

Integrations (Direct)

Jenkins — Last update: 31 October 2022

Basis Technologies

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1. Background

ActiveControl includes an out-of-the-box Integration Framework which enables bi-directional integration capabilities with ITSM products such as JIRA, ServiceNow and HPSM and also more recently with DevOps lifecycle tools such as Gitlab.

During early 2020, this Integration capability has been extended to include an integration with **Jenkins**, another third-party DevOps product used increasingly within IT organisations to automate aspects of software development building, testing and deployment. Basis Technologies believes that this new Jenkins integration will enable SAP customers to further evolve their continuous integration and continuous delivery (CI/CD) capabilities in delivering SAP change as part of an ActiveControl workflow.

The initial use-case for which this Jenkins integration was built by Basis Technologies was to trigger automated testing scripts within tools such as Selenium or Tosca, as part of an ActiveControl workflow, however the reality is that this new integration could potentially be adapted to fulfil numerous other Jenkins-triggered scenarios in the future to help Basis Technologies' customers become more automonous in their delivery of SAP change.

The rest of this Integration Guide aims to detail the functional and technical solution for the new ActiveControl / Jenkins integration to trigger automated testing.

The Jenkins integration for automated testing is currently not an out-of-the-box 'plug it and play' Integration in the sense of many of the more established ActiveControl integrations such as JIRA and ServiceNow. Setting up this Jenkins Integration in a customer environment will require a combination of ActiveControl, Jenkins and the Automated Testing tool Administrator resources to be involved from the Customer side, in addition to the Basis Technologies team. Some coding will also be required on the customer side, to trigger the automated testing from Jenkins, and then pass back the information to ActiveControl.

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2. Integration Overview

2.1. Functional Solution

Example Jenkins integration

The below workflow diagram describes a potential Jenkins Integration scenario as part of an overall ActiveControl workflow.

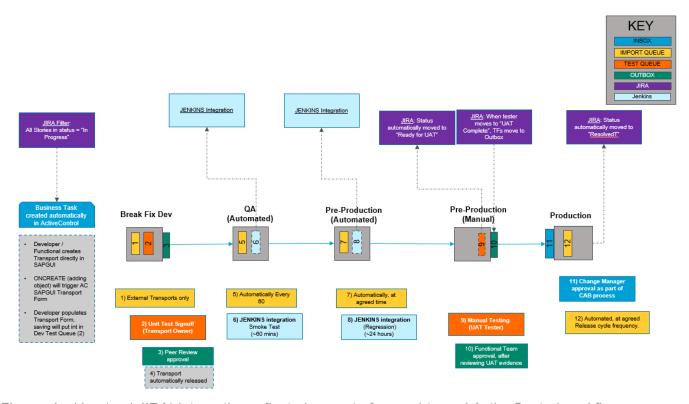


Figure: Jenkins (and JIRA) integration reflected as part of an end-to-end ActiveControl workflow

Key Functional Points of Integration

When transports land in a (configurable) Test Queue of a target wthin an ActiveControl workflow, the following activities will occur:

| 1. | Summary |
|----|--|
| 1 | Transports will move to the Test Queue of the Target. |
| 2 | The Integration will lock the Target Import Queue (unless it is a Virtual Target) so that no subsequent transports are imported. |
| 3 | Integration will call the automated test to be performed via Jenkins URL script. (see note (i) |

| 4 | Automated Test will run from Jenkins. |
|----|--|
| 5a | If automated tests PASS – then the following will happen: i) Integration will add a "Testing Successful" test results entry into the Business Task, with details of the Automated Test that was performed. ii) Integration will approve the Business Task(s), and the underlying Transport Form(s) will move forward from the Test Queue – to the next control point in the workflow. iii) Integration will unlock the QA Import Queue, so that subsequent transports can be imported into QA again. |
| 5b | If automated tests FAIL, then the following will happen: i) Integration will add a "Problem Found" Test Results entry into the Business Task, with details of the Automated Test failure. ii) ActiveControl will send an email notification to the Transport Owner of the failed testing iii) Business Task(s) will remain in the QA Test Queue. iv) Integration will unlock the QA import Queue, so that subsequent transports can be imported again. |

Notes

- i) The actual test scripts to be called can be stored in a custom field on the Business Task (or Transport Form) within ActiveControl. All custom field information on the Business Task(s) / Transport Form(s) is passed to Jenkins as part of the Integration, making it possible for Jenkins to thereafter trigger the relevant automated test scripts in other tools such as Selenium or Tosca based on the actual Business Tasks (or Transport Forms) in the Import Queue.
- ii) Given the Integration is triggered when Transport Forms reach Test Queue, it is advisable to configuration ActiveControl so that RC8 transports remain in the Import Queue. Otherwise, the Integration could be triggered on Changes that already have deployment issues.
- iii) It is possible to integrate ActiveControl with multiple third-party tools. In the example workflow, a JIRA integration is also being used, in addition to the Jenkins integration..
- iii) It is possible to trigger multiple scripts via Jenkins from one Test Queue.
- iv) It is possible to trigger different scripts in different Test Queues (ie Smoke Testing in a QA system, and full automated Regression Testing in a Pre-Production system.

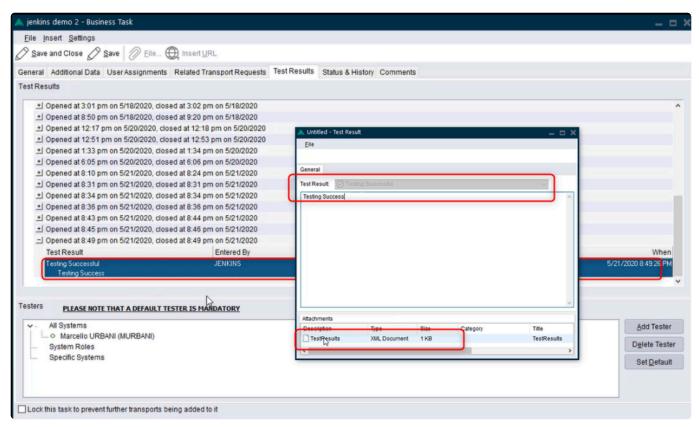


Figure: Example of an automated Test Signoff triggered via Jenkins integration. Depending on the requirement, attachments or URL links can be passed back to ActiveControl and appended to the Business Task

2.2. Technical Solution

The ActiveControl Jenkins integration includes both Outbound and Inbound integrations .

2.2.1. Outbound Integration

When transports land in a (configurable) Control Point location, the Jenkins automated testing is triggered via a URL send call.

An XML payload contains all information relating to the associated Business Tasks and Transport Forms, including all Custom Field information.

The Integration can also automatically lock the Import Queue at this point (since in most circumstances, a customer would not want further transports to be imported whilst an automated testing cycle is occurring.

2.2.2. Inbound Integration

When the automated testing cycle completes, Jenkins will report back to ActiveControl whether the testing was a Pass or Fail.

Based on that feedback, the Integration will then perform subsequent actions to add a Test Results entry onto the Business Tasks associated with the Transport Forms in the Import Queue, and if Pass, also move the Transport Forms out of the current Control Point location, to the next one.

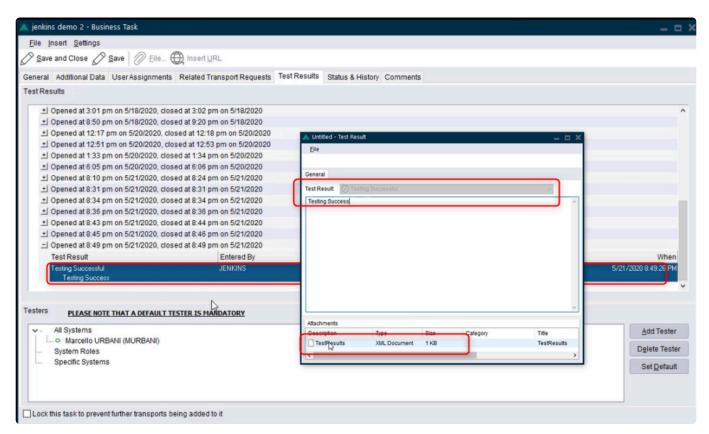


Figure: Example of an automated Test Signoff triggered via Jenkins integration. Depending on the requirement, attachments or URL links can be passed back to ActiveControl and appended to the Business Task

2.2.3. Integration Components

The following components form part of the ActiveControl / Jenkins Integration solution.

| 1. | Summary | Notes |
|----|-----------------------|---|
| 1 | Remote Function Calls | Yes |
| 2 | System Users | Yes. Both <u>SAP user</u> and <u>Jenkins user</u> |
| 3 | Number Range | None required for Jenkins Integration |
| 4 | Configuration Tables | Yes |
| 5 | Application Tables | Yes |
| 6 | Programs | Yes |
| 7 | APIs | None required for Jenkins integration |
| 8 | User Exit | None required for Jenkins integration |
| 9 | Jobs | Yes |
| 10 | Error Logging | Yes |
| 11 | General Configuration | Yes |
| 12 | Jenkins setup | |

Associated Files

| 1. | File | Details |
|----|-----------------|--|
| 1 | D00K904069 | The Jenkins integration described in this Integration Guide is included as part of ActiveControl 8.3. This transport can be applied from ActiveControl 8.2 onwards (in the AC Domain Controller. |
| 2 | Pipeline.groovy | Groovy file for Jenkins pipeline |
| 3 | README.MD | Contains Developer level information relating to the outbound/inbound calls. |

3. Integration Setup (SAP)

3.1. Remote Function Calls

An "HTTP Connection to External Server" RFC Destination is required in the ActiveControl Domain Controller to communicate with Jenkins.

This is configured via the usual way in SM59. The RFC requires an <u>integration user</u> to be created in Jenkins.

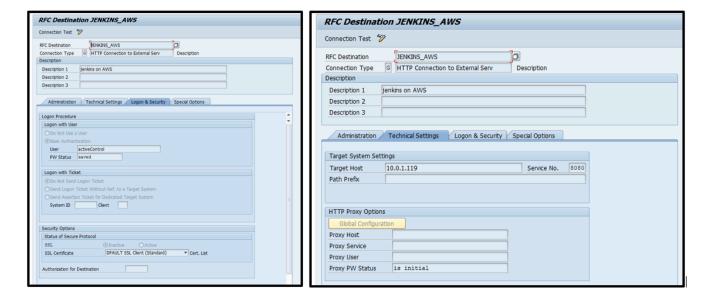


Figure: A 'G' Type RFC Destination is required to communicate from SAP to Jenkins as part of Outbound integration.

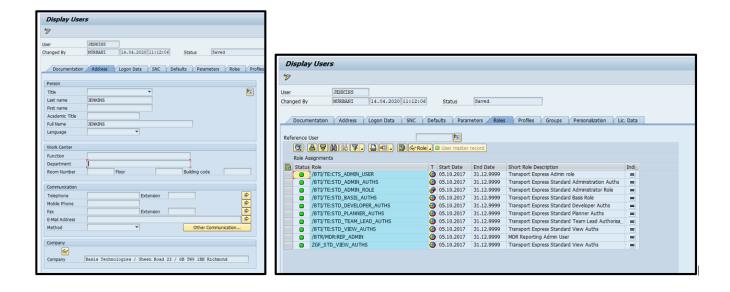
The connectivity between Jenkins and SAP is absolutely key pre-requisite to a working Integration. Basis Technologies strongly recommend our Customers to review this topic as early on in the process for setting up the Integration as possible, to avoid delays caused by firewall or other network-level issues. Communication issues between the SAP system used as the ActiveControl Domain Controller and the 3rd Party system is the 'Number 1' challenge in setting up all ActiveControl integrations, and this Jenkins integration is no exception.

3.2. SAP User

A SAP user is required to support the Jenkins Integration.

The Integration could potentially use the existing AC_BATCH user, however given that this User is what the Test Results will be signed off against as part of the Integration – most customers might prefer to use a seperate System user for the Jenkins integration to help differentiate events relating to the Jenkins Integration from other Integrations or other events such as Scheduled Imports within ActiveControl.

If creating a seperate User, it should have the same authorisations as the AC_Batch user.



The credentials of this SAP system user need to be stored in Jenkins to be referred in the scripts:



3.3. ActiveControl general configuration

3.3.1. Custom Fields

The ActiveControl / Jenkins integration for automated testing relies on Jenkins being able to tell the testing tool what automated tests need to be performed.

In most scenarios, this is best done by the user (ie a Developer or Tester) manually indicating on the the Business Task (or Transport Form) what automated testing scripts should be performed against the particular Change or Transport. This is achieved in the current Integration through the use of custom field(s) on the Business Task or Transport Form (or both depending on the exact Customer requirement); these Custom Fields are configured via the Windows GUI configuration [Fields] tab in the usual way.

The information stored in these custom field(s) information is passed over to Jenkins as part of the outbound Integration (along with the Business Task and Transport Form information) - and the Customer Jenkins Administrator would then need to pass this information over from Jenkins to the test automation tool to trigger the relevant testing.

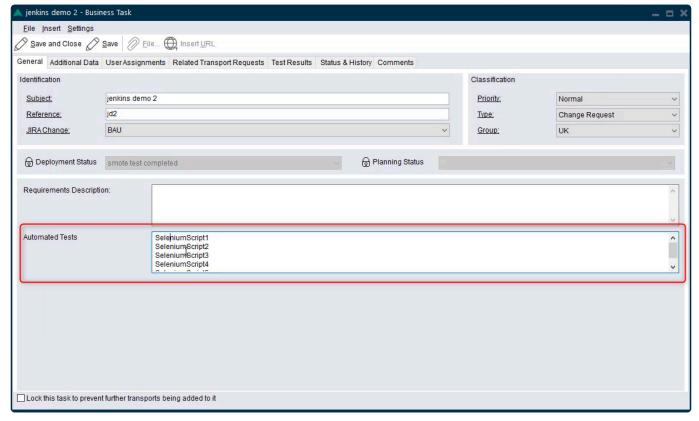


Figure: Example of test script information being stored in a Business Task custom field. This data is then passed over to Jenkins, for triggering the corresponding Testing scripts.



If multiple automated test cycles are required as part of an ActiveControl workflow (eg triggering Smoke Tests as part of a QA system and triggering Regression Tests as part of a Pre-Production system), then the recommendation would be to have multiple Custom Fields. Again, it would be the responsibility of the Customer's Jenkins and Test Tool to call the relevant scripts and triggering of scripts via Jenkins.

All custom fields are sent across as part of the XML – ie there is no need to define specific Custom Fields as part of the integration configuration.

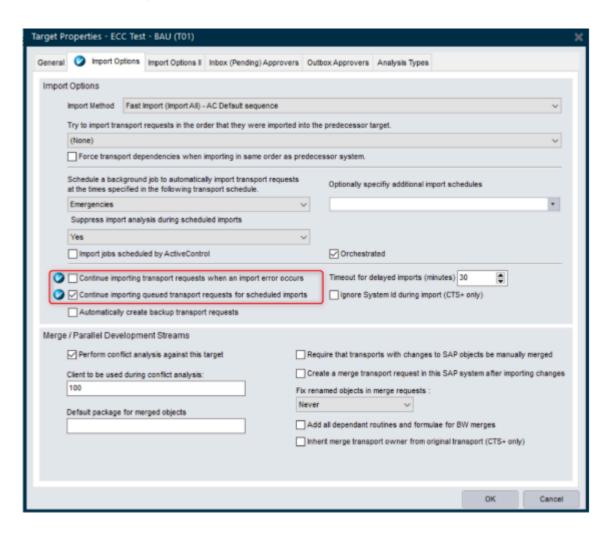
3.3.2. Import Options

Given Outbound integration is triggered by transports being imported into a system and landing in the Test Queue, it is advisable to DISABLE the following target configuration option

Continue importing transport requests when an import error occurs

It is also recommended to ENABLE the following target configuration option:

Continue importing queued transport requests for scheduled imports.



3.4. SAP Configuration Tables

This section details the configuration tables as part of ActiveControl / Jenkins integration.

3.4.1. /BTI/TE_INT_SYST

This configuration table is used to specify the integrations that are running, and also some key information relating to the integration. It is possible to run multiple Integrations as part one ActiveControl implementation.

| Field | Explanation |
|------------------|---|
| EXTSYS_NO | Integration System Number, this is a unique numerical identifier of the system to integrate with (as it is possible to integrate with multiple systems) |
| EXTSYS_ID | External System ID |
| EXTSYS_NAME | Name of External System |
| RFC_DEST | Name of the RFC Destination used for the Integration. |
| DDCINT | Not required for Jenkins Integration. |
| TASKFIELD_LINK | Not required for Jenkins Integration. |
| A FORMFIELD_LINK | Not required for Jenkins Integration. |
| INT_USER | Not required for Jenkins Integration. |
| INT_PASSWORD | Not required for Jenkins Integration. |

Example configuration

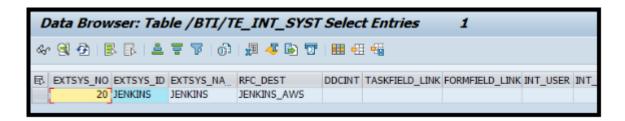
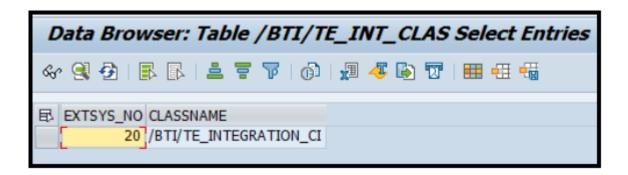


Figure: Example configuration of the Jenkins integration

EXTSYS_NO does not need to be 20 as show in the Example configuration screenshot. It can be 01, or 02 – or whatever else is the lowest number not already configured in /BTI/TE_INT_SYST. Note that this Number is used in some of the other configuration tables.

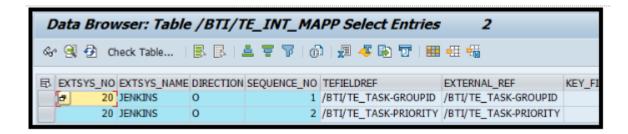
3.4.2. /BTI/TE_INT_CLAS

This table is used to define Integration(s) and their corresponding Class; the classes are the bulk of the integration processing is done. The ActiveControl integration works on the principle of having a class for each external system that we need to integrate with.



3.4.3. /BTI/TE INT MAPP

This table is used to define the fields that form part of the Jenkins integration. For the current Jenkins integration, Group and Priority information is sent across as part of the Integration.

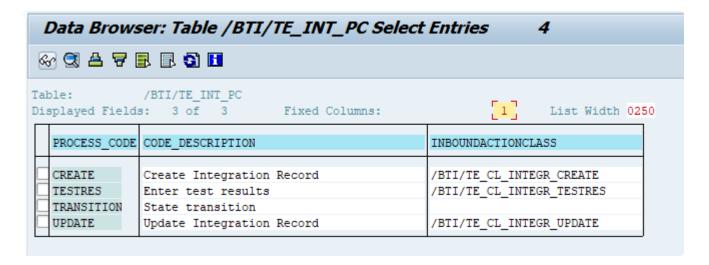


3.4.4. /BTI/TE_INT_PC

Table /BTI/TE_INT_PC details the process codes that are available as part of the Integration Integration Framework.

As part of Jenkins integration, only CREATE process code is used.

This table comes pre-configured as part of ActiveControl, and so should not need to be updated as part of the Jenkins integration



3.4.5. /BTI/TE_INT_PROC

This table is used within the Integration Framework to define the Process Identifiers that are used within the Integration.

As part of Jenkins integration, only CREATE process code is used. However it is a slightly unique use of CREATE, as in most other existing Integrations such as with ServiceNow and JIRA, the CREATE is used to create a Business Task within ActiveControl.



Figure: Only the CREATE proces code is used as part of the Jenkins integration

Notes

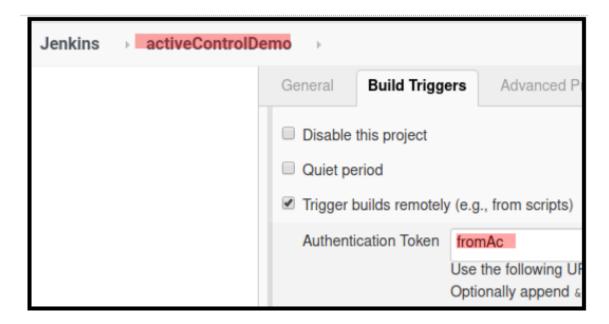
- 1. EXTSYS_NO needs to match the Number configured in /BTI/TE_INT_SYST.
- 2. The Identifier is the Deployment Status GUID from /BTI/TE_TASKSTAT at which point the Integration is being triggered. For the triggering of automated testing, it will be Deployment Status of the Test Queue at which point Jenkins should be triggered.

3.4.6. /BTI/TE_TVARV

Table /BTI/TE_TVARV is used as part of the Jenkins integration – to configure the trigger <u>URL</u> used as part of the Outbound integration.



The entry needs to reference the jenkins trigger URL, which depends on the script name and token:



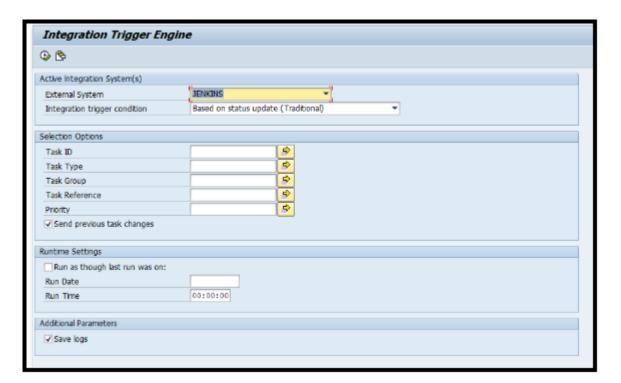
Note that there is a 50 character limit that can entered as the script token.

3.5. Programs

3.5.1. /BTI/TE_INTEG_TRIGGER

The /BTI/TE_INTEG_TRIGGER trigger program is used as part of the Jenkins Integration to select the appropriate ActiveControl records to push out to Jenkins.

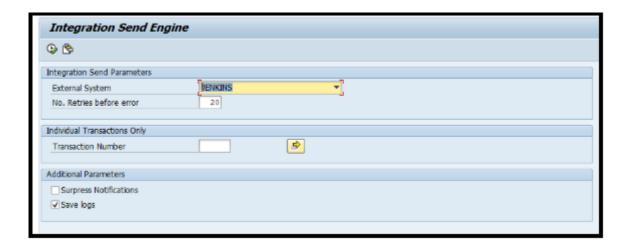
A Variant should be saved as per screenshot:



3.5.2. /BTI/TE_INTEG_SEND

The /BTI/TE_INTEG_SEND send program is used to pick up the mapped transactions and send them out to the configured external systems. It retrieves the required records and then uses the configured send methods for each particular integration scenario to actually push the data out to the receiving systems.

A Variant should be saved as per screenshot.



3.6. Scheduled Jobs

The two aforementioned Trigger and Send Program variants should be scheduled to run in the Domain Controller system as a scheduled job via SM37.

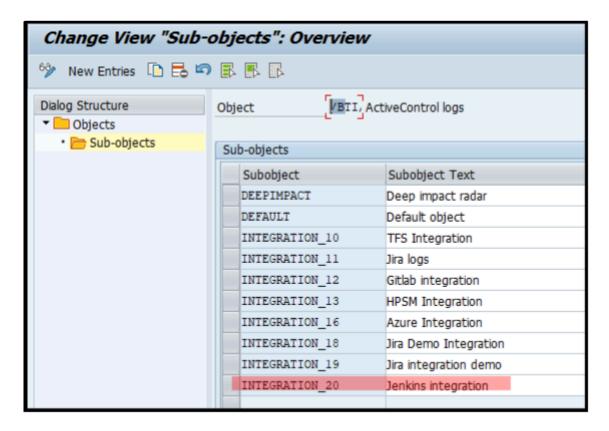
Every 2 minutes should suffice, with the Trigger program as the first step, and the Send program as the second step.

The AC_Batch user can be used to schedule this Job.

3.7. Error Logging

Standard SAP logging is possible as part of the Jenkins integration. The prerequisite for this is that the subobject of /BTI/TE is created via transaction SLG0 in the Domain Controller.

Note that INTEGRATION_NN, the NN should be the EXTSYST_NO as defined in /BTI/TE_INT_SYST.



Transaction SLG1 can be used within ActiveControl Domain Controller system to view the integration Logging output as part of the Outbound integration.

Nothing is logged in SLG1 as part of Inbound integration.

4. Integration Setup (Jenkins)

4.1. Build Pipeline

The ActiveControl / Jenkins integration outbound integration works by ActiveControl calling Jenkins pipeline build.

Customer Jenkins Administrators would need to setup this Jenkins pipeline for the purpose of the Integration with ActiveControl. This would be used to as part of the ActiveControl outbound integration, to perform the relevant Jenkins-side action ie triggering automated testing scripts within tools such as Selenium or Tosca. They would also be used to trigger events in ActiveControl as part of Inbound Integration.

The likely events as part of outbound and inbound integration are as follows:

| Number | Event |
|--------|--|
| 1 | Locking the Import Queue (to prevent the import of subsequent transports whilst the Integration is in progress. |
| 2 | Passing contents of the Test Queue / Required Tests |
| 3 | Initiate the required Tests |
| 4 | Sending PASS or FAIL test result information back to ActiveControl. |
| 5 | Unlocking the Import Queue at the end of Inbound integration. |
| 6 | Uploading Test results to the Business Task, and moving the associated Transport Forms forward to the next location in the workflow. |

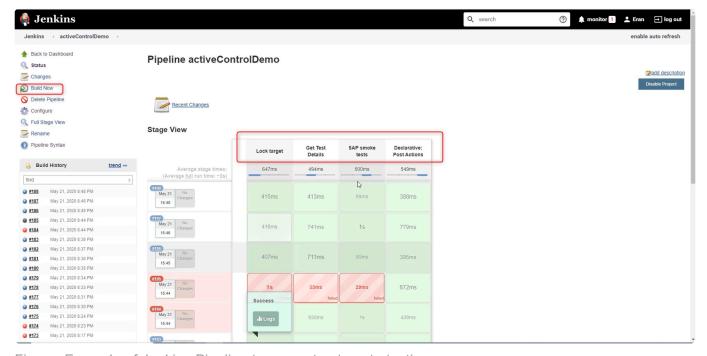


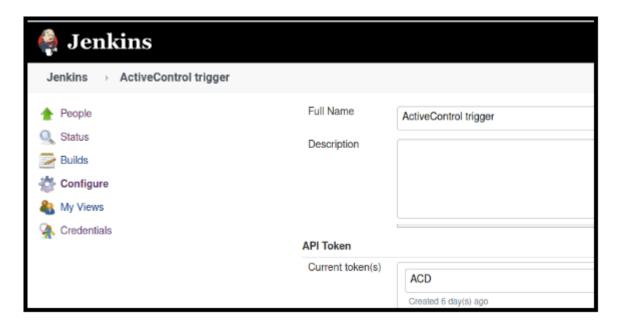
Figure: Example of Jenkins Pipeline to support automate testing.

4.2. Jenkins User

The integration requires a user in Jenkins that has authorisation to trigger jobs, with an authorization token defined.



This user needs a token that will be stored in the SAP RFC Destination as the password.



4.3. URL scripts

Please refer to README file provided with the Integration for some developer Curl examples.

```
## See See Sough Cale Adopt Date Date | No. 100 | Section | 10
```

Figure: Example of Groovy script used as part of the Integration.

4.4.

1. Basic jenkins installation for testing of ActiveControl

AC will trigger jenkins calling an URL, like:

```
```bash
```

AC will not actually use CURL...
 export triggeruser=acuser
 export triggerToken=secret # this is a crypto key generated by Jenkins
 export jenkinsServer=myjenkinsserverurl
 export jobname=activeControlDemo
 export AcToken=sentFromActiveControl

curl "https://\$triggeruser:\$triggerToken@\$jenkinsServer/job/\$jobname/build?token=\$AcToken"

Jenkins will trigger actions in AC in a similar way

#### ```bash

- These usually go in some secret place inside jenkins export acuser=acuser export acpass=secret export acserver=te.basistechnologies.net:8000
- 1. lock a target

curl "http://\$acuser:\$acpass@\$acserver/bti/
te\_web\_services?action=LOCK\_TARGET&TARGETID=0001"

- unlock a target curl "http://\$acuser:\$acpass@\$acserver/bti/ te\_web\_services?action=UNLOCK\_TARGET&TARGETID=0001"
- 1. read contents of a test queue

curl "http://\$acuser:\$acpass@\$acserver/bti/
te\_web\_services?action=QUEUE\_CONTENTS&TARGETID=0001&LOCATION=T"

- pass tests in a target curl -X POST -d '0001XPassed' "http://\$acuser:\$acpass@\$acserver/bti/ te web services?action=TARGET TESTRESULTS"
- fail tests in a target curl -X POST -d '0001Failed' "http://\$acuser:\$acpass@\$acserver/bti/

```
te_web_services?action=TARGET_TESTRESULTS"
```

...

Sample response from lock/unlock/test results:

```
```XML
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
EErrorMethod ENTER_TEST_RESULTS requires a x_task or xt_task parameter
```

٠.,

Sample read queue response:

```
```XML
```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>

10020041500000141320jd1jenkins demo 1 ACDK908578ACDK90861810020041600000141745jd4jd4 ACDK908608SInformationSuccess

...

# 5. ActiveControl HTTP API

## **5.1. Get Queue Contents**

#### **HTTP GET**

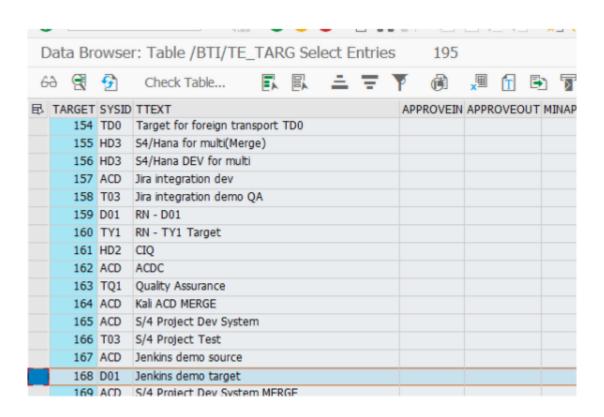
Example URL:

http://te.basistechnologies.net:8000/bti/
te\_web\_services?action=QUEUE\_CONTENTS&TARGETID=168&LOCATION=T

Authentication – Basic (ActiveControl user credentials)

### **Request Parameters**

| Name     | Value          | Description                                                                                       |
|----------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| action   | QUEUE_CONTENTS | The get queue content action                                                                      |
| TARGETID | 168            | Look in the /BTI/TE_TARG table for the target id. See example below.                              |
| LOCATION | Т              | The queue location in the target system.  I – Inbox  Q – Import Queue  T – Test queue  O – Outbox |

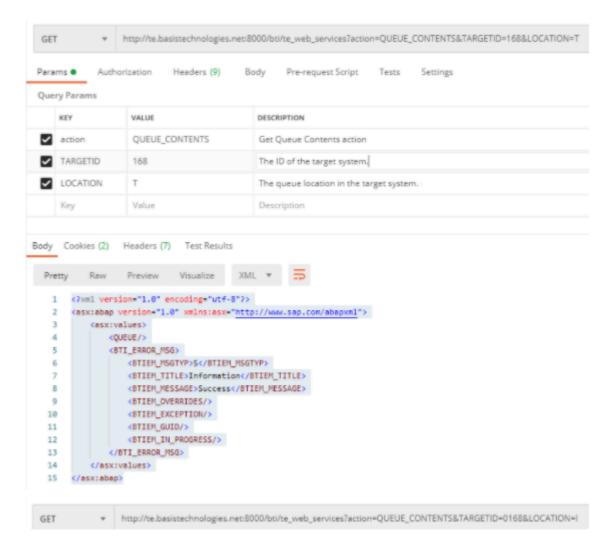


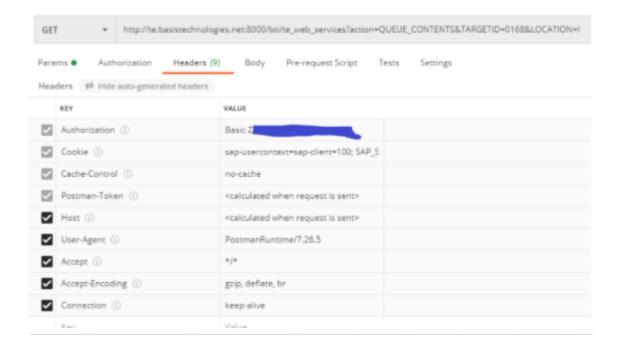
### Response

#### XML Payload

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<asx:abap version="1.0" xmlns:asx="http://www.sap.com/abapxml">
 <asx:values>
 <QUEUE>
 <item> <!-- Zero to many Business Tasks -->
 <ID>10020041500000141320</ID>
 <CAPTION>jenkins demo 1</CAPTION>
 <REFERENCE>jd1</REFERENCE>
 <GROUPID>1001710060000000012</GROUPID>
 <TYPEID>1001710060000000017</TYPEID>
 <TESTERID>MURBANI</TESTERID>
 <PRIORITY>2</PRIORITY>
 <PROJECTID>1001710060000000022</PROJECTID>
 <LOCKED/>
 <PATH>00</PATH>
 <STAT_DEPL>10020041500000141305</STAT_DEPL>
 <STAT_PLAN/>
 <STAT_DEPL MAN/>
 <STAT PLAN MAN/>
 <OWNER/>
 <TEXT/>
 <CF 508/>
 <CF 512/>
 <CF_513>Business task test1</CF_513>
 <TRANSPORTS>
 <item> <!-- Zero to many Transport Forms -->
 <TRKORR>ACDK908578</TRKORR>
 <REQTEXT/>
 <FORMDESCRIPTION/>
 <GROUPID>10017100600000000008</GROUPID>
 <TYPEID>10017100600000000020</TYPEID>
 <TRFUNCTION/>
 <TRCATEGORY/>
 <TRSTATUS/>
 <CLIENT/>
 <REQUESTOR>MURBANI</REQUESTOR>
 <REQNAME/>
 <REQDATE>20200415</REQDATE>
 <REQTIME>104145</REQTIME>
 <RELDATE/>
 <RELTIME/>
 <PATH>55</PATH>
```

```
<PATH>55</PATH>
 <HASFORM/>
 <OWNER/>
 <COMPLETED/>
 <CLIDEP/>
 <QUEUED/>
 <HIDDEN/>
 <LOCKED/>
 <CONFLICTS/>
 <REFERENCE/>
 <UMODES/>
 <NOEXPLOGS/>
 <EXPORTSTAT/>
 <TSTIMPSTAT/>
 <LOCSTATUS/>
 <MANDT/>
 <RETURNCODE/>
 <TARSYSTEM/>
 <CHANGETYPE/>
 <MANUAL_STEP_STATUS/>
 <PREV_IMP_RESULT/>
 <CONFLICT_STAT>0</CONFLICT_STAT>
 <SCI_STAT>0</SCI_STAT>
 <RISK STAT>0</RISK STAT>
 <NUM_OBJECTS>0000000000</NUM_OBJECTS>
 <NUM_KEYS>0000000000</NUM_KEYS>
 <CONF_STAT_RUNID/>
 <SCI STAT RUNID/>
 <RISK STAT RUNID/>
 <REJECTED/>
 <AUTO APPR STATUS/>
 <CF 500>HAMPTON HILL</CF 500>
 <CF 501>N</CF_501>
 <CF_502/>
 <CF_503/>
 <CF 504>N</CF 504>
 <CF 505>N</CF 505>
 <CF_506>N</CF_506>
 <CF_507>N</CF_507>
 <CF 509/>
 <CF 510/>
 <CF_511/>
 <CF_514>Test for 908578</CF_514>
 </item>
</TRANSPORTS>
```





## 5.2. Lock Queue

#### **HTTP GET**

#### Example URL:

http://te.basistechnologies.net:8000/bti/te\_web\_services?action=LOCK\_TARGET&TARGETID=168

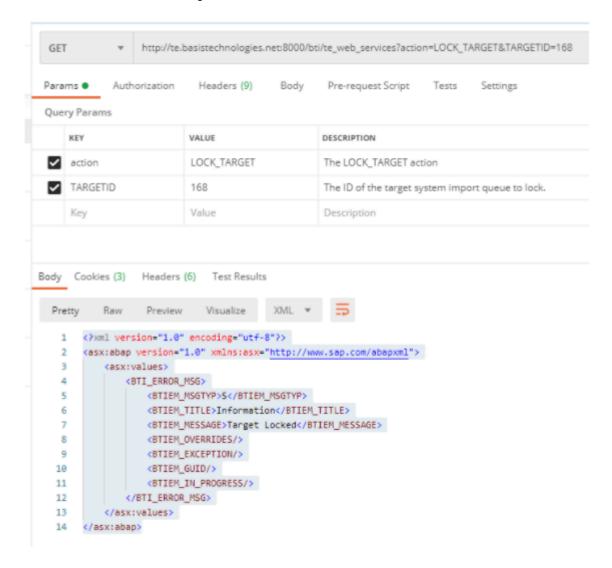
Authentication – Basic (ActiveControl user credentials)

Note – This locks only the import queue for the target system.

### **Request Parameters**

| Name     | Value       | Description                                       |
|----------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| action   | LOCK_TARGET | Locks the target system import queue.             |
| TARGETID | 168         | Look in the /BTI/TE_TARG table for the target id. |

## Response



## 5.3. Unlock Queue

#### **HTTP GET**

#### Example URL:

http://te.basistechnologies.net:8000/bti/te\_web\_services?action=UNLOCK\_TARGET&TARGETID=168

Authentication – Basic (ActiveControl user credentials)

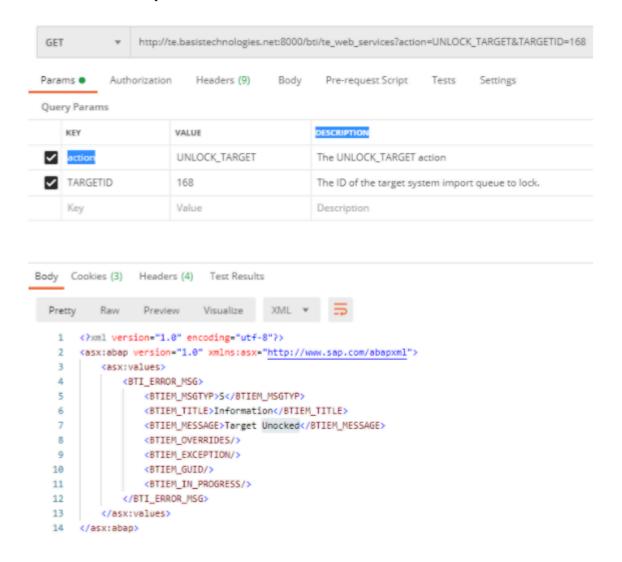
Note – This unlocks only the import queue for the target system.

### **Request Parameters**

| Name     | Value         | Description                                       |
|----------|---------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| action   | UNLOCK_TARGET | Unlocks the target system import queue.           |
| TARGETID | 168           | Look in the /BTI/TE_TARG table for the target id. |

### Response

Note – the BTIEM\_MESSAGE value 'Target Unocked' is misspelled. A defect has been submitted to fix the spelling in a future release.



## 5.4. Save Business Task Result

#### HTTP POST

#### Example URL:

http://te.basistechnologies.net:8000/bti/
te\_web\_services?action=TARGET\_TESTRESULTS&TASKID=10020041500000141320

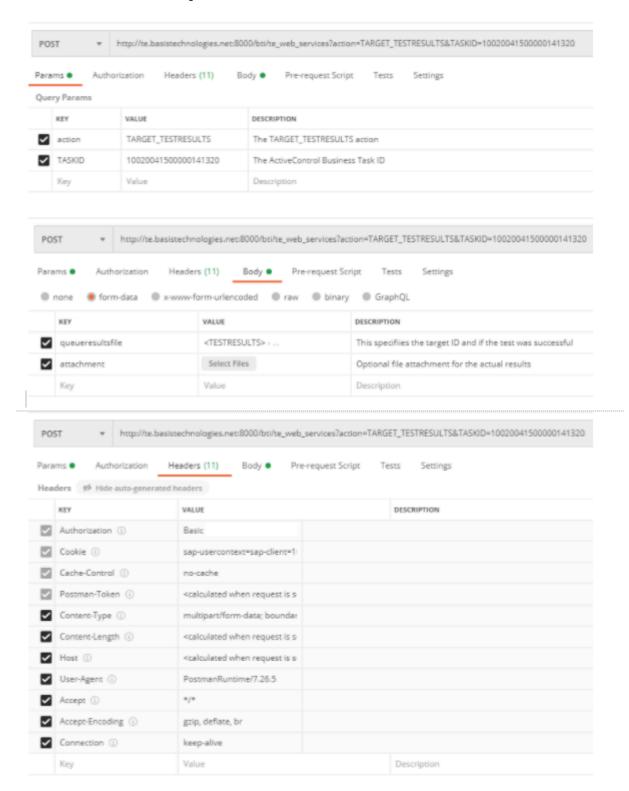
Authentication - Basic (ActiveControl user credentials)

## **Request Parameters**

| Name   | Value                | Description                        |
|--------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| action | TARGET_TESTRESULTS   | The TARGET_TESTRESULTS action      |
| TASKID | 10020041500000141320 | The ActiveControl Business Task ID |

### Response

## Error response example



## 6. Further Information

This integration is available from ActiveControl 8.3 onwards.

As with all ActiveControl integrations, Basis Technologies would strongly recommend some formal consulting services support in the implementation of the Jenkins integration, so that we can help you with the design and setup of the solution, and also advise you if any of your Requirements need development outside of the current out-of-the-box Integration offering.

If you are interested in finding out more about the ActiveControl / Jenkins capability, please reach out to your Basis Technologies Acount Manager and they can help to arrange a demo.