GS518 – Integrating External APIs with Logic Apps and Electronic Reporting

In a world of connected systems and compliance-driven automation, businesses often need to call **external APIs** to fetch authentication tokens, retrieve transaction statuses, or communicate with government gateways. Traditionally, this required custom development, but not anymore.

In this article, we'll show how to:

- Trigger an Azure Logic App from Dynamics 365 Finance
- Send a request with custom headers and body using Electronic Reporting (ER)
- Use Electronic Messaging (EM) to orchestrate the request-response lifecycle
- Parse and save the API response directly into D365 tables, no custom code

Step-by-Step Setup of Azure Logic App for Access Token Request

Scenario:

We want Dynamics 365 to send a secure API request to this Logic App to get an **access token**. The Logic App will:

- Check if the request contains correct security headers
- If yes, return a sample token response
- If no, return an error message

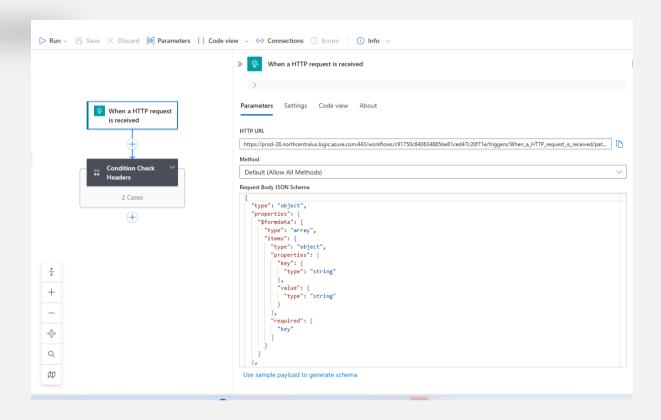
✓ Step 1: When an HTTP request is received

Purpose:

This is the **trigger** that starts the Logic App. It waits for a request from an external system (like D365 or Postman).

Why it's needed:

You need an endpoint that Dynamics 365 can "call" to request a token.



Step 2: Condition Check – Validate Headers

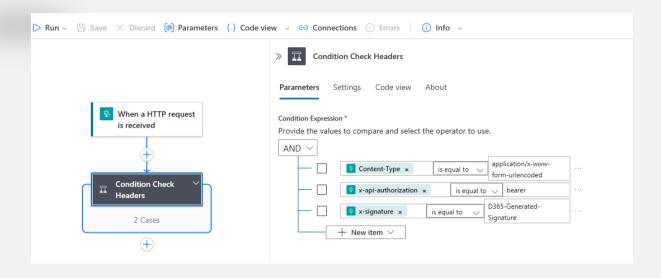
Purpose:

These checks whether the incoming request includes all four mandatory headers:

Header Name	Expected Value
Content-Type	application/x-www-form-urlencoded
x-api-authorization	bearer
x-signature	D365-Generated-Signature

Why it's needed:

To make sure the request is coming from a **trusted source** and has **all required fields** for security and business logic.



Step 3 (If Headers Are Valid): Return Token Response

Purpose:

If all headers match, the Logic App will respond with a **predefined JSON token**:

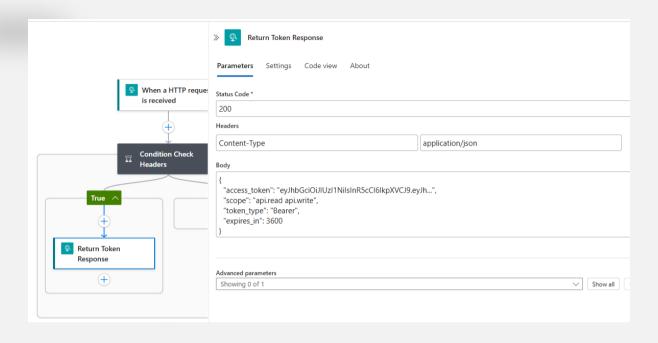
json

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```
{
    "access_token": "12c3d4567-token-sample",
    "scope": "am_application_scope default",
    "token_type": "Bearer",
    "expires_in": 2521
}
```

Why it's needed:

This token can now be used by Dynamics 365 in further API requests, like submitting invoices or querying third-party services.



X Step 4 (If Headers Are Missing or Wrong): Return Error Response

Purpose:

If any header is missing or incorrect, the Logic App returns an error like:

json

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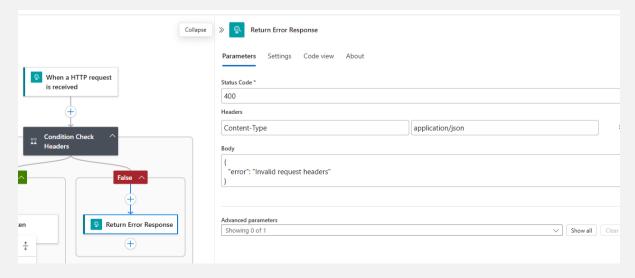
{

"error": "Invalid request headers"

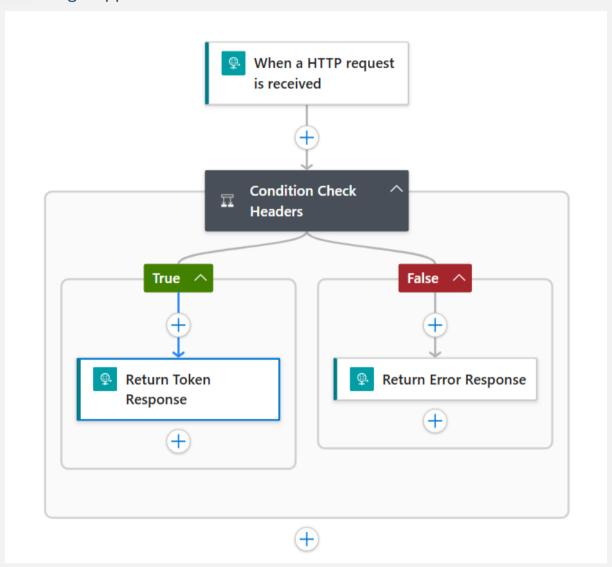
}

Why it's needed:

This prevents unauthorized or incorrect calls from proceeding.



Final Logic app



Step-by-Step Testing with Postman – Validate Logic App Response

After setting up your Azure Logic App it's time to test it using **Postman**. We'll simulate two scenarios:

Scenario 1: Valid Headers – Return Token Response

This test checks if the Logic App returns a token when the **correct headers** are provided.

Request Setup in Postman:

- Method: POST
- URL: Paste your Logic App HTTP endpoint URL

Request Headers:

Header Name Value

Content-Type application/x-www-form-urlencoded

x-api-authorization bearer

x-signature D365-Generated-Signature



Body (raw text):

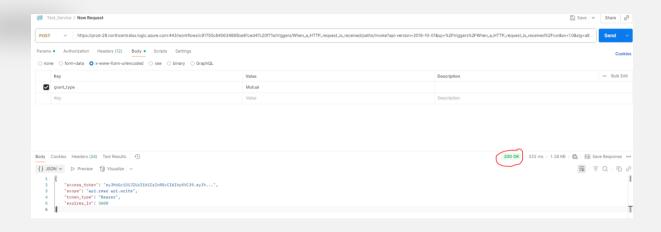
grant_type=Mutual



! Expected Response:

```
"access_token": "eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCl6lkpXVCJ9.eyJh...",
"scope": "api.read api.write",
"token_type": "Bearer",
"expires_in": 3600
}
```

☑ This confirms that the Logic App validated the headers and returned the correct token.



X Scenario 2: Invalid Headers – Return Error Response

This test checks if the Logic App rejects the request when headers are missing or wrong.

Change One Header:

For example, change x-api-authorization to:

makefile

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x-api-authorization: Bearer123 ← Incorrect value

b Expected Error Response:

json

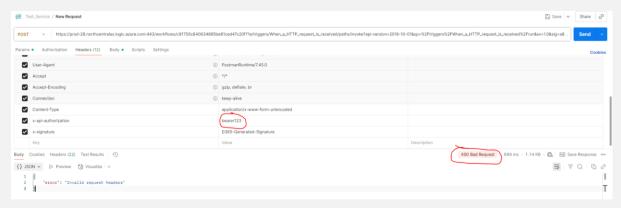
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{

"error": "Invalid request headers"

}

🚹 This confirms the Logic App's security layer is working as expected.



Integrating Logic App with D365FSCM Using ER and Electronic Messaging

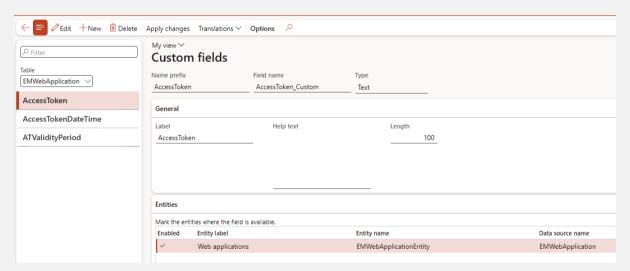
In this section, we'll walk through how to configure Dynamics 365 FSCM to **trigger your Logic App**, receive a **JSON token response**, and **store that response** in your system — all using standard **Electronic Reporting (ER)** and **Electronic Messaging (EM)**, with no X++ code.

We'll split it into 7 clear steps:

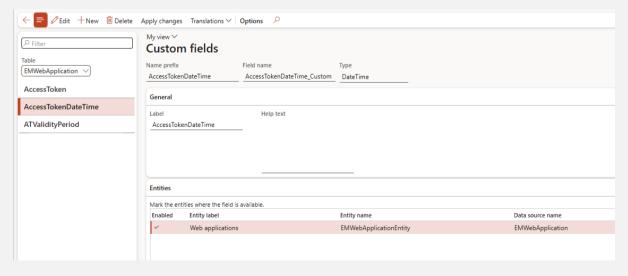
Prerequisite

Create 3 custom fields with the same name. These fields have been used to capture Logic appresponse

AccessToken

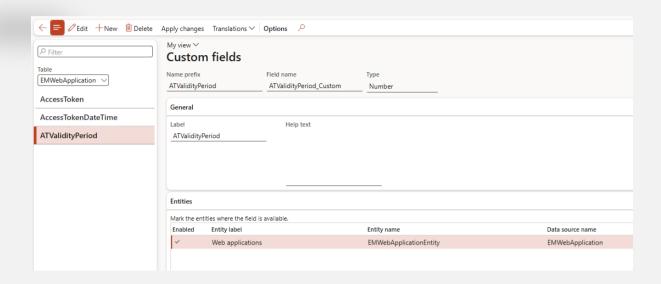


AccessTokenDateTime

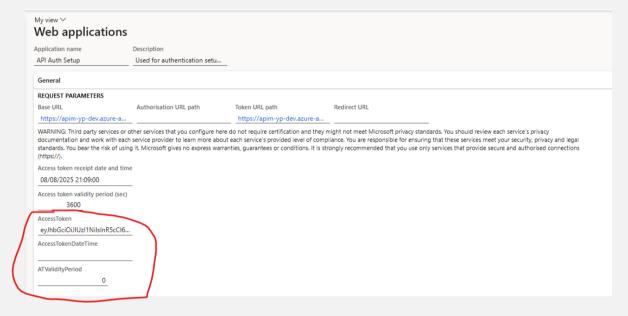


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These fields are added on Web application screen

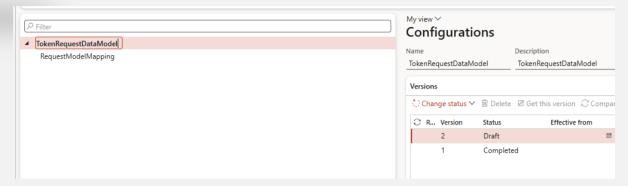


1. ER Formats

Download and Import all configuration in your environment - <u>Download ER Configurations</u>

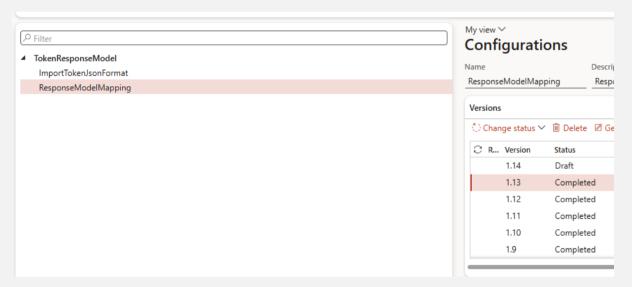
Export Configuration

Defines the JSON request (headers, body) that D365FSCM will send to the Logic App. Following configurations are in above location so make sure you import them



Import Configuration

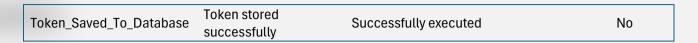
Defines how the JSON response from the Logic App will be read and mapped into D365 tables. Following configurations are in above location so make sure you import them

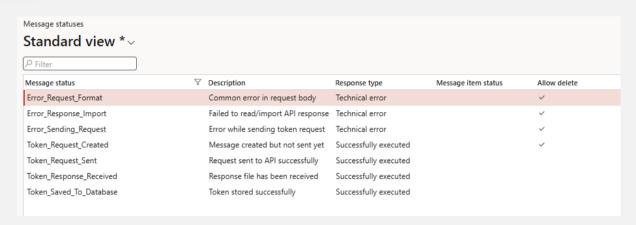


2. Electronic Message Statuses

Tracks each stage of the process. Helps monitor progress and troubleshoot errors.

Message status	Description	Response type	Message item status	Allow delete
Error_Request_Format	Common error in request body	Technical error		Yes
Error_Response_Import	Failed to read/import API response	Technical error		Yes
Error_Sending_Request	Error while sending token request	Technical error		Yes
Token_Request_Created	Message created but not sent yet	Successfully executed		Yes
Token_Request_Sent	Request sent to API successfully	Successfully executed		No
Token_Response_Received	Response file has been received	Successfully executed		No

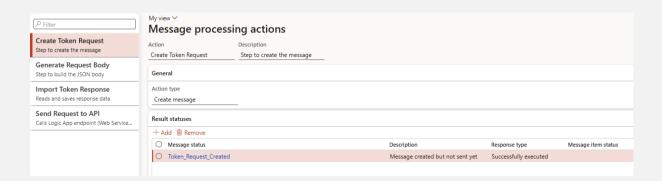


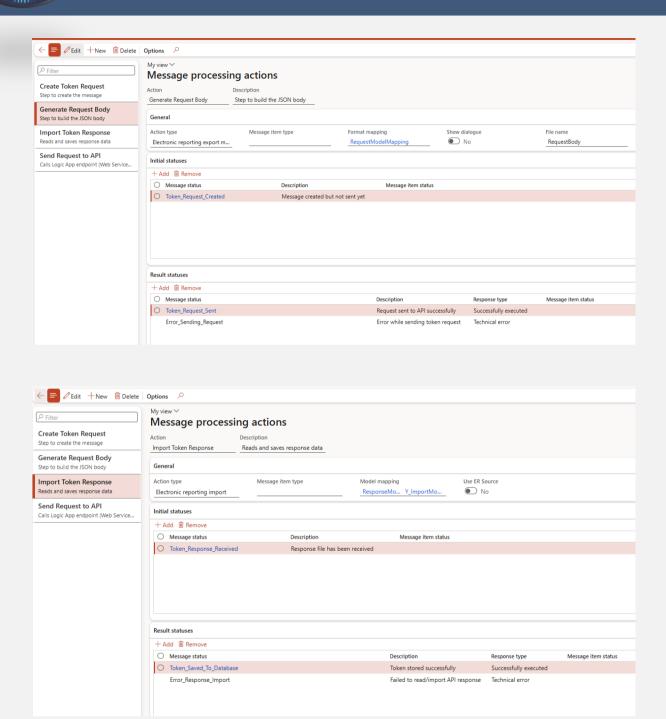


3. Electronic Message Processing Actions

Breaks the process into smaller tasks: create the message, generate request, call the Logic App, and import the response.

Electronic Message Actions	Purpose / Description
Create Token Request	Step to create the message
Generate Request Body	Step to build the JSON body
Import Token Response	Reads and saves response data
Send Request to API	Calls Logic App endpoint (Web Service Action)

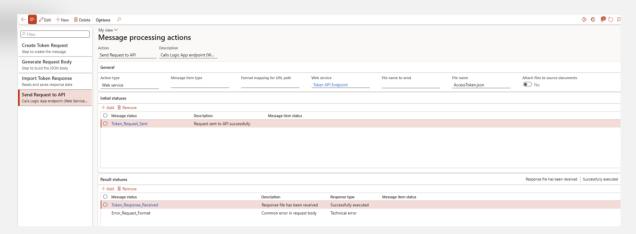




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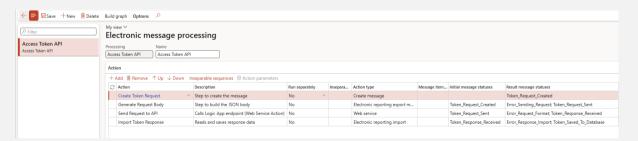
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4. Electronic Message Processing (Pipeline)

The full execution pipeline – defines the sequence of actions from start to finish so the process runs in the right order.

Action	Description	Run separately	Action type
Create Token Request	Step to create the message	No	Create message
Generate Request Body	Step to build the JSON body	No	Electronic reporting e
Send Request to API	Calls Logic App endpoint (Web Service Action)	No	Web service
Import Token Response	Reads and saves response data	No	Electronic reporting ir

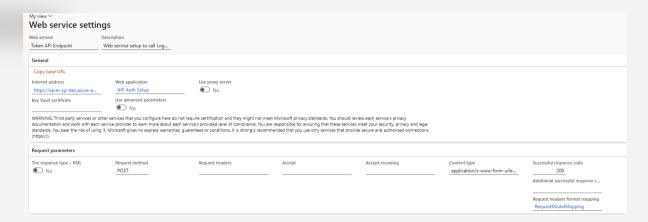


5. Configure Web Service (Secure connection to Webservices)

Stores the Logic App endpoint and connection details, ensuring secure HTTPS calls from D365FSCM.

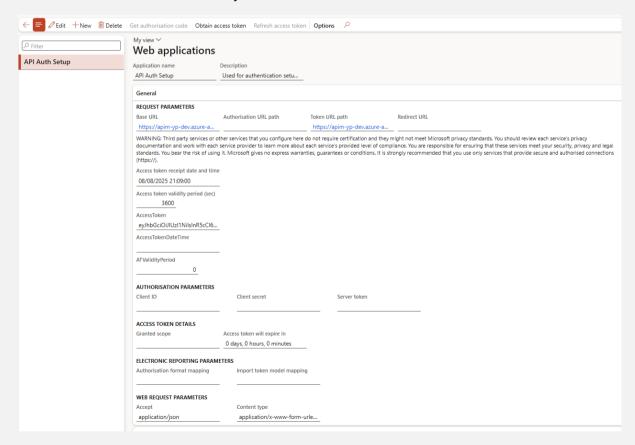
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6. Web Application (Auth2.0)

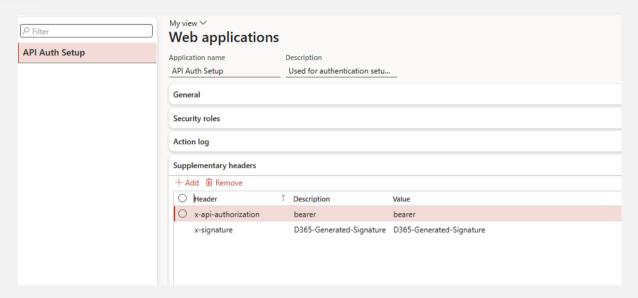
Holds credentials and authentication settings (e.g., OAuth 2.0 parameters) needed to communicate with the API securely.



Add Web applications supplementary headers

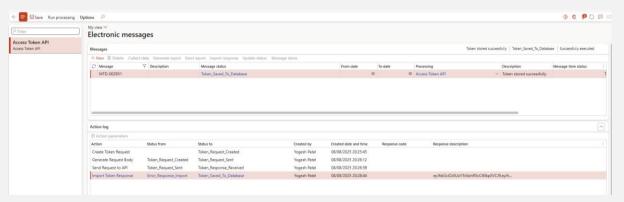
Header	Description	Value
x-api-authorization	bearer	bearer





7. Electronic Message (Container)

The working record for each API call – stores request, response, logs, and attachments for audit and troubleshooting.



Step-by-Step Testing with Electronic Message – Validate Logic App

Response

Run the pipeline inside D365FSCM to send a request to the Logic App, retrieve the JSON token, and confirm it's stored in your web application table. If the Logic App returns an error (e.g., wrong headers), the EM log will capture it for review.

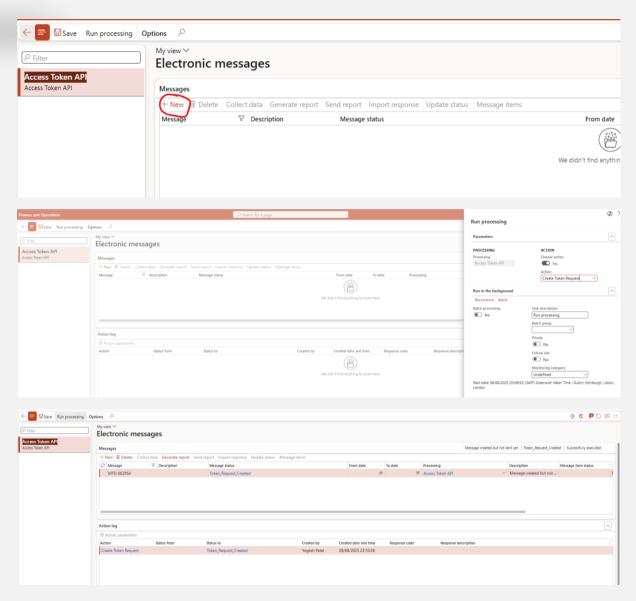
Create New

Creates a new electronic message record to start a fresh process

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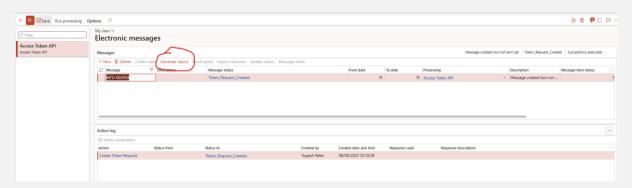


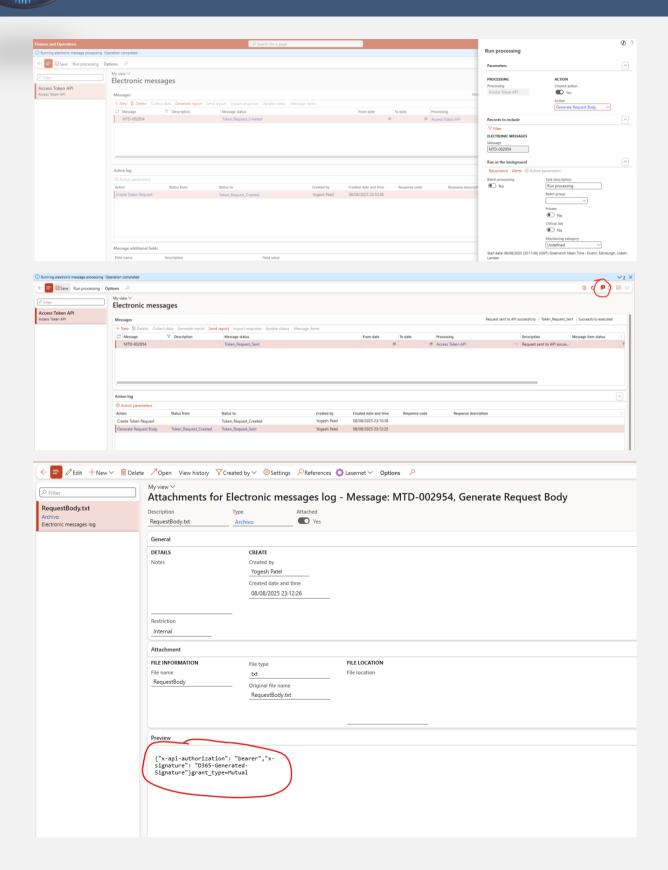
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Generate Report

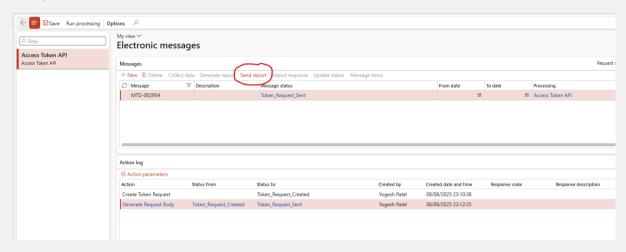
Runs the linked **ER export format** to build the request file or data payload (JSON) that will be sent out.

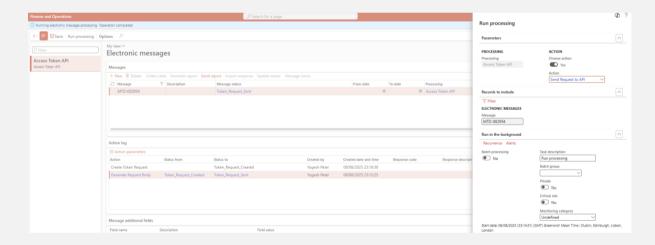


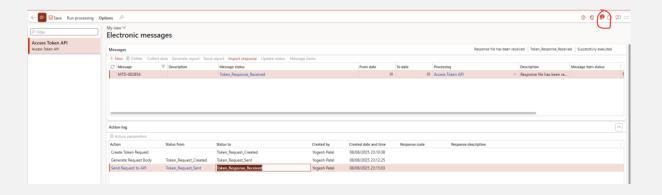


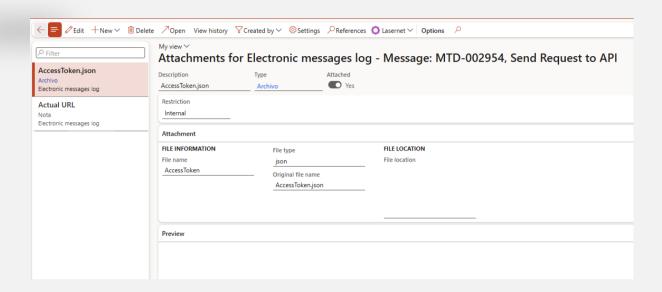
Send Report

Sends the generated request file to the connected web service or endpoint (Logic Apps in this case).



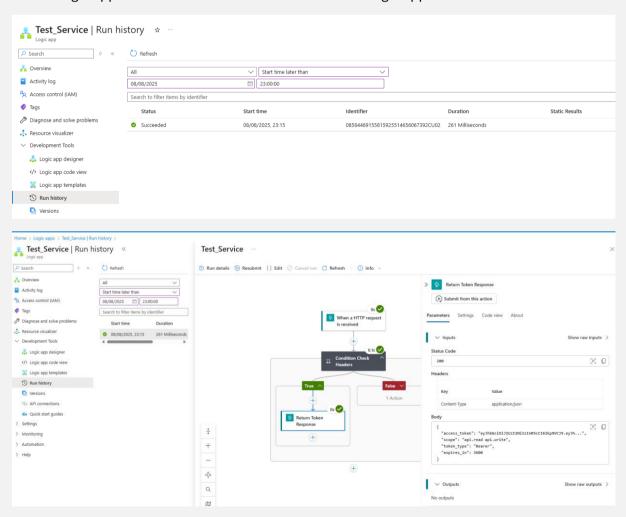






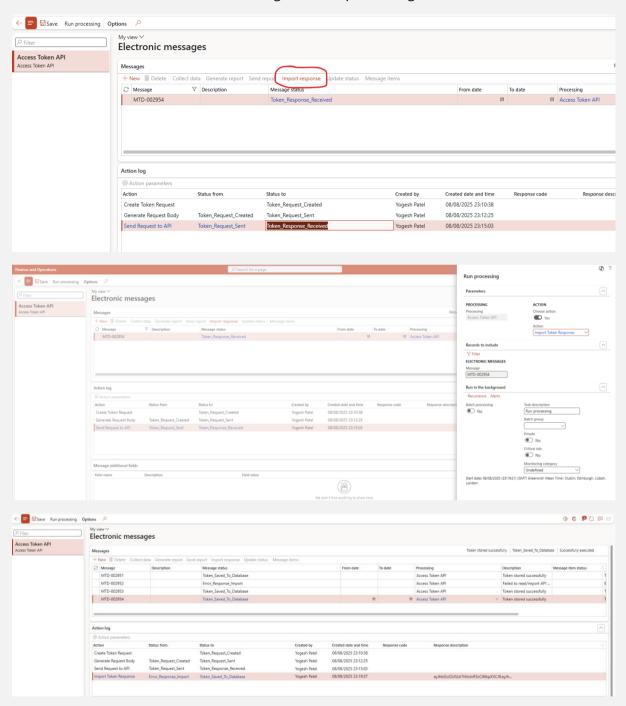
Verify Logic app trigger

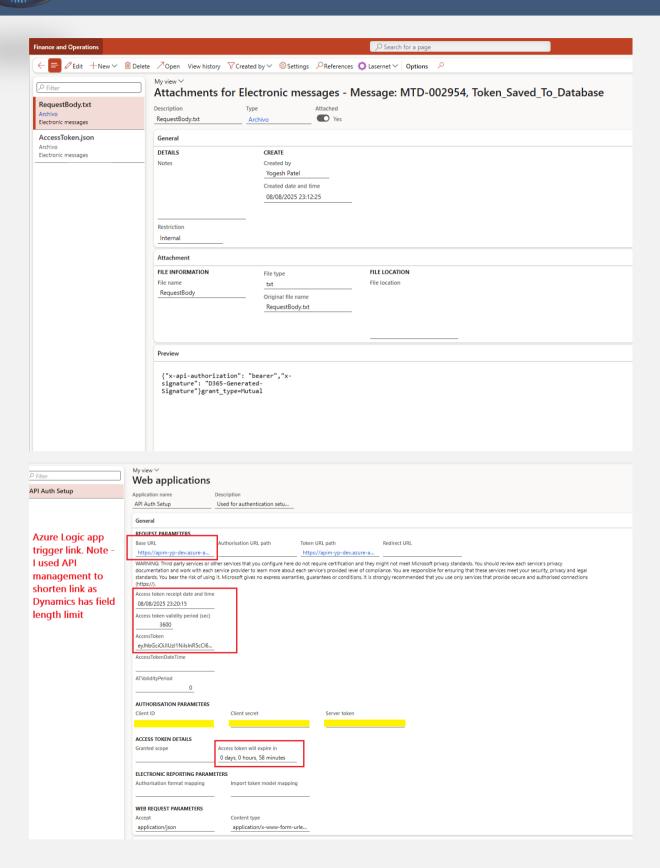
Check Logic app run. Above access token received from Logic app



Import Response

Runs the linked **ER import format** to read the incoming response file from the web service and store the results in D365 tables for tracking or further processing.





How It All Works at Runtime

- 1. User runs processing from the EM workspace
- 2. Request body and headers are generated by ER
- 3. Logic App is triggered, returns response JSON
- 4. Response is parsed, token stored in D365
- 5. Logs are created, status is updated, attachments stored

Best Practices & Recommendations

Best Practice Area

Security Secure Logic App with OAuth or header-based key

Token expiry Use expires_in to trigger future token refresh

Reusability Centralize token storage in EMWebApplication table

Environments Use parameterized Logic App URLs per environment

Audit trail Always write logs to BusinessDocumentExecutionResultLog or attachments

Real-World Scenarios

- Fetch access tokens from customs or banking APIs
- Submit invoice batches to elnvoicing platforms with signed headers
- Call tax rate services or validation engines via Logic Apps
- Push data into external audit or fraud detection APIs

Coming Up Next

In GS519 - Managing Errors, Logs, and Submission History in Globalization Studio, we'll explore how to track, troubleshoot, and resolve issues that arise during document submission using real examples like Spain's FACe and SII submissions. You'll learn how to:

- Read pipeline logs and error messages
- Analyze submission results and trace failures

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- Export logs for audit purposes
- Retry or reprocess failed transactions
- ☐ Continue reading: GS519 Logs and Troubleshooting →