

Push Notifications & Webhooks

Synchronizing changes between Acumatica Instances

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Agenda

- Importance of webhooks and notifications
- How to configure a webhook in Acumatica
- How to configure a push notification to a webhook in Acumatica
- Live demo with code!







Why are webhooks awesome?

- Instant notifications
- Simple to implement
- Composable
- · Are widely supported around the web







Why are webhooks awesome?

- Instant notifications
- Simple to implement
- Composable
- · Are widely supported around the web
- Available now in Acumatica 2020R1 !





But what is a webhook?

It is an integration mechanism that...

...works like a (POST) REST web service endpoint

...lets external applications notify our app when something happened,

so no more polling!

...accepts the caller's format

Basically "just send the data to this URL"





About Acumatica push notifications

Feature was first introduced in 2017R2

Push notifications are notifications in JSON format that are sent by Acumatica ERP to notification destinations when specific data changes occur in Acumatica ERP.

Support **webhooks** as a destination!







Webhooks and Push Notifications in Acumatica





OK, so let's build something!

Curran

Curran Young

Cin Young

Curran Young Construction Company Acumatica Customer Since 2018



A simple example...



Sync non-stock items between 2 Acumatica instances

- 1. When a new item is created
- 2. Tell the other instance
- 3. Create the item



A simple example...



Sync non-stock items between 2 **Acumatica instances**

- 1. Push notifications trigger when there are changes
- 2. Subscribe to a webhook to change item data
- 3. Implementation class creates the item







Creating webhooks in Acumatica





- 1. Get the structure of the notification we will handle
- 2. Create an implementation class using the IWebhookHandler interface
- 3. Register class as a webhook in Acumatica
- 4. Save the generated URL to 'subscribe' the external system to that webhook



Example notification

```
"Inserted": [{
  "InventoryID": "ITEMCD ",
  "Description": "My item's description",
 "Type": "Non-Stock Item",
  "PostingClass": "FDI",
  "ItemClass": null,
 "TaxCategory": "EXEMPT",
  "RequireReceipt": true,
  "RequireShipment": true,
 "BaseUnit": "ITEM",
  "PurchaseUnit": "ITEM",
  "SalesUnit": "ITEM" }],
"Query": "IN-PushItem",
"CompanyId": "Company",
"Id": "5ec9ca1b-7348-4c98-89c2-fb4743d54d9b",
"TimeStamp": 637276282861245200,
"AdditionalInfo": { "PXPerformanceInfoStartTime": "06/13/2020 06:58:05"}
```





Inserted – new rows in guery. New updated values.

Deleted - rows that were present in a query but were removed. Old modified rows. Comparing deleted and inserted sets will show updated fields.

Query - name of source definition (class name for Built-In definitions or Generic Inquiry name for GI definition).

Companyld - login name of company.

Id - transaction identifier generated on DB level. Guarantees at least one delivery, so 'Id' and 'Query' fields can be used for deduplication.

TimeStamp - value that is guaranteed to increase with every transaction. Can be used to define order.



Webhook handler implementation

public class TestWebhookHandler : IWebhookHandler

public async Task<System.Web.Http.IHttpActionResult> ProcessRequestAsync(HttpRequestMessage request, CancellationToken cancellationToken)

```
using (var scope = GetAdminScope())
 // Deserialize JSON into our Notification class
 var notification = JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<Notification>(await request.Content.ReadAsStringAsync());
 // We will use this Graph to insert our new item
 var graph = PXGraph.CreateInstance<NonStockItemMaint>();
 foreach (var item in notification.Inserted)
     InventoryItem newItem = graph.Item.Search<InventoryItem.inventoryCD>(item.InventoryID.Trim());
     newItem = graph.Item.Insert(new InventoryItem()
       InventoryCD = item.InventoryID,
      Descr = item.Description,
      ItemType = item.Type
    });
     // Simple way for us to track automatic inserts
     graph.Item.Cache.SetValueExt(newItem, "NoteText", "Created by Webhook");
  graph.Actions.PressSave();
return new OkResult(request);
```



Recommendations for Webhooks



- Keep the handler as simple as possible •
- Handle possible errors and reply accordingly
- It's better to have some security, many webhook subscribers allow adding • authentication headers like Basic or Bearer (tokens)
 - Add code in your handler to verify the header before processing the request •



Configuring push notifications in Acumatica

push notifications

- 1. Define GI for records we need to "monitor"
- 2. Select webhook as destination type
- 3. Set URL address where Acumatica will send the notification
- 4. Add GI we defined to the notification definition

(Screen SM302000)

Push Notifications ☆
* Destination Name: Two Hooks $\ensuremath{\mathcal{P}}$ Header Name:
* Destination Type: Webhook • Header Value:
* Address: http://200.194.20.78/DeleteMe20
GENERIC INQUIRIES BUILT-IN DEFINITIONS
E Active *Inquiry Title
> IN-PushItem





- Use as a simple data query if possible
- Do not use aggregation and grouping in the query
- Do not use joins of multiple detail tables (like Sales Order Shipments Shipment lines, i.e. several many-to-many relationships)
- Inner joins in queries may work a bit slower than left joins
- For generic inquiries, do not use formulas on the Results Grid tab of the Generic Inquiry (SM.20.80.00) form

*Tips by Vladimir Perov (thanks!)



Summary

Webhooks are awesome

- Simple and composable integrations
- Widely supported around the web
- Available in Acumatica 2020R1

Push notifications are

- Easy to configure by using Generic Inquiries
- Can be used to send data to webhooks in any web app, including Acumatica
- We configured webhooks and push notifications in Acumatica
- Code available here: <u>https://github.com/markoan/acumatica-webhook-example</u>









