, Script, Sync, TimeEvent, TimeZone, User, UserGroup, Variable, WorkflowIF, WorkflowLoop

This is equivalent to saying that all **AE Objects** extends (inheritance in the Java sense) from **UC4Object**:

com.uc4.api.objects

Class Job

java.lang.Object com.uc4.api.objects.UC4Object com.uc4.api.objects.Job

public class Job
extends UC40bject

This is the base class for all jobs.

© Automic. All rights reserved.

Working with Generic Objects



Working Example: Opening an Object (OpenObject request):

- Input parameters: String (Object Name), Boolean (read only), Boolean (full object)
- returns: UC4Object object

```
public UC40bject openObject(String name, boolean readOnly) throws IOException {
//Valid for Workflow, Jobs, Calendars etc.
UC40bjectName objName = new UC40bjectName(name);
// last boolean is for a full object.. Always set to true
OpenObject open = new OpenObject(objName, readOnly, true);
connection.sendRequestAndWait(open);
if (open.getMessageBox() != null) {
     System.err.println(" -- "+open.getMessageBox().getText());
     System.out.println(" " Object: "+ name +" returned a message box: "+open.getMessageBox().getNumber());
// the request now contains a UC40bject object
return open.getUC40bject();
```

Working with Generic Objects



Now, how do we get from a Generic Object (UC4Object) to an Actual Object (ex: a JOB)?

Answer: By casting the **UC4Object** to whatever Object type it is.

Object Types available are: Calendar, Client, ConsoleEvent, FileEvent, FileTransfer, Job, JobPlan, Login, Notification, Queue etc.

You can see the object type with getType() method on the UC4Object object

```
UC40bject object = broker.common.openObject(jobName, true);
System.out.println(" UC40bject Type "+object.getType());
Job myJob = (Job) object;

//Modifications in the Job would occur here.

SaveObject save = new SaveObject(object);
connection.sendRequestAndWait(save);
if (save.getMessageBox() != null) {System.out.println(" -- "+save.getMessageBox().getText());}

CloseObject close = new CloseObject(object);
connection.sendRequestAndWait(close);
if (close.getMessageBox() != null) {System.err.println(" -- "+close.getMessageBox().getText());}
```

Don't Forget to Save and Close the Object!

Exercise



- 1- Connect to your own AE
- 2- Use the **OpenObject** request with one of your existing AE Job Names
- 3- Retrieve the **UC4Object** corresponding to your job from the **OpenObject** request
- 4- Retrieve the **Job** object from the **UC4Object** (**Hint**: use Java's casting mechanism)
- 5- Change the **Archive Key 1** of your Job to your first and last name
- 6- Save the Job object
- 7- Close the Job object
- 8- Check that the modification took place using the User Interface
- 9- **Bonus Question**: Build a method that takes a String as input (any Job name) and returns the corresponding Job object

Going Further



Check out the content of the following Packages:

com.uc4.api.objects

com.uc4.api.communication.requests

UC4.ApplicationInterface

Packages	
Package	Description
com.uc4.api	This package contains classes which are generally used.
com.uc4.api.objects	This package contains classes related to UC4 objects.
com.uc4.api.prompt	This package contains prompt element classes.
com.uc4.api.systemoverview	This package contains classes to get information from the UC4 system overview.
com.uc4.communication	This package contains classes for the communication with the UC4 Server.
com.uc4.communication.requests	This package contains request classes that can be sent using the Connection class.

Clone (and Fork) the existing github project:

https://github.com/brendanSapience/UC4-Automic---Java-API-Framework-Simplified

