Oracle® Data Integrator

Tools Reference Manual

10g Release 3 (10.1.3)

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Oracle® Data Integrator Tools Reference Manual, 10g Release 3 (10.1.3)

Table Of Contents

This manual provides a reference of the Oracle Data Integrator **Tools**. It is intended for application developers who want to use these tools to design integration scenarios.

Organization of This Manual

This manual contains the following:

- **Chapter 1 - Using the Oracle Data Integrator Tools** explains how to use Oracle Data Integrator Tools when designing integration scenarios with Oracle Data Integrator.
- **Chapter 2 - Using Open Tools** explains how to install and use tools developed by third party providers, or your own tools.
- **Chapter 3 Developing Open Tools** explains how to create your own open tools.
- **Chapter 4 - Oracle Data Integrator Tools Reference** provides a detailed syntax for each tool.

Welcome

Thank you for choosing **Oracle Data Integrator**, your application integration solution!

Oracle Data Integrator is a unified, comprehensive product line, that enables enterprises to optimize the development and execution of all integration processes through a consistent approach, independently of latency and persistence requirements.

Getting Started With Oracle Data Integrator

Information for planning, installing and upgrading Oracle Data Integrator.	
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Using Oracle Data Integrator

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User parameters

The following user parameters configure the behavior of Oracle Data Integrator. They can be set through the **File** > **User parameters...**.

User parameters are saved in the `userpref.xml` file in the `/bin` sub-directory in the Oracle Data Integrator installation directory.

Parameter	Values	Description
Check for concurrent editing	0 | 1	When saving changes to any object, checks whether other changes have been made to the same object, by another user. If another user has made changes, the object cannot be saved.
Automatic Mapping	Yes | No | Ask	Automatically maps source columns to target columns when new datastores are added to an interface by detecting column name matches.
Use New Load Balancing	Yes | No	When using load balancing, agents that run out of sessions can be reallocated sessions from other agents that have not yet been started. Otherwise, sessions are only allocated once each.
Help for Interface Diagram	0 | 1	If 1, causes a help message to display whenever editing an interface diagram with no datastores attached.
Warn before purging logs	Yes | No	Displays a warning when **User** or **Session name** filter are specified and you have selected to purge the scenario reports notifying that only scenario reports linked to sessions will be deleted and that orphaned scenario reports will not be deleted.
Lock object when opening	0 | 1| Ask	When opening an object for edition: • 1: It is automatically locked • 0: It is not locked • Ask: the user is prompted to lock the object.
Unlock object when closing	0 | 1| Ask	When closing a modified object: • 1: It is automatically unlocked • 0: It is not unlocked • Ask: the user is prompted to unlock the object.
Delete linked sessions with scenarios	Yes | No | Ask	When deleting a scenario in the **Scenarios** view of Operator, linked sessions are automatically deleted if

		set to Yes.
Default path for generation of Data Services	Directory	This is the default path to store the generated Data Service in. Oracle Data Integrator places the generated source code and the compiled Web Service here. This directory is a temporary location that can be deleted after generation.
Process Model Datastores Only	Yes | No | Ask	Whether to generate DDL code for datastores which do not exist in this model. If "Ask", displays a confirmation message.
Operator display limit (0=no limit)	Numeric	When there are more than this number of sessions to display in Operator, a confirmation message is displayed. Default: 100
Delay between two refresh (seconds)	Numeric	The number of seconds to wait between two refreshes in Operator. Only applies when auto-refresh mode is enabled.
Default PDF generation directory	Directory	When generating a report, the default directory to save the generated .pdf file to.
Default Context for Designer	Context name	Default context used in Designer. This context will be displayed by default in the different lists, and selected when opening Designer.
Default Agent	Agent name	When executing any object, the agent selected by default in the **Execution** options window. If an invalid agent name is specified, the local agent is used.
PDF Viewer	Path to file	Complete path including filename of program to view generated .pdf files. Required to use the **Open file after generation** option.
Directory for Saving your Diagrams (PNG)	Directory	When printing a model diagram with Common Format Designer, specifies the default directory to save the generated .png file to.
Query buffer size	Numeric	The number of prepared SQL statements cached by Data Integrator for accessing the repository. In some cases this should be set to 1 to effectively disable query caching.
Default Context for Execution	Context name	When executing any object, the context selected by default in the **Execution** options window. If an invalid context name is specified, the default context in Designer is used.
Oracle Data Integrator Timeout	Numeric	Number of seconds to wait during database connections before giving up. Increase this value if you regularly encounter timeout problems. Default: 30.
Display resource names in the tree view	Yes | No	Whether to display the resource name of a datastore in the **Models** view. This might be useful when the resource name used in Oracle Data Integrator differs

	from the resource name recognized by the data server which stores it.

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Using the Oracle Data Integrator Tools

Oracle Data Integrator Tools (also called Oracle Data Integrator Commands) are commands provided for performing specific tasks at run-time. These tasks may be as simple as waiting for a certain time or producing a sound, or as sophisticated as executing ANT Scripts or reading emails from a server.

The tools may be added while working with Designer. They may be used into Packages, or into Procedures Commands or Knowledge Modules Commands. It is also possible to use them directly from an OS command line.

Note: In ODI version 10.1.3 and above, the tools are renamed **Odi*Xxx***. The old naming convention **Snp*Xxx*** still works but is deprecated.

To use an Oracle Data Integrator Tool into a Package:

1. Open the **Package** you want to modify.
2. If the **Toolbox** window is not displayed, click the **Display Toolbox** button in the menu bar of the **Package** window. The **Toolbox** window appears.
3. In the **Toolbox**, Select the icon of the **Tool** you want to use and click into the package window. A step with the tool icon appears in the package.
4. Click the **Selection** button in the menu bar, then double click this step.
5. A **Properties** window for this tool appears. Set the value of the parameters in this properties window.
6. Click **Apply**.

It is possible to sequence the tools steps within the package, and organize them according to their success or failure.

To use an Oracle Data Integrator Tool into a Knowledge Module or a Procedure Command:

1. Open an existing (or add a new) **Command** in the **Knowledge Module** or a **Specific Procedure**.

2. Select the **Target** Tab, and set the **Technology** to `Sunopsis API`.
3. Open the **Expression Editor**, and type in the command. The expression editor provides code hints for the command syntax.
4. Select the **Log Level** for your command, and check the **Ignore Error** box if you want this command only to issue a warning in case of failure.
5. Click **Apply**.

Note: It is possible to use Oracle Data Integrator commands in both the **Source** or **Target** tabs.

Note: The `Sunopsis API` technology do not support transaction or commit options.

To use an Oracle Data Integrator Tool from a command line:

1. Launch a **Shell** (UNIX), a **Command Prompt** (Windows) or a **QSH** session (AS/400).
2. Go to the `/bin` sub-directory of the Oracle Data Integrator installation directory.
3. Launch the `startcmd.bat` (on Windows) or `startcmd.sh` (on UNIX and AS/400) command, with the following syntax:

```
startcmd <command_name> [<command_parameters>]*
```

Warning: On Windows platforms, it is necessary to surround the command arguments containing "=" signs or spaces, by using double quotes. The command call may differ from the UNIX command call. For instance :
`startcmd.bat OdiSleep "-DELAY=5000"` (Windows)
`./call startcmd.sh OdiSleep -DELAY=5000` (UNIX)

Warning: The `<command_name>` parameter is a case-sensitive.

Advanced Tools Usage

It is possible to use directly in the tool parameters value variables, sequences, Oracle Data Integrator API calls or the results from a SELECT statement.

Variables and Sequences

Using a variable or sequence into a tool parameter is straightforward. You can specify the variable with the syntax `#<project_code>.<variable or sequence name>` for project variables/sequences or `#GLOBAL.<variable or sequence name>` for global variables/sequences. It is not necessary to surround the variable value by quotes.

You may use the expression editor to insert sequence or variables into a command code. In this case, it is not necessary to prefix the variable or sequence name by the project code or GLOBAL.

Example:

```
OdiOutFile -FILE=/temp/testsequence.txt
I have the (incremented) sequence value #SEQ01_NEXTVAL and variable
value #VAR01
```

Oracle Data Integrator API Calls

Oracle Data Integrator API Methods are used to generate code from the metadata contained into Repository. The calls can be performed into the values of the API. See Syntax for using the methods for more information.

Note: The APIs available depend on the location the tool is used (For instance, the getOption method that retrieves a knowledge modules or procedures option value has no meaning is used in a package step).

Example:

```
OdiOutFile -FILE=/temp/testoption.txt
The Knowledge Module Option called MY_KM_OPTION has value
<%=odiRef.getOption( "MY_KM_OPTION" )%>
```

Using the Result of a SELECT Statement

When designing a knowledge module or a procedure command, it is possible to specify in the source tab of the command a SQL SELECT statement (performed on a technology having SQL capabilities), and on the target tab a Data Integrator Tool usage (performed on the `Sunopsis API` technology).

For each row returned by the SELECT statement, the Oracle Data Integrator Tool command will be executed. It is possible to use the values of the fields returned by the SELECT statement in the Oracle Data Integrator Tool command syntax, prefixing them with a # character. These fields names will be substituted before the execution of the command.

Note: If using aliases for expressions, then the alias name should be used as the field name returned by the SQL SELECT statement.

Example:

- Source Command (`Oracle`):
  ```
  select COUNTRY_NAME, POPULATION/1000 as POP_SMALL from COUNTRY
  ```
- Target Command (`Sunopsis API`):
  ```
  OdiOutFile -FILE=/temp/testsequence.txt
  There is #POP_SMALL thousands inhabitants in #COUNTRY_NAME
  ```

Using Open Tools

Overview

The Open Tools feature provides an extensible platform for developing custom third-party tools that you can use in packages and procedures. Just like the standard tools that are delivered with Oracle Data Integrator, they can interact with the operating system or manipulate data.

Open Tools are written in Java. Writing your own Open Tools is covered in Developing Open Tools.

Open Tools are delivered as a Java package (.zip or .jar) containing several files:

- A compiled Java .class file
- Other resources, such as icon files

Installing

To install an Open Tool:

1. Close all Oracle Data Integrator windows. New Open Tools are only taken into account at startup.
2. Copy (don't unzip) the Java package into the `/plugins` sub-directory. Other directories can be used if they are on your classpath.
3. Launch Designer.
4. From the **File** menu, select **Add/remove Open Tools...**

This brings up the **Add/remove Open Tools** window.

How to add a new Open Tool

To add a new tool, either:

1. Type the name of the class in the **Open Tool Class Name** edit box

or:

1. Click the **Search** button then browse to the name of the Open Tool's Java class. To search for the class by name, type part of the name in the box at the top.
2. Click **OK**.
   Note that all classes currently available to Oracle Data Integrator are shown, including all those which are not Open Tools. You must know the name of your class to be able to add it.
3. Click the **Add Open Tool** button.
4. Click the line containing your Open Tool.
   - If it was correctly found on the classpath, then the supplied icons, and its syntax, description, provider and version number are shown.
   - If it was not found, this icon is shown. You should either change the classpath, or move the Open Tool to the right directory.

Warning! An open tool name cannot start with *Snp* or *Odi*. An open tool with a name starting with these strings will be ignored.

To remove an Open Tool:

1. Click the name of the Open Tool.
2. Click **Delete**.

Using Open Tools

To use an Open Tool in a package:

1. Select the installed Open Tool from the **Plugins** group of tools.
2. Click to place it on the package diagram.
3. Set parameters for the tool call on the **Properties Pane**.

See also: Adding a Package Step.

To use an Open Tool in a procedure:

1. Create a new step
2. Select "`Sunopsis API`" as the technology
3. Use the expression editor to create the command. Use the same syntax as you would in a package.

Developing Open Tools

Overview

An Open Tool is a Java package that contains a compiled Java class that implements the interface `oracle.odi.sdk.opentools.IOpenTool`. For a complete description of all the classes and methods, see the Open Tools SDK documentation (JavaDoc).

An Open Tool package should usually also contain two icons, which are used to represent the Open Tool in the Oracle Data Integrator graphical interface.

Classes

Class or Interface	Description
`IOpenTool`	Interface that every Open Tool must implement.
`OpenToolAbstract`	Abstraction of interface with some helper methods. Preferably extend this class rather than implementing the interface directly.
`IOpenToolParameter`	Interface that parameters used by Open Tools must implement. In most cases, `OpenToolParameter` should be used rather than implementing this interface.
`OpenToolParameter`	Complete implementation of `IOpenToolParameter`. Each `OpenToolParameter` holds one parameter.
`OpenToolsExecutionException`	Exception class that should be thrown if necessary by Open Tool methods.
`SimpleOpenToolExample`	A simple example of an Open Tool, that can be used as a starting point.

Developing a new Open Tool

The following explanation covers the development of a basic Open Tool, SimpleMessageBox. The source code for this class is available in the `demo/plugins/src` directory.

1. Define the syntax. In this example, the Open Tool is called as follows:
   `SimpleMessageBox "-TEXT=<text message>" "-TITLE=<window title>"`
2. Create 16x16 and 32x32 icons (usually in .gif format)
3. Create and implement the class. See below.
4. Compile the class and create a package with the two icon files.
5. Install the Open Tool as described in Using Open Tools.

Implementing the class

Declaration

Naming the package

You should put the class in a package named appropriately. The package name is used to identify the Open Tool when installing it.

```
package com.myCompany.OpenTools;
```

Declaring the class

There are two basic approaches to developing an Open Tool:

- Extending an existing class which you want to convert into an Open Tool. In this case, you should simply implement the interface `IOpenTool` directly on the existing class.
- Developing a new class. In this case, it is easiest to extend the abstract class `OpenToolAbstract`. This also contains additional helper methods for working with parameters.

```
public class SimpleMessageBox extends OpenToolAbstract {
```

Packages

Almost every Open Tool will need to import the following Open Tool SDK packages.

```
import oracle.odi.sdk.opentools.IOpenTool; /* All Open Tool classes need
these three classes  */

import oracle.odi.sdk.opentools.IOpenToolParameter;

import oracle.odi.sdk.opentools.OpenToolExecutionException;

import oracle.odi.sdk.opentools.OpenToolAbstract; /* The abstract class we
extend for the Open Tool */

import oracle.odi.sdk.opentools.OpenToolParameter; /* The class we use for
parameters */
```

In this particular example, we also need a package to create the message box:

```
import javax.swing.JOptionPane; /* Needed for the message box used in this
example */
```

Parameters

Add a property to store the `OpenToolParameter` objects. This is used both to define them for the syntax, and to retrieve the values of the parameters from the eventual user. It is easiest to define the parameters of the Open Tool with a static array as follows. This array should be private, as it will be accessed via an accessor function.

```
private static final IOpenToolParameter[] mParameters = new
IOpenToolParameter[]

{

   new OpenToolParameter("-TEXT", "Message text", "Text to show in the
messagebox (Mandatory).", true),

   new OpenToolParameter("-TITLE", "Messagebox title", "Title of the
messagebox.", false)

};
```

The four parameters passed to the `OpenToolParameter()` constructor are as follows:

1. The code of the parameter, including the initial hyphen. It is critical that this code corresponds to the syntax returned by `getSyntax()`.

2. The user-friendly name, which is used if the user is using the graphical interface to set parameters.
3. A descriptive help text.
4. Whether the parameter is mandatory or not. This is an indication to the user.

Note: Oracle Data Integrator does not enforce the mandatory flag on parameters. Your class must be able to handle any combination of parameters being provided.

You must implement the accessor function `getParameters()` to retrieve them:

```
public IOpenToolParameter[] getParameters()
{
    return mParameters;
}
```

Informational functions

Implement functions to return information about your Open Tool: `getDescription()`, `getVersion()`, `getProvider()`

```
public String getDescription() {     return "This Open Tool displays a
message box when executed."; }
public String getVersion() {     return "v1.0"; }
public String getProvider() {     return "My Company, Inc."; }
```

The `getSyntax()` function determines the name of the Open Tool as it appears in the Oracle Data Integrator graphical interface, and also the initial values of the parameter. Make sure the names of the parameters here match the names of the parameters returned by `getParameters()`.

```
public String getSyntax()
{
    return "SimpleMessageBox \"-TEXT=<text message>\"  \"-TITLE=<window
title>\"";
}
```

The `getIcon()` method should then return paths to two appropriately sized images. It should look something like this:

```
public String getIcon(int pIconType)
{
    switch (pIconType)
    {
        case IOpenTool.SMALL_ICON:
        return "/com/myCompany/OpenTools/images/SimpleMessageBox_16.gif";
        case IOpenTool.BIG_ICON:
        return "/com/myCompany/OpenTools/images/SimpleMessageBox_32.gif";
        default:
        return "";
    }
}
```

Execution

Finally, of course is the `execute()` method which actually carries out the functionality provided by the Open Tool. In this case, a message box is shown. If extending the `OpenToolAbstract` class, use the `getParameterValue()` method to easily retrieve the values of parameters as they are set at run time.

Note: You must catch all executions and only raise a `OpenToolExecutionException`.

```
public void execute() throws OpenToolExecutionException
{
    try
    {
    if (getParameterValue("-TITLE") == null || getParameterValue("-
TITLE").equals("")) /* title was not filled in by user */
    {
            JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null, (String)
getParameterValue("-TEXT"), (String) "Message",
JOptionPane.INFORMATION_MESSAGE);
        } else
        {
            JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null, (String)
getParameterValue("-TEXT"),
                (String) getParameterValue("-TITLE"),
                JOptionPane.INFORMATION_MESSAGE);
        }
    }
    /* Traps any exception and throw them as OpenToolExecutionException */
    catch (IllegalArgumentException e)
    {
        throw new OpenToolExecutionException(e);
    }
}
```

Open Tools at Run Time

In general, your Open Tool class is instanciated only very briefly. It is used in the following ways:

Installation

When the user chooses to install an Open Tool, Oracle Data Integrator instanciates the class and calls the methods `getDescription()`, `getProvider()`, `getIcon()` and `getVersion()` to retrieve information about the class.

Use in a package

When the Open Tool is used in a package, the class will be instanciated briefly to call the methods `getDescription()`, `getProvider()`, `getIcon()` and `getVersion()`. Additionally, `getSyntax()` will be called to retrieve the code name of the Open Tool and its default arguments. The method g`etParameters()` is called to display the list of arguments to the user.

Execution

Each time the Open Tool is executed in a package or procedure, the class is instanciated again - it has no persistence after its execution. The `execute()` method is called exactly once.

See also:

Using Open Tools

Open Tools SDK documentation (JavaDoc)

Oracle Data Integrator Tools Reference

List of Oracle Data Integrator Tools

The Oracle Data Integrator Tools are listed below:

Metadata

- OdiReverseGetMetaData
- OdiReverseResetTable
- OdiReverseSetMetaData

Oracle Data Integrator Objects

- OdiDeleteScen
- OdiExportAllScen
- OdiExportEnvironmentInformation
- OdiExportLog
- OdiExportMaster
- OdiExportObject
- OdiExportScen
- OdiExportWork
- OdiGenerateAllScen
- OdiImportObject
- OdiImportScen

Utilities

- OdiAnt

- OdiBeep
- OdiDataQuality
- OdiKillAgent
- OdiOSCommand
- OdiPingAgent
- OdiPurgeLog
- OdiReinitializeSeq
- OdiStartScen
- OdiUpdateAgentSchedule

Internet

- OdiFtpGet
- OdiFtpPut
- OdiInvokeWebService (Replaces OdiExecuteWebService)
- OdiReadMail
- OdiScpGet
- OdiScpPut
- OdiSendMail
- OdiSftpGet
- OdiSftpPut

Files

- OdiFileAppend
- OdiFileCopy
- OdiFileDelete
- OdiFileMove
- OdiFileWait
- OdiMkDir
- OdiOutFile
- OdiSqlUnload
- OdiUnZip
- OdiZip

SAP

- OdiSAPALEClient
- OdiSAPALEServer

Event Detection

- OdiFileWait
- OdiReadMail
- OdiSleep
- OdiWaitForChildSession
- OdiWaitForData
- OdiWaitForLogData
- OdiWaitForTable

Changed Data Capture

- OdiRefreshJournalCount
- OdiRetrieveJournalData
- OdiWaitForData
- OdiWaitForLogData
- OdiWaitForTable

Metadata

OdiReverseGetMetaData

Usage

```
OdiReverseGetMetaData -MODEL=<model_id>
```

Description

During a personalized reverse, it is possible to load temporary tables:

- SNP_REV_TABLE: Table of the datastores
- SNP_REV_COL: Table of the columns
- SNP_REV_KEY: Table of the unique keys
- SNP_REV_KEY_COL: Table of the key columns
- SNP_REV_JOIN: Table of the foreign keys
- SNP_REV_JOIN_COL: Table of the foreign keys columns
- SNP_REV_COND: Table of the conditions (check constraints)

with meta-data through a specific processing, from a Knowledge Module or from Oracle Data Integrator interfaces. The processing can be summarized in three major steps:

- Purge the temporary tables of the reverse engineering
- Personalized processing to feed these reverse engineering tables from the meta-data
- Execution of the integration of the meta-data in the Repository

This command allows to reverse-engineer the given model in the temporary reverse tables. This command is preceded by OdiReverseResetTable, and is followed by OdiReverseSetMetaData.

Note: This command uses the same technique as the standard reverse-engineering, and depends on the capabilities of the driver.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
`-MODEL=<model_id>`	Yes	Model to reverse-engineer.

Examples

Reverse the RKM's current model.

```
OdiReverseGetMetaData -MODEL=<%=odiRef.getModel("ID")%>
```

OdiReverseResetTable

Usage

```
OdiReverseResetTable -MODEL=<model_id>
```

Description

During a personalized reverse, it is possible to load temporary tables:

- SNP_REV_TABLE: Table of the datastores
- SNP_REV_COL: Table of the columns
- SNP_REV_KEY: Table of the unique keys
- SNP_REV_KEY_COL: Table of the key columns
- SNP_REV_JOIN: Table of the foreign keys
- SNP_REV_JOIN_COL: Table of the foreign keys columns
- SNP_REV_COND: Table of the conditions (check constraints)

with meta-data through a specific processing, from a Knowledge Module or from Oracle Data Integrator interfaces. The processing can be summarized in three major steps:

- Purge the temporary tables of the reverse engineering
- Personalized processing to feed these reverse engineering tables from the meta-data
- Execution of the integration of the meta-data in the Repository

The command **OdiReverseResetTable** can purge these temporary tables for a given model.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
`-MODEL=<model_id>`	Yes	Internal identifier of the model that has to be reversed.

Examples

```
OdiReverseResetTable -MODEL=123001
```

OdiReverseSetMetaData

Usage

```
OdiReverseSetMetaData -MODEL=<model_id>
```

Description

During a personalized reverse engineering, it is possible to load the temporary tables:

- SNP_REV_TABLE: Table of the datastores
- SNP_REV_COL: Table of the columns
- SNP_REV_KEY: Table of the unique keys
- SNP_REV_KEY_COL: Table of the keys columns
- SNP_REV_JOIN: Table of the foreign keys
- SNP_REV_JOIN_COL: Table of the foreign keys columns
- SNP_REV_COND: Table of the conditions (check constraints)

with meta-data through a specific processing, from a Knowledge Module or from Oracle Data Integrator interfaces. The processing can be summarized in three major steps:

- Purge the temporary tables of the reverse engineering
- Personalized processing to feed these reverse engineering tables from the meta-data
- Execution of the integration of the meta-data in the Repository

The command **OdiReverseSetMetaData** is used to integrate data from these temporary tables into the Repository for a given data model.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-MODEL=<model_id>	Yes	Internal identifier of the model to be reversed.

Examples

```
OdiReverseSetMetaData -MODEL=123001
```

Oracle Data Integrator Objects

OdiDeleteScen

Usage

```
OdiDeleteScen -SCEN_NAME=<name> -SCEN_VERSION=<version>
```

Description

Deletes a scenario which name and version are provided.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-SCEN_NAME=<name>	Yes	Name of the scenario to delete.
-SCEN_VERSION=<version>	Yes	Name of the scenario to delete.

Examples

Delete the TEST scenario in version 1

```
OdiDeleteScen -SCEN_NAME=TEST -SCEN_VERSION=1
```

OdiExportAllScen

Usage

```
OdiExportAllScen -TODIR=<Dir> [-FORCE_OVERWRITE=<yes|no>] [-
FROM_PROJECT=<I_Project>] [-FROM_FOLDER=<I_Folder>] [-
FROM_PACKAGE=<I_Package>] [-RECURSIVE_EXPORT=<yes|no>] [-
XML_VERSION=<1.0>] [-XML_CHARSET=<charset>] [-JAVA_CHARSET=<charset>] [-
EXPORT_PACK=<YES|NO>] [-EXPORT_POP=<YES|NO>] [-EXPORT_TRT=<YES|NO>] [-
EXPORT_VAR=<YES|NO>]
```

Description

Exports a group of scenarios from the connected repository to XML export files named `SCEN_<scenario name><scenario version>.xml`. This command reproduces the behavior of the export feature available in Designer and Operator.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-TODIR=<Dir>	Yes	Directory into which the export files are created.
-FORCE_OVERWRITE=<yes|no>	No	If set to yes, existing export files are overwritten with no warning. Default is `yes`.
-FROM_PROJECT=<I_Project>	No	ID of the project containing the scenarios to export. It is the **Internal Identifier** that appears in the **Version** tab of the project window. If this parameter is not set, scenarios from all projects are taken into account for the export.
-FROM_FOLDER=<I_Folder>	No	ID of the folder containing the scenarios to export. It is the **Internal Identifier** that appears in the **Version** tab of the folder window. If this parameter is not set, scenarios from all folders are taken into account for the export.

-FROM_PACKAGE=<I_Package>	No	ID of the source package of the scenarios to export. It is the **Internal Identifier** that appears in the **Version** tab of the package window. If this parameter is not set, scenarios from all components are taken into account for the export.
-RECURSIVE_EXPORT=<yes|no>	No	If set to yes, all child objects (schedules) are exported with the scenarios. Default is `yes`.
-XML_VERSION=<1.0>	No	Sets the XML version that appears in the XML header. Default is `1.0`.
-XML_CHARSET=<charset>	No	Encoding specified in the XML export file in the tag `<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>`. Default value is ISO8859-1. You will find a list of supported encodings at the following URL:http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/docs/guide/intl/encoding.doc.html
-JAVA_CHARSET=<charset>	No	Target file encoding. Default value is ISO8859-1. You will find a list of supported encodings at the following URL: http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/docs/guide/intl/encoding.doc.html
-EXPORT_PACK=<YES|NO>	No	Indicates if the scenarios attached to packages should be exported. The Default value is YES.
-EXPORT_POP=<YES|NO>	No	Indicates if the scenarios attached to interfaces should be exported. The Default value is NO.
-EXPORT_TRT=<YES|NO>	No	Indicates if the scenarios attached to procedures should be exported. The Default value is NO.
-EXPORT_VAR=<YES|NO>	No	Indicates if the scenarios attached to variables should be exported. The Default value is NO.

Examples

Export all scenarios from the `DW01` project of **Internal Identifier** `10022` into the `/temp/` directory, with all dependant objects.

```
OdiExportAllScen -FROM_PROJECT=10022 -TODIR=/temp/ -RECURSIVE_EXPORT=yes
```

OdiExportEnvironmentInformation

Usage

```
OdiExportEnvironmentInformation -TODIR=<toDir> -FILE_NAME=<FileName>[-
CHARSET=<charset>] [-SNP_INFO_REC_CODE=<row_code>] [-
MASTER_REC_CODE=<row_code>] [-WORK_REC_CODE=<row_code>] [-
AGENT_REC_CODE=<row_code>] [-TECHNO_REC_CODE=<row_code>] [-
RECORD_SEPARATOR_HEXA=<rec_sep>] [-FIELD_SEPARATOR_HEXA=<field_sep] [-
TEXT_SEPARATOR=<text_sep>]
```

Description

Exports the details of the technical environment into a comma separated (.csv) file into the directory of your choice. This information is useful for support purposes.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-TODIR=<toDir>	Yes	Target directory for the export.
-FILE_NAME=<FileName>	Yes	Name of the CSV export file. Default is snps_tech_inf.csv.
-CHARSET=<charset>	No	Character set of the export file. Parameter encoding in the XML file header. <?**xml version="1.0"** encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
-SNP_INFO_REC_CODE=<row_code>	No	Code used to identify rows that describe the current version of Oracle Data Integrator and the current user. This code is used in the first field of the record. Default is SUNOPSIS.
-MASTER_REC_CODE=<row_code>	No	Code for rows containing information about the Master Repository. Default is MASTER.
-WORK_REC_CODE=<row_code>	No	Code for rows containing information about the Work Repository. Default is WORK.
-AGENT_REC_CODE=<row_code>	No	Code for rows containing information about the various agents that are running. Default is AGENT.
-TECHNO_REC_CODE=<row_code>	No	Code for rows containing information about the data servers, their versions, etc. Default is TECHNO.
-RECORD_SEPARATOR_HEXA=<rec_sep>	No	One or several characters in hexadecimal code separating lines (or records) in the file. Default is 0D0A.
-FIELD_SEPARATOR_HEXA=<field_sep>	No	One or several characters in hexadecimal code separating the fields in a record. Default is 2C.
-TEXT_SEPARATOR=<text_sep>	No	Character in hexadecimal code delimiting a STRING field. Default is 22.

Examples

Export the details of the technical environment into the `/temp/snps_tech_inf.csv` export file.

```
OdiExportEnvironmentInformation "-TODIR=/temp/" "-
FILE_NAME=snps_tech_inf.csv" "-CHARSET=ISO8859_1" "-
SNP_INFO_REC_CODE=SUNOPSIS" "-MASTER_REC_CODE=MASTER" "-
WORK_REC_CODE=WORK" "-AGENT_REC_CODE=AGENT" "-TECHNO_REC_CODE=TECHNO" "-
RECORD_SEPARATOR_HEXA=0D0A" "-FIELD_SEPARATOR_HEXA=2C" "-
TEXT_SEPARATOR_HEXA=22"
```

OdiExportLog

Usage

```
OdiExportLog -TODIR=<toDir> [-ZIPFILE_NAME=<zipFileName>] [-
XML_CHARSET=<charset>] [-JAVA_CHARSET=<charset>] [-FROMDATE=<fromdate>]
[-TODATE=<todate>] [-AGENT=<agent>] [-CONTEXT=<context>] [-
STATUS=<status>] [-USER_FILTER=<user>] [-SESS_NAME=<session>]
```

Description

Exports information of past sessions into a ZIP export file.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
`-TODIR=<toDir>`	Yes	Target directory for the export.
`-ZIPFILE_NAME=<zipFileName>`	No	Name of the compressed file.
`-XML_CHARSET=<charset>`	No	XML Version specified in the export file. Parameter xml version in the XML file header. `<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>`. Default value is `ISO-8859-1`. You will find a list of supported encoding at the following URL: http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/docs/guide/intl/encoding.doc.html
`-JAVA_CHARSET=<charset>`	No	Result file java character encoding. Default value is `ISO8859_1`. You will find a list of supported encoding at the following URL: http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/docs/guide/intl/encoding.doc.html
`-FROMDATE=<fromdate>`	No	Beginning date for the export, using the format yyyy/MM/dd hh:mm:ss. All sessions from this date will be exported.
`-TODATE=<todate>`	No	End date for the export, using the format yyyy/MM/dd hh:mm:ss. All sessions until this date will be exported.

-AGENT=<agent>	No	Exports only sessions executed by the agent named like <agent>.
-CONTEXT=<context>	No	Exports only sessions executed in the context which code is <context>.
-STATUS=<status>	No	Exports only sessions in the specified state. The possible states are Done, Error, Queued, Running, Waiting and Warning.
-USER_FILTER=<user>	No	Exports only sessions launched by <user>.
-SESS_NAME=<session>	No	Name of the session to be exported.

Examples

Export and zip the log into the /temp/log2.zip export file .

```
OdiExportLog "-TODIR=/temp/" "-ZIPFILE_NAME=log2.zip" "-XML_CHARSET=ISO-8859-1" "-JAVA_CHARSET=ISO8859_1"
```

OdiExportMaster

Usage

```
OdiExportMaster -TODIR=<toDir> [-ZIPFILE_NAME=<zipFileName>] [-EXPORT_SOLUTIONS=<yes|no>] [-EXPORT_VERSIONS=<yes|no>] [-XML_CHARSET=<charset>] [-JAVA_CHARSET=<charset>]
```

Description

Exports the master repository to a directory or a zip file. The versions and/or solutions stored in the master repository are optionally exported.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-TODIR=<toDir>	Yes	Target directory for the export.
-ZIPFILE_NAME=<zipFileName>	No	Name of the compressed file.
-EXPORT_SOLUTIONS=<yes|no>	No	Exports all solutions that are stored in the repository.
-EXPORT_VERSIONS=<yes|no>	No	Exports all versions of objects that are stored in the repository.

-XML_CHARSET=<charset>	No	XML Version specified in the export file. Parameter xml version in the XML file header. <?**xml version="1.0"** encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>. Default value is ISO-8859-1. You will find a list of supported encoding at the following URL: http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/docs/guide/intl/encoding.doc.html
-JAVA_CHARSET=<charset>	No	Result file java character encoding. Default value is ISO8859_1. You will find a list of supported encoding at the following URL: http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/docs/guide/intl/encoding.doc.html

Examples

Export and zip the master repository into the export.zip file located in the /temp/ directory.

```
OdiExportMaster "-TODIR=/temp/" "-ZIPFILE_NAME=export.zip" "-
XML_CHARSET=ISO-8859-1" "-JAVA_CHARSET=ISO8859_1" "-EXPORT_VERSIONS=YES"
```

OdiExportObject

Usage

```
OdiExportObject -CLASS_NAME=<class_name> -I_OBJECT=<I_Object> -
FILE_NAME=<FileName> [-FORCE_OVERWRITE=<yes|no>] [-
RECURSIVE_EXPORT=<yes|no>] [-XML_VERSION=<1.0>] [-XML_CHARSET=<charset>]
[-JAVA_CHARSET=<charset>]
```

Description

Exports an object from the connected repository to an XML export file. This command reproduces the behavior of the export feature available in the user interface.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-CLASS_NAME=<class_name>	Yes	Class of the object to export. The list of classes is given below.
-I_OBJECT=<I_Object>	Yes	Object identifier. It is the **Internal Identifier** that appears in the **Version** tab of the object edit window.
-FILE_NAME=<FileName>	Yes	Name of the export file.
-FORCE_OVERWRITE=<yes|no>	No	If set to yes, an existing export file with the same name will be forcibly overwritten. Default is yes.

-RECURSIVE_EXPORT=<yes|no>	No	If set to yes, all child objects are exported with the current object. For example, if exporting a project, all folders, KMs, etc. in this project will be exported into the project export file. Default is `yes`.
-XML_VERSION=<1.0>	No	Sets the XML version that appears in the XML header. Default is `1.0`.
-XML_CHARSET=<charset>	No	Encoding specified in the XML File, in the tag `<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>`. Default value is ISO8859-1. You will find a list of supported encodings at the following URL:http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/docs/guide/intl/encoding.doc.html
-JAVA_CHARSET=<charset>	No	Target file encoding. Default value is ISO8859-1. You will find a list of supported encodings at the following URL: http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/docs/guide/intl/encoding.doc.html

List of Classes

Object	Class Name
Column	`SnpCol`
Condition/Filter	`SnpCond`
Context	`SnpContext`
Data Server	`SnpConnect`
Datastore	`SnpTable`
Folder	`SnpFolder`
Interface	`SnpPop`
Language	`SnpLang`
Model	`SnpModel`
Package	`SnpPackage`
Physical Schema	`SnpPschema`
Procedure or KM	`SnpTrt`
Procedure or KM Option	`SnpUserExit`
Project	`SnpProject`
Reference	`SnpJoin`
Scenario	`SnpScen`

Sequence	SnpSequence
Step	SnpStep
Sub-Model	SnpSubModel
Technology	SnpTechno
User Functions	SnpUfunc
Variable	SnpVar

Examples

Export the DW01 project of **Internal Identifier** 10022 into the /temp/dw1.xml export file, with all of its dependant objects.

```
OdiExportObject -CLASS_NAME=SnpProject -I_OBJECT=10022 -
FILE_NAME=/temp/dw1.xml -FORCE_OVERWRITE=yes -RECURSIVE_EXPORT=yes
```

OdiExportScen

Usage

```
OdiExportScen -SCEN_NAME=<ScenName> -SCEN_VERSION=<ScenVersion> -
FILE_NAME=<FileName> [-FORCE_OVERWRITE=<yes|no>] [-
RECURSIVE_EXPORT=<yes|no>] [-XML_VERSION=<1.0>] [-
XML_CHARSET=<encoding>] [-JAVA_CHARSET=<encoding>]
```

Description

Exports automatically in an XML format a scenario contained in the current work repository.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-SCEN_NAME=<ScenName>	Yes	Name of the scenario to be exported.
-SCEN_VERSION=<ScenVersion>	Yes	Version of the scenario to be exported.
-FILE_NAME=<FileName>	Yes	Name of the file export.
-FORCE_OVERWRITE=<yes|no>	No	If Yes, Overwrites the file export if it already exist.
-RECURSIVE_EXPORT=<yes|no>	No	Forces the export of the objects under the scenario. Default is Yes.

-XML_VERSION=<1.0>	No	Version specified in the generated XML File, in the tag <?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>. Default value is 1.0.
-XML_CHARSET=<encoding>	No	Encoding specified in the XML File, in the tag <?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>. Default value is ISO8859-1. You will find a list of supported encoding at the following URL: http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/docs/guide/intl/encoding.doc.html
-JAVA_CHARSET=<encoding>	No	Target file encoding. Default value is ISO8859-1. You will find a list of supported encoding at the following URL: http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/docs/guide/intl/encoding.doc.html

OdiExportWork

Usage

```
OdiExportWork -TODIR=<toDir> [-ZIPFILE_NAME=<zipFileName>] [-
XML_CHARSET=<charset>] [-JAVA_CHARSET=<charset>]
```

Description

Exports the work repository to a directory or a ZIP export file.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-TODIR=<toDir	Yes	Target directory for the export.
-ZIPFILE_NAME=<zipFileName>	No	Name of the compressed file.
-XML_CHARSET=<charset>	No	XML Version specified in the export file. Parameter xml version in the XML file header. <?**xml version="1.0"** encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>. Default value is ISO-8859-1. You will find a list of supported encoding at the following URL: http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/docs/guide/intl/encoding.doc.html
-JAVA_CHARSET=<charset>	No	Result file java character encoding. Default value is ISO8859_1. You will find a list of supported encoding at the following URL: http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/docs/guide/intl/encoding.doc.html

Examples

Export and zip the work repository into the `/temp/workexport.zip` export file.

```
OdiExportWork "-TODIR=/temp/" "-ZIPFILE_NAME=workexport.zip"
```

OdiGenerateAllScen

Usage

```
OdiGenerateAllScen -PROJECT=<Project_id> [-FOLDER=<Folder_id>] [-
MODE=<REPLACE|CREATE>] [-GRPMARKER=<marker_group_code> -
MARKER=<marker_code>] [-GENERATE_PACK=<YES|NO>] [-GENERATE_POP=<YES|NO>]
[-GENERATE_TRT=<YES|NO>] [-GENERATE_VAR=<YES|NO>]
```

Description

Generates automatically a set of scenarios from components contained in a folder or a project, filtered by markers.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
`-PROJECT=<Project_id>`	Yes	Project containing the components to generate scenarios for.
`-FOLDER=<Folder_id>`	No	Folder containing the components to generate scenarios for.
`-MODE=<REPLACE|CREATE>`	No	Scenario generation mode: • **Replace**: causes the last scenario generated to be replaced by the new one generated. Any schedules linked to this scenario will be deleted. • **Creation** (default): creates a new scenario with the same name as the last scenario generated, with the version number automatically increased. If no scenario has been created yet, the new scenario will have the same name as the component. **Note:** If the **version** of the last scenario is an integer, it will be automatically incremented by 1 when selecting a **Creation Generation Mode**. If not, the version will be automatically set to the current date.
`-GRPMARKER=<marker_group_code>` `-MARKER=<marker_code>`	No	If specified, scenarios will only be (re-)generated for components with the marker specified by its code and group

		code will be taken into account.
-GENERATE_PACK=<YES|NO>	No	Specifies whether scenarios attached to packages should be (re-)generated. The Default value is YES.
-GENERATE_POP=<YES|NO>	No	Specifies whether scenarios attached to interfaces should be (re-)generated. The Default value is NO.
-GENERATE_TRT=<YES|NO>	No	Specifies whether scenarios attached to procedures should be (re-)generated. The Default value is NO.
-GENERATE_VAR=<YES|NO>	No	Specifies whether scenarios attached to variables should be (re-)generated. The Default value is NO.

Examples

`OdiGenerateAllScen -PROJECT=1003` generates all scenarios in the project whose id is 1003 for the current repository.

OdiImportObject

Usage

```
OdiImportObject -FILE_NAME=<FileName> [-
WORK_REP_NAME=<workRepositoryName>] [-IMPORT_MODE=<DUPLICATION |
SYNONYM_INSERT | SYNONYM_UPDATE | SYNONYM_INSERT_UPDATE>]
```

Description

Imports the contents of an XML export file to a repository. This command reproduces the behavior of the import feature available from the user interface. The object is imported into the connected master/work repository or into the `<workRepositoryName>` work repository attached to the connected master repository.

Warning: The import mode and the order in which objects are imported into a repository should be carefully specified. For example, importing interfaces before the models used in these interfaces may signal errors. Importing an interface in `SYNONYM_INSERT_UPDATE` mode may erase any interface or sub-object having identical Internal Identifiers.

Warning: This API may work incorrectly use when importing objects that depend on other objects that do not exist in the repository. It is recommended that you use this API for importing high-level objects (Projects, models, etc).

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-FILE_NAME=<FileName>	Yes	Name of the XML export file to import.

-WORK_REP_NAME=<workRepositoryName>	No	Name of the work repository into which the object must be imported. This work repository must be defined in the connected master repository. If this parameter is not specified then the object is imported into the current master or work repository.
-IMPORT_MODE=<DUPLICATION | SYNONYM_INSERT | SYNONYM_UPDATE | SYNONYM_INSERT_UPDATE>	No	Import mode for the object. Default value is DUPLICATION. For more information see Import Modes.

Examples

Imports the /temp/DW01.xml export file (a project) into the WORKREP work repository using DUPLICATION mode .

```
OdiImportObject -FILE_NAME=/temp/DW01.xml -WORK_REP_NAME=WORKREP -
IMPORT_MODE=DUPLICATION
```

OdiImportScen

Usage

```
OdiImportScen -FILE_NAME=<FileName> [-IMPORT_MODE=<DUPLICATION |
SYNONYM_INSERT | SYNONYM_UPDATE | SYNONYM_INSERT_UPDATE>]
```

Description

Imports automatically a scenario to the current work repository from an XML export file.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-FILE_NAME=<FileName>	Yes	Name of the file export.
-IMPORT_MODE=<DUPLICATION | SYNONYM_INSERT | SYNONYM_UPDATE | SYNONYM_INSERT_UPDATE>	No	Import mode of the scenario. Default value is DUPLICATION. For more information on the import modes, see Import Modes

Utilities

OdiAnt

Usage

```
OdiAnt -BUILDFILE=<file> -LOGFILE=<file> [-TARGET=<target>] [-D<property
name>=<property value>]* [-PROJECTHELP] [-HELP] [-VERSION] [-QUIET] [-
VERBOSE] [-DEBUG] [-EMACS] [-LOGGER=<classname>] [-LISTENER=<classname>]
[-FIND=<file>]
```

Description

Calls the building tool Ant of the "The Apache Software Foundation". This tool can be used to run several commands such as archiving, compiling, deploying, documenting, EJBs, run OS processes, manipulate files, .NET task, remote tasks, etc.

For more details concerning the use of Ant, please refer to the online documentation: http://jakarta.apache.org/ant/manual/index.html

Ant Licensing information.

Parameters

Parameters	mandatory	Description
-BUILDFILE=<file>	Yes	Ant Buildfile. XML file containing the Ant commands.
-LOGFILE=<file>	Yes	Use given file for logging.
-TARGET=<target>	No	Target of the build process.
-D<property name>=<property value>	No	List of properties with their values.
-PROJECTHELP	No	Displays the help on the project.
-HELP	No	Displays Ant help.
-VERSION	No	Displays Ant version.
-QUIET	No	Run in non verbose mode
-VERBOSE	No	Run in verbose mode
-DEBUG	No	Prints debug information.
-EMACS	No	Displays the logging information without adornments.
-LOGGER=<classname>	No	Java class performing the logging.
-LISTENER=<classname>	No	Adds a class instance as a listener.
-FIND=<file>	No	Looks for the Ant Buildfile from the root of the file system and uses it.

Examples

For a list of examples, refer to the on-line documentation of Ant.

To download the *.html files from the directory /download/public via ftp from ftp.mycompany.com to the directory C:\temp:

Step 1: Generate the Ant command file:

```
OdiOutFile -FILE=c:\temp\ant_cmd.xml
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<project name="myproject" default="ftp" basedir="/">
  <target name="ftp">
    <ftp action="get" remotedir="/download/public"
server="ftp.mycompany.com" userid="anonymous"
password="me@mycompany.com">
      <fileset dir="c:\temp">
        <include name="**/*.html"/>
      </fileset>
    </ftp>
  </target>
</project>
```

Step 2: Run the Ant command file:

```
OdiAnt -BUILDFILE=c:\temp\ant_cmd.xml -LOGFILE=c:\temp\ant_cmd.log
```

OdiBeep

Usage

```
OdiBeep [-FILE=<sound_file>]
```

Description

Plays a default beep or sound file on the machine hosting the agent. The following file formats are supported by default:

- WAV
- AIF
- AU

Note: To play other file formats, you must add the appropriate *JavaSound Service Provider Interface* to the application classpath. See http://java.sun.com for more information.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-FILE	No	Path and filename of sound file to play. If not specified, the default beep sound for the machine is used.

Examples

Plays the sound file c:\wav\alert.wav.

```
OdiBeep -FILE=c:\wav\alert.wav
```

OdiDataQuality

Usage

```
OdiDataQuality -BATCH_FILE=<batch_file> [-OUT_FILE=<stdout_file>] [-
ERR_FILE=<stderr_file>] [-SYNCHRONOUS=<yes|no>]
```

Description

Invokes the operating system command shell to carry out the Data Quality batch file and to launch the Data Quality project.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-BATCH_FILE=<batch_file>	Yes	Location of the Data Quality batch file to execute. File name must be an absolute path. The batch file depends on the operating system and is called `runprojectN`. Example: `C:\oracle\oracledq\metabase_data\metabase\oracledq\project2\scripts\runproject2.cmd`
-OUT_FILE=<stdout_file>	No	File to redirect standard output to (leave blank for no redirection, use absolute path).
-ERR_FILE=<stderr_file>	No	File to redirect standard error to (leave blank for no redirection, use absolute path).
-SYNCHRONOUS=<yes|no>	No	If set to YES, the tool waits for the quality process to complete before returning, with possible error code. If set to NO, the tool ends immediately with success and does not wait for the quality process to complete.

Examples

The following command executes a data quality project exported to the `C:\oracle\oracledq\metabase_data\metabase\oracledq` directory.

```
OdiDataQuality "-
BATCH_FILE=C:\oracle\oracledq\metabase_data\metabase\oracledq\project2\s
cripts\runproject2.cmd " "-OUT_FILE=C:\temp\output file" "-
SYNCHRONOUS=YES"
```

OdiKillAgent

Usage

```
OdiKillAgent -PORT=<TCP/IP Port>
```

Description

When an Agent is listening on a TCP/IP port, as a listener agent, scheduler agent or web agent, it is possible to stop it with the OdiKillAgent command.

Important Note: For security reasons, it is possible to stop an agent only from the machine where the agent process is started.
It is not possible to stop a remote agent.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-PORT=<TCP/IP Port>	No	Port on which the agent to be stopped is listening. If this parameter is not specified, the agent running as a listener on default port 20910 will be stopped.

Examples

Stop the agent listening on port 29666.

```
OdiKillAgent -PORT=29666
```

OdiOSCommand

Usage

```
OdiOSCommand [-OUT_FILE=<stdout_file>] [-ERR_FILE=<stderr_file>] [-
FILE_APPEND=<yes|no>] [-WORKING_DIR_PARAM=<workingdir>] [-
SYNCHRONOUS_PARAM=<yes|no>]] [CR/LF <command> | -COMMAND=<command>]
```

Description

Invokes an operating system command shell to carry out a command, and redirects the outputs to files.

The following operating systems are supported:

- Windows 95, 98, ME, using "command.com"
- Windows NT, 2000, XP, using "cmd"
- POSIX-compliant OS's, using "sh"

The following operating systems are not supported:

- Mac OS

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description

-COMMAND <command>	Yes	The command to execute. Arguments with spaces should be enclosed in quotes as appropriate for the command shell. For a multi-line command, pass the whole command as raw text after the OdiOSCommand line without the -COMMAND parameter.
-OUT_FILE=<stdout_file>	No	The absolute name of the file to redirect standard output to.
-ERR_FILE=<stderr_file>	No	The absolute name of the file to redirect standard error to.
-FILE_APPEND=<yes|no>	No	Whether to append to the output files, rather than overwriting it.
-WORKING_DIR_PARAM=<workingdir>	No	The directory in which the command is executed.
-SYNCHRONOUS_PARAM=<yes|no>	No	If "yes", the session awaits for the command to terminate. If "no", the session continues immediately with error code 0. By default, it executes in Synchronous mode.

Examples

The following command executes the file c:\work\load.bat (on a Windows machine), appending the output streams to files.

```
OdiOSCommand "-OUT_FILE=c:\work\load-out.txt" "-ERR_FILE=c:\work\load-err.txt" "-FILE_APPEND=YES" "-WORKING_DIR=c:\work"
c:\work\load.bat
```

OdiPingAgent

Usage

```
OdiPingAgent -PHYSICAL_AGENT_NAME=<physical_agent>
```

Description

Performs a connection test on an agent. If the agent is not started, this command generates an error.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-PHYSICAL_AGENT_NAME=<physical_agent>	Yes	Name of the physical agent to test.

Note: the old syntax with AGENT_NAME is still valid but deprecated.

Examples

Test the physical agent AGENT_SOLARIS_DEV

```
OdiPingAgent -PHYSICAL_AGENT_NAME=AGENT_SOLARIS_DEV
```

OdiPurgeLog

Usage

```
OdiPurgeLog [-FROMDATE=<fromdate>] [-TODATE=<todate>] [-
CONTEXT_CODE=<context_code>] [-USER_NAME=<user_name>] [-
AGENT_NAME=<agent_name>] [-PURGE_REPORTS=<0|1>] [-
SESSION_STATUS=<D|E|M>]
```

Description

Allows the purge of the execution logs.

If -FROMDATE is omitted, the purge is done starting with the oldest session.

If -TODATE is omitted, the purge is done up to the current date

If both parameters are omitted, the whole log is purged.

Note: Running, waiting or queued sessions cannot be purged.

Parameter

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-FROMDATE=<fromdate>	No	Starting date for the purge, using the format yyyy/MM/dd hh:mm:ss.
-TODATE=<todate>	No	Ending date for the purge, using the format yyyy/MM/dd hh:mm:ss.
-CONTEXT_CODE=<context_code>	No	Purges only sessions executed in <context_code>
-USER_NAME=<user_name>	No	Purges only sessions launched by <user_name>
-AGENT_NAME=<agent_name>	No	Purges only sessions executed by <agent_name>
-PURGE_REPORTS=<0|1>	No	If this parameter has a value of 1, the scenario reports (appearing under the **execution** node of each scenario) will also be purged.

-SESSION_STATUS=<D|E|M>	No	Purges only the sessions with the specified state: • D: Done • E: Error • M: Warning If this parameter is not specified, sessions in all the states above are purged.

Examples

```
OdiPurgeLog "-FROMDATE=2001/03/25 00:00:00" "-TODATE=2001/08/31
21:59:00"
```

```
OdiPurgeLog "-FROMDATE=2001/03/25 00:00:00"
```

```
OdiPurgeLog "-TODATE=2001/08/31 21:59:00"
```

OdiReinitializeSeq

Usage

```
OdiReinitializeSeq -SEQ_NAME=<seq_name> -CONTEXT=<context> -
STD_POS=<std_pos>
```

Description

This command is used to reinitialize an Oracle Data Integrator Sequence.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-SEQ_NAME=<seq_name>	Yes	Name of the sequence to reinitialize. It must be prefixed with "GLOBAL." for a global sequence, or by <project code>. for a project sequence.
-CONTEXT=<context>	Yes	Context in which the sequence must be reinitialized.
-STD_POS=<std_pos>	Yes	Position to which the sequence must be reinitialized.

Examples

Resets the global sequence SEQ_I to zero for the GLOBAL context:

```
OdiReinitializeSeq -SEQ_NAME=GLOBAL.SEQ_I -CONTEXT=GLOBAL -STD_POS=0
```

OdiStartScen

Usage

```
OdiStartScen -SCEN_NAME=<scenario> -SCEN_VERSION=<version> [-
CONTEXT=<context>] [-ODI_USER=<odi user> -ODI_PASS=<odi password>] [-
SESSION_NAME=<session_name>] [-LOG_LEVEL=<log_level>] [-
AGENT_CODE=<logical_agent_name>] [-SYNC_MODE=<1|2>] [-
KEYWORDS=<keywords>] [-<PROJECT_CODE>.<VARIABLE>=<var_value>]*
```

Description

Starts a scenario.

The optional parameter AGENT_CODE is used to dedicate this scenario to another agent than the current agent.

The parameter SYNC_MODE can start a scenario in synchronous or asynchronous mode.

Note: The scenario that is started should be present in the repository into which the command is launched. If you go to production with a scenario, make sure to take also all the scenarios called by your scenario using this command. The Solutions can help you grouping scenarios for this purpose.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-SCEN_NAME=<scenario>	Yes	Name of the scenario to start
-SCEN_VERSION=<version>	Yes	Version of the scenario to start. If the version specified is -1, the last version of the scenario is executed.
-CONTEXT=<context>	No	Code of the execution context. If this parameter is omitted, the scenario is executed in the execution context of the calling session.
-ODI_USER=<odi user>	No	Oracle Data Integrator user to be used to run the scenario. The privileges of this user will be used. If this parameter is omitted, the scenario is executed with privileges of the user launching the parent session.
-ODI_PASS=<odi password>	No	Password of the Oracle Data Integrator user. This password should be encoded. This parameter is required if the user is specified.
-SESSION_NAME=<session_name>	No	Name of the session that will appear in the Execution Log.

-LOG_LEVEL=<log_level>	No	Trace level (0 .. 5) to keep in the execution log. The default value is maximal (5).
-AGENT_CODE=<logical_agent_name>	No	Name of the logical agent in charge of executing this scenario. If this parameter is omitted, the current agent executes this scenario.
-SYNC_MODE=<1|2>	No	Synchronization mode of the scenario: 1 - Synchronous mode (Default). The execution of the calling session is blocked until the scenario finishes its execution. 2 - Asynchronous mode. The execution of the calling session continues independently from the return of the called scenario.
-KEYWORDS=<keywords>	No	List of keywords attached to this session. These keywords make session identification easier. The list is a comma-separated list of keywords.
-<PROJECT_CODE>.<VARIABLE>=<var_value>	No	List of variables whose value must be forced during the execution of the scenario. This list is of the form PROJECT.VARIABLE=value

Examples

Start the scenario LOAD_DWH in version 2 in the production context (synchronous mode):

```
OdiStartScen -SCEN_NAME=LOAD_DWH -SCEN_VERSION=2 -CONTEXT=CTX_PRODUCTION
```

start scenario LOAD_DWH in version 2 in the current context in asynchronous mode on the agent "UNIX Agent" while passing the values of the variables START_DATE (local) and COMPANY_CODE (global)

```
OdiStartScen -SCEN_NAME=LOAD_DWH -SCEN_VERSION=2 -SYNC_MODE=2 "-
AGENT_CODE=UNIX Agent" -MY_PROJECT.START_DATE=10-APR-2002 -
GLOBAL.COMPANY_CODE=SP4356
```

OdiUpdateAgentSchedule

Usage

```
OdiUpdateAgentSchedule -AGENT_NAME=<scheduling_agent>
```

Description

Forces a agent to recalculate its schedule of tasks. This has the same effect as manually telling the agent to update its schedule in Topology Manager.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-AGENT_NAME	Yes	The name of the physical agent to update.

If the specified agent cannot be reached, or if it is not a scheduling type agent, an error results.

Examples

This example causes the physical agent named agt_s1 to update its schedule.

```
OdiUpdateAgentSchedule -AGENT_NAME=agt_s1
```

Internet

OdiFtpGet

Usage

```
OdiFtpGet -HOST=<ftp server host name> -USER=<ftp user> -PASSWORD=<ftp
user password> -REMOTE_DIR=<remote dir on ftp host> [-REMOTE_FILE=<file
name under the -REMOTE_DIR>] -LOCAL_DIR=<local dir> [-LOCAL_FILE=<file
name under the -LOCAL_DIR>] [-PASSIVE_MODE=<yes|no>] [-TIMEOUT=<time in
seconds>]
```

Description

Gets a local file from a remote FTP server machine, using the FTP protocol.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-HOST=<host name of the Ftp server>	Yes	The host name of the FTP server
-USER=<host name of the Ftp user>	Yes	The user on the FTP server
-PASSWORD=<password of the Ftp user>	Yes	The password of the FTP user
-REMOTE_DIR=<dir on ftp host>	Yes	The directory path on the remote FTP host
-REMOTE_FILE=<file name under -REMOTE DIR>	No	The file name under the directory specified in the -REMOTE_DIR argument. If this argument is missing then file will be copied with the -LOCAL_FILE file

		name. If -LOCAL_FILE argument is also missing then the -LOCAL_DIR will be copied recursively to the -REMOTE_DIR
-LOCAL_DIR=<local dir path>	Yes	The directory path on the local machine
-LOCAL_FILE=<local file>	No	The file name under the directory specified in the -LOCAL_DIR argument. If this argument is missing then all the files and directories under the -LOCAL_DIR will be copied recursively to the -REMOTE_DIR. You can use a Java regular expression to filter the files to be copied.
-PASSIVE_MODE	No	If set to No the FTP Session will use Active Mode. The Default value is yes, it runs in passive mode
-TIMEOUT=<timeout value>	No	The time in seconds after which the socket connection will timeout

Examples

To copy the remote directory `/test_copy555` on the FTP server machine recursively to the local directory `C:\temp\test_copy`:

```
OdiFtpGet -HOST=disdev3 -USER=test_ftp -PASSWORD=<password> -
LOCAL_DIR=C:\temp\test_copy -REMOTE_DIR=/test_copy555
```

To copy all files matching the `Document*.txt` pattern (this includes for example the files `Document.txt`, `Documentt.txt`, and `Documenttt.txt`) under the remote directory / on the FTP server machine to the local directory `C:\temp\`. It also uses the Active Mode for FTP connection:

```
OdiFtpGet -HOST=disdev3 -USER=test_ftp -PASSWORD=<password> -
LOCAL_DIR=C:\temp -LOCAL_FILE=Document*.txt -REMOTE_DIR=/ -
PASSIVE_MODE=NO
```

OdiFtpPut

Usage

```
OdiFtpPut -HOST=<ftp server host name> -USER=<ftp user> -PASSWORD=<ftp
user password> -LOCAL_DIR=<local dir> [-LOCAL_FILE=<file name under the
-LOCAL_DIR>] -REMOTE_DIR=<remote dir on ftp host> [-REMOTE_FILE=<file
name under the REMOTE_DIR>] [-PASSIVE_MODE=<yes|no>] [-TIMEOUT=<time in
seconds>]
```

Description

Puts a local file to a remote FTP server machine, using the FTP protocol.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-HOST=<host name of the Ftp server>	Yes	The host name of the FTP server
-USER=<host name of the Ftp user>	Yes	The user on the FTP server
-PASSWORD=<password of the Ftp user>	Yes	The password of the FTP user
-LOCAL_DIR=<local dir path>	Yes	The directory path on the local machine
-LOCAL_FILE=<local file>	No	The file name under the directory specified in the -LOCAL_DIR argument. If this argument is missing then all the files and directories under the -LOCAL_DIR will be copied recursively to the -REMOTE_DIR. You can use a Java regular expression to filter the files to be copied.
-REMOTE_DIR=<dir on ftp host>	Yes	The directory path on the remote FTP host
-REMOTE_FILE=<file name under -REMOTE DIR>	No	The file name under the directory specified in the -REMOTE_DIR argument. If this argument is missing then file will be copied with the -LOCAL_FILE file name. If -LOCAL_FILE argument is also missing then the -LOCAL_DIR will be copied recursively to the -REMOTE_DIR
-PASSIVE_MODE	No	If set to No the FTP Session will use Active Mode. The Default value is yes, it runs in passive mode
-TIMEOUT=<timeout value>	No	The time in seconds after which the socket connection will timeout

Examples

To copy the local directory `C:\temp\test_copy` recusively to the remote directory `/test_copy555` on the FTP server machine:

```
OdiFtpPut -HOST=disdev3 -USER=test_ftp -PASSWORD=<password> -
LOCAL_DIR=C:\temp\test_copy -REMOTE_DIR=/test_copy555"
```

To copy all files matching the `Document*.txt` pattern (this includes for example the files `Document.txt`, `Documentt.txt`, and `Documenttt.txt`) under the local directory `C:\temp\` to the remote directory / on the FTP server machine:

```
OdiFtpPut -HOST=disdev3 -USER=test_ftp -PASSWORD=<password> -
LOCAL_DIR=C:\temp -LOCAL_FILE=Document*.txt -REMOTE_DIR=/
```

To copy the `Document1.txt` file under the local directory `C:\temp\` to the remote directory / on the FTP server machine as a `Sample1.txt` file:

```
OdiFtpPut -HOST=disdev3 -USER=test_ftp -PASSWORD=<password> -
LOCAL_DIR=C:\temp -LOCAL_FILE=Document1.txt -REMOTE_DIR=/Sample1.txt
```

OdiInvokeWebService

Usage

```
OdiInvokeWebService -URL=<url> -PORT=<port> -OPERATION=<operation> [-
REQUEST_FILE=<file>] [-RESPONSE_MODE=<NO_FILE|NEW_FILE|APPEND>] [-
RESPONSE_FILE=<file>] [-RESPONSE_XML_ENCODING=<xmlEncoding>] [-
RESPONSE_FILE_CHARSET=<javaCharset>] [-HTTP_USER=<user>] [-
HTTP_PASS=<password>] [-TIMEOUT=<timeout>]
[<xmlRequest>]
```

Description

Invokes a web service using the HTTP protocol and writes the returned response to an XML file.

This tool invokes a specific *operation* on a *port* of a web service whose description file (WSDL) *URL* is provided.

If this operation requires a SOAP request, it is provided either in a request file, or directly written out in the tool call (`XMLRequest`). The response of the web service request is written to an XML file that can be used in Oracle Data Integrator.

Note: This Tool replaces OdiExecuteWebService.

Note: This Tool supports both HTTP and HTTPS protocols.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
`-URL=<url>`	Yes	URL of the Web Service Description File (WSDL) file describing the web service.
`-PORT=<port>`	Yes	Name of a web service port to use.
`-OPERATION=<operation>`	Yes	Name of the web service operation to invoke.
`-REQUEST_FILE=<file>`	No	Location of the XML file containing the request message in SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol) format. The request can be directly written out in the tool call (`<xmlRequest>`).
`-RESPONSE_MODE=<NO_FILE|NEW_FILE|APPEND>`	No	Generation mode for the response file. This parameter takes the following values: • `NO_FILE` (default): No

		response file is generated. • NEW_FILE: A new response file is generated. If the file already exists, it is overwritten. • APPEND: The response is appended to the file. If the file does not exist, it is created.
-RESPONSE_FILE=<file>	Depends	The name of the result file to write. Mandatory if -RESPONSE_MODE is not NO_FILE.
-RESPONSE_FILE_CHARSET=<javaCharset>	Depends	Response file character encoding. See the table below. Mandatory if -RESPONSE_MODE is not NO_FILE.
-RESPONSE_XML_ENCODING=<xmlEncoding>	Depends	Character encoding that will be indicated in the XML declaration header of the response file. See the table below. Mandatory if -RESPONSE_MODE is not NO_FILE.
-HTTP_USER=<user>	No	User account authenticating on the HTTP server.
-HTTP_PASS=<password>	No	Password of the HTTP user.
-TIMEOUT=<timeout>	No	The web service request waits for a reply for this time before considering that the server will not provide a response and an error is produced. If no value is given, there is no timeout.
<xmlRequest>	Yes	Request message in SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol) format. This message should be provided on the line immediately following the OdiInvokeWebService call.

The following table lists some of the most common XML/Java character encoding schemes. A more complete list is available at http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/docs/guide/intl/encoding.doc.html

XML Charset	Java Charset

US-ASCII	ASCII
UTF-8	UTF8
UTF-16	UTF-16
ISO-8859-1	ISO8859_1

Example

The following web service call returns the capital city for a given country (the ISO country code is sent in the request). Note that the request and response format, as well as the port and operations available, are defined in the WSDL passed in the URL parameter.

```
OdiInvokeWebService -
URL=http://www.oorsprong.org/websamples.countryinfo/CountryInfoService.wso?WSDL -PORT_TYPE=CountryInfoServiceSoapType -OPERATION=CapitalCity -RESPONSE_MODE=NEW_FILE -RESPONSE_XML_ENCODING=ISO-8859-1 "-RESPONSE_FILE=/temp/result.xml" -RESPONSE_FILE_CHARSET=ISO8859_1
<CapitalCityRequest>
<sCountryISOCode>US</sCountryISOCode>
</CapitalCityRequest>
```

The generated `/temp/result.xml` file contains the following:

```
<CapitalCityResponse>
     <m:CapitalCityResponse>
          <m:CapitalCityResult>Washington</m:CapitalCityResult>
     </m:CapitalCityResponse>
</CapitalCityResponse>
```

Packages

Oracle Data Integrator provides a special graphical interface for calling OdiInvokeWebService in packages. See Invoking Web Services for more information.

OdiReadMail

Usage

```
OdiReadMail -MAILHOST=<mail_host> -USER=<mail_user> -PASS=<mail_user_password> -FOLDER=<folder_path> [-PROTOCOL=<pop3|imap>] [-FOLDER_OPT=<none|sender|subject>] [-KEEP=<no|yes>] [-EXTRACT_MSG=<yes|no>] [-EXTRACT_ATT=<yes|no>] [-MSG_PRF=<my_prefix>] [-ATT_PRF=<my_prefix>] [-USE_UCASE=<no|yes>] [-NOMAIL_ERROR=<no|yes>] [-TIMEOUT=<timeout>] [-POLLINT=<pollint>] [-MAX_MSG=<max_msg>] [-SUBJECT=<subject_filter>] [-SENDER=<sender_filter>] [-TO=<to_filter>] [-CC=<cc_filter>] [-BCC=<bcc_filter>]
```

Description

Can be used to read emails as well as their attachments from a POP or IMAP internet mail service.

The use of this command allows the connection to the mail hosted on the server MAILHOST using the connection parameters specified by USER and PASS. The execution agent is then in waiting mode until MAX_MSG messages are received or the maximum waiting time specified by TIMEOUT is reached. The extracted messages must match the filters like those specified by the parameters SUBJECT and SENDER. When a message satisfies these criteria, its content as well as its attachment are extracted in a directory specified by the parameter FOLDER. If the parameter KEEP is set to "no", the retrieved message is then suppressed from the mailbox.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-MAILHOST=<mail_host>	Yes	IP address of the POP or IMAP mail server
-USER=<mail_user>	Yes	Valid mail server account.
-PASS=<mail_user_password>	Yes	Password of the mail server account.
-FOLDER=<folder_path>	Yes	Full path of the storage folder for attachments and messages
-PROTOCOL=<pop3|imap>	No	Type of mail accessed (POP3 or IMAP). Default is POP3
-FOLDER_OPT=<none|sender|subject>	No	Allows the creation of a sub-directory in the directory FOLDER according to the following parameters: • **none** (default): no action • **sender**: a sub-directory is created with the external name of the sender • **subject**: a sub-directory is created with the subject of the message **Note:** For the **sender** and **subject** folder option, the spaces and non alphanumeric characters (such as @) are replaced by underscores in the generated folders name.
-KEEP=<no|yes>	No	yes: keep the messages that match the filters in the mailbox after reading them. no (default): delete the messages that match the filters of the mailbox after reading them
-EXTRACT_MSG=<yes|no>	No	yes (default): extract the body of the message into a file no: do not extract the body of the message into a file

-EXTRACT_ATT=<yes|no>	No	yes (default): extract the attachments into files no: do not extract attachments
-MSG_PRF=<my_prefix>	No	Prefix of the file that contains the body of the message. Default is MSG.
-ATT_PRF=<my_prefix>	No	Prefix of the files that contain the attachments. The original file names are kept.
-USE_UCASE=<no|yes>	No	yes: force the file names to uppercase no (default): keep the original letter case
-NOMAIL_ERROR=<no|yes>	No	yes: generate an error if no mail matches the specified criteria no (default): do not generate an error when no mail corresponds to the specified criteria.
-TIMEOUT=<timeout>	No	Maximum waiting time in milliseconds (default is 0). If this waiting time is reached, the command ends. The value 0 (default) means an infinite waiting time (as long as needed for the maximum number of messages specified into the parameter MAX_MSG to be received).
-POLLINT=<pollint>	No	Searching interval in milliseconds to scan for new messages. Default is 1000 (1 second).
-MAX_MSG=<max_msg>	No	Maximum number of messages to extract (default is 1). If this number is reached, the command ends.
-SUBJECT=<subject_filter>	No	Parameter used to filter the messages according to their subjects.
-SENDER=<sender_filter>	No	Parameter used to filter messages according to their sender.
-TO=<to_filter>	No	Parameter used to filter messages according to their addresses. This option can be repeated to create multiple filters.
-CC=<cc_filter>	No	Parameter used to filter messages according to their addresses in copy. This option can be repeated to create multiple filters.

-BCC=<bcc_filter>	No	Parameter used to filter messages according to their addresses in blind copy. This option can be repeated to create multiple filters.

Examples

Automatic reception of the mails of support with attachments detached in the folder C:\support on the machine of the agent. Wait for all messages with a maximum waiting time of 10 seconds:

```
OdiReadMail -MAILHOST=mail.mymail.com -USER=myaccount -PASS=mypass -
KEEP=no -FOLDER=c:\support -TIMEOUT=10000 -MAX_MSG=0 -
SENDER=support@mycompany.com -EXTRACT_MSG=yes -MSG_PRF=TXT -
EXTRACT_ATT=yes
```

Wait indefinitely for 10 messages and check for new messages every minute:

```
OdiReadMail -MAILHOST=mail.mymail.com -USER=myaccount -PASS=mypass -
KEEP=no -FOLDER=c:\support -TIMEOUT=0 -MAX_MSG=10 -POLLINT=60000 -
SENDER=support@mycompany.com -EXTRACT_MSG=yes -MSG_PRF=TXT -
EXTRACT_ATT=yes
```

OdiScpGet

Usage

```
OdiScpGet -HOST=<ssh server host name> -USER=<ssh user> -PASSWORD=<ssh
user password> - REMOTE_DIR=<remote dir on ftp host>  [-
REMOTE_FILE=<file name under the REMOTE_DIR>] -LOCAL_DIR=<local dir> [-
LOCAL_FILE=<file name under the –LOCAL_DIR>] [-PASSIVE_MODE=<yes|no>] [-
TIMEOUT=<time in seconds>] [-IDENTITY_FILE=<full path to the private key
file of the user>] [-KNOWNHOSTS_FILE=<full path to known hosts file>] [-
COMPRESSION=<yes|no>] [-STRICT_HOSTKEY_CHECKING=<yes|no>] [-
PROXY_HOST=<proxy server host name>] [-PROXY_PORT=<proxy server port>]
[-PROXY_TYPE=<HTTP|SOCKS5>]
```

Description

Gets a remote file from a remote SSH server machine.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-HOST=<host name of the SSH server>	Yes	The host name of the SSH server
-USER=<host name of the SSH user>	Yes	The user on the SSH server
-PASSWORD=<password of the Ftp user>	Yes	The password of the SSH user or the passphrase of the password protected identity file. If the –IDENTITY_FILE

		argument is provided this value will be used as the passphrase for the password protected private key file. If the public key authentication fails then it falls back to the normal user password authentication.
-REMOTE_DIR=<dir on remote SSH host>	Yes	The directory path on the remote FTP host
-REMOTE_FILE=<file name under -REMOTE DIR>	No	The file name under the directory specified in the -REMOTE_DIR argument. If this argument is missing then file will be copied with the -LOCAL_FILE file name. If -LOCAL_FILE argument is also missing then the -LOCAL_DIR will be copied recursively to the -REMOTE_DIR
-LOCAL_DIR=<local dir path>	Yes	The directory path on the local machine
-LOCAL_FILE=<local file>	No	The file name under the directory specified in the -LOCAL_DIR argument. If this argument is missing then all the files and directories under the -LOCAL_DIR will be copied recursively to the -REMOTE_DIR. Use * to specify the generic character.
-IDENTITY_FILE=<full path to the private key file of the user>	No	The private key file of the local user. If this argument is specified then public key authentication is done. The –PASSWORD argument is used as the password for the password protected private key file. If the authentication fails then it falls back to the normal user password authentication.
-KNOWNHOSTS_FILE=<full path to the known hosts file on the local machine>	No	The full path to the Known_Hosts file on the local machine. The Known_Hosts file contains the host keys of all the Remote machines that the user trusts. If this argument is missing then the <user home dir>/.ssh/Known_hosts file is used as the Known_Hosts file if it exists.
-STRICT_HOSTKEY_CHECKING=<YES|NO>	No	This argument can take YES | NO values. If YES value is passed then strict hostkey checking is done and the authentication fails if the remote SSH host key is not present in the Known Hosts file specified in the –KNOWNHOSTS_FILE parameter. The default value is YES.
-COMPRESSION	No	This flag is used to specify if the data needs to be compressed or not. It can

		take YES | NO values. If YES value is passed the data between client and server is compressed. The default value is NO.
-PROXY_HOST	No	The host name of the Proxy server to be used for connection.
-PROXY_PORT	No	The port number of the Proxy server.
-PROXY_TYPE	No	The type of the Proxy server to which you are connecting. It can only take HTTP | SOCKS5 values.
-TIMEOUT=<timeout value>	No	The time in seconds after which the socket connection will timeout

Examples

To copy the remote directory `/test_copy555` on the SSH server machine recursively to the local directory `C:\temp\test_copy`

```
OdiScpGet -HOST=disdev3 -USER=test_ftp -PASSWORD=<password> -
LOCAL_DIR=C:\temp\test_copy -REMOTE_DIR=/test_copy555
```

To copy all files matching the `Document*.txt` pattern (this includes for example the files `Document.txt`, `Documentt.txt`, and `Documenttt.txt`) under the remote directory `/` on the SSH server machine to the local directory `C:\temp\`

```
OdiScpGet -HOST=disdev3 -USER=test_ftp -PASSWORD=<password> -
LOCAL_DIR=C:\temp -REMOTE_FILE=Document*.txt -REMOTE_DIR=/
```

To copy the `Document1.txt` file under the remote directory `/` on the SSH server machine to the local directory `C:\temp\` as a `Sample1.txt` file:

```
OdiScpGet -HOST=disdev3 -USER=test_ftp -PASSWORD=<password> -
REMOTE_DIR=/ -REMOTE_FILE=Document1.txt -LOCAL_DIR=C:\temp -
LOCAL_FILE=Sample1.txt
```

To copy the `Document1.txt` file under the remote directory `/` on the SSH server machine to the local directory `C:\temp\` as a `Sample1.txt` file. It does public key authentication by providing the path to the Identity file and the path to the Known Hosts file. It also compresses the data by providing `YES` value to the –COMPRESSION parameter:

```
OdiScpGet -HOST=disdev3 -USER=test_ftp -PASSWORD=<password> -
REMOTE_DIR=/ -REMOTE_FILE=Document1.txt -LOCAL_DIR=C:\temp -
LOCAL_FILE=Sample1.txt -IDENTITY_FILE=C:\Documents and
Settings\username\.ssh\id_dsa -KNOWNHOSTS_FILE= C:\Documents and
Settings\username\.ssh\Known_Hosts -COMPRESSION=YES
```

To copy the `Document1.txt` file under the remote directory `/` on the SSH server machine to the local directory `C:\temp\` as a `Sample1.txt` file. It does public key authentication by providing the path to the Identity file. It trusts all the hosts by passing `NO` value to the STRICT_HOSTKEY_CHECKING parameter:

```
OdiScpGet -HOST=disdev3 -USER=test_ftp -PASSWORD=<password> -
REMOTE_DIR=/ -REMOTE_FILE=Document1.txt -LOCAL_DIR=C:\temp -
LOCAL_FILE=Sample1.txt -IDENTITY_FILE=C:\Documents and
Settings\username\.ssh\id_dsa  -STRICT_HOSTKEY_CHECKING=NO
```

OdiScpPut

Usage

```
OdiScpPut -HOST=<SSHserver host name> -USER=<SSH user> -PASSWORD=<SSH
user password> -LOCAL_DIR=<local dir> [-LOCAL_FILE=<file name under the
-LOCAL_DIR>] -REMOTE_DIR=<remote dir on ftp host> [-REMOTE_FILE=<file
name under the REMOTE_DIR>] [-PASSIVE_MODE=<yes|no>] [-TIMEOUT=<time in
seconds>] [-IDENTITY_FILE=<full path to the private key file of the
user>] [-KNOWNHOSTS_FILE=<full path to known hosts file>] [-COMPRESSION=
<yes|no>] [-STRICT_HOSTKEY_CHECKING=<yes|no>] <-PROXY_HOST=<proxy server
host name>] [-PROXY_PORT=<proxy server port>] [-
PROXY_TYPE=<HTTP|SOCKS5>]
```

Description

Copies a local file to a directory on the remote SSH server machine.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-HOST=<host name of the SSH server>	Yes	The host name of the SSH server
-USER=<host name of the SSH user>	Yes	The user on the SSH server
-PASSWORD=<password of the SSH user>	Yes	The password of the SSH user or the passphrase of the password protected identity file. If the –IDENTITY_FILE argument is provided this value will be used as the passphrase for the password protected private key file. If the public key authentication fails then it falls back to the normal user password authentication.
-LOCAL_DIR=<local dir path>	Yes	The directory path on the local machine
-LOCAL_FILE=<local file>	No	The file name under the directory specified in the -LOCAL_DIR argument. If this argument is missing then all the files and directories under the -LOCAL_DIR will be copied recursively to the -REMOTE_DIR. Use * to specify the generic character.
-REMOTE_DIR=<dir on remote SSH host>	Yes	The directory path on the remote SSH host

-REMOTE_FILE=<file name under -REMOTE DIR>	No	The file name under the directory specified in the -REMOTE_DIR argument. If this argument is missing then file will be copied with the -LOCAL_FILE file name. If -LOCAL_FILE argument is also missing then the -LOCAL_DIR will be copied recursively to the -REMOTE_DIR
-IDENTITY_FILE=<full path to the private key file of the user>	No	The private key file of the local user. If this argument is specified then public key authentication is done. The –PASSWORD argument is used as the password for the password protected private key file. If the authentication fails then it falls back to the normal user password authentication.
-KNOWNHOSTS_FILE=<full path to the known hosts file on the local machine>	No	The full path to the Known_Hosts file on the local machine. The Known_Hosts file contains the host keys of all the Remote machines that the user trusts. If this argument is missing then the <user home dir>/.ssh/Known_hosts file is used as the Known_Hosts file if it exists.
-STRICT_HOSTKEY_CHECKING=<YES | NO>	No	This argument can take YES | NO values. If YES value is passed then strict hostkey checking is done and the authentication fails if the remote SSH host key is not present in the Known Hosts file specified in the –KNOWNHOSTS_FILE parameter. The default value is YES.
-COMPRESSION	No	This flag is used to specify if the data needs to be compressed or not. It can take YES | NO values. If YES value is passed the data between client and server is compressed. The default value is NO.
-PROXY_HOST	No	The host name of the Proxy server to be used for connection.
-PROXY_PORT	No	The port number of the Proxy server.
-PROXY_TYPE	No	The type of the Proxy server to which you are connecting. It can only take HTTP | SOCKS5 values.
-TIMEOUT=<timeout value>	No	The time in seconds after which the socket connection will timeout

Examples

To copy the local directory `C:\temp\test_copy` recursively to the remote directory `/test_copy555` on the FTP server machine:

```
OdiSftpPut -HOST=disdev3 -USER=test_ftp -PASSWORD=<password> -
LOCAL_DIR=C:\temp\test_copy -REMOTE_DIR=/test_copy555
```

To copy all files matching the `Document*.txt` pattern (this includes for example the files `Document.txt`, `Documentt.txt`, and `Documenttt.txt`) under the local directory `C:\temp\` to the remote directory `/` on the FTP server machine:

```
OdiSftpPut -HOST=disdev3 -USER=test_ftp -PASSWORD=<password> -
LOCAL_DIR=C:\temp -LOCAL_FILE=Document*.txt -REMOTE_DIR=/
```

To copy the `Document1.txt` file under the local directory `C:\temp\` to the remote directory `/` on the FTP server machine as a `Sample1.txt` file:

```
OdiSftpPut -HOST=disdev3 -USER=test_ftp -PASSWORD=<password> -
LOCAL_DIR=C:\temp -LOCAL_FILE=Document1.txt -REMOTE_DIR=/  -
REMOTE_FILE=Sample1.txt
```

To copy the `Document1.txt` file under the local directory `C:\temp\` to the remote directory `/` on the FTP server machine as a `Sample1.txt` file. It does public key authentication by providing the path to the Identity file and the path to the Known Hosts file. It also compresses the data by providing the `YES` value to the –COMPRESSION parameter:

```
OdiSftpPut -HOST=disdev3 -USER=test_ftp -PASSWORD=<password> -
LOCAL_DIR=C:\temp -LOCAL_FILE=Document1.txt -REMOTE_DIR=/  -
REMOTE_FILE=Sample1.txt -IDENTITY_FILE=C:\Documents and
Settings\username\.ssh\id_dsa -KNOWNHOSTS_FILE= C:\Documents and
Settings\username\.ssh\Known_Hosts -COMPRESSION=YES
```

To copy the `Document1.txt` file under the local directory `C:\temp\` to the remote directory `/` on the FTP server machine as a `Sample1.txt` file. It does public key authentication by providing the path to the Identity file. It trusts all the hosts by passing `NO` value to the STRICT_HOSTKEY_CHECKING parameter:

```
OdiSftpPut -HOST=disdev3 -USER=test_ftp -PASSWORD=<password> -
LOCAL_DIR=C:\temp -LOCAL_FILE=Document1.txt -REMOTE_DIR=/  -
REMOTE_FILE=Sample1.txt -IDENTITY_FILE=C:\Documents and
Settings\username\.ssh\id_dsa  -STRICT_HOSTKEY_CHECKING=NO
```

OdiSendMail

Usage

```
OdiSendMail -MAILHOST=<mail_host> -FROM=<from_user> -TO=<address_list>
[-CC=<address_list>] [-BCC=<address_list>] [-SUBJECT=<subject>] [-
ATTACH=<file_path>]* [-MSGBODY=<message_body> | CR/LF<message_body>]
```

Description

Can send an email through an SMTP server.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description

-MAILHOST=<mail_host>	Yes	IP address of the SMTP server
-FROM=<from_user>	Yes	Address of the sender of the message. Example: support@mycompany.com Note: To send the external name of the sender, the following notation can be used: "-FROM=Support center <support@mycompany.com>"
-TO=<address_list>	Yes	List of email addresses of the recipients, separated by commas. Example: "-TO=sales@mycompany.com, support@mycompany.com"
-CC=<address_list>	No	List of e-mail addresses of the CC-ed recipients separated by commas. Example: "-CC=info@mycompany.com"
-BCC=<address_list>	No	List of email-addresses of the BCC-ed recipients, separated by commas. Example: "-BCC=big_boss@mycompany.com"
-SUBJECT=<subject>	No	Object (subject) of the message.
-ATTACH=<file_path>	No	Path of the file to join to the message, relative to the execution agent. To join several files, the -ATTACH=... just have to be repeated. Example: Attach the files .profile and .cshrc to the mail: -ATTACH=/home/usr/.profile -ATTACH=/home/usr/.cshrc
CR/LF <message_body> or -MSGBODY=<message_body>	No	Message body (text). This text can be typed on the line following the OdiSendMail command (A carriage return - CR/LF - indicates the beginning of the mail body), or can be defined with the -MSGBODY parameter. The -MSGBODY parameter should be used when calling this Oracle Data Integrator command from an OS command line.

Examples

Send a message to the administrator, indicate that the processes are finished, and attached the files job.log and job.bad

```
OdiSendMail -MAILHOST=mail.mymail.com "-FROM=Application Oracle Data
Integrator<odi@mymail.com>" -TO=admin@mymail.com "-SUBJECT=Execution OK"
-ATTACH=C:\log\job.log -ATTACH=C:\log\job.bad
Hello Administrator !
Your process finished successfully. Attached are your files.
Have a nice day!
Oracle Data Integrator.
```

OdiSftpGet

Usage

```
OdiSftpGet -HOST=<ssh server host name> -USER=<ssh user> -PASSWORD=<ssh
user password> -REMOTE_DIR=<remote dir on ftp host> [-REMOTE_FILE=<file
name under the REMOTE_DIR>] -LOCAL_DIR=<local dir> [-LOCAL_FILE=<file
name under the -LOCAL_DIR>] [-PASSIVE_MODE=<yes|no>] [-TIMEOUT=<time in
seconds>] [-IDENTITY_FILE=<full path to the private key file of the
user>] [-KNOWNHOSTS_FILE=<full path to known hosts file>] [-COMPRESSION=
<yes|no>] [-STRICT_HOSTKEY_CHECKING=<yes|no>] [-PROXY_HOST=<proxy server
host name>] [-PROXY_PORT=<proxy server port>] [-PROXY_TYPE=<HTTP|
SOCKS5>]
```

Description

Gets a remote file from a remote SSH server machine which has the SFTP subsystem enabled.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-HOST=<host name of the SSH server>	Yes	The host name of the SSH server
-USER=<host name of the SSH user>	Yes	The user on the SSH server
-PASSWORD=<password of the SSH user>	Yes	The password of the SSH user or the passphrase of the password protected identity file. If the –IDENTITY_FILE argument is provided this value will be used as the passphrase for the password protected private key file. If the public key authentication fails then it falls back to the normal user password authentication.
-REMOTE_DIR=<dir on remote SSH host>	Yes	The directory path on the remote SSH host
-REMOTE_FILE=<file name under -REMOTE DIR>	No	The file name under the directory specified in the -REMOTE_DIR argument. If this argument is missing then file will be copied with the -LOCAL_FILE file name. If -LOCAL_FILE argument is also missing then the -LOCAL_DIR will be copied

		recursively to the -REMOTE_DIR
-LOCAL_DIR=<local dir path>	Yes	The directory path on the local machine
-LOCAL_FILE=<local file>	No	The file name under the directory specified in the -LOCAL_DIR argument. If this argument is missing then all the files and directories under the -LOCAL_DIR will be copied recursively to the -REMOTE_DIR. You can use a Java regular expression to filter the files to be copied.
-IDENTITY_FILE=<full path to the private key file of the user>	No	The private key file of the local user. If this argument is specified then public key authentication is done. The –PASSWORD argument is used as the password for the password protected private key file. If the authentication fails then it falls back to the normal user password authentication.
-KNOWNHOSTS_FILE=<full path to the known hosts file on the local machine>	No	The full path to the Known_Hosts file on the local machine. The Known_Hosts file contains the host keys of all the Remote machines that the user trusts. If this argument is missing then the <user home dir>/.ssh/Known_hosts file is used as the Known_Hosts file if it exists.
-STRICT_HOSTKEY_CHECKING=<YES | NO	No	This argument can take YES | NO values. If YES value is passed then strict hostkey checking is done and the authentication fails if the remote SSH host key is not present in the Known Hosts file specified in the –KNOWNHOSTS_FILE parameter. The default value is YES.
-COMPRESSION	No	This flag is used to specify if the data needs to be compressed or not. It can take YES | NO values. If YES value is passed the data between client and server is compressed. The default value is NO.
-PROXY_HOST	No	The host name of the Proxy server to be used for connection.
-PROXY_PORT	No	The port number of the Proxy server.
-PROXY_TYPE	No	The type of the Proxy server to which you are connecting. It can only take HTTP | SOCKS5 values.
-TIMEOUT=<timeout value>	No	The time in seconds after which the socket connection will timeout

Examples

To copy the remote directory /test_copy555 on the SSH server machine recursively to the local directory C:\temp\test_copy.

```
OdiSftpGet -HOST=disdev3 -USER=test_ftp -PASSWORD=<password> -
LOCAL_DIR=C:\temp\test_copy -REMOTE_DIR=/test_copy555
```

To copy all files matching the Document*.txt pattern (this includes for example the files Document.txt, Documentt.txt, and Documenttt.txt) under the remote directory / on the SSH server machine to the local directory C:\temp\

```
OdiSftpGet -HOST=disdev3 -USER=test_ftp -PASSWORD=<password> -
LOCAL_DIR=C:\temp -REMOTE_FILE=Document*.txt -REMOTE_DIR=/
```

To copy the Document1.txt file under the remote directory / on the SSH server machine to the local directory C:\temp\ as a Sample1.txt file.

```
OdiSftpGet -HOST=disdev3 -USER=test_ftp -PASSWORD=<password> -
REMOTE_DIR=/ -LOCAL_FILE=Document1.txt -LOCAL_DIR=C:\temp  -
LOCAL_FILE=Sample1.txt
```

To copy the Document1.txt file under the remote directory / on the SSH server machine to the local directory C:\temp\ as a Sample1.txt file. It does public key authentication by providing the path to the Identity file and the path to the Known Hosts file. It also compresses the data by providing YES value to the –COMPRESSION parameter.

```
OdiSftpGet -HOST=disdev3 -USER=test_ftp -PASSWORD=<password> -
REMOTE_DIR=/ -REMOTE_FILE=Document1.txt -LOCAL_DIR=C:\temp -
LOCAL_FILE=Sample1.txt -IDENTITY_FILE=C:\Documents and
Settings\username\.ssh\id_dsa -KNOWNHOSTS_FILE= C:\Documents and
Settings\username\.ssh\Known_Hosts -COMPRESSION=YES
```

To copy the Document1.txt file under the remote directory / on the SSH server machine to the local directory C:\temp\ as a Sample1.txt file. It does public key authentication by providing the path to the Identity file. It trusts all the hosts by passing NO value to the STRICT_HOSTKEY_CHECKING parameter.

```
OdiSftpGet -HOST=disdev3 -USER=test_ftp -PASSWORD=<password> -
REMOTE_DIR=/  -REMOTE_FILE=Document1.txt -LOCAL_DIR=C:\temp -
LOCAL_FILE=Sample1.txt -IDENTITY_FILE=C:\Documents and
Settings\username\.ssh\id_dsa  -STRICT_HOSTKEY_CHECKING=NO
```

OdiSftpPut

Usage

```
OdiSftpPut -HOST=<ftp server host name> -USER=<ftp user> -PASSWORD=<ftp
user password> -LOCAL_DIR=<local dir> [-LOCAL_FILE=<file name under the
-LOCAL_DIR>] -REMOTE_DIR=<remote dir on ftp host> [-REMOTE_FILE=<file
name under the REMOTE_DIR>] [-PASSIVE_MODE=<yes | no>][-TIMEOUT=<time in
seconds>] [-IDENTITY_FILE=<full path to the private key file of the
user>] [-KNOWNHOSTS_FILE=<full path to known hosts file>] [-COMPRESSION=
<YES | NO>] [-STRICT_HOSTKEY_CHECKING=<YES | NO>] [-PROXY_HOST=<proxy
server host name>] [-PROXY_PORT=<proxy server port>]  [-PROXY_TYPE=<HTTP
| SOCKS5>]
```

Description

Puts a local file to a remote SSH server machine which has the SFTP subsystem enabled.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-HOST=<host name of the SSH server>	Yes	The host name of the SSH server
-USER=<host name of the SSH user>	Yes	The user on the SSH server
-PASSWORD=<password of the Ftp user>	Yes	The password of the SSH user or the passphrase of the password protected identity file. If the –IDENTITY_FILE argument is provided this value will be used as the passphrase for the password protected private key file. If the public key authentication fails then it falls back to the normal user password authentication.
-LOCAL_DIR=<local dir path>	Yes	The directory path on the local machine
-LOCAL_FILE=<local file>	No	The file name under the directory specified in the -LOCAL_DIR argument. If this argument is missing then all the files and directories under the -LOCAL_DIR will be copied recursively to the -REMOTE_DIR. Use * to specify the generic character.
-REMOTE_DIR=<dir on remote SSH host>	Yes	The directory path on the remote SSH host
-REMOTE_FILE=<file name under -REMOTE DIR>	No	The file name under the directory specified in the -REMOTE_DIR argument. If this argument is missing then file will be copied with the -LOCAL_FILE file name. If -LOCAL_FILE argument is also missing then the -LOCAL_DIR will be copied recursively to the -REMOTE_DIR
-IDENTITY_FILE=<full path to the private key file of the user>	No	The private key file of the local user. If this argument is specified then public key authentication is done. The –PASSWORD argument is used as the password for the password protected private key file. If the authentication fails then it falls back to the normal user password authentication.
-KNOWNHOSTS_FILE=<full path to the known hosts file on the local machine>	No	The full path to the Known_Hosts file on the local machine. The Known_Hosts file contains the host keys of all the Remote machines that the user trusts. If this argument is missing then the <user home dir>/.ssh/Known_hosts file is used as the

		Known_Hosts file if it exists.
-STRICT_HOSTKEY_CHECKING=<YES | NO>	No	This argument can take YES | NO values. If YES value is passed then strict hostkey checking is done and the authentication fails if the remote SSH host key is not present in the Known Hosts file specified in the –KNOWNHOSTS_FILE parameter. The default value is YES.
-COMPRESSION	No	This flag is used to specify if the data needs to be compressed or not. It can take YES | NO values. If YES value is passed the data between client and server is compressed. The default value is NO.
-PROXY_HOST	No	The host name of the Proxy server to be used for connection.
-PROXY_PORT	No	The port number of the Proxy server.
-PROXY_TYPE	No	The type of the Proxy server to which you are connecting. It can only take HTTP | SOCKS5 values.
-TIMEOUT=<timeout value>	No	The time in seconds after which the socket connection will timeout

Examples

To copy the local directory `C:\temp\test_`copy recusively to the remote directory `/test_copy555` on the FTP server machine.

```
OdiSftpPut -HOST=disdev3 -USER=test_ftp -PASSWORD=<password> -
LOCAL_DIR=C:\temp\test_copy -REMOTE_DIR=/test_copy555
```

To copy all files matching the `Document*.txt` pattern under the local directory `C:\temp\` to the remote directory `/` on the FTP server machine.

```
OdiSftpPut -HOST=disdev3 -USER=test_ftp -PASSWORD=<password> -
LOCAL_DIR=C:\temp -LOCAL_FILE=Document*.txt -REMOTE_DIR=/
```

To copy the `Document1.txt` file under the local directory `C:\temp\` to the remote directory `/` on the FTP server machine as a `Sample1.txt` file.

```
OdiSftpPut -HOST=disdev3 -USER=test_ftp -PASSWORD=<password> -
LOCAL_DIR=C:\temp -LOCAL_FILE=Document1.txt -REMOTE_DIR=/Sample1.txt
```

To copy the `Document1.txt` file under the local directory `C:\temp\` to the remote directory `/` on the FTP server machine as a `Sample1.txt` file. It does public key authentication by providing the path to the Identity file and the path to the Known Hosts file. It also compresses the data by providing `YES` value to the –COMPRESSION parameter

```
OdiSftpPut -HOST=disdev3 -USER=test_ftp -PASSWORD=<password> -
LOCAL_DIR=C:\temp -LOCAL_FILE=Document1.txt -REMOTE_DIR=/Sample1.txt -
IDENTITY_FILE=C:\Documents and Settings\username\.ssh\id_dsa -
```

```
KNOWNHOSTS_FILE= C:\Documents and Settings\username\.ssh\Known_Hosts -
COMPRESSION=YES
```

To copy the `Document1.txt` file under the local directory `C:\temp\` to the remote directory `/` on the FTP server machine as a `Sample1.txt` file. It does public key authentication by providing the path to the Identity file. It trusts all the hosts by passing `NO` value to the STRICT_HOSTKEY_CHECKING parameter.

```
OdiSftpPut -HOST=disdev3 -USER=test_ftp -PASSWORD=<password> -
LOCAL_DIR=C:\temp -LOCAL_FILE=Document1.txt -REMOTE_DIR=/Sample1.txt -
IDENTITY_FILE=C:\Documents and Settings\username\.ssh\id_dsa  -
STRICT_HOSTKEY_CHECKING=NO
```

Files

OdiFileAppend

Usage

```
OdiFileAppend -FILE=<file> -TOFILE=<dest_file> [-OVERWRITE=<yes|no>] [-
CASESENS=<yes|no>] [-HEADER=<n>] [-KEEP_FIRST_HEADER=<yes|no]
```

Description

Concatenates a set of files into a single file.

The `HEADER` parameter is used to suppress the n first lines of the input files (for instance, headers of csv files). The `KEEP_FIRST_HEADER` parameter is used to keep or remove the first occurrence of the header lines in the resulting file.

When the `HEADER` parameter is omitted, the concatenation is binary (no "text" reading of the file is performed).

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
`-FILE=<file>`	Yes	Full path of the files to concatenate. Use * to specify generic characters. Examples: /var/tmp/*.log (All files with the "log" extension in the folder /var/tmp) arch_*.lst (All files starting with arch_ and with "lst" extension)
`-TOFILE=<dest_file>`	Yes	Target file.
`-OVERWRITE=<yes|no>`	No	Indicates if the target file must be overwritten if it does exist. By default, the value is set to `no`
`-CASESENS=<yes|no>`	No	Indicates if Oracle Data Integrator should be case sensitive when looking for the files. By default, files are searched in uppercase.

-HEADER=<n>	No	Number of header lines to be removed from the source files before concatenation. By default, no line is removed.
-KEEP_FIRST_HEADER=<yes|no>	No	Used to keep the header lines of the first file during the concatenation.

Examples

Concatenation of the files *.log of the folder: /var/tmp into the file /home/all_files.log

```
OdiFileAppend -FILE=/var/tmp/*.log -TOFILE=/home/all_files.log
```

Concatenation of the files of the daily sales of each shop while keeping the header of the first file

```
OdiFileAppend -FILE=/data/store/sales_*.dat -TOFILE=/data/all_stores.dat
-OVERWRITE=yes -HEADER=1 -KEEP_FIRST_HEADER=yes
```

OdiFileCopy

Usage

```
OdiFileCopy -DIR=<dir> -TODIR=<dest_dir> [-OVERWRITE=<yes|no>] [-
RECURSE=<yes|no>] [-CASESENS=<yes|no>]
OdiFileCopy -FILE=<file> -TOFILE=<dest_file>|-TODIR=<dest_dir> [-
OVERWRITE=<yes|no>] [-RECURSE=<yes|no>] [-CASESENS=<yes|no>]
```

Description

Copies files or a folder into files or a folder on the machine of the execution agent.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-DIR=<dir>	Yes if -FILE is omitted	Directory (or folder) to copy
-FILE=<file>	Yes if -DIR is omitted	The full path of the files to copy. Use * to specify the generic character. Examples: /var/tmp/*.log (All files with the "log" extension in folder /var/tmp) arch_*.lst (All files starting with arch_ and having the "lst" extension)
-TODIR=<dest_dir>	Yes if -DIR is specified	Target directory for the copy. If a directory is copied (-DIR), this parameter indicates the name of the copied directory. If one or several files are copied (-FILE), this parameter

		indicates the destination directory.
-TOFILE=<dest_file>	Yes if -TODIR is omitted	Destination file(s). This parameter cannot be used with parameter -DIR. This parameter contains: • The name of the destination file if one file only is copied (no generic character) • The mask of the new name of the destination files if several files are copied **Note**: TODIR and TOFILE are exclusive parameters. If they are both specified, then only TODIR is taken into account, and TOFILE is ignored.
-OVERWRITE=<yes|no>	No	Indicates if the files of the folder are overwritten if they already exist. By default, the value is set to no
-RECURSE=<yes|no>	No	Indicates if the copy is done in a recursive manner in the case of a folder that contains other folders. The value no indicates that only the files within the folder must be copied, not the sub-folders.
-CASESENS=<yes|no>	No	Indicates if Oracle Data Integrator should be case sensitive when looking for the files. By default, all searched files are uppercases.

Examples

Copy the file "host" from the directory /etc to the directory /home:

```
OdiFileCopy -FILE=/etc/hosts -TOFILE=/home/hosts
```

Copy all *.csv files from the directory /etc to the directory /home and overwrite:

```
OdiFileCopy -FILE=/etc/*.csv -TODIR=/home -OVERWRITE=yes
```

Copy all *.csv files from the directory /etc to the directory /home while changing their extension to .txt:

```
OdiFileCopy -FILE=/etc/*.csv -TOFILE=/home/*.txt -OVERWRITE=yes
```

Copy the directory C:\odi and its sub-directories into the directory C:\Program Files\odi

```
OdiFileCopy -DIR=C:\odi "-TODIR=C:\Program Files\odi" -RECURSE=yes
```

OdiFileDelete

Usage

```
OdiFileDelete -DIR=<dir> | -FILE=<file> [-RECURSE=<yes|no>] [-
CASESENS=<yes|no>] [-NOFILE_ERROR=<yes|no>] [-REF_DATE_TIME=<dateTime>]
[-REF_DATE_FORMAT=<date format>] [-MODIFIED=<before|after> -
UNIT_Of_TIME=<days|hours|minutes|seconds> -NO_OF_UNITS=<number>]
```

Description

Deletes, based on the file modification time, files or a directory on the machine running the agent which executes it.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-DIR=<dir>	Yes, if -FILE is omitted	1. If -FILE is omitted, specifies the name of the directory (folder) to delete. 2. If -FILE is supplied, specifies the path where files should be deleted from.
-FILE=<file>	Yes, if -DIR is omitted	Name or mask of file(s) to delete. If -DIR is not specified, then a full path should be given. Use * to specify wildcard characters. Examples: /var/tmp/*.log (all .log files in the directory /var/tmp) /bin/arch_*.lst (all .list files starting with arch_)
-RECURSE=<yes|no>	No	1. If -FILE is omitted, has no effect: all sub-directories are implicitly deleted. 2. If -FILE is supplied, specifies that files should be deleted from this directory and from all sub-directories.
-CASESENS=<yes|no>	No	Specifies that Oracle Data Integrator should distinguish upper-case and lower-case when matching file names.
-NOFILE_ERROR=<yes|no>	No	Specifies that an error should be generated if the specified directory or files are not found. By default, no error is generated.
-REF_DATETIME=<datetime>	No	The datetime value used as a reference for selecting files to delete based on the modification time. The Default value is the current date time.
-REF_DATETIME_FORMAT=<datetime_format>	No	The Java SimpleDateFormat in which the value for –REF_DATETIME parameter is specified, for example yyyy/MM/dd hh:mm:ss
-UNIT_OF_TIME=<days|hours|minutes| seconds>	Yes if –MODIFIED is parameter is specified	This parameter selects the files whose modification time is before/after/equal to the –UNIT_OF_TIME * -NO_OF_UNITS +/- -REF_DATE_TIME. The acceptable

		values are • `days` - selects files whose modification time is –NO_OF_UNITS days before/after/equal to the –REF_DATETIME • `hours` : selects files whose modification time is –NO_OF_UNITS hours before/after/equal to the –REF_DATETIME • `minutes`: selects files whose modification time is –NO_OF_UNITS minutes before/after/equal to the –REF_DATETIME • `seconds`: selects files whose modification time is –NO_OF_UNITS seconds before/after/equal to the –REF_DATETIME
`-NO_OF_UNITS=<number>`	Yes if –MODIFIED is parameter is specified	This parameter selects the files whose modification time is before/after/equal to the UNIT_OF_TIME * -NO_OF_UNITS +/--REF_DATE_TIME
`-MODIFIED=<before|after>`	No	Indicates how to interpret the reference date, whether the files to be selected are those whose last modified times should be before, after, or equal to the datetime value derived using the –REF_DATETIME, -UNIT_OF_TIME and _NO_UNITS parameters. Acceptable values for this parameter are : • `before` - select files whose last modified date is before the indicated date • `after` - select files whose last modified date is after the indicated date If this parameter is missing, files will not be deleted based on the modification time. All the other parameters related to the modification time deletion feature are ignored.

Note: It is not possible to delete a file and a directory at the same time by combining the -DIR and -FILE parameters. To achieve that, you must make two calls to *OdiFileDelete*.

Examples

To delete the file my_data.dat from the directory `c:\data\input`, generating an error if it is missing.

```
OdiFileDelete -FILE=c:\data\input\my_data.dat -NOFILE_ERROR=yes
```

To delete all .txt files from the `bin` directory, but not .TXT files:

```
OdiFileDelete -FILE=c:\Program Files\odi\bin\*.txt -CASESENS=yes
```

This statement has the same effect:

```
OdiFileDelete -DIR=c:\Program Files\odi\bin -FILE=*.txt -CASESENS=yes
```

To delete the directory `/bin/usr/nothingToDoHere`:

```
OdiFileDelete -DIR=/bin/usr/nothingToDoHere
```

To delete all files under the `C:\temp` directory whose modification time is 10 days before the current date time:

```
OdiFileDelete -DIR=C:\temp -FILE=* -NOFILE_ERROR=NO –UNIT_Of_TIME=days -
NO_OF_UNITS=10 -MODIFIED=before
```

To delete all files under the `C:\temp` directory whose modification time is 10 days after the specified date time. An error is thrown, if the directory contains no files to delete meeting the date criteria:

```
OdiFileDelete -DIR=C:\temp -FILE=* -NOFILE_ERROR=YES –
REF_DATE_TIME=2008/06/10 –REF_DATETIME_FORMAT=yyyy/MM/dd –
UNIT_Of_TIME=days -NO_OF_UNITS=10 -MODIFIED=after
```

To delete all files under the `C:\temp` directory whose modification time is 10 hours before the specified date time:

```
OdiFileDelete -DIR=C:\temp -FILE=* -NOFILE_ERROR=NO "–
REF_DATE_TIME=2008/06/10 01:00:00" "–REF_DATETIME_FORMAT=yyyy/MM/dd
hh:mm:ss" –UNIT_Of_TIME=hours -NO_OF_UNITS=10 -MODIFIED=before
```

OdiFileMove

Usage

```
OdiFileMove -FILE=<file> -TODIR=<dest_dir>|-TOFILE=<dest_file> [-
OVERWRITE=<yes|no>] [-RECURSE=<yes|no>] [-CASESENS=<yes|no>]
OdiFileMove -DIR=<dir> -TODIR=<dest_dir> [-OVERWRITE=<yes|no>] [-
RECURSE=<yes|no>] [-CASESENS=<yes|no>]
```

Description

Moves files or a directory into files or a directory on the machine of the execution agent.

This command can also be used to rename files or directories.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-DIR=<dir>	Yes if -FILE is omitted	Directory (or folder) to move or rename.

-FILE=<file>	Yes if -DIR is omitted	Full path of the file(s) to move or rename. Use * for generic characters. Examples: /var/tmp/*.log (All files with the "log" extension in the directory /var/tmp) arch_*.lst (all files starting with arch_ and with "lst" extension)
-TODIR=<dest_dir>	Yes if -DIR is specified	Target directory of the move. If a directory is moved (-DIR), this parameter indicates the new name of the directory. If a file or several files are moved (-FILE), this parameter indicates the target directory.
-TOFILE=<dest_file>	Yes if -TODIR is omitted	Target file(s). This parameter cannot be used with parameter -DIR. This parameter is: - The new name of the target file if one single file is moved (no generic character) - The mask of the new files names if several files are moved.
-OVERWRITE=<yes|no>	No	Indicates if the files or directory are overwritten if they exist. By default, the value is no
-RECURSE=<yes|no>	No	Indicates if files are moved recursively when the directory contains other directories. The value no indicates that only the files contained in the directory to move (not the sub-directories) will be moved.
-CASESENS=<yes|no>	No	Indicates if Oracle Data Integrator should be case sensitive when looking for the files. By default, all searched files are uppercases.

Examples

Rename the "host" file into "hosts.old"

```
OdiFileMove -FILE=/etc/hosts -TOFILE=/etc/hosts.old
```

Move the file "hosts" from the directory "/etc" to the directory "/home/odi":

```
OdiFileMove -FILE=/etc/hosts -TOFILE=/home/odi/hosts
```

Move all files *.csv from directory "/etc" to directory "/home/odi" with overwrite:

```
OdiFileMove -FILE=/etc/*.csv -TODIR=/home/odi -OVERWRITE=yes
```

Move all *.csv files from directory "/etc" to directory "/home/odi" and change their extension to ".txt":

```
OdiFileMove -FILE=/etc/*.csv -TOFILE=/home/odi/*.txt -OVERWRITE=yes
```

Rename the directory C:\odi into C:\odi_is_wonderful

```
OdiFileMove -DIR=C:\odi -TODIR=C:\odi_is_wonderful
```

Move the directory C:\odi and its sub-folders into the directory C:\Program Files\odi

```
OdiFileMove -DIR=C:\odi "-TODIR=C:\Program Files\odi" -RECURSE=yes
```

OdiFileWait

Usage

```
OdiFileWait -DIR=<dir> -PATTERN=<pattern> [-
ACTION=<DELETE|COPY|MOVE|APPEND|ZIP|NONE>] -TODIR=<dest_dir> -
TOFILE=<dest_file> [-OVERWRITE=<yes|no>] [-CASESENS=<yes|no>] [-
FILECOUNT=<n>] [-TIMEOUT=<n>] [-POLLINT=<n>] [-HEADER=<n>] [-
KEEP_FIRST_HEADER=<yes|no>] [-NOFILE_ERROR=<yes|no>]
```

Description

Scans the directory `DIR` and waits for files matching the mask given in `PATTERN`. When the specified files are found, the action indicated by the parameter `ACTION` is triggered.

The execution agent is in standby mode waiting to receive `FILECOUNT` files unless the timeout limit, given by `TIMEOUT` is reached. The directory is scanned every `POLLINT` milliseconds.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description

`-ACTION=` `<DELETE|COPY|MOVE|APPEND|ZIP|NONE>`	No	Action taken on the files found:
		`DELETE`: Delete the files found
		`COPY`: Copy the files found into the directory `TODIR`
		`MOVE`: Move or rename the files found into folder `TODIR` by naming them as specified by `TOFILE`
		`APPEND`: Concatenates all files found and creates a result file `TOFILE`. Source files are deleted.
		`ZIP`: Zip the files found and store them into the ZIP file `TOFILE`
		`NONE`: No action is performed. This is the default behaviour.

`-DIR=<dir>`	Yes	Directory (or folder) to scan
`-PATTERN=<pattern>`	Yes	Mask of filenames to scan. Use * to specify the generic characters. Examples:

		*.log (All files with the "log" extension) arch_*.lst (All files starting with arch_ and with the extension "lst")
-TODIR=<dest_dir>	No	Target directory of the action. When the action is: COPY: Directory where the files are copied MOVE: Directory where the files are moved
-TOFILE=<dest_file>	No	Destination file(s). When the action is: MOVE: Renaming mask of the moved files. APPEND: Name of the file resulting from the concatenation. ZIP: Name of the resulting ZIP file.
-OVERWRITE=<yes|no>	No	Indicates if the destination file(s) will be overwritten if they exist. By default, the value is set to no Note that if this option is used with APPEND, then the target file will only have the contents of the latest file processed.
-CASESENS=<yes|no>	No	Indicates if file search is case sensitive. By default, searched files are uppercase.
-FILECOUNT=<n>	No	Maximum number of files to wait for (default is 0). If this number is reached, the command ends. The value 0 indicates that we wait for all files until the timeout is reached. If this parameter is 0 and the timeout is also 0, this parameter is then forced implicitly to 1.
-TIMEOUT=<n>	No	Maximum waiting time in milliseconds (default is 60000) If this delay is reached, the command yields control to the following command, and this no matter what is the value of parameter FILECOUNT. The value 0 is used to specify an infinite waiting time (wait until the maximum number of messages to read as specified in parameter

		FILECOUNT).
-POLLINT=<n>	No	Interval in milliseconds to search for new files. Default is set to 2000 (2 seconds), which means that Oracle Data Integrator looks for new messages every 2 seconds. Files written during the OdiFileWait are taken in account only after being closed (File size unchanged) during this interval.
-HEADER=<n>	No	This parameter is valid only for the APPEND action. Number of header lines to suppress from the files before concatenation. Default is no processing.
-KEEP_FIRST_HEADER=<yes|no>	No	This parameter is only valid for the action APPEND. It is used to keep the header lines of the first file during the concatenation
-NOFILE_ERROR=<yes|no>	No	Indicates the behavior to have if no file is found. The value no (default) indicates that no error must be generated if no file is found.

Examples

Wait indefinitely for file flag.txt in directory c:\events and proceed when this file is detected.

```
OdiFileWait -ACTION=NONE -DIR=c:\events -PATTERN=flag.txt -FILECOUNT=1 -
TIMEOUT=0 -POLLINT=1000
```

Wait indefinitely for file flag.txt in directory c:\events and suppress this file when it is detected.

```
OdiFileWait -ACTION=DELETE -DIR=c:\events -PATTERN=flag.txt -FILECOUNT=1
-TIMEOUT=0 -POLLINT=1000
```

Wait for the sales files *.dat for 5 minutes and scan every second in directory c:\sales_in, then concatenate into file sales.dat in directory C:\sales_ok. Keep the header of the first file.

```
OdiFileWait -ACTION=APPEND -DIR=c:\sales_in -PATTERN=*.dat -
TOFILE=c:\sales_ok\sales.dat -FILECOUNT=0 -TIMEOUT=350000 -POLLINT=1000
-HEADER=1 -KEEP_FIRST_HEADER=yes -OVERWRITE=yes
```

Wait for the sales files *.dat for 5 minutes every second in directory c:\sales_in, then copy these files into directory C:\sales_ok. Do not overwrite.

```
OdiFileWait -ACTION=COPY -DIR=c:\sales_in -PATTERN=*.dat -
TODIR=c:\sales_ok -FILECOUNT=0 -TIMEOUT=350000 -POLLINT=1000 -
OVERWRITE=no
```

Wait for the sales files *.dat for 5 minutes every second in directory c:\sales_in then archive these files into a zip file

```
OdiFileWait -ACTION=ZIP -DIR=c:\sales_in -PATTERN=*.dat -
TOFILE=c:\sales_ok\sales.zip -FILECOUNT=0 -TIMEOUT=350000 -POLLINT=1000
-OVERWRITE=yes
```

Wait for the sales files *.dat for 5 minutes every second into directory c:\sales_in, then move these files into directory C:\sales_ok. Do not overwrite. Append .bak to the file names.

```
OdiFileWait -ACTION=MOVE -DIR=c:\sales_in -PATTERN=*.dat -
TODIR=c:\sales_ok -TOFILE=*.bak -FILECOUNT=0 -TIMEOUT=350000 -
POLLINT=1000 -OVERWRITE=no
```

OdiMkDir

Usage

```
OdiMkDir -DIR=<dir>
```

Description

Creates a directory.

If the parent directory does not exist, this command will recursively create the parent directories.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
`-DIR=<dir>`	Yes	Directory (or folder) to create.

Examples

Creation of the directory "odi" in C:\Program Files

```
OdiMkDir "-DIR=C:\Program Files\odi"
```

OdiOutFile

Usage

```
OdiOutFile -FILE=<file_name> [-APPEND] [-CHARSET_ENCODING=<encoding>] [-
XROW_SEP=<hexadecimal_line_break>] [CR/LF <text> | -TEXT=<text>]
```

Description

Generates a text file on the machine on which the execution agent is running.

The file is stored in the path defined by `<file_name>` and contains the text specified by `<Text>`. The optional parameter `-APPEND` can be used to append the `<Text>` at the end of the file if it already contains data. The parameters `-FILE` and `-APPEND` must be specified on the same line.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-FILE=<file_name>	Yes	Target file. Its path may be absolute or relative to the execution agent location.
-APPEND	No	Indicates whether <Text> must be appended at the end of the file. If this parameter is not specified, the file is overwritten if it does exist.
-CHARSET_ENCODING=<encoding>	No	Target file encoding. Default value is ISO8859-1. You will find a list of supported encoding at the following URL: http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/docs/guide/intl/encoding.doc.html
-XROW_SEP=<hexadecimal_line_break>	No	Hexadecimal code of the character used as a line separator (line break). Defaults to 0A (Unix line break). For a windows line break, the value should be 0D0A.
CR/LF <text> or -TEXT=<text>	Yes	Text to write in the file. This text can be typed on the line following the OdiOutFile command (A carriage return - CR/LF - indicates the beginning of the text), or can be defined with the -TEXT parameter. The -TEXT parameter should be used when calling this Oracle Data Integrator command from an OS command line. The text can contain variables or substitution methods.

Examples

The command ...

```
OdiOutFile -FILE=/var/tmp/my_file.txt
Welcome to Oracle Data Integrator
This file has been overwritten by <%=odiRef.getSession("SESS_NAME")%>
```

... generates the file /var/tmp/my_file.txt on the UNIX machine of the agent that executed it.

The command ...

```
OdiOutFile -FILE=C:\winnt\system32\drivers\etc\hosts -APPEND
195.10.10.6     PLUTON     pluton
```

... adds the entry PLUTON into the file hosts of the NT machine of the agent that executed it.

OdiSqlUnload

Usage

```
OdiSqlUnload -FILE=<file_name> -DRIVER=<driver> -URL=<url> -USER=<user>
-PASS=<password> [-FILE_FORMAT=<file_format>] [-FIELD_SEP=<field_sep> |
-XFIELD_SEP=<field_sep>] [-ROW_SEP=<row_sep> | -XROW_SEP=<row_sep>] [-
DATE_FORMAT=<date_format>] [-ABS=<yes|no>] [-
CHARSET_ENCODING=<encoding>] [-XML_CHARSET_ENCODING=<encoding>]  [-
FETCH_SIZE=<array_fetch_size>] [CR/LF <sql_query> | -QUERY=<sql_query> |
-QUERY_FILE=<sql_query_file> ]
```

Description

Generates a data file by executing the SQL query `<sql_query>` on the data server whose connection parameters are provided by `<driver>`, `<url>`, `<user>` and `<encoded_pass>`. The file is written to the path defined by `<file_name>` (relative to the agent).

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
`-FILE=<file_name>`	Yes	Full path to the output file, relative to the execution agent.
`-DRIVER=<driver>`	Yes	Name of the JDBC driver used to connect to the data server.
`-CHARSET_ENCODING=<encoding>`	No	Target file encoding. Default value is ISO8859-1. There is a full list of supported encodings at the following URL: http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/docs/guide/intl/encoding.doc.html
`-XML_CHARSET_ENCODING=<encoding>`	No	Encoding specified in the XML File, in the tag `<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>`. Default value is ISO8859-1. There is a list of supported encodings at the following URL: http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/docs/guide/intl/encoding.doc.html
`-URL=<url>`	Yes	JDBC URL to the data server.
`-USER=<user>`	Yes	Login of the user on the data server which will be used to run the SQL query.
`-PASS=<password>`	Yes	Encrypted password for the login to the data server. This password can be encrypted with the system command: `agent(.bat or .sh) encode <clear_text_password>`. **Note:** agent(.bat or .sh) is located in the `/bin` sub-directory of your Oracle Data Integrator installation directory.
`-FILE_FORMAT=<file_format>`	No	Specifies the file format with one of the following three values:

		• **fixed :** fixed size recording,
		• **variable :** variable size recording,
		• **xml :** XML file.
		If <file_format> is not specified, the format defaults to **variable.**
		If <file_format> is xml, the XML nodes generated have the following structure:
		`<TABLE>`
		`<ROW>`
		`<column_name>![CDATA[VALUE]]</column_name>`
		`<column_name>![CDATA[VALUE]]</column_name>`
		`...`
		`</ROW>`
		`....`
		`</TABLE>`

`-FIELD_SEP=<field_sep>`	No	Field separator character in ASCII format if FILE_FORMAT=variable. The default <field_sep> is a tab character.
`-XFIELD_SEP=<field_sep>`	No	Field separator character in hexadecimal format if FILE_FORMAT=variable. The default <field_sep> is a tab character.
`-ROW_SEP=<row_sep>`	No	Record separator character in ASCII format. Default <row_sep> is a Windows carriage return. For instance, the following values can be used: • Unix: `-ROW_SEP=\n` • Windows: `-ROW_SEP=\r\n`
`-XROW_SEP=<row_sep>`	No	Record separator character in hexadecimal format. Example: 0A.
`-DATE_FORMAT=<date_format>`	No	Output format used for date datatypes. For more information see Date Format.
`-ABS=<yes|no>`	No	If set to `yes` in a fixed file format, only the absolute values of numeric values. That is, the sign of the number is not output. Otherwise, the sign is added before the numeric value, and the field's physical length will be equal to its logical length +1.
`-FETCH_SIZE=<array_fetch_size>`	No	The number of rows (records read) requested by Data Integrator in each communication with the data server.
`CR/LF <sql_query>` or `-QUERY=<sql_query>` or `-`	Yes	SQL query to execute on the data server. The query must be a `SELECT` statement or a call to a

QUERY_FILE=<sql_query_file>	stored procedure returning a valid recordset. This query can be entered on the line following the OdiSqlUnload command (A carriage return - CR/LF - indicates the beginning of the query). The query can be defined with the -QUERY parameter, or stored in a file specified with the -QUERY_FILE parameter . The -QUERY or -QUERY_FILE parameters should be used when calling this command from an OS command line. **Note**: The old syntax using REQUEST and REQUEST_FILE is still valid but deprecated

Examples

The command

```
OdiSqlUnload -FILE=C:\temp\clients.csv -
DRIVER=sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcDriver -URL=jdbc:odbc:NORTHWIND_ODBC -
USER=sa -PASS=NFNEKKNGGJHAHBHDHEHJDBGBGFDGGH -FIELD_SEP=; "-
DATE_FORMAT=dd/MM/yyyy hh:mm:ss"
select cust_id, cust_name, cust_creation_date
from Northwind.dbo.Customers
```

generates the file C:\temp\clients.csv separated by ';', containing the result of the query on the Customers table.

OdiUnZip

Usage

```
OdiUnZip -FILE=<file> -TODIR=<dest_dir> [-OVERWRITE=<yes|no>] [-
ENCODING=<file_name_encoding>]
```

Description

Used to unzip an archive file to to a directory.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-FILE=<file>	Yes	Full path to the ZIP file to unzip
-TODIR=<dest_file>	Yes	Destination directory or folder
-OVERWRITE=<yes|no>	No	Indicates if the files that already exist in the target directory must be overwritten.
-ENCODING=<file_name_encoding>	No	Character encoding used for filenames inside the archive file. For a list of possible values see http://java.sun.com/products/jdk/1.2/docs/guide/internat/encoding.doc.html. Defaults to the platform's default

	character encoding.

Examples

Unzip the file archive_001.zip from directory C:\archive\ into directory C:\TEMP:

```
OdiUnZip "-FILE=C:\archive\archive_001.zip" -TODIR=C:\TEMP\
```

OdiZip

Usage

```
OdiZip -DIR=<dir> -FILE=<file> -TOFILE=<dest_file> [-OVERWRITE=<yes|no>]
[-RECURSE=<yes|no>] [-CASESENS=<yes|no>] [-
ENCODING=<file_name_encoding>]
```

Description

Creates ZIP files from a directory or several files.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-DIR=<dir>	Yes	Base directory (or folder) that will be the future root in the ZIP file to generate.
-FILE=<file>	Yes	Path from the base directory of the file(s) to archive. Use * to specify the generic characters. Examples: /var/tmp/*.log (All files with the "log" extension of the directory /var/tmp) arch_*.lst (All the files starting with arch_ and having the extension "lst")
-TOFILE=<dest_file>	Yes	Target ZIP file.
-OVERWRITE=<yes|no>	No	Indicates whether the target zip file must be overwritten (yes) or simply updated if it already exists (no). Default is that the ZIP file is updated if it already exists.
-RECURSE=<yes|no>	No	Indicates if the archiving is recursive in the case of a directory that contains other directories. The value no indicates that only the files contained in the directory to copy (without the sub-folders) will be archived.
-CASESENS=<yes|no>	No	Indicates if file search is case sensitive. By default, Oracle Data Integrator searches files in uppercases.
-ENCODING=<file_name_en	No	Character encoding to use for filenames inside the archive file. For a list of possible values see http://java.sun.com/products/jdk/1.2/docs/guide/internat/e

coding>	ncoding.doc.html. Defaults to the platform's default character encoding.

Examples

Creation of an archive of the directory C:\Program files\odi:

```
OdiZip "-DIR=C:\Program Files\odi" -FILE=*.* -
TOFILE=C:\TEMP\odi_archive.zip
```

Creation of an archive of the directory C:\Program files\odi while preserving the `odi` directory in the archive:

```
OdiZip "-DIR=C:\Program Files" -FILE=odi\*.* -
TOFILE=C:\TEMP\odi_archive.zip
```

SAP

OdiSAPALEClient

Usage

```
OdiSAPALEClient -USER=<UserName> -ENCODED_PASSWORD=<password> -
GATEWAYHOST=<gatewayhost> -SYSTEMNR=<SYSTEMNR> [-DIR=<SourceDirName>] [-
FILE=<FileName>] [-CASESENS=<yes|no>] [-MOVEDIR=<DirNameToMove>] [-
DELETE=<yes|no>] [-POOL_KEY=<pool_key>] [-LANGUAGE=<language>] [-
CLIENT=<client>] [-MAX_CONNECTIONS=<n>] [-TRACE=<no|yes>]
```

Description

Generates SAP Internal Documents (IDoc) from XML source files, then creates a client connection to a remote tRFC Server (a SAP R/3 Server, for example) and subsequently transfers these IDocs using ALE (Application Link Enabling).

Note: This API is part of the Open Connector for SAP R/3.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-USER=<UserName>	Yes	SAP logon. This user may be a system user.
-PASSWORD=<password>	Deprecated	SAP logon password. This command is deprecated. Use instead ENCODED_PASSWORD.
-ENCODED_PASSWORD=<password>	Yes	SAP logon password, encrypted. The OS command `agent ENCODE <password>` enables string encryption.
-GATEWAYHOST=<gatewayhost>	Yes	Gateway Host.
-SYSTEMNR=<SYSTEMNR>	Yes	SAP system number.

-DIR=<SourceDirName>	No	XML source file directory. This parameter is taken into account if -FILE is not specified. At least one of the -DIR or -FILE parameters must be specified.
-FILE=<FileName>	No	Name of the source XML file. If this parameter is omitted, all the files in -DIR are processed. At least one of the -DIR or -FILE parameters must be specified.
-CASESENS=<yes|no>	No	Indicates if the source file names are case-sensitive. Default is NO.
-MOVEDIR=<DirNameToMove>	No	If this parameter is specified, the source files are moved to this directory **after** being processed.
-DELETE=<yes|no>	No	Deletes the source files after their processing. Default is yes.
-POOL_KEY=<pool_key>	No	Name of the connection pool. Default is ODI.
-LANGUAGE=<language>	No	Language code used for error messages. Default is EN.
-CLIENT=<client>	No	Client identifier. Default is 001.
-MAX_CONNECTIONS=<n>	No	Maximum number of connections in the pool. Default is 3.
-TRACE=<no|yes>	No	The generated IDoc files are archived in the source file directory. If the source files are moved (-MOVEDIR parameter), the generated IDocs are also moved. Default is no.

Examples

Processes all the files in the /sap directory and sends them as IDocs to the SAP Server. The original XML and generated files are stored in the /log directory after processing.

```
OdiSAPALEClient -USER=ODI -ENCODED_PASSWORD=xxx -SYSTEMNR=002 -
GATEWAYHOST=GW001 -DIR=/sap -MOVEDIR=/log -TRACE=yes
```

OdiSAPALEServer

Usage

```
OdiSAPALEServer -USER=<UserName> -ENCODED_PASSWORD=<password> -
GATEWAYHOST=<gatewayhost> -SYSTEMNR=<SYSTEMNR> -
GATEWAYNAME=<gatewayname> -PROGRAMID=<programid> -DIR=<DirName> [-
TIMEOUT=<n>] [-POOL_KEY=<pool_key>] [-LANGUAGE=<Language>] [-
CLIENT=<Client>] [-MAX_CONNECTIONS=<n>] [-INTERREQUESTTIMEOUT=<n>] [-
MAXREQUEST=<n>] [-TRACE=<no|yes>]
```

Description

Launches a tRFC listener which is able to receive SAP IDoc files which have been transferred using ALE (Application Link Enabling), and transforms them into target XML files in a given directory.

Note: This API is part of the Open Connector for SAP R/3.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-USER=<UserName>	Yes	SAP Logon. This user may be a system user.
-PASSWORD=<password>	Deprecated	SAP logon password. This command is deprecated. Use instead ENCODED_PASSWORD.
-ENCODED_PASSWORD=<password>	Yes	SAP logon password, encrypted. The OS command agent ENCODE <password> enables string encryption.
-GATEWAYHOST=<gatewayhost>	Yes	Gateway host.
-SYSTEMNR=<SYSTEMNR>	Yes	SAP system number.
-GATEWAYNAME=<gatewayname>	Yes	Gateway Name
-PROGRAMID=<programid>	Yes	The program ID. External Name used by the tRFC server.
-DIR=<DirName>	Yes	Directory in which the target XML files are stored. These files are named <IDOC Number>.xml, and are located in sub-directories named after the IDoc type. Default is ./FromSAP.
-TIMEOUT=<n>	No	Life span in milliseconds for server. At the end of this period the server stops automatically. If this timeout is set to zero, the server life span is infinite. Default is 0.
-POOL_KEY=<pool_key>	No	Name of the connection pool. Default is ODI.
-LANGUAGE=<Language>	No	Language code used for error messages. Default is EN.
-CLIENT=<Client>	No	SAP Client identifier. Default is 001.
-MAX_CONNECTIONS=<n>	No	Maximum number of connections allowed for the pool of connections. Default is 3.
-INTERREQUESTTIMEOUT=<n>	No	If no IDOC is received during an interval of n milliseconds, the listener stops. If this timeout is set to zero, the timeout is infinite. Default is 0.
-MAXREQUEST=<n>	No	Maximum number of requests after which the

		listener stops. If this parameter is set to zero, the server expects an infinite number of requests. Default is 0. **Note**: If -TIMEOUT, -INTERREQUESTTIMEOUT and -MAXREQUEST are set to zero or left empty, then -MAXREQUEST automatically takes the value 1.
-TRACE=<no|yes>	No	Activate the debug trace. Default is no.

Examples

Wait for 2 IDoc files and generates the target XML files in the /temp directory.

```
OdiSAPALEServer -POOL_KEY=ODI -MAX_CONNECTIONS=3 -CLIENT=001 -USER=ODI -
ENCODED_PASSWORD=xxx -LANGUAGE=EN -GATEWAYHOST=SAP001 -SYSTEMNR=002 -
GATEWAYNAME=GW001 -PROGRAMID=ODI01 -DIR=/tmp -MAXREQUEST=2
```

Event Detection

OdiFileWait

Usage

```
OdiFileWait -DIR=<dir> -PATTERN=<pattern> [-
ACTION=<DELETE|COPY|MOVE|APPEND|ZIP|NONE>] -TODIR=<dest_dir> -
TOFILE=<dest_file> [-OVERWRITE=<yes|no>] [-CASESENS=<yes|no>] [-
FILECOUNT=<n>] [-TIMEOUT=<n>] [-POLLINT=<n>] [-HEADER=<n>] [-
KEEP_FIRST_HEADER=<yes|no>] [-NOFILE_ERROR=<yes|no>]
```

Description

Scans the directory DIR and waits for files matching the mask given in PATTERN. When the specified files are found, the action indicated by the parameter ACTION is triggered.

The execution agent is in standby mode waiting to receive FILECOUNT files unless the timeout limit, given by TIMEOUT is reached. The directory is scanned every POLLINT milliseconds.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-ACTION= <DELETE|COPY|MOVE|APPEND|ZIP|NONE>	No	Action taken on the files found: DELETE: Delete the files found COPY: Copy the files found into the directory TODIR MOVE: Move or rename the files found into folder TODIR by naming them as specified by TOFILE APPEND: Concatenates all files found and creates a result file TOFILE.

		Source files are deleted. ZIP: Zip the files found and store them into the ZIP file TOFILE NONE: No action is performed. This is the default behaviour.
-DIR=<dir>	Yes	Directory (or folder) to scan
-PATTERN=<pattern>	Yes	Mask of filenames to scan. Use * to specify the generic characters. Examples: *.log (All files with the "log" extension) arch_*.lst (All files starting with arch_ and with the extension "lst")
-TODIR=<dest_dir>	No	Target directory of the action. When the action is: COPY: Directory where the files are copied MOVE: Directory where the files are moved
-TOFILE=<dest_file>	No	Destination file(s). When the action is: MOVE: Renaming mask of the moved files. APPEND: Name of the file resulting from the concatenation. ZIP: Name of the resulting ZIP file.
-OVERWRITE=<yes|no>	No	Indicates if the destination file(s) will be overwritten if they exist. By default, the value is set to no Note that if this option is used with APPEND, then the target file will only have the contents of the latest file processed.
-CASESENS=<yes|no>	No	Indicates if file search is case sensitive. By default, searched files are uppercase.
-FILECOUNT=<n>	No	Maximum number of files to wait for (default is 0). If this number is reached, the command ends. The value 0 indicates that we wait for all files until the timeout is reached. If this parameter is 0 and the timeout is also 0, this parameter is then forced implicitly to 1.

-TIMEOUT=<n>	No	Maximum waiting time in milliseconds (default is 60000) If this delay is reached, the command yields control to the following command, and this no matter what is the value of parameter FILECOUNT. The value 0 is used to specify an infinite waiting time (wait until the maximum number of messages to read as specified in parameter FILECOUNT).
-POLLINT=<n>	No	Interval in milliseconds to search for new files. Default is set to 2000 (2 seconds), which means that Oracle Data Integrator looks for new messages every 2 seconds. Files written during the OdiFileWait are taken in account only after being closed (File size unchanged) during this interval.
-HEADER=<n>	No	This parameter is valid only for the APPEND action. Number of header lines to suppress from the files before concatenation. Default is no processing.
-KEEP_FIRST_HEADER=<yes|no>	No	This parameter is only valid for the action APPEND. It is used to keep the header lines of the first file during the concatenation
-NOFILE_ERROR=<yes|no>	No	Indicates the behavior to have if no file is found. The value no (default) indicates that no error must be generated if no file is found.

Examples

Wait indefinitely for file flag.txt in directory c:\events and proceed when this file is detected.

```
OdiFileWait -ACTION=NONE -DIR=c:\events -PATTERN=flag.txt -FILECOUNT=1 -
TIMEOUT=0 -POLLINT=1000
```

Wait indefinitely for file flag.txt in directory c:\events and suppress this file when it is detected.

```
OdiFileWait -ACTION=DELETE -DIR=c:\events -PATTERN=flag.txt -FILECOUNT=1
-TIMEOUT=0 -POLLINT=1000
```

Wait for the sales files *.dat for 5 minutes and scan every second in directory c:\sales_in, then concatenate into file sales.dat in directory C:\sales_ok. Keep the header of the first file.

```
OdiFileWait -ACTION=APPEND -DIR=c:\sales_in -PATTERN=*.dat -
TOFILE=c:\sales_ok\sales.dat -FILECOUNT=0 -TIMEOUT=350000 -POLLINT=1000
-HEADER=1 -KEEP_FIRST_HEADER=yes -OVERWRITE=yes
```

Wait for the sales files *.dat for 5 minutes every second in directory c:\sales_in, then copy these files into directory C:\sales_ok. Do not overwrite.

```
OdiFileWait -ACTION=COPY -DIR=c:\sales_in -PATTERN=*.dat -
TODIR=c:\sales_ok -FILECOUNT=0 -TIMEOUT=350000 -POLLINT=1000 -
OVERWRITE=no
```

Wait for the sales files *.dat for 5 minutes every second in directory c:\sales_in then archive these files into a zip file

```
OdiFileWait -ACTION=ZIP -DIR=c:\sales_in -PATTERN=*.dat -
TOFILE=c:\sales_ok\sales.zip -FILECOUNT=0 -TIMEOUT=350000 -POLLINT=1000
-OVERWRITE=yes
```

Wait for the sales files *.dat for 5 minutes every second into directory c:\sales_in, then move these files into directory C:\sales_ok. Do not overwrite. Append .bak to the file names.

```
OdiFileWait -ACTION=MOVE -DIR=c:\sales_in -PATTERN=*.dat -
TODIR=c:\sales_ok -TOFILE=*.bak -FILECOUNT=0 -TIMEOUT=350000 -
POLLINT=1000 -OVERWRITE=no
```

OdiReadMail

Usage

```
OdiReadMail -MAILHOST=<mail_host> -USER=<mail_user> -
PASS=<mail_user_password> -FOLDER=<folder_path> [-PROTOCOL=<pop3|imap>]
[-FOLDER_OPT=<none|sender|subject>] [-KEEP=<no|yes>] [-
EXTRACT_MSG=<yes|no>] [-EXTRACT_ATT=<yes|no>] [-MSG_PRF=<my_prefix>] [-
ATT_PRF=<my_prefix>] [-USE_UCASE=<no|yes>] [-NOMAIL_ERROR=<no|yes>] [-
TIMEOUT=<timeout>] [-POLLINT=<pollint>] [-MAX_MSG=<max_msg>] [-
SUBJECT=<subject_filter>] [-SENDER=<sender_filter>] [-TO=<to_filter>] [-
CC=<cc_filter>] [-BCC=<bcc_filter>]
```

Description

Can be used to read emails as well as their attachments from a POP or IMAP internet mail service.

The use of this command allows the connection to the mail hosted on the server `MAILHOST` using the connection parameters specified by `USER` and `PASS`. The execution agent is then in waiting mode until `MAX_MSG` messages are received or the maximum waiting time specified by `TIMEOUT` is reached. The extracted messages must match the filters like those specified by the parameters `SUBJECT` and `SENDER`. When a message satisfies these criteria, its content as well as its attachment are extracted in a directory specified by the parameter `FOLDER`. If the parameter `KEEP` is set to "no", the retrieved message is then suppressed from the mailbox.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-MAILHOST=<mail_host>	Yes	IP address of the POP or IMAP mail server
-USER=<mail_user>	Yes	Valid mail server account.
-PASS=<mail_user_password>	Yes	Password of the mail server account.
-FOLDER=<folder_path>	Yes	Full path of the storage folder for attachments and messages
-PROTOCOL=<pop3|imap>	No	Type of mail accessed (POP3 or IMAP). Default is POP3
-FOLDER_OPT=<none|sender|subject>	No	Allows the creation of a sub-directory in the directory FOLDER according to the following parameters: • **none** (default): no action • **sender**: a sub-directory is created with the external name of the sender • **subject**: a sub-directory is created with the subject of the message **Note:** For the **sender** and **subject** folder option, the spaces and non alphanumeric characters (such as @) are replaced by underscores in the generated folders name.
-KEEP=<no|yes>	No	yes: keep the messages that match the filters in the mailbox after reading them. no (default): delete the messages that match the filters of the mailbox after reading them
-EXTRACT_MSG=<yes|no>	No	yes (default): extract the body of the message into a file no: do not extract the body of the message into a file
-EXTRACT_ATT=<yes|no>	No	yes (default): extract the attachments into files no: do not extract attachments
-MSG_PRF=<my_prefix>	No	Prefix of the file that contains the body of the message. Default is MSG.
-ATT_PRF=<my_prefix>	No	Prefix of the files that contain the attachments. The original file names are kept.
-USE_UCASE=<no|yes>	No	yes: force the file names to uppercase

		no (default): keep the original letter case
-NOMAIL_ERROR=<no|yes>	No	yes: generate an error if no mail matches the specified criteria no (default): do not generate an error when no mail corresponds to the specified criteria.
-TIMEOUT=<timeout>	No	Maximum waiting time in milliseconds (default is 0). If this waiting time is reached, the command ends. The value 0 (default) means an infinite waiting time (as long as needed for the maximum number of messages specified into the parameter MAX_MSG to be received).
-POLLINT=<pollint>	No	Searching interval in milliseconds to scan for new messages. Default is 1000 (1 second).
-MAX_MSG=<max_msg>	No	Maximum number of messages to extract (default is 1). If this number is reached, the command ends.
-SUBJECT=<subject_filter>	No	Parameter used to filter the messages according to their subjects.
-SENDER=<sender_filter>	No	Parameter used to filter messages according to their sender.
-TO=<to_filter>	No	Parameter used to filter messages according to their addresses. This option can be repeated to create multiple filters.
-CC=<cc_filter>	No	Parameter used to filter messages according to their addresses in copy. This option can be repeated to create multiple filters.
-BCC=<bcc_filter>	No	Parameter used to filter messages according to their addresses in blind copy. This option can be repeated to create multiple filters.

Examples

Automatic reception of the mails of support with attachments detached in the folder C:\support on the machine of the agent. Wait for all messages with a maximum waiting time of 10 seconds:

```
OdiReadMail -MAILHOST=mail.mymail.com -USER=myaccount -PASS=mypass -
KEEP=no -FOLDER=c:\support -TIMEOUT=10000 -MAX_MSG=0 -
SENDER=support@mycompany.com -EXTRACT_MSG=yes -MSG_PRF=TXT -
EXTRACT_ATT=yes
```

Wait indefinitely for 10 messages and check for new messages every minute:

```
OdiReadMail -MAILHOST=mail.mymail.com -USER=myaccount -PASS=mypass -
KEEP=no -FOLDER=c:\support -TIMEOUT=0 -MAX_MSG=10 -POLLINT=60000 -
SENDER=support@mycompany.com -EXTRACT_MSG=yes -MSG_PRF=TXT -
EXTRACT_ATT=yes
```

OdiSleep

Usage

```
OdiSleep -DELAY=<delay>
```

Description

Waits for `<delay>` milliseconds.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
`-DELAY=<delay>`	Yes	Number of milliseconds to wait

Examples

Wait for 5 seconds

```
OdiSleep -DELAY=5000
```

OdiWaitForChildSession

Usage

```
OdiWaitForChildSession [-PARENT_SESS_NO=<parent_sess_number>] [-
POLL_INT=<polling_interval>] [-
SESSION_NAME_FILTER=<session_name_filter>] [-
SESSION_KEYWORDS=<session_keywords>] [-
MAX_CHILD_ERROR=ALL|<error_number>]
```

Description

Checks every `<polling_interval>` seconds that the sessions launched from the session specified in `<parent_sess_number>` are finished. If all these child sessions, possibly filtered by their name and keywords are finished (Status "Done", "Warning" or "Error"), this command terminates.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-PARENT_SESS_NO=<parent_sess_number>	No	ID of the parent session. If this parameter is not specified, the current session ID is used.
-POLL_INT=<polling_interval>	No	Interval in seconds between each sequence of termination tests for the child sessions. Default value is 1.
-SESSION_NAME_FILTER=<session_name_filter>	No	Only the child sessions which names match this filter are tested. This filter can be a SQL LIKE-formatted pattern.
-SESSION_KEYWORDS=<session_keywords>	No	Only child sessions for which ALL keywords have match in this comma-separated list are tested. Each element of the list can be a SQL LIKE-formatted pattern.
-MAX_CHILD_ERROR= ALL | <error_number>	No	This parameter enables OdiWaitForChildSession to terminate in error if a number of child sessions have terminated in error: • ALL: Error if all child sessions have terminated in error. • <error_number>: Error if <error_number> or more child sessions have terminated in error. If this parameter is equal to zero, negative or not specified, OdiWaitForChildSession never terminates in an error status, regardless of the number of failing child sessions.

Examples

Waits, with a polling interval of 5 seconds, for all the child sessions of the current session named like "LOADxxx" and having the keywords "MANDATORY" and "CRITICAL", to be finished

```
OdiWaitForChildSession -PARENT_SESS_NO=<%=odiRef.getSession("SESS_NO")%>
-POLL_INT=5 -SESSION_NAME_FILTER=LOAD% -
SESSION_KEYWORDS=MANDATORY,CRITICAL
```

OdiWaitForData

Usage

```
OdiWaitForData -LSCHEMA=<LSchema> -TABLE_NAME=<tableName> [-
OBJECT_TYPE=<list of object types>] [-CONTEXT=<context>] [-
RESUME_KEY_VARIABLE=<resumeKeyVariable> -RESUME_KEY_COL=<resumeKeyCol>
[-RESUME_KEY_OPERATOR=<resumeKeyOperator>]|-SQLFILTER=<SQLFilter>] [-
TIMEOUT=<timeout>] [-POLLINT=<pollInt>] [-
GLOBAL_ROWCOUNT=<globalRowCount>] [-UNIT_ROWCOUNT=<unitRowCount>] [-
TIMEOUT_WITH_ROWS_OK=<yes|no>] [-INCREMENT_DETECTION=<no|yes> [-
INCREMENT_MODE=<M|P|I>] [-
INCREMENT_SEQUENCE_NAME=<incrementSequenceName>]]
```

Description

Waits for a number of rows in a table or a set of tables. This can also be applied to a number of objects containing data, such as views.

The OdiWaitForData command tests that a table, or a set of tables, has been populated with a number of records. This test is repeated at regular intervals (`-POLLINT`) until one of the following conditions is fulfilled: the desired number of rows for one of the tables has been detected (`-UNIT_ROWCOUNT`), the desired, cumulated number of rows for all of the tables has been detected (`-GLOBAL_ROWCOUNT`), or a timeout (`-TIMEOUT`) has been reached.

Filters may be applied to the set of counted rows. They are specified by an explicit SQL where clause (`-SQLFILTER)` and / or the `-RESUME_KEY_xxx` parameters to determine field-value-operator clause. These two methods are cumulative (AND).

The row count may be considered either in absolute terms (with respect to the total number of rows in the table) or in differential terms (the difference between a stored reference value and the current row count value).

When dealing with multiple tables:

- the `-SQLFILTER` and `-RESUME_KEY_xxx` parameters apply to **ALL** tables concerned.
- the `-UNIT_ROWCOUNT` parameter determines the row count to be expected for each one of the particular tables. The `-GLOBAL_ROWCOUNT` parameter determines the SUM of the row count number cumulated over the set of tables. When only 1 table is concerned, the `-UNIT_ROWCOUNT and -GLOBAL_ROWCOUNT` parameters are equivalent.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
`-LSCHEMA=<LSchema>`	Yes	Logical schema containing the tables.
`-TABLE_NAME=<tableName>`	Yes	Table name, mask or list of table names to check. This parameter

		accepts three formats : • Table Name. • Table Name Mask: This mask selects the tables to poll. The mask is specified using the SQL LIKE syntax : the % symbol replaces an unspecified number of characters and the _ symbol is a single character wildcard. • Table Names List: Comma separated list of table names. Masks as defined above are allowed.
-OBJECT_TYPE=<list of object types>	No	Type of objects that are checked. By default, only tables are checked. To take into account other objects, specify a comma-separated list of object types. Supported object types are: • T: Table • V: View
-CONTEXT=<context>	No	Context in which the logical schema will be resolved. If no context is specified, the execution context is used.
-SQLFILTER=<SQLFilter>	No	Explicit SQL Filter to be applied to the table(s). This statement must be valid for the technology containing the checked tables. **Note**: This statement must not include the WHERE keyword.
-RESUME_KEY_VARIABLE=<resumeKeyVariable> -RESUME_KEY_COL=<resumeKeyCol>	No	The RESUME_KEY_xxx parameters allow filtering of the set of

[-RESUME_KEY_OPERATOR=<resumeKeyOperator>]		counted rows in the polled tables. • <key_column>: Name of a column in the checked table. • <operator>: Valid comparison operator for the technology containing the checked tables. If this parameter is omitted, the value ">" is used by default. • <variable_name> : Variable name whose value has been previously set. The variable name must be prefixed with ":" (bind) or "#" (substitution). The variable scope should be explicitly stated in the Oracle Data Integrator syntax; GLOBAL.<variable name> for **global** variables or <project code>.<variable name> for **project** variables.
-TIMEOUT=<timeout>	No	Maximum period of time in milliseconds over which data is polled. If this value is equal to zero, the timeout is infinite. Defaults to 0.
-POLLINT=<pollInt>	No	The period of time in milliseconds to wait between data polls. Defaults to 2000.
-UNIT_ROWCOUNT=<unitRowCount>	No	Number of rows expected in a polled table to terminate the command. Defaults to

		1.
-GLOBAL_ROWCOUNT=<globalRowCount>	No	Total number of rows expected cumulatively, over the set of tables, to terminate the command. Defaults to 1.
-INCREMENT_DETECTION=<no|yes>	No	Defines the mode in which the command considers row count: either in absolute terms (with respect to the total number of rows in the table) or in differential terms (the difference between a stored reference value and the current row count value). • If set to yes, the row count is performed in differential mode. The number of additional rows in the table is compared to a stored **reference value**. The reference value depends on the INCREMENT_MODE parameter. • If set to no, the count is performed in absolute row count mode. Defaults to no.
-INCREMENT_MODE=<M|P|I>	No	This parameter specifies the persistence mode of the **reference value** between successive OdiWaitForData calls. Possible values are: • M: Memory. The **reference value** is non-persistent. When OdiWaitForData is called, the

		reference value takes a value equal to the number of rows in the polled table. When OdiWaitForData ends the value is lost. A following call in this mode sets a new reference value. • `P`: Persistent. The **reference value** is persistent. It is read from the **increment sequence** when OdiWaitForData starts and saved in the increment sequence when OdiWaitForData ends. If the **increment sequence** is not set (at initial call time) the current table row count is used. • `I`: Initial. The **reference value** is initialized and is persistent. When OdiWaitForData starts, the **reference value** takes a value equal to the number of rows in the polled table. When OdiWaitForData ends, it is saved in the increment sequence as for the persistent mode. Defaults to `M`. **Note**: Using the Persistent or Initial modes is not supported when a mask or list of tables is polled.
`-INCREMENT_SEQUENCE_NAME=<incrementSequenceNa`	No	This parameter specifies the name of

me>		an automatically allocated storage space used for reference value persistence. This increment sequence is stored in the Repository. If this name is not specified, it takes the name of the table. **Warning**: This Increment Sequence is not an Oracle Data Integrator Sequence and cannot be used as such outside a call to OdiWaitForData.
-TIMEOUT_WITH_ROWS_OK=<yes|no>	No	If this parameter is set to Y, at least one row was detected and the timeout occurs before the expected number of rows has been inserted, then the API exits with a return code of 0. Otherwise, it will signal an error. Defaults to yes.

Examples

Waits for the DE1P1 table in the ORA_WAITFORDATA schema to contain 200 records matching the filter.

```
OdiWaitForData -LSCHEMA=ORA_WAITFORDATA -TABLE_NAME=DE1P1 -
GLOBAL_ROWCOUNT=200 "-SQLFILTER=DATMAJ >
to_date('#MAX_DE1_DATMAJ_ORACLE_CHAR', 'DD/MM/YYYY HH24:MI:SS')"
```

Wait for a maximum of 4 hours for new data to appear in either the CITY_SRC or the CITY_TRG table in the SQLSRV_SALES.

```
OdiWaitForData LSCHEMA=SQLSRV_SALES TABLE_NAME=CITY% TIMEOUT=14400000 -
INCREMENT_DETECTION=yes
```

OdiWaitForLogData

Usage

```
OdiWaitForLogData -LSCHEMA=<LSchema> -TABLE_NAME=<tableName> -
CDC_SET_NAME=<cdcSetName> -SUBSCRIBER_NAME=<subscriberName> [-
CONTEXT=<context>] [-TIMEOUT=<timeout>] [-POLLINT=<pollInt>] [-
GLOBAL_ROWCOUNT=<globalRowCount>] [-UNIT_ROWCOUNT=<unitRowCount>] [-
OPTIMIZED_WAIT=<yes|no|AUTO>] [-TIMEOUT_WITH_ROWS_OK=<yes|no>]
```

Description

Waits for a number of modifications to occur on a journalized table or a list of journalized tables.

The OdiWaitForLogData command determines whether rows have been modified on a table or a group of tables. These changes are detected using the Oracle Data Integrator changed data capture (CDC) in simple mode (using the -TABLE_NAME parameter) or in consistent mode (using the -CDC_SET_NAME parameter). The test is repeated every -POLLINT milliseconds until one of the following conditions is fulfilled: the desired number of row modifications for one of the tables has been detected (-UNIT_ROWCOUNT), the desired cumulative number of row modifications for all of the tables has been detected (-GLOBAL_ROWCOUNT), or a timeout (-TIMEOUT) has been reached.

Note: This command takes into account all journalized operations (inserts, updates and deletes).

Warning: This command is suitable for journalized tables only in simple or consistent mode.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-LSCHEMA=<LSchema>	Yes	Logical schema containing the journalized tables.
-TABLE_NAME=<tableName>	Yes	Journalized table name, mask or list to check. This parameter accepts three formats : • Table Name • Table Name Mask: This mask selects the tables to poll. The mask is specified using the SQL LIKE syntax : the % symbol replaces an unspecified number of characters and the _ symbol acts as a wildcard. • Table Names List: List of table names separated by commas. Masks a defined above are **not** allowed. **Note**: This option works only for tables in a model journalized in simple mode. **Warning**: This parameter cannot be used with -CDC_SET_NAME. It is mandatory if -CDC_SET_NAME. is not set.
-CDC_SET_NAME=<cdcSetName>	Yes	Name of the CDC Set to check. This CDC Set name is the fully qualified model code, typically PHYSICAL_SCHEMA_NAME.MODEL_CODE. It can be obtained in the current context

		using a substitution method API call, as shown below: `<%=odiRef.getObjectName("L", "model_code", "logical_schema", "D")%>`. **Note**: This option works only for tables in a model journalized in consistent mode. **Warning**: This parameter cannot be used with `TABLE_NAME`. IT is mandatory if `TABLE_NAME` is not set.
`-SUBSCRIBER_NAME=<subscriberName>`	Yes	Name of the subscriber used to get the journalizing information.
`-CONTEXT=<context>`	No	Context (CONTEXT CODE) in which the logical schema will be resolved. If no context is specified, the execution context is used.
`-TIMEOUT=<timeout>`	No	Maximum period of time in milliseconds over which changes are polled. If this value is equal to zero, the timeout is infinite. Defaults to 0.
`-POLLINT=<pollInt>`	No	The period of time in milliseconds to wait between polls. Defaults to 2000.
`-UNIT_ROWCOUNT=<unitRowCount>`	No	Number of changes expected in one of the polled tables to end the command. Defaults to 1. **Note**: `-UNIT_ROWCOUNT` is not taken into account with `-CDC_SET_NAME`.
`-GLOBAL_ROWCOUNT=<globalRowCount>`	No	Total number of changes expected in the tablesor the CDC set to end the command. Defaults to 1.
`-OPTIMIZED_WAIT=<yes|no|AUTO>`	No	Method used to access the journals. • `yes`: Optimized method. This method works for later versions of journalizing. It runs faster than the non optimized mode. • `no`: Non-optimized method. A count is performed on the journalizing table. This method is of lower performance but compatible with earlier versions of the journalizing feature. • `AUTO`: If more than one table is checked, the optimized method is used. Otherwise, the non-optimized

		method is used. Defaults to AUTO.
-TIMEOUT_WITH_ROWS_OK=<yes|no>	No	If this parameter is set to yes, at least one row was detected and the timeout occurs before the pre-defined number of rows has been polled, then the API exits with a return code of 0. Otherwise, it will signal an error. Defaults to yes.

Examples

Wait for the CUSTOMERS table in the SALES_APPLICATION schema to have 200 row modifications recorded for the SALES_SYNC subscriber.

```
OdiWaitForLogData -LSCHEMA=SALES_APPLICATION -TABLE_NAME=CUSTOMERS -
GLOBAL_ROWCOUNT=200 -SUBSCRIBER_NAME=SALES_SYNC
```

OdiWaitForTable

Usage

```
OdiWaitForTable -CONTEXT=<context> -LSCHEMA=<LSchema> -
TABLE_NAME=<tableName> [-TIMEOUT=<timeout>] [-POLLINT=<pollInt>] [-
GLOBAL_ROWCOUNT=<globalRowCount>] [-TIMEOUT_WITH_ROWS_OK=<yes|no>]
```

Description

Waits for a table to be created and populated with a pre-defined number of rows.

The OdiWaitForTable command regularly tests whether the specified table has been created and that it has been populated with a number of records. The test is repeated every -POLLINT milliseconds until one of the following conditions is fulfilled: the table exists and contains the desired number of rows (-GLOBAL_ROWCOUNT), or a timeout (-TIMEOUT) has been reached.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-LSCHEMA=<LSchema>	Yes	Logical schema in which the table is searched for.
-TABLE_NAME=<tableName>	Yes	Name of table to search for.
-CONTEXT=<context>	No	Context in which the Logical Schema will be resolved. If no Context is specified, the execution context is used.
-TIMEOUT=<timeout>	No	Maximum period of time in milliseconds over which the table is searched for. If this value is equal to zero, the timeout is infinite. Defaults to 0.

-POLLINT=<pollInt>	No	The period of time in milliseconds to wait between each test. Defaults to 2000.
-GLOBAL_ROWCOUNT=<globalRowCount>	No	Total number of rows expected in the table to terminate the command. Defaults to 1.
-TIMEOUT_WITH_ROWS_OK=<yes|no>	No	If this parameter is set to yes, at least one row was detected and the timeout occurs before the expected number of records is detected, then the API exits with a return code of 0. Otherwise, it will signal an error. Defaults to yes.

Examples

Waits for the DE1P1 table in the ORA_WAITFORDATA schema to exist, and to containing at least 1 record.

```
OdiWaitForTable -LSCHEMA=ORA_WAITFORDATA -TABLE_NAME=DE1P1 -
GLOBAL_ROWCOUNT=1
```

Changed Data Capture

OdiRefreshJournalCount

Usage

```
OdiRefreshJournalCount -LSCHEMA=<LSchema> -TABLE_NAME=<tableName> -
SUBSCRIBER_NAME=<subscriberName> [-CONTEXT=<context>] [-
MAX_JRN_DATE=<maxJrnDate>] -CDC_SET_NAME=<cdc set name>
```

Description

This command refreshes for a given journalizing subscriber the number of rows to consume for the given table list or CDC set. This refresh is performed on a logical schema and a given context, and may be limited.

Warning: This command is suitable for journalized tables in simple or consistent mode.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-LSCHEMA=<LSchema>	Yes	Logical schema containing the journalized tables.
-TABLE_NAME=<tableName>	Yes for working with Simple	Journalized table name, mask or list to check. This parameter accepts three formats : • Table Name

	CDC.	• Table Name Mask: This mask selects the tables to poll. The mask is specified using the SQL LIKE syntax : the % symbol replaces an unspecified number of characters and the _ symbol acts as a wildcard. • Table Names List: List of table names separated by commas. Masks a defined above are **not** allowed. **Note**: This option works only for tables in a model journalized in simple mode. **Warning**: This parameter cannot be used with CDC_SET_NAME. It is mandatory if CDC_SET_NAME. is not set.
-CDC_SET_NAME=<cdcSetName>	Yes for working with Consistent Set CDC.	Name of the CDC Set to check. **Note**: This option works only for tables in a model journalized in consistent mode. **Warning**: This parameter cannot be used with TABLE_NAME. IT is mandatory if TABLE_NAME is not set.
-SUBSCRIBER_NAME=<subscriberName>	Yes	Name of the subscriber for which the count is refreshed.
-CONTEXT=<context>	No	Context in which the logical schema will be resolved. If no context is specified, the execution context is used.
-MAX_JRN_DATE=<maxJrnDate>	No	Date (and time) until which the journalizing events are taken into account.

Examples

Refreshes for the CUSTOMERS table in the SALES_APPLICATION schema the count of modifications recorded for the SALES_SYNC subscriber. This datastore is journalized in simple mode.

```
OdiRefreshJournalCount -LSCHEMA=SALES_APPLICATION -TABLE_NAME=CUSTOMERS
-SUBSCRIBER_NAME=SALES_SYNC
```

Refreshes for all tables from the SALES CDC Set in the SALES_APPLICATION schema the count of modifications recorded for the SALES_SYNC subscriber. These datastores are journalized with consistent set CDC.

```
OdiRefreshJournalCount -LSCHEMA=SALES_APPLICATION -
SUBSCRIBER_NAME=SALES_SYNC -CDC_SET_NAME=SALES
```

OdiRetrieveJournalData

Usage

```
OdiRetrieveJournalData -LSCHEMA=<LSchema> -TABLE_NAME=<tableName> -
SUBSCRIBER_NAME=<subscriberName> [-CONTEXT=<context>] [-
MAX_JRN_DATE=<maxJrnDate>] -CDC_SET_NAME=<cdc set name>
```

Description

This command retrieves for a given journalizing subscriber the journalized events for the given table list or CDC set. The retrieval is performed specifically for the technology containing the tables. This retrieval is performed on a logical schema and a given context, and may be limited.

Warning: This command is suitable for journalized tables in simple or consistent mode.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-LSCHEMA=<LSchema>	Yes	Logical schema containing the journalized tables.
-TABLE_NAME=<tableName>	Yes	Journalized table name, mask or list to check. This parameter accepts three formats : • Table Name • Table Name Mask: This mask selects the tables to poll. The mask is specified using the SQL LIKE syntax : the % symbol replaces an unspecified number of characters and the _ symbol acts as a wildcard. • Table Names List: List of table names separated by commas. Masks a defined above are **not** allowed. **Note**: This option works only for tables in a model journalized in simple mode. **Warning**: This parameter cannot be used with CDC_SET_NAME. It is mandatory if CDC_SET_NAME. is not set.
-CDC_SET_NAME=<cdcSetName>	Yes	Name of the CDC Set to update. **Note**: This option works only for tables in a model journalized in consistent mode.

		Warning: This parameter cannot be used with TABLE_NAME. IT is mandatory if TABLE_NAME is not set.
-SUBSCRIBER_NAME=<subscriberName>	Yes	Name of the subscriber for which the data is retrieved.
-CONTEXT=<context>	No	Context in which the logical schema will be resolved. If no context is specified, the execution context is used.
-MAX_JRN_DATE=<maxJrnDate>	No	Date (and time) until which the journalizing events are taken into account.

Examples

Retrieves for the CUSTOMERS table in the SALES_APPLICATION schema the journalizing events for the SALES_SYNC subscriber.

```
OdiRetrieveJournalData -LSCHEMA=SALES_APPLICATION -TABLE_NAME=CUSTOMERS
-SUBSCRIBER_NAME=SALES_SYNC
```

OdiWaitForData

Usage

```
OdiWaitForData -LSCHEMA=<LSchema> -TABLE_NAME=<tableName> [-
OBJECT_TYPE=<list of object types>] [-CONTEXT=<context>] [-
RESUME_KEY_VARIABLE=<resumeKeyVariable> -RESUME_KEY_COL=<resumeKeyCol>
[-RESUME_KEY_OPERATOR=<resumeKeyOperator>]|-SQLFILTER=<SQLFilter>] [-
TIMEOUT=<timeout>] [-POLLINT=<pollInt>] [-
GLOBAL_ROWCOUNT=<globalRowCount>] [-UNIT_ROWCOUNT=<unitRowCount>] [-
TIMEOUT_WITH_ROWS_OK=<yes|no>] [-INCREMENT_DETECTION=<no|yes> [-
INCREMENT_MODE=<M|P|I>] [-
INCREMENT_SEQUENCE_NAME=<incrementSequenceName>]]
```

Description

Waits for a number of rows in a table or a set of tables. This can also be applied to a number of objects containing data, such as views.

The OdiWaitForData command tests that a table, or a set of tables, has been populated with a number of records. This test is repeated at regular intervals (-POLLINT) until one of the following conditions is fulfilled: the desired number of rows for one of the tables has been detected (-UNIT_ROWCOUNT), the desired, cumulated number of rows for all of the tables has been detected (-GLOBAL_ROWCOUNT), or a timeout (-TIMEOUT) has been reached.

Filters may be applied to the set of counted rows. They are specified by an explicit SQL where clause (-SQLFILTER) and / or the -RESUME_KEY_xxx parameters to determine field-value-operator clause. These two methods are cumulative (AND).

The row count may be considered either in absolute terms (with respect to the total number of rows in the table) or in differential terms (the difference between a stored reference value and the current row count value).

When dealing with multiple tables:

- the -SQLFILTER and -RESUME_KEY_xxx parameters apply to **ALL** tables concerned.
- the -UNIT_ROWCOUNT parameter determines the row count to be expected for each one of the particular tables. The -GLOBAL_ROWCOUNT parameter determines the SUM of the row count number cumulated over the set of tables. When only 1 table is concerned, the -UNIT_ROWCOUNT and -GLOBAL_ROWCOUNT parameters are equivalent.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-LSCHEMA=<LSchema>	Yes	Logical schema containing the tables.
-TABLE_NAME=<tableName>	Yes	Table name, mask or list of table names to check. This parameter accepts three formats : • Table Name. • Table Name Mask: This mask selects the tables to poll. The mask is specified using the SQL LIKE syntax : the % symbol replaces an unspecified number of characters and the _ symbol is a single character wildcard. • Table Names List: Comma separated list of table names. Masks as defined above are allowed.
-OBJECT_TYPE=<list of object types>	No	Type of objects that are checked. By default, only tables are checked. To take into account other objects, specify a comma-separated list of object types. Supported object types are: • T: Table • V: View
-CONTEXT=<context>	No	Context in which the logical schema will be

		resolved. If no context is specified, the execution context is used.
-SQLFILTER=<SQLFilter>	No	Explicit SQL Filter to be applied to the table(s). This statement must be valid for the technology containing the checked tables. **Note**: This statement must not include the WHERE keyword.
-RESUME_KEY_VARIABLE=<resumeKeyVariable> -RESUME_KEY_COL=<resumeKeyCol> [-RESUME_KEY_OPERATOR=<resumeKeyOperator>]	No	The RESUME_KEY_xxx parameters allow filtering of the set of counted rows in the polled tables. • <key_column>: Name of a column in the checked table. • <operator>: Valid comparison operator for the technology containing the checked tables. If this parameter is omitted, the value ">" is used by default. • <variable_name> : Variable name whose value has been previously set. The variable name must be prefixed with ":" (bind) or "#" (substitution). The variable scope should be explicitly stated in the Oracle Data Integrator syntax; GLOBAL.<variable name> for **global** variables or <project code>.<variable name> for **project**

		variables.
-TIMEOUT=<timeout>	No	Maximum period of time in milliseconds over which data is polled. If this value is equal to zero, the timeout is infinite. Defaults to 0.
-POLLINT=<pollInt>	No	The period of time in milliseconds to wait between data polls. Defaults to 2000.
-UNIT_ROWCOUNT=<unitRowCount>	No	Number of rows expected in a polled table to terminate the command. Defaults to 1.
-GLOBAL_ROWCOUNT=<globalRowCount>	No	Total number of rows expected cumulatively, over the set of tables, to terminate the command. Defaults to 1.
-INCREMENT_DETECTION=<no|yes>	No	Defines the mode in which the command considers row count: either in absolute terms (with respect to the total number of rows in the table) or in differential terms (the difference between a stored reference value and the current row count value). • If set to yes, the row count is performed in differential mode. The number of additional rows in the table is compared to a stored **reference value**. The reference value depends on the INCREMENT_MODE parameter. • If set to no, the

		count is performed in absolute row count mode. Defaults to `no`.
`-INCREMENT_MODE=<M|P|I>`	No	This parameter specifies the persistence mode of the **reference value** between successive OdiWaitForData calls. Possible values are: • `M`: Memory. The **reference value** is non-persistent. When OdiWaitForData is called, the **reference value** takes a value equal to the number of rows in the polled table. When OdiWaitForData ends the value is lost. A following call in this mode sets a new reference value. • `P`: Persistent. The **reference value** is persistent. It is read from the **increment sequence** when OdiWaitForData starts and saved in the increment sequence when OdiWaitForData ends. If the **increment sequence** is not set (at initial call time) the current table row count is used. • `I`: Initial. The **reference value** is initialized and is persistent. When OdiWaitForData starts, the **reference value** takes a value equal to the number of

		rows in the polled table. When OdiWaitForData ends, it is saved in the increment sequence as for the persistent mode. Defaults to `M`. **Note**: Using the Persistent or Initial modes is not supported when a mask or list of tables is polled.
`-INCREMENT_SEQUENCE_NAME=<incrementSequenceName>`	No	This parameter specifies the name of an automatically allocated storage space used for reference value persistence. This increment sequence is stored in the Repository. If this name is not specified, it takes the name of the table. **Warning**: This Increment Sequence is not an Oracle Data Integrator Sequence and cannot be used as such outside a call to OdiWaitForData.
`-TIMEOUT_WITH_ROWS_OK=<yes|no>`	No	If this parameter is set to `Y`, at least one row was detected and the timeout occurs before the expected number of rows has been inserted, then the API exits with a return code of 0. Otherwise, it will signal an error. Defaults to `yes`.

Examples

Waits for the `DE1P1` table in the `ORA_WAITFORDATA` schema to contain 200 records matching the filter.

```
OdiWaitForData -LSCHEMA=ORA_WAITFORDATA -TABLE_NAME=DE1P1 -
GLOBAL_ROWCOUNT=200 "-SQLFILTER=DATMAJ >
to_date('#MAX_DE1_DATMAJ_ORACLE_CHAR', 'DD/MM/YYYY HH24:MI:SS')"
```

Wait for a maximum of 4 hours for new data to appear in either the CITY_SRC or the CITY_TRG table in the SQLSRV_SALES.

```
OdiWaitForData LSCHEMA=SQLSRV_SALES TABLE_NAME=CITY% TIMEOUT=14400000 -
INCREMENT_DETECTION=yes
```

OdiWaitForLogData

Usage

```
OdiWaitForLogData -LSCHEMA=<LSchema> -TABLE_NAME=<tableName> -
CDC_SET_NAME=<cdcSetName> -SUBSCRIBER_NAME=<subscriberName> [-
CONTEXT=<context>] [-TIMEOUT=<timeout>] [-POLLINT=<pollInt>] [-
GLOBAL_ROWCOUNT=<globalRowCount>] [-UNIT_ROWCOUNT=<unitRowCount>] [-
OPTIMIZED_WAIT=<yes|no|AUTO>] [-TIMEOUT_WITH_ROWS_OK=<yes|no>]
```

Description

Waits for a number of modifications to occur on a journalized table or a list of journalized tables.

The OdiWaitForLogData command determines whether rows have been modified on a table or a group of tables. These changes are detected using the Oracle Data Integrator changed data capture (CDC) in simple mode (using the -TABLE_NAME parameter) or in consistent mode (using the -CDC_SET_NAME parameter). The test is repeated every -POLLINT milliseconds until one of the following conditions is fulfilled: the desired number of row modifications for one of the tables has been detected (-UNIT_ROWCOUNT), the desired cumulative number of row modifications for all of the tables has been detected (-GLOBAL_ROWCOUNT), or a timeout (-TIMEOUT) has been reached.

Note: This command takes into account all journalized operations (inserts, updates and deletes).

Warning: This command is suitable for journalized tables only in simple or consistent mode.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-LSCHEMA=<LSchema>	Yes	Logical schema containing the journalized tables.
-TABLE_NAME=<tableName>	Yes	Journalized table name, mask or list to check. This parameter accepts three formats : • Table Name • Table Name Mask: This mask selects the tables to poll. The mask is specified using the SQL LIKE syntax : the % symbol replaces an unspecified number of characters and the _

		symbol acts as a wildcard. • Table Names List: List of table names separated by commas. Masks a defined above are **not** allowed. **Note**: This option works only for tables in a model journalized in simple mode. **Warning**: This parameter cannot be used with `CDC_SET_NAME`. It is mandatory if `CDC_SET_NAME`. is not set.
`-CDC_SET_NAME=<cdcSetName>`	Yes	Name of the CDC Set to check. This CDC Set name is the fully qualified model code, typically `PHYSICAL_SCHEMA_NAME.MODEL_CODE`. It can be obtained in the current context using a substitution method API call, as shown below: `<%=odiRef.getObjectName("L", "model_code", "logical_schema", "D")%>`. **Note**: This option works only for tables in a model journalized in consistent mode. **Warning**: This parameter cannot be used with `TABLE_NAME`. IT is mandatory if `TABLE_NAME` is not set.
`-SUBSCRIBER_NAME=<subscriberName>`	Yes	Name of the subscriber used to get the journalizing information.
`-CONTEXT=<context>`	No	Context (CONTEXT CODE) in which the logical schema will be resolved. If no context is specified, the execution context is used.
`-TIMEOUT=<timeout>`	No	Maximum period of time in milliseconds over which changes are polled. If this value is equal to zero, the timeout is infinite. Defaults to 0.
`-POLLINT=<pollInt>`	No	The period of time in milliseconds to wait between polls. Defaults to 2000.
`-UNIT_ROWCOUNT=<unitRowCount>`	No	Number of changes expected in one of the polled tables to end the command. Defaults to 1. **Note**: `-UNIT_ROWCOUNT` is not taken

		into account with -CDC_SET_NAME.
-GLOBAL_ROWCOUNT=<globalRowCount>	No	Total number of changes expected in the tablesor the CDC set to end the command. Defaults to 1.
-OPTIMIZED_WAIT=<yes|no|AUTO>	No	Method used to access the journals. • yes: Optimized method. This method works for later versions of journalizing. It runs faster than the non optimized mode. • no: Non-optimized method. A count is performed on the journalizing table. This method is of lower performance but compatible with earlier versions of the journalizing feature. • AUTO: If more than one table is checked, the optimized method is used. Otherwise, the non-optimized method is used. Defaults to AUTO.
-TIMEOUT_WITH_ROWS_OK=<yes|no>	No	If this parameter is set to yes, at least one row was detected and the timeout occurs before the pre-defined number of rows has been polled, then the API exits with a return code of 0. Otherwise, it will signal an error. Defaults to yes.

Examples

Wait for the CUSTOMERS table in the SALES_APPLICATION schema to have 200 row modifications recorded for the SALES_SYNC subscriber.

```
OdiWaitForLogData -LSCHEMA=SALES_APPLICATION -TABLE_NAME=CUSTOMERS -
GLOBAL_ROWCOUNT=200 -SUBSCRIBER_NAME=SALES_SYNC
```

OdiWaitForTable

Usage

```
OdiWaitForTable -CONTEXT=<context> -LSCHEMA=<LSchema> -
TABLE_NAME=<tableName> [-TIMEOUT=<timeout>] [-POLLINT=<pollInt>] [-
GLOBAL_ROWCOUNT=<globalRowCount>] [-TIMEOUT_WITH_ROWS_OK=<yes|no>]
```

Description

Waits for a table to be created and populated with a pre-defined number of rows.

The OdiWaitForTable command regularly tests whether the specified table has been created and that it has been populated with a number of records. The test is repeated every -POLLINT milliseconds until one of the following conditions is fulfilled: the table exists and contains the desired number of rows (-GLOBAL_ROWCOUNT), or a timeout (-TIMEOUT) has been reached.

Parameters

Parameters	Mandatory	Description
-LSCHEMA=<LSchema>	Yes	Logical schema in which the table is searched for.
-TABLE_NAME=<tableName>	Yes	Name of table to search for.
-CONTEXT=<context>	No	Context in which the Logical Schema will be resolved. If no Context is specified, the execution context is used.
-TIMEOUT=<timeout>	No	Maximum period of time in milliseconds over which the table is searched for. If this value is equal to zero, the timeout is infinite. Defaults to 0.
-POLLINT=<pollInt>	No	The period of time in milliseconds to wait between each test. Defaults to 2000.
-GLOBAL_ROWCOUNT=<globalRowCount>	No	Total number of rows expected in the table to terminate the command. Defaults to 1.
-TIMEOUT_WITH_ROWS_OK=<yes|no>	No	If this parameter is set to yes, at least one row was detected and the timeout occurs before the expected number of records is detected, then the API exits with a return code of 0. Otherwise, it will signal an error. Defaults to yes.

Examples

Waits for the DE1P1 table in the ORA_WAITFORDATA schema to exist, and to containing at least 1 record.

```
OdiWaitForTable -LSCHEMA=ORA_WAITFORDATA -TABLE_NAME=DE1P1 -
GLOBAL_ROWCOUNT=1
```