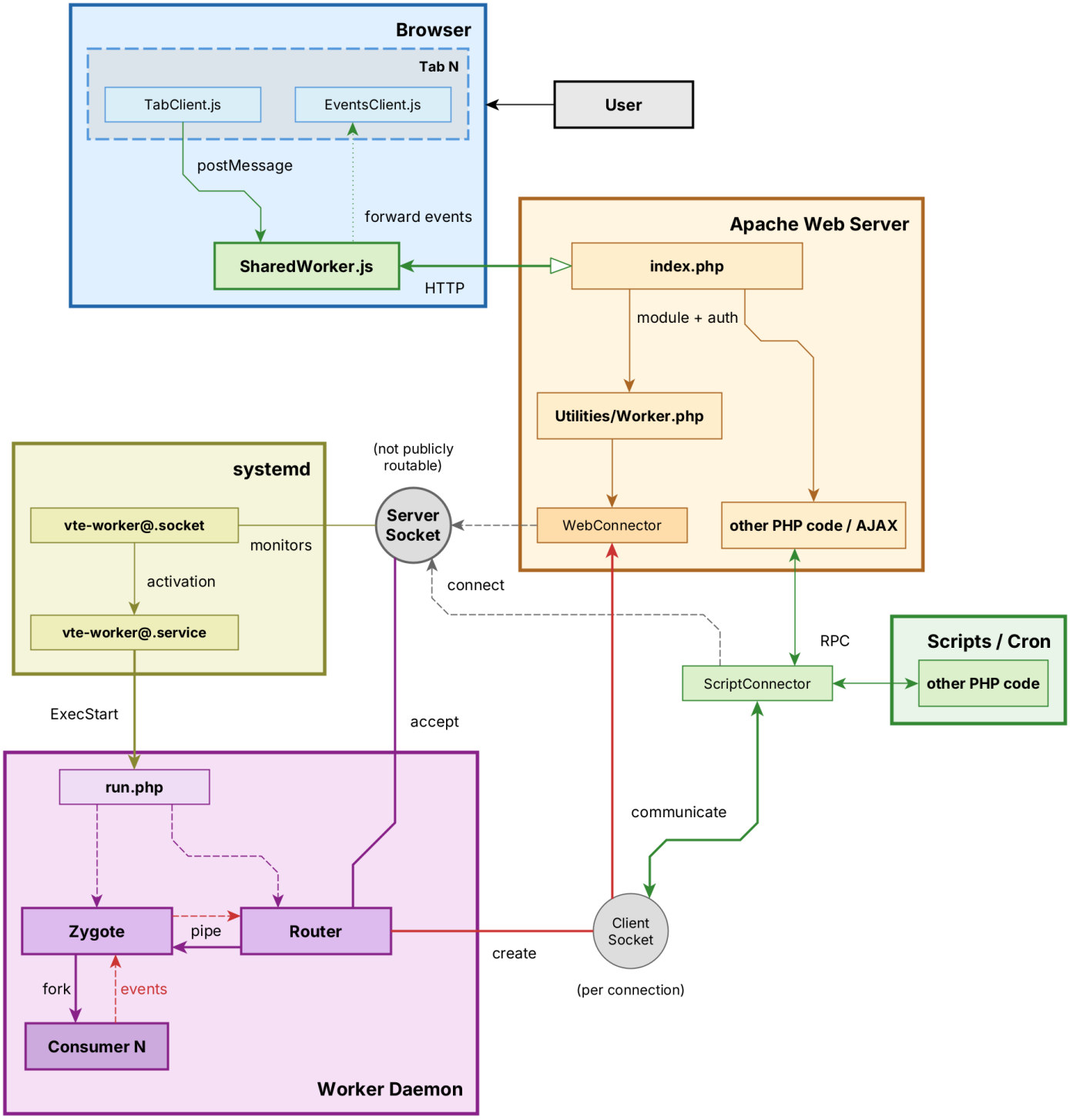
New developers features in vtenext 26.07

Worker

The Worker is a background daemon that runs alongside the CRM. When a task takes a long time (such as chatting with an AI, running a process, uploading documents for a vector search, etc..), the Worker handles it asynchronously so the browser does not freeze and the user can keep working. Also it allows the processing to be detached from the browser request, allowing the user to close the tab.

Architecture Overview

Default setup flows



The Worker is composed of three processes that work together:

1. Router

File: `include/Services/Worker/Router.php`

The Router listens on a Unix socket for incoming connections. When a browser tab or a PHP script connects, the Router identifies who is connecting, decides what to do with the request, and forwards it to the Zygote. It also keeps track of all connected clients and can push live updates (Server-Sent Events) back to browsers.

- Process name: `vte-worker-router`
- Listens on a socket (Unix `cache_local/worker.sock` with systemd, or a TCP/IP address for cluster setups). The address is configured in `config.inc.php` via `$worker_socket_URL` and must match the path in the systemd socket unit.
- Manages client subscriptions for real-time push events

2. Zygote

File: `include/Services/Worker/Zygote.php`

The Zygote manages a pool of worker processes. When the Router forwards a job, the Zygote forks a Consumer process to execute it. Up to 10 Consumers can run concurrently; if all are busy, the job is queued and executed when a slot becomes available.

- Process name: `vte-worker-zygote`
- Maximum concurrent Consumers: `CONSUMERS_MAX = 10` (configurable in Zygote.php)
- Queues excess jobs until a Consumer is free

3. Consumer

File: `include/Services/Worker/Consumer.php`

The Consumer is a short-lived process that performs the actual work. It connects to the database, loads the user context of the person who requested the task, executes the requested method, and terminates when done. Each Consumer handles exactly one job and then exits.

- Process name: `vte-worker-consumer`
- Process isolation: a crash in one Consumer does not affect others
- Database connection is established fresh for each job

Communication Between Processes

The three processes communicate through **Unix pipes** created by `stream_socket_pair()`. This is faster and lighter than running a full HTTP server inside the Worker.

Client Types

There are two kinds of clients that can connect to the Worker:

Client	How It Connects	Used By
`Web`	Browser → Apache → `modules/Utilities/Worker.php` (handles web auth) → socket → Router	Browser tabs (AI chat, notifications). Each web connection holds an Apache process slot.

`Script`	PHP code → `ScriptConnector` → Unix socket → Router	CLI scripts, cron jobs, AJAX handlers

For Web Clients (SSE)

When a browser connects, the Router upgrades the connection to **Server-Sent Events (SSE)**. This allows the Consumer to push data back in real-time — for example, streaming an AI response word by word, or sending a notification as soon as it is created.

Relevant files: `WebConnector.php` (client side), `WebHandler.php` (server side), `SharedWorker.js` (browser — optional, reduces connections to one per browser).

For Script Clients

PHP code connects using `ScriptConnector` with a 30-second I/O timeout (long enough for background tasks). The connection supports both synchronous calls (wait for response) and asynchronous calls (fire and forget).

Relevant files: `ScriptConnector.php` (client side), `ScriptHandler.php` (server side).

Internal Protocol

Messages use a simple text-based format over the socket. Each message is a JSON object with an event type (`init`, `call`, `return`, `error`, `event`) and event-specific data. The `ProtocolTrait` handles encoding and decoding on both sides.

Available Tasks

These are the methods the Worker can execute. Consumer methods are registered in `ScriptMethodsTrait` (`Methods.php`) and implemented in `Consumer.php`. Worker methods execute directly in the Zygote (no Consumer fork).

Method	Where Executed	Description	Definition
`llmChat`	Consumer	Send a message to an AI assistant (Agent, LLM, or External WebService). Streams the response back to the browser via SSE.	Consumer.php:162
`elaborateRag`	Consumer	Upload selected CRM documents to the external AI orchestrator and build the vector database for RAG retrieval.	Consumer.php:601
`delegateProcess`	Consumer	Execute a BPMN workflow process (ProcessMaker) in the background.	Consumer.php:118
`resumeProcesses`	Consumer	Resume queued workflow processes. Runs at Worker startup and on demand.	Consumer.php:133

`sendToAll`	Consumer	Push a custom event to a specific user or to all connected browser sessions.	Router.php:249
`notifyNow`	Consumer	Send a CRM notification to a specific user in real-time.	Router.php:321
`workerStats`	Zygote	Returns uptime, number of active consumers, queued jobs.	Zygote.php:219, Router.php:222
`workerRestart`	Zygote	Restarts the entire Worker (Router + Zygote + all Consumers). Works independently of how the Worker was started (systemd or direct CLI), but only if the Worker is actually running.	Router.php:239

Adding a New Task

To add a new job that the Worker can execute, two files must be modified. Because Consumer processes load PHP classes after being forked from the Zygote, changes to existing methods take effect on the next consumer start without restarting the Router or Zygote. Adding a brand new method requires registering it in the trait (step 2) and may need a full restart only for the trait to be recognized.

Step 1: Implement the method in Consumer.php

Add your method inside the `//region Methods` section of `Consumer.php`:

```
protected function convertPdf(int $documentId) {
    global $adb;
    // ... perform work ...
    $this->client->return($result);
}
```

Useful tools available inside the Consumer:

- `$this->client->return($data)` — send a successful response
- `$this->client->error("message")` — signal an error
- `$this->sendToAll(Roles::web, $userId, 'eventName', $data)` — push a live event to browsers
- `$this->later(function() { ... })` — schedule work for the next event-loop tick

Step 2: Register the method in Methods.php

Add the method signature to `ScriptMethodsTrait` in `Protocol/Methods.php`:

```
/** @return void */
public function convertPdf(int $document_id) {
    return $this->call(__FUNCTION__, get_defined_vars(), ['wait' => false]);
}
```

Calling the new method

From PHP code (the connector is reused and reconnects on failure):

```
$conn = ScriptConnector::reuseInstance();
if ($conn->tryConnect()) {
    $conn->convertPdf(42);
}
```

From the command line:

```
php -f include/Services/Worker/run.php call convertPdf 42
```

A method that belongs in `WorkerMethodsTrait` instead (executed by the Zygote without forking a Consumer) uses the same two-step process: add the signature to the trait and implement it in `Zygote.php` or `Router.php`.

Broadcasting Events to the Browser

From any Consumer method, you can push real-time data to connected browsers:

```
// Send to a specific user
$this->sendToAll(Roles::web, $userId, 'myEvent', ['progress' => 50]);

// Send to ALL users
$this->sendToAll(Roles::web, 0, 'myEvent', $data);
```

On the browser side, events are received through `SharedWorker.js` and `EventsClient.js`. The Router maintains a tree of connected clients indexed by user ID, session ID, and instance ID, and dispatches events to the matching tabs.

Operation

Startup

The Worker can be started through systemd socket activation or directly from the command line for testing and custom setups:

```
php -f include/Services/Worker/run.php
```

With systemd socket activation:

1. systemd creates the Unix socket (`cache_local/worker.sock`)
2. On the first connection, systemd launches `php run.php`
3. `run.php` loads the CRM environment (config, database, etc.)
4. `Worker::start()` calls `pairedFork()`, splitting into two processes:
   - The parent becomes the Router (socket listener)
   - The child becomes the Zygote (consumer pool manager)
5. When a job arrives, the Zygote forks a Consumer to execute it
6. The Consumer runs the job and exits

Installation

```
sudo tools/worker install
```

This copies the systemd unit files (`vte-worker@.service` and `vte-worker@.socket`) to `/etc/systemd/system/`, enables the socket, and starts it. Both files are systemd templates that take the relative path from `/var/www/html` as the instance parameter (e.g. `vte-worker@vte-agentic`), which allows running multiple Workers for different VTE installations on the same machine.

If your installation differs from `/var/www/html/PATH`, you must edit the templates manually or with `systemctl edit [--full]` for both `vte-worker@.socket` and `vte-worker@.service`, before installing.

Commands

Command	Effect
`tools/worker install`	Install systemd units, enable and start the socket
`tools/worker restart`	Send a restart signal to the running Worker
`tools/worker status`	Print uptime, number of active consumers, queued jobs

Signals

Signal	Effect

`SIGTERM` / `SIGINT`	Graceful shutdown: stop accepting new connections, wait for all running Consumers to finish, then exit.
`SIGHUP` / `SIGUSR1`	Reload.

Configuration

Setting	Location
Maximum concurrent Consumers	`Zygote.php:29 — CONSUMERS_MAX`

Socket path	`systemd/vte-worker@.socket — ListenStream`
	
	`config.inc.php — $worker_socket_URL`

Log file	`logs/worker.log`

Troubleshooting

Enable Logging

Logging is disabled by default. To enable it, set the static flag before starting the Worker:

```
\Vtenext\Services\Worker\Worker::$enableLog = true;
```

Logs are written to `logs/worker.log`. The log format includes a timestamp, the process role, and the message.

In the browser, put the console verbosity to debug.

Common Issues

Symptom	Likely Cause
Connection refused	The Worker is not running or the socket path is incorrect. Check `$worker_socket_URL` in `config.inc.php` and verify the socket file exists.
Consumer not starting	Process limit reached (`RLIMIT_NPROC`). The Worker attempts to raise it to 1000 + `CONSUMERS_MAX` at startup.
Job queued but never runs	All 10 Consumer slots are occupied by long-running tasks. Check `tools/worker status` for current usage.

SharedWorker

When the SharedWorker is active, debugging can done differently on each browser:

- **Firefox** — visit about:debugging#workers (copy-paste) and press **Debug** then you can inspect everything and put breakpoints. Logs are also shown in the first tab that spawned the SW (*yes 3 times, it's a browser bug as of June 2026*) and in the browser console in multi-process mode (Ctrl+Shift+J).
- **Chrome** — visit chrome://inspect/#workers (copy-paste) and press **Inspect**, same story. No logs are shown in individual tabs.

Technical limitations

Browsers connections cap

Web connections from browser tabs rely on Server-Sent Events (SSE), which keep a long-lived HTTP connection open to the server. Browsers enforce a hard limit of **6 concurrent connections per domain** (HTTP/1.1). The `SharedWorker.js` script multiplexes all tabs through a single SSE connection per browser, bypassing the limit entirely.

- When SharedWorker is not available (older or unsupported browsers), each tab opens its own SSE connection and the 6-connection limit per domain applies.
- The Worker's `CONSUMERS_MAX` limit (10 concurrent Consumer processes) is a separate server-side concern — it caps how many jobs run in parallel, not how many connections can remain open.

Disconnection detection

TCP provides no built-in notification when a peer disconnects. To detect that a browser has closed the connection, PHP must attempt to write to the socket. The `WebConnector` handles this by writing a newline to the output buffer at every read tick (default every 10 seconds). This means a disconnected browser may not be detected for such time, and an inactive but still connected tab generates a small amount of periodic traffic.

Xdebug and `set_time_limit`

When the Xdebug extension is loaded, `set_time_limit(0)` (which normally removes the execution time limit) does not work reliably. Xdebug overrides PHP's internal timer and enforces its own `xdebug.max_nesting_level` and related constraints, which can cause long-running Consumer methods to be terminated prematurely on development environments where Xdebug is active. If the Worker behaves unexpectedly during development, disable Xdebug or set `xdebug.mode=off` in the PHP configuration.

File Reference

```
include/Services/Worker/
├── run.php                          # Entry point (called by systemd)
├── Worker.php                       # Base Worker class + WorkerTrait
├── Router.php                       # Socket listener, client registry, SSE push
├── Zygote.php                       # Consumer pool manager, job queue
├── Consumer.php                     # Task executor (llmChat, elaborateRag, etc.)
├── utils.php                        # shared utilities
├── Protocol/
│   ├── Protocol.php                 # Wire protocol encode/decode
│   ├── Roles.php                    # Role constants (router, zygote, consumer, etc.)
│   ├── Methods.php                  # Method traits (ScriptMethods, WebMethods,
WorkerMethods)
│   ├── ClientHandler.php            # Server-side connection handler
│   ├── BaseConnector.php            # Client-side connector base class
│   ├── ScriptHandler.php            # Handler for script connections
│   ├── ScriptConnector.php          # Connector for PHP scripts
│   ├── WebHandler.php               # Handler for web connections (SSE)
│   └── WebConnector.php             # Connector for browser (HTTP to socket bridge)
├── systemd/
│   ├── vte-worker@.service          # systemd service template
│   └── vte-worker@.socket           # systemd socket template
├── SharedWorker.js                  # Browser SharedWorker (multiplexes connections)
├── TabClient.js                     # Client for tab-to-tab messaging
└── EventsClient.js                  # Event subscription client in the browser

modules/Utilities/Worker.php         # HTTP bridge (Apache -> Worker socket)
modules/Settings/WorkerConfig.php    # Admin settings panel
modules/Settings/WorkerConfig.tpl    # Smarty template for the admin panel
tools/worker                         # CLI management tool
logs/worker.log                      # Log file
```

Agent orchestrator

Python service providing AI agent chat, MCP tools integration, and RAG on CRM documents, based on FastAPI and LangChain. Called by the Worker's Consumer processes via HTTP/SSE.

System Requirements

`llama-cpp-python` is installed as a **pre-built wheel** (not compiled from source). `requirements.txt` specifies the **Vulkan** variant via `--extra-index-url https://abetlen.github.io/llama-cpp-python/whl/vulkan`. Other backends are available by changing the index URL:

Backend	Index URL suffix
cpu	`.../whl/cpu`
vulkan **(default)**	`.../whl/vulkan`
cuda	`.../whl/cuda`
rocm	`.../whl/rocm`
metal	`.../whl/metal`
sycl	`.../whl/sycl`

Docker image installs `libvulkan1`. GPU access (`/dev/dri`) is commented out in `compose.yaml` by default — uncomment for hardware acceleration. Falls back to CPU without GPU.

The x86-64-v2 baseline or equivalent is required by NumPy's pre-built wheels (see NumPy SIMD build options). CPUs without these instructions can still run the orchestrator by **recompiling NumPy from source** with reduced SIMD flags (`NPY_DISABLE_CPU_FEATURES`), or by using a distro that ships a compatible build.

Architecture Summary

Three layers:

1. **PHP CRM** (Worker Consumer), calls orchestrator via HTTP

2. **Python orchestrator** (FastAPI, Docker)
3. **LLM / MCP servers / Chroma**

Relevant Consumer methods: `llmChat()` (chat relay), `elaborateRag()` (document upload + vector build).

RAG Document Building

Indexing (Elaboration)

Triggered on agent save with the Documents feature enabled. The Worker Consumer:

1. Reads selected CRM Documents
2. `POST /rag/keep` — prunes stale docs from orchestrator
3. `POST /rag/upload` — uploads new/changed files (multipart), stored as `docs/shared/<md5>.<ext>`, symlinked into `docs/<agent_id>/`
4. `POST /rag/build` — indexes all docs for the agent into Chroma at `vectors/<agent_id>/`.

Querying (Runtime)

With `rag: true` in `/agent/run`, Python injects a `query_documents` tool. The LLM decides when to call it. The orchestrator decomposes the question into ≤3 sub-questions (`needs_retrieval` flag), queries Chroma per sub-question, deduplicates by `doc_id`, re-ranks with FlashRank, and returns context. The LLM answer is grounded strictly in retrieved context.

Python Orchestrator Endpoints

The Python service exposes the following REST endpoints. All are mounted on the FastAPI app at port 8120.

Endpoint	Description
`POST /agent/run`	Agent loop: LLM + MCP tools + guardrails + optional RAG. SSE or JSON.
`POST /tools/inspect`	Introspect MCP server tools.
`POST /rag/build`	Index documents for an `agent_id` into Chroma.
`POST /rag/run`	Query vector store with question decomposition.
`POST /rag/keep`	Prune agent's doc symlinks to match `{filename: md5}`.
`POST /rag/upload?agent_id=`	Upload file to shared pool + symlink into agent's dir.

Installation & Configuration

Docker Setup

The Python orchestrator runs in Docker. Quick start:

```
cd plugins/agent
docker compose up -d --build
```

Verify: `curl http://localhost:8120/docs` should show the Swagger UI.

Port `127.0.0.1:8120:8120` — bound to localhost only, **MUST NOT** be publicly exposed.

Environment Variables

Variable	Default
`HOST` (inside the container)	`0.0.0.0`
`PORT`	`8120`
`EMBED_MODEL`	`nomic-ai/nomic-embed-text-v2-moe-GGUF:Q8_0`
`RERANK_MODEL`	`ms-marco-MiniLM-L-12-v2`
`HF_CACHE_DIR`	`/app/hf_cache`
`DOCUMENTS_DIR`	`/app/docs`
`VECTORS_DIR`	`/app/vectors`

Troubleshooting

- **Startup slow:** Embedding model downloads from HuggingFace on first container start — cached in `HF_CACHE_DIR` afterwards.
- **Empty docs:** `/rag/build` raises `RuntimeError` if `docs/<agent_id>/` is empty.
- **GPU not used:** Uncomment `/dev/dri` in `compose.yaml`. Falls back to CPU otherwise.
- **CPU compat:** Verify with `/lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2 --help`

File Reference

```
plugins/agent/
├── compose.yaml
├── app.Dockerfile
```

```
├── requirements.txt
├── src/vte_agent/
│   ├── __main__.py
│   ├── config.py
│   ├── schemas.py
│   ├── agent.py              # /agent/run, /tools/inspect, calculator + rag tools
│   ├── rag.py                # /rag/* endpoints
│   ├── docs.py               # doc loaders
│   ├── models.py             # GGUFEmbeddings
│   ├── user_manual.py        # builtin vtenext user manual search tool
│   └── utils.py
├── docs/
│   ├── shared/        # <md5>.<ext> — deduplicated by content hash
│   └── <agent_id>/    # symlinks → ../shared/<md5>.<ext>
└── vectors/
    └── <agent_id>/    # chroma.sqlite3, parent_docs.json, description.txt

cache_local/
└── huggingface/       # local models cache (embedding, rerank)
```

SDK uitypes in ProcessMaker actions

SDK uitype fields will all be shown as uitype 1 (text) in ProcessMaker actions

New properties for processes

If you don't want to attach external dynamic form emails to the record you can set to `false` this prop:
`modules.processes.dfe.save_cache_link`

If you assign a dynaform to email or portal, you can force the assigned user of the record Processes with these props:
`modules.processes.assigned_user_id.email`
`modules.processes.assigned_user_id.portal`
With the value `related_to`, the process will be assigned to the owner of the linked record.
Alternatively, you can enter the ID (int) of a user/group.

Stronger hashing algorithm for user password

Replaced the password hashing algorithm from md5 to argon2id.

REST Webservice Methods

Below are all the SDK functions for registering REST methods and all the properties for describing them according to the OpenAPI standard.

Registering custom Webservice methods

```
SDK::setRestOperation($name, $handlerFilePath, $handlerMethodName, $params, $permission, $mcpSupport, $info)
```

- `$name`: method name called by REST webservice;
- `$handlerFilePath`: file path where the function is defined;
- `$handlerMethodName`: name of the function to use from the specified handler file;
- `$params`: if provided, the associative array of parameter names with their definition (see Parameter Definition (`$params`))
- `$permission` (since vtenext 23.08): one of “read”, “write” or “readwrite”, describing the kind of operation of this webservice. Used with additional accesskey for the users;
- `$mcpSupport` (since vtenext 26.XX): default to 0 ("disabled"), it can be set to 1 to allow the registration of this method to MCP servers;
- `$info` (since vtenext 26.XX): additional information used to display this method, for documentation purposes (see `$info` Parameter)

This function returns the id of the new Webservice if created successfully, and `false` otherwise.

```
SDK::setRestOperationInfo(string $name, array $operation = [], array $parameters = [], array $requestExamples = [], array $responses = [])
```

This function takes `name` as the name of the operation, and the arrays described in the `$info` Parameter section.

This function returns `true` if the webservice information was set up successfully, and `false` otherwise.

Parameter Definition (`$params`)

The `$params` function parameter is an associative array that has the name of the parameter as the key, and the type of the parameter.

The types currently registered are `string`, `encoded`, `datetime`, `double`, and `boolean`.

`$info` Parameter

The `$info` parameter of the function `SDK::setRestOperation` is an optional associative array that has the keys **`operation`**, **`parameters`**, **`examples`**, and **`responses`**.

This parameter is passed accordingly to `SDK::setRestOperationInfo`, which is the method responsible for filling the information for the Webservice method that is needed for the OpenAPI specification and the MCP servers.

`operation` Key

The `operation` key is an associative array with two optional keys:

- `description`: `string`, human-readable description of the Webservice method;
- `tags`: `string`, comma-separated list of tags to group the Webservice method with;
- `tool_description`: `string`, specific description for MCP tool, if not provided the MCP server will default the generic description.

`parameters` Key

The `parameters` key is an associative array with the name of the parameter as the key, and an associative array that contains additional information, used for documentation purposes.

This information is used to further document the parameters of the webservice method, while still adhereing to the conventions already established with the use of this SDK.

The associative array for the parameter has the following, optional, attributes:

- `required`: `bool`, whether the parameter is mandatory;
- `default_value`: `mixed`, the default value of the parameter;
- `description`: `string`, informative description of the parameter;
- `example`: `mixed`, an example value of the parameter;
- `extra`: associative `array`, complementary information that can't be documented otherwise.

The `extra` attribute has the following, optional, attributes, that are of type `string` except when noted:

- `type`: used, for example, when the parameter is registered as `encoded`, allowing it to "cast" it as `object` or `array`;

- `schema`: the name of the schema definition that describes the structure of the parameter, used when `type` is `object`;
- `items`: required when `type` is `array`, specifies the typing of the values contained in the array; it can be a simple type such as `string`, `int`, `float`, `double`, `bool`, or the name of a schema definition;
- `enum`: `array` of values that are supported by the parameter.

`examples` Key

The `examples` key is a list of associative arrays that showcase a full usage of the webservice method. This key is optional.

The associative array of a single example has the following attributes:

- `name`: `string`, the name chosen for the example;
- `summary`: `string`, brief description of the example;
- `data`: associative `array`, the payload passed by the request.

`responses` Key

The `responses` key is an associative array with the status code of the response as the key, and an associative array that contains the information of the response.

The associative array of a response has the following optional attributes:

- `description`: `string`, brief description of the response;
- `fields`: associative `array`, the payload of the response, see `fields` Attribute
- `examples`: associative `array`, example representations of the response, see `examples` Key;
- `ref`: `string`, predefined information of the response; if provided

`fields` Attribute

The `fields` attribute is an associative array with the name of the field as the key, and an associative array that contains the information of the field.

The associative array of a field has the following optional attributes:

- `type`: the type of the field, can be `string`, `int`, `float`, `double`, `bool`, `object`, or `array`; if omitted, the field can be of "any" type;
- `schema`: if `type` is `object`, the name of the schema definition that describes the structure of the field;
- `items`: required when `type` is `array`, specifies the typing of the values contained in the array; it can be a simple type such as `string`, `int`, `float`, `double`, `bool`, or the name of a schema definition;
- `required`: `bool` whether the field is mandatory;

- `default`: `mixed`, the default value of the field;
- `description`: `string`, informative description of the field;
- `example`: `mixed`, an example value of the field;
- `enum`: `array` of values that are supported by the field.

Deregistering custom Webservice methods

```
SDK::unsetRestOperation(string $name)
```

- `$name`: name of the webservice method to delete.

This function returns `true` on success and `false` on failure.

```
SDK::unsetRestOperationInfo(string $name, string $type = 'all')
```

- `$name`: name of the webservice method whose information need to be deleted;
- `$type`: the type of information to delete, can be `all`, `operation`, `parameters`, `requestExamples`, `responses`, and `responseExamples`.

This function returns `true` on success and `false` on failure.

Registering custom Webservice schemas

```
SDK::setRestOperationSchema(string $name, array $fields)
```

- `$name`: name of the schema;
- `$fields`: see `fields` Attribute.

This function returns the id of the new webservice schema if created successfully, and `false` otherwise.

Deregistering custom Webservice schemas

```
SDK::unsetRestOperationSchema(string $name)
```

`$name` is the method name of the webservice schema to delete.

This function returns `true` on success and `false` on failure.

MCP Server

The Model Context Protocol (MCP) is a standard that enables AI applications to connect to external systems.
In VTENEXT, this standard is used to expose REST APIs, custom methods and processes to AI applications, to enable them to interact with the CRM itself.

Currently VTENEXT has set up a basic MCP server with the main webservices (referred here as *tools*) that ensure a wide extent of interoperability with the CRM; the user can choose to extend this server by registering other webservices to it, or even create *custom tools* to be used with the servers. Be mindful that, with roughly more than 30 tools registered to a MCP server, the accuracy of the server might degrade.

In VTENEXT, the MCP servers are fundamentally handled like any other webservice, but they have their own SDK methods to work with them.

Tools registered in the base MCP server (REST name: `mcp`)

- `create`
- `delete`
- `describe`
- `listtypes`
- `query`
- `relate`
- `retrieve`
- `retrieveInventory`
- `get_currencies`
- `updateRecord`
- `convert_lead`
- `get_current_context`
- `process_text`
- `summarize`
- `tools_manual`
- `translate`

SDK methods for working with MCP servers

Setting up a MCP server

```
SDK::setMcpServer(string $name, ?string $description = null, bool $isActive = true, ?string $operationName = null)
```

- `$name`: the name of the MCP server;
- `$description`: human-readable description of the MCP server;
- `$isActive`: set it to `false` to prevent the Server from accepting requests;
- `$operationName`: the name to give to the corresponding REST Webservice method; defaults to the name of the MCP server prefixed with `mcp.`.

This function returns the id of the MCP server if created successfully, and `false` otherwise.

Registering a tool to a MCP server

```
SDK::registerMcpTool(string $mcp, string $name, string $type, ?string $tool_name = null, ?string $description = null)
```

- `$mcp`: the name of the MCP server;
- `$name`: the name of the webservice method or the custom MCP tool;
- `$type`: the type of the tool to register, can be `operation` for the webservice method or `custom` for the custom tool;
- `$tool_name`: the name to give to the registered tool, defaults to `$name`;
- `$description`: MCP-specific information to give to the registered tool, will take precedence over any information provided by the webservice method/custom tool.

If successful, this function returns an array with the id of the MCP server and the id of the webservice method/custom tool; this function returns `false` on failure.

Defining a custom tool for MCP servers

```
SDK::setMcpTool(string $name, string $handlerFilePath, ?string $handlerMethodName = null, ?string $description = null, ?array $inputSchema = null, ?array $outputSchema = null)
```

- `$name`: the name of the custom tool;
- `$handlerFilePath`: file path where the function is defined;
- `$handlerMethodName`: name of the function to use from the specified handler file;
- `$description`: informative description of the custom tool;
- `$inputSchema`: the definition of the function input;
- `$outputSchema`: the definition of the function output.

`$inputSchema` and `$outputSchema` follow the JSON Schema 2020-12 Specification.

N.B.: the function should always return an array and, if possible, the array should be associative.

Removing a MCP server

```
SDK::unsetMcpServer(string $mcp, bool $force = false)
```

- `$mcp`: the name of the MCP server to delete;
- `$force`: if `true`, force the deletion of the MCP server, even if it has tools registered to it.

This function returns `true` on success and `false` on failure.

Deregistering a tool from a MCP server

```
SDK::unregisterMcpTool(string $mcp, string $name, string $type)
```

- `$mcp`: the name of the MCP server;
- `$name`: the name of the tool to deregister;
- `$type`: the type of the tool to deregister, can be `operation` or `custom`.

This function returns `true` on success and `false` on failure.

Deregistering a custom tool

```
SDK::unsetMcpTool(string $name)
```

- `$name`: name of the custom tool to delete.

This function returns `true` on success and `false` on failure.