



Host BRDB Transaction Correction Tool Low Level Design

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Abstract: This document is the low level design for the Branch Database transaction correction tool process that is used to add compensating correction records to transactional/accounting/stock tables.

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Note: See Post Office Account HNG-X Reviewers/Approvers Role Matrix (PGM/DCM/ION/0001) for guidance.

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0.2 Document History

Version No.	Date	Summary of Changes and Reason for Issue	Associated Change - CP/PEAK/PPRR Reference
0.1	10-Oct-07	Draft Version	
0.2	01-Nov-2007	Fix design issues	
0.3	01-Nov-2007	Incorporate HLD changes	
0.4	13-Nov-2007	Amend section 2.4.1 and 3.1 to provide more details	
0.5	03-Jul-2009	Revise to reflect major revisions made for PC0178207	
0.6	29-Sep-2009	[CW] Add Transaction Correction Journal Auditing	

0.3 Review Details

Review Comments by :	31-Oct-2007
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Position/Role	Name

(*) = Reviewers that returned comments

0.4 Associated Documents (Internal & External)

Reference	Version	Date	Title	Source
PGM/DCM/TEM/0001 (DO NOT REMOVE)	2.0	16-Apr-07	Fujitsu Services Post Office Account HNG-X Document Template	Dimensions
DES/APP/HLD/0020	0.5	29-Oct-07	Branch Database HLD	Nasser Siddiqi

Unless a specific version is referred to above, reference should be made to the current approved versions of the documents.

0.5 Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
BRDB	Branch Database
HNG-X	Horizon Next Generation X
SSC	Support Service Centre

0.6 Glossary

Term	Definition
Database	A collection of records stored in a systematic way. The software used to manage and query records is known as the Database Management System. This document uses the term 'Database' to cover both meanings.
Instance	An instance is composed of memory structures and the Oracle background processes that run on a server.

0.7 Changes Expected

Changes

0.8 Accuracy

Fujitsu Services endeavours to ensure that the information contained in this document is correct but, whilst every effort is made to ensure the accuracy of such information, it accepts no liability for any loss (however caused) sustained as a result of any error or omission in the same.



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1 Description

1.1 Overview

This document provides the low level design for the branch database transaction correction tool module. The utility will allow SSC to correct transactions by inserting balancing records to transactional / accounting / stock tables in the BRDB system. It will also audit the changes made. There will be no updating / deleting of records in the Branch database.

Warning: The use of this powerful tool has inherent risks. If the SQL statement is incorrect or badly written, it is possible to cause unintended consequences, some of which may cause serious problems to the Branch Database. It is expected that only a small number of skilled staff will run this tool and that they will have detailed guidance as to when and how to use the tool.

1.2 Solution Components

There are 53 main components to the solution:

- Unix shell script **IRRELEVANT** which is in the **IRRELEVANT** directory. It is deliberately kept separate from the standard \$BRDB_SH directory so that access to the script and the associated components can be restricted to authorised users. The shell script calls the **IRRELEVANT**
- PL/SQL package **PKG_BRDB_TXN_CORRECTION**, which resides within the Branch Database and is owned by Oracle user **IRRELEVANT**. The **IRRELEVANT** package is the component that validates, creates and audits the balancing transaction.
- A set of template files, one for each transaction table for which balancing transactions are allowed to be inserted. Each file contains a template for a SQL INSERT statement for the table in question. This makes it easier for users to produce new transaction files by basing them on the template files
- Branch 'seeding' - as part of it's processing, the Transaction Correction Tool uses table **IRRELEVANT**. To allow new branches to be processed by the Tool, the estate management interface has been modified to add a 'seed' record to this table for each new branch. The 'seed' records have a node_id of 99 and current_jsn of zero.
- Transaction correction journal auditing - a new process generates audit files for the input day's auditable transaction correction records. See section 5 for details.

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1.3 Assumptions

It is assumed that the insert statement being passed in to balance the record is a valid SQL statement and is not more than 32K in size. If not, the process will fail with error code 1.

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2 Module Positioning

2.1 Calling Modules

No calling modules. The BRDBX015 will be initiated manually.

2.2 Called Modules

IRRELEVANT and common packages
IRRELEVANT

2.3 Business Functions Implemented

IRRELEVANT Branch Database High Level Design V0.4 Section 7.2.12

2.4 Objects Used

2.4.1 Database Objects used

Object Name	Object Type	Ins	Sel	Upd	Del	Oth
IRRELEVANT	Table	X	X	X		
IRRELEVANT	Table		X			
IRRELEVANT	Table		X			
IRRELEVANT	Table	X	X	X		
IRRELEVANT	Seq		X			
IRRELEVANT	Table	X	X	X		
IRRELEVANT	Table		X			
IRRELEVANT	Table	X	X	X		
IRRELEVANT	Table		X			
IRRELEVANT	Seq		X			

The following transaction tables have been granted INSERT privileges to OPS\$SUPPORTTOOLUSER.
The transaction correction statement is only allowed to insert into these tables.

Object Name	Object Type	Ins	Sel	Upd	Del	Oth
IRRELEVANT	Table	X				
IRRELEVANT	Table	X				
IRRELEVANT	Table	X				



IRRELEVANT	Table	X				
IRRELEVANT	Table	X				
IRRELEVANT	Table	X				
IRRELEVANT	Table	X				
IRRELEVANT	Table	X				
IRRELEVANT	Table	X				

The BRDBX015.sh script logs into Oracle as ' / ' (i.e. OPS\$<SSCusername>), therefore in order to run, all of the Oracle OPS\$ users for the SSC users require database privileges on objects in OPS\$BRDB as follows:

Object Name	Object Type	Ins	Sel	Upd	Del	Exe
IRRELEVANT	Package					X

Note that the create_db_user.sh script has been changed to grant the above privilege to new SSC Oracle users when they are created. Existing SSC Oracle users will need to have the privilege granted to them manually.

2.4.2 Files Used

The process uses the following files:

- Transaction file containing a SQL INSERT statement that creates the required balancing transaction. The file must be placed in this directory:

IRRELEVANT

- If the process completes successfully, the transaction file will be moved to:

IRRELEVANT

- Log file will be written to:

IRRELEVANT

Log file will be named using the following convention:

IRRELEVANT

The IRRELEVANT directory is referenced by an Oracle directory object – IRRELEVANT note that the READ privilege on this object must be granted to the IRRELEVANT user.

The IRRELEVANT package reads the transaction file using the standard Oracle IRRELEVANT mechanism. In order for this to be possible, the IRRELEVANT privilege on IRRELEVANT must be granted to the IRRELEVANT user.



3 Processing

3.1 Method

Having logged into their own Unix user, the SSC team members will change directory to the **IRRELEVANT** directory and place their transaction file in the **IRRELEVANT** sub-directory. They will then invoke **IRRELEVANT** manually. The shell script module will be owned by the Unix user **IRRELEVANT**.

The module will read the contents of the input transaction file, which will be in the form of a **IRRELEVANT** statement. Only a single insert statement is allowed and (after an optional introductory comment) it must start with the **IRRELEVANT** clause. The tables referred to in the insert statement must be prefixed with the user **IRRELEVANT**.

The module will first validate the transaction file (see below for details of the specific validation carried out). If the file is valid, then the module will log the SQL statement in the **IRRELEVANT** table, execute it as **IRRELEVANT**, and finally commit. If the process completes successfully, the input transaction file will be moved to **IRRELEVANT**.

Example:

- Login to the Unix box as an authorised user
- Ensure that the standard environment variables are set (e.g. **IRRELEVANT** etc)
- Change directory to **IRRELEVANT**
- Place transaction file in **IRRELEVANT**
- From the Unix command prompt, execute the following

IRRELEVANT

where the first parameter is the transaction file name and the second parameter is the branch code where the balancing transaction is going to be applied. Note that the branch code must exist in the database, and must not be for a closed branch. If this is not the case, then an error message will be shown and the run aborted.

The transaction file is tightly constrained in terms of what it may contain. Details of these constraints together with template transaction files for each of the tables for which balancing transactions are allowed are provided later in this document.

If valid, the SQL statement is modified by substituting actual values for bind variables, and the modified SQL statement is executed and logged in the journal as an XML string.

More details on the process and the risks will be defined in the Branch Database Support Guide **IRRELEVANT**

3.2 Initialisation

Initialise the process by writing process audit information to **IRRELEVANT**



3.3 Recovery

If an Oracle node/instance failure occurs, the utility will fail with an error code of 99. For all other failures, it will fail with an error code of 1 and log an operational exception in **IRRELEVANT**

Note that the tool does not use the standard process control handling since the nature of the tool makes its use inappropriate.

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3.4 Transaction File

3.4.1 Content

The transaction file contains a SQL statement that, when executed, will insert a balancing transaction. The SQL must be a single INSERT statement with a standard form and layout. Additionally, the tool can be configured to enforce certain values for certain fields. Templates for the different INSERT statements that are required for the different transaction tables are provided. The following example illustrates a valid transaction file.

/*

The following SQL is a template for the SQL to be placed in a transaction file for the BRDB Transaction Correction tool (BRDBX015) to apply to the BRDB.

Unless otherwise specified, please replace the hard-coded values specified below with the values you wish to insert. Please take great care that the values are correct, as incorrect values can seriously affect the integrity of the system.

The values listed below are illustrative only and are not to be treated as default values for the fields.

All rows inserted are audited.

Date	Author	Purpose
------	--------	---------

*/

IRRELEVANT



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IRRELEVANT

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As can be seen from the above example, the statement begins with a comment describing the SQL. This should be tailored as appropriate. The SQL itself must be a single insert statement of the form [IRRELEVANT] Therefore only a single balancing transaction can be created per run of the correction tool.

The sub-query fetches values for some important columns based upon the branch code passed as an argument to BRDBX015, and must be present in the SQL. Where these important values are used, they must not be changed. Any values that must remain unchanged are commented as such in the supplied templates.

The SQL also includes a number of bind variables (e.g. [IRRELEVANT]) Actual values for these fields will be substituted into the SQL before it is executed. The available bind variables are listed below, together details of the values that will be substituted for them if they appear in a transaction file:

- [IRRELEVANT] : substituted with the values of the branch code argument of [IRRELEVANT]
- [IRRELEVANT] : substituted with the Oracle user that is carrying out the actual insert i.e. [IRRELEVANT]
- [IRRELEVANT] : substituted with the name of the Oracle instance upon which the tool is run

3.4.2 Constraints

The correction tool places a number of constraints on the contents of the transaction file. These are necessary in order to provide a defined baseline upon which it can base its operation. The constraints are as follows:

- The transaction file must be less than 32K in size
- The transaction file must only contain Unix-style end of line markers [IRRELEVANT] not [IRRELEVANT] format end of line markers [IRRELEVANT]
- The transaction file can only contain a single SQL statement. If more than one balancing transaction is required then more than one transaction file must be created, each of which is executed with a separate run of the tool
- If the transaction file contains an introductory comment, then it must be a [IRRELEVANT] style comment, not a [IRRELEVANT] style comment
- The closing '*' of the introductory comment must have a trailing space [IRRELEVANT]
- The run symbol at the end of the SQL must be a ';', not '/', and must have a trailing space [IRRELEVANT]
- The SQL must be a valid SQL statement according to the normal Oracle SQL parsing rules (e.g. valid syntax, objects accessible etc)



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- The SQL must begin with 'INSERT INTO' **IRRELEVANT** and be of the form **IRRELEVANT** dual **IRRELEVANT** **IRRELEVANT**
- The table name must be one of the tables named in the **IRRELEVANT** or **IRRELEVANT** configuration parameters
- All of the columns that exist on the table in question must be explicitly named. It is not necessary for every listed column to be on a separate line, but this is advisable for readability.
- The values to be inserted must be provided by the **IRRELEVANT** dual ...'. Each value must be on a separate line. Trailing comments are allowed, but must be a '-- ...' style comment. Any such comment must not include any commas. All columns must have values provided for them (even if that value is NULL).
- Certain columns are common between a subset of the transaction tables. In some cases, these columns should be set to the same value no matter what table is in use. With the exception of the bind variables listed earlier, the value that the SQL will try to insert is under the control of the user (i.e. it is determined by the value specified in the SQL). However, the tool can be configured to validate that the value specified in the SQL matches that expected. In order to do this, set the **IRRELEVANT** configuration parameter to include the field and the required value.

The parameter is populated as a comma-delimited list of name/value pairs, where the name is the name of the column name, and the value is the value to be enforced. As released, this configuration parameter is set to:

IRRELEVANT

which, for example, ensures that if a 'node_id' column exists on the transaction table, it's value is specified as 99. If there is no 'node_id' on the transaction table, then no value is enforced for that field. Note that if the parameter does not exist, then no values are enforced in the SQL.

3.4.3 Templates

Each of the transaction tables that are allowed to have balancing transactions inserted on them has an associated template file. Each file contains a template of an INSERT statement for that table, in the required format, and listing all of the columns on the table. Users should create their own transaction file based upon the relevant template file, substituting the values they require into the SQL. Note that some of the column values specified in the template should not be changed – these are annotated with comments as appropriate.

The collection of template files are available from source control along with the other components.



4 Core Procession

4.1 Error Handling

Any errors within the package will be handled by standard exception handler

IRRELEVANT

Note that the tool does not use the standard process control handling since the nature of the tool makes it's use inappropriate.

4.2 Data Structure

4.2.1 Global Data

Variable Name	Usage
NA	

4.2.2 Static Data

4.2.3 System Parameters

Parameter Name	Select	Update	Delete
IRRELEVANT	X		
IRRELEVANT Single-digit Integer Number : Mandatory Determines the level of debugging messages that the PL/SQL process should output. Allowed values: 0 (minimum) to 3 (maximum).	X		
IRRELEVANT Character String : Optional Contains a comma-delimited list of name/value pairs for fields that may exist in the transaction files. The tool validates that if a configured name exists in the field list of the SQL, the configured value matches that in the SQL. If the parameter does not exist, then no values are enforced	X		
IRRELEVANT	X		



Character String : Mandatory Contains a comma-delimited list of tables on which the tool is allowed to insert balanced transactions			
IRRELEVANT Character String : Mandatory Contains a comma-delimited list of tables on which the tool is allowed to insert balanced transactions	X		

4.2.4 Environment Variables

Standard environment variables used by **IRRELEVANT** user.

4.2.5 Constants

4.2.6 Command-line parameters

Position	Description	Possible Values
1 (Mandatory)	Transaction File Name	Character
2 (Mandatory)	Branch Code	Numeric

4.3 Function/Subroutine Call Hierarchy

Validate Parameters
Process Audit Log
Read Transaction File
Validate Transaction File
Audit SQL Statement
Execute SQL Statement
Commit Transaction
Process Audit Log
Move Transaction File

4.3.1 Validate Parameters

Pseudo-code:

```
If fewer than or more than 2 parameters passed then  
    Print 'Invalid number of command-line parameters'  
Return 1
```




```
Fi
Check that the transaction file name exists and is readable
If error then
  Print 'Could not open transaction file name identified by <name>'
Return 1
Fi
Check that the transaction file name is not empty
If error then
  Print 'Transaction file is empty'
Return 1
Fi
Check that the transaction file size does not exceed 32K chars
If error then
  Print 'Transaction file size exceeds limit of 32K'
Return 1
Fi
```

4.3.2 Process Audit Log

Process audit log at beginning of process execution by calling standard package procedure
IRRELEVANT

4.3.3 Read Transaction File

Read the transaction file using IRRELEVANT This file contains the SQL insert statement to create the correction record in the BRDB database.

4.3.4 Validate Transaction File

The SQL in the transaction file is validated as follows. Any validation failures are displayed to standard output and logged to the log file.

- Check that the file does not contain any carriage returns, indicating DOS format EOL markers
- Check that the SQL in the transaction file parses according to the standard Oracle rules (e.g. syntax, privileges etc). This is done using the standard Oracle IRRELEVANT procedure.
- Check that there is only a single SQL statement in the transaction file. Note that in most cases, this will be detected by the previous parsing step. However, the fact that the parsing does this is not described in the Oracle documentation, so it may be changed in future releases of Oracle. Therefore, this validation provides security if the behaviour of the Oracle procedure is changed at a later date.
- Check that the SQL begins with: IRRELEVANT
- Check that the table named in the SQL is one of the tables listed in the two IRRELEVANT configuration parameters. Note

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that as long as the privileges are set up correctly, **IRRELEVANT** only has insert privileges on the allowed tables), any attempt to insert a balancing transaction on a non-allowed table will cause the previous parsing step to fail (because the user would not have the necessary privileges). Therefore, this validation provides security in case the privileges are not correctly set up.

- Check that all the columns named in the SQL exist on the table, and that all the columns on the table are named in the SQL
- Check that the values to be inserted are provided by a **IRRELEVANT** dual, **IRRELEVANT** i.e. not a VALUES
- Check that if any of the name/value pairs that are listed in the **IRRELEVANT** configuration parameter are present on the table, they are set to the listed value.

4.3.5 Audit SQL Statement

The SQL statement being executed will be logged in the table **IRRELEVANT**
The format of the data to be written to the column is **IRRELEVANT**

IRRELEVANT

where:

- Unix User Name is the Unix user name under which the user logged in
- Oracle User Name is Oracle user that is carrying out the actual insert i.e. **IRRELEVANT**
- SQL Statement is the final (i.e. after substituting actual values for bind variables) SQL that is executed to insert the balancing transaction

4.3.6 Execute SQL Statement

The SQL statement is executed using the EXECUTE IMMEDIATE command and run under the privileges of the PL/SQL package owner **IRRELEVANT** The number of rows inserted will be written to standard output.

4.3.7 Commit Transaction

Commit all transactions. An Oracle error at this point will be trapped by the standard exception handler.

4.3.8 Process Audit Log

Process audit log at the end of process execution by calling standard package procedure **IRRELEVANT** audit.



4.3.9 Move Transaction File

If the process completes successfully (exit code 0), move the transaction file from **IRRELEVANT** to **IRRELEVANT** directory. If the process fails (e.g. transaction file is found to be invalid), then the transaction file will not be moved and an error message will be written to standard output.

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5 Transaction Correction Journal Auditing

The transactions that are applied via the Transaction Correction Tool are audited via a new process, namely: **IRRELEVANT** this process is essentially the same as the existing audit process: **IRRELEVANT** and has been created using the same program code (with minor adaptations).

Note

The following sections detail the **specifics of the new process**, and do not duplicate the documentation for the main mechanisms and processes already found in: **IRRELEVANT**

5.1 Module Usage

The new module is called BRDBC033 and is written in Pro*C. It is initiated (typically from the BRDB schedule) as follows:

IRRELEVANT

The Business-Day is mandatory e.g. **IRRELEVANT**

The FAD-Hash is optional and allows the program to be executed for a specific FAD hash value. e.g. 27

5.2 Database objects used

The new process makes a new reference to the following database object(s):

Object Name	Object Type	Ins	Sel	Upd	Del	Oth
IRRELEVANT	Table		X			

5.3 Environment variables

The new process uses the following new environment variables:

Environment Variable Name	Typical value
IRRELEVANT	IRRELEVANT

5.4 System parameters

The new process uses the following new system parameters: (all are mandatory)

Parameter Name	Description	Type	Typical value
----------------	-------------	------	---------------

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IRRELEVANT	Indicates the debug level for the program, and controls the amount of output that is generated.	Number	0
	Indicates the maximum byte size of a Transaction Correction Journal Audit file.	Number	IRRELEVANT
	Indicates whether journal sequence number checking is required.	Text	TRUE

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5.5 Files created

The new process creates audit files with the following naming convention:

IRRELEVANT

For example: AUDIT TCT 20090814 036 001.aud

where...

IRRELEVANT

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5.6 Processing details

IRRELEVANT is scheduled to run on one node within the RAC cluster, and processes all FAD hashes in a single run.

The process extracts data from table: brdb_txn_corr_tool_journal where journal_date is between 00:00 and 23:59 of the business day being processed and where column is_auditable = 'Y'.

The output files are initially created in the 'TEMP' directory, and then moved to the 'OUTPUT' directory on successful completion.

Unlike the files produced by BRDBC002, the files produced by **IRRELEVANT** are not compressed.

The output files produced will be subsequently processed by the existing audit mechanism.

Field Code Changed