Practical applications of linked connectors

The **linked connector** connects two connector definitions by specifying them here as target (receiver) or source connectors (sender).

Example of a linked connector

- **Name**
  Name of the connector
- **Source connector**
  (Technical) name of the source (or left side) of the connector --> e.g. csvPersonenImport (for importing person data from a CSV file)
- **Target connector**
  (Technical) name of the target (or right side) of the connector --> e.g. PoPersonConnector for person import into the database
- **Source restriction / SQL**
  This parameter can be used to apply various restrictions when querying the connectors
- **Target restriction / SQL**
  Option to restrict the target with SQL, e.g. only stpinfox'X'
- **Synchronize deletion**
  If this parameter is selected, then when something is deleted on the source connector, the same data is also deleted on the target connector.
- **Edit**
  If a source or target connector is editable, an edit button appears here, which allows editing.
- **Run converter after JS?**
  Here there is the option of performing a conversion after the JavaScript has been executed.
- **Synchronize**
  Clicking the button performs the synchronization of the data.
- **Initialize connectors**
  This parameter can be used to stop a faulty synchronization; initializing cleans up the connectors again.

Field links

- **Source name**
  Clicking the arrows displays a drop-down list with the selection of source names; e.g. shortname, name, abnam, absoll1-x, abuhr 1-x, abinfo etc.
- **Conversion**
  Output data can still be converted after synchronization. Possible selection:
  - no conversion
  - Date > string
  - Number > string
  - String > date
  - String > floating-point number
  - String > integer
- **JS function**
  Possible entry of a JavaScript
- **Target name**
  Clicking the arrows displays a drop-down list with the selection of target names; e.g. shortname, description, $client, $orgStructure, $parentGroup, $parentGroupRanking, UID etc.

Further parameterization options:

- **Primary key**

Definition of a unique attribute that acts as primary key

- **Write field only on creation**
  The field is written for new records, but not for existing data
- **Primary key for writing back**
  Option for writing connectors to define a unique attribute for writing the data back