IBM Software Group

2004 WDI / WBIC Customer Conference

Global Business Transformation

WDI XML Considerations

Fritz Fahrenback

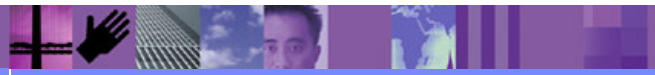
WebSphere. software

e business software

Introduction

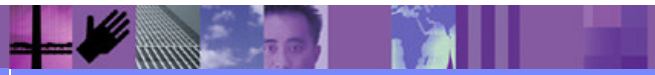
Fritz Fahrenback

- WebSphere Data Interchange development
- fritzf@us.ibm.com



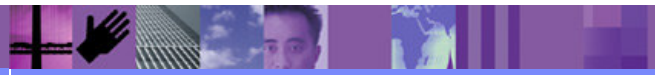
Objectives

- Explain XML basic concepts (XML 101)
  - Document Structure
  - DTDs
  - Schemas
  - Namespaces
- Describe steps to map/translate to or from XML
- Demonstrate mapping and translation of an EDI transaction to an XML schema



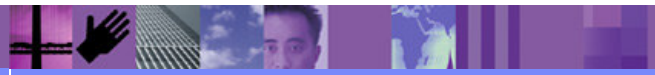
What is XML ?

- XML is eXtensible Markup Language
- Becoming a common way of exchanging data with other parties and applications
- A W3C “Recommendation”
  - XML and related information at: http://www.w3.org/
- Actually a meta-markup language
  - Does not define semantics or tags
  - Specifies rules for defining and using tags to structure data
  - You define the tags!



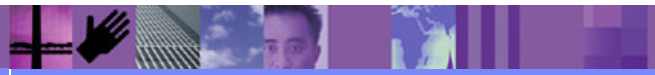
Comparison to HTML

- XML is a subset of SGML
  - 80-20 rule: eliminates some of the more complex but rarely used SGML function
- HTML is also derived from SGML
  - XML has a similar look and feel
- However - many important differences between XML, HTML



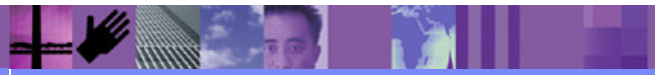
XML vs. HTML

XML	vs.	HTML
Tags are defined by a specific implementation		Defines the tags
Tags define the structure and meaning of the data		Tags define layout and formatting of the data
Elements and attributes ARE case sensitive		Elements and attributes are NOT case sensitive
All start tags MUST have a corresponding end tag		Some tags do not have end tags
Tags MUST be nested properly		Processing does not always enforce nesting hierarchy



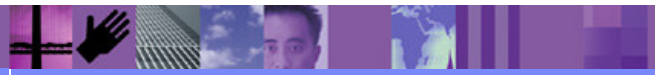
XML Example

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="iso-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE personnel SYSTEM 'personal.dtd'>

<personnel>

  <person id="Big.Boss" >
    <name><family>Boss</family> <given>Big</given></name>
    <email>chief@foo.com</email>
    <link subordinates="one.worker two.worker three.worker four.worker
       five.worker"/>
  </person>

  <person id="one.worker">
    <name><family>Worker</family> <given>One</given></name>
    <email>one@foo.com</email>
    <link manager="Big.Boss"/>
  </person>
   ......

</personnel>
```



XML Example

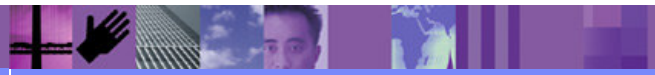
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="iso-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE personnel SYSTEM "personal.dtd">

<personnel>

  <person id="Big.Boss" >
    <name><family>Boss</family> <given>Big</given></name>
    <email>chief@foo.com</email>
    <link subordinates="one.worker two.worker three.worker four.worker
      five.worker"/>
  </person>

  <person id="one.worker">
    <name><family>Worker</family> <given>One</given></name>
    <email>one@foo.com</email>
    <link manager="Big.Boss"/>
  </person>
   ......

</personnel>
```



DTDs

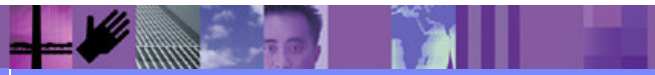
- A DTD describes the structure of the XML document
- It defines:
  - Each element (tag) that is permitted
  - The attributes allowed for each element
  - The content model of each element

    May specify nested elements, either as a sequence or choice.
    Or may be parsed character data (#PCDATA)



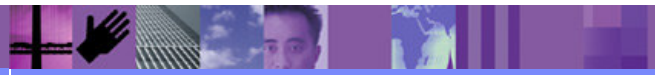
DTD Example

```
<?xml encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>

<!ELEMENT personnel (person)+>
<!ELEMENT person (name,email*,url*,link?)>
<!ATTLIST person id ID #REQUIRED>
<!ELEMENT family (#PCDATA)>
<!ELEMENT given (#PCDATA)>
<!ELEMENT name (#PCDATA|family|given)*>
<!ELEMENT email (#PCDATA)>
<!ELEMENT url EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST url href CDATA #REQUIRED>
<!ELEMENT link EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST link
  manager IDREF #IMPLIED
  subordinates IDREFS #IMPLIED>
```



Schemas

- Also describe the structure of the XML document, but in much more detail
  - Allow constraints on elements and attributes (i.e., date, numeric, list of values, mask, etc.)
  - Min/max repeat counts
- Other functions and constructs that are not supported in DTDs
  - “all” content spec
  - Ability to define your own types, including base and derived types.

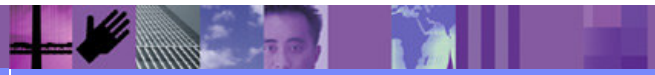


Schema Example

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">

<xs:element name="personnel">
      <xs:complexType>
          <xs:sequence>
              <xs:element ref="person" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded" />
          </xs:sequence>
      </xs:complexType>
</xs:element>
<xs:element name="person">
      <xs:complexType>
          <xs:sequence>
              <xs:element ref="name" />
              <xs:element name ="email" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="3" type="xs:string" />
              <xs:element ref="url" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded" />
              <xs:element ref="link" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1" />
          </xs:sequence>
          <xs:attribute name="id" type="xs:ID" use="required" />
      <xs:complexType>
</xs:element>
....
</xs:schema>
```

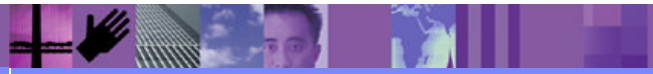
XML Namespaces

- Help to resolve name conflicts when multiple schemas are used to define a document
- Defined by xmlns:prefix attribute
  - Example: xmlns:po=”http://example.com/ns/POExample”
  - Defines “po” as prefix for elements and attributes in this namespace. i.e., <po:Address>
- “Namespace aware” applications process elements and attributes based on the *namespace*, not the *prefix*
  - i.e., Internally <http://example.com/ns/POExample:Address>



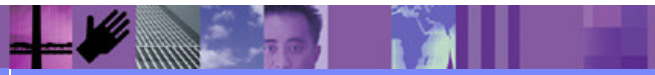
Namespace Example

```
<po:OrderSR-S
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xmlns:po="http://www.example.com/PO1"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.example.com/PO1 poxml5sr-schema.xsd">
   <po:Header typecode="00">
     <po:PONum>PO12345678901234</po:PONum>
      ……..
```



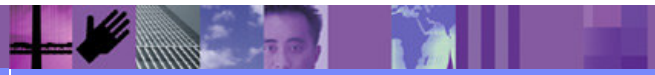
Converting between EDI and XML - Overview

- Setup is the same for all platforms
  - Uses WDI Client GUI interface
  - Defines how and when to do the transformation
  - Can be done in local database and exported to server database (client standalone mode)
  - Or, can be done directly in server database (client-server mode)
- Runtime execution varies by platform



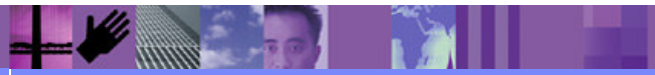
Converting between EDI and XML - Setup

- Import XML DTD or schema
  - Obtained from trading partner or industry group
  - Or, created by user
- Import EDI standard
  - Obtained from WDI web site
- Create the *map* using WDI Client
  - Defines how the data is converted
- Create a *rule* for the map
  - Defines when this map is used, additional options



Special mapping commands and properties

- DIProlog property
  - Allows you to specify a custom prolog (<?xml…)
- SetNoNSSchemaLocation("location")
  - Creates: xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation attribute
- SetSchemaLocation(URI)
  - Creates: xsi:schemaLocation attribute
- SetNamespace(URI)
  - Creates: xmlns:prefix attribute

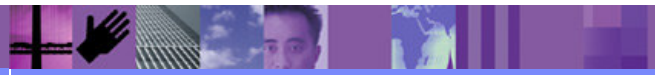


Converting between EDI and XML - Runtime

- Run the PERFORM TRANSFORM command
  - Command file on Windows, AIX
  - MQ Adapter (trigger program) on Windows, AIX
  - JCL on z/OS batch
  - TSO Panel interface on z/OS
  - CICS transaction on CICS
  - MQ trigger program on z/OS, CICS

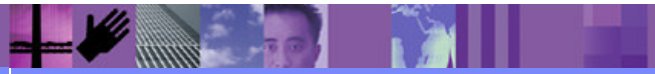
PERFORM TRANSFORM example

```
PERFORM TRANSFORM WHERE
        INFILE(XMLFILE)
        OUTFILE(EDIFILE)
        SYNTAX(X)
        CLEARFILE(Y)
```



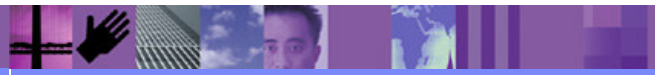
Special XML keywords for TRANSFORM

- XMLDTDS – Directory or PDS containing DTDs and schemas
- XMLEBCDIC(Y/N) – Force input to be interpreted as EBCDIC
  - z/OS only
- XMLNS(Y/N) – Namespace processing for input
  - Always use Y if dealing with XML schema input
- XMLSCHEMAVAL(Y/N/A) – Do schema validation
  - Y and A also override XMLVALIDATE value
  - Not available on CICS TS 1.3
- XMLVALIDATE(0/1/2) – Controls DTD validation and use
- XMLSPLIT(Y/N) – “Deenveloping” for XML (Coming soon!)



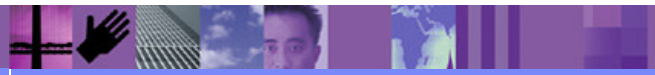
Demo

- Mapping and transformation demo
  - XML (based on DTD) to EDI
  - EDI to XML (based on schema)



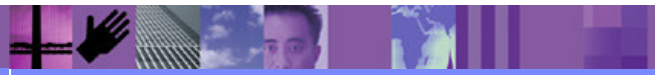
Summary

- XML is becoming a very common method of exchanging data.
- Define the structure of the XML document to WDI by importing the DTDs or schemas.
- Map the XML document using Data Transformation maps.
- Translate the data using PERFORM TRANSFORM command.



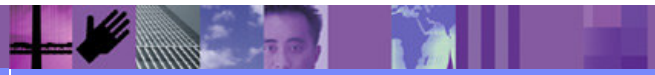
Questions ??

Any Questions ??



Follow-up

- Additional questions
  - Fritz Fahrenback (fritzf@us.ibm.com)
  - Lynn Clark (emd19@us.ibm.com)
- WebSphere Data Interchange
  - http://www.ibm.com/websphere/datainterchange



Thank you for attending !

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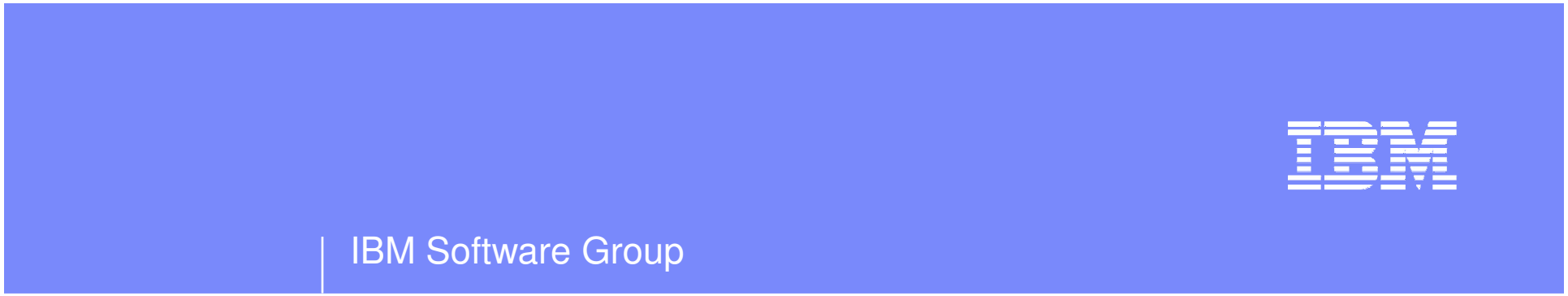

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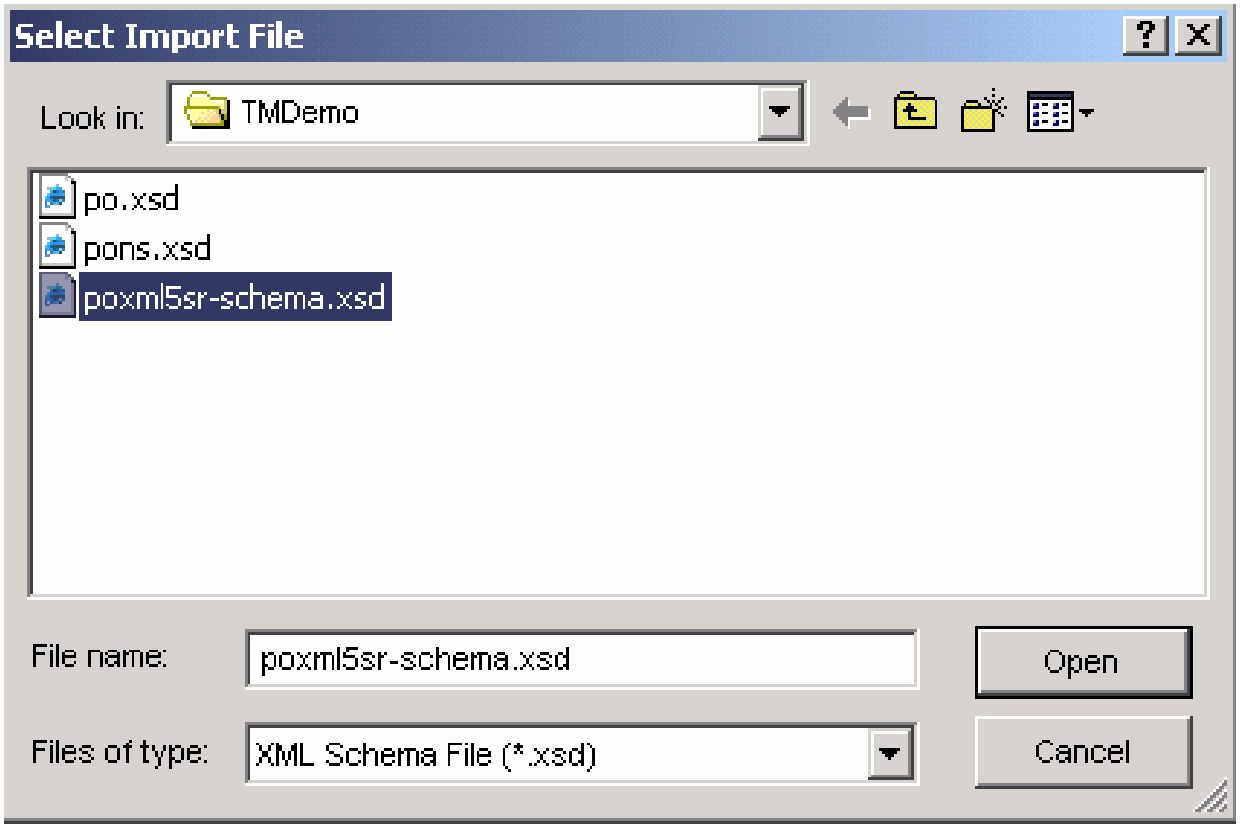
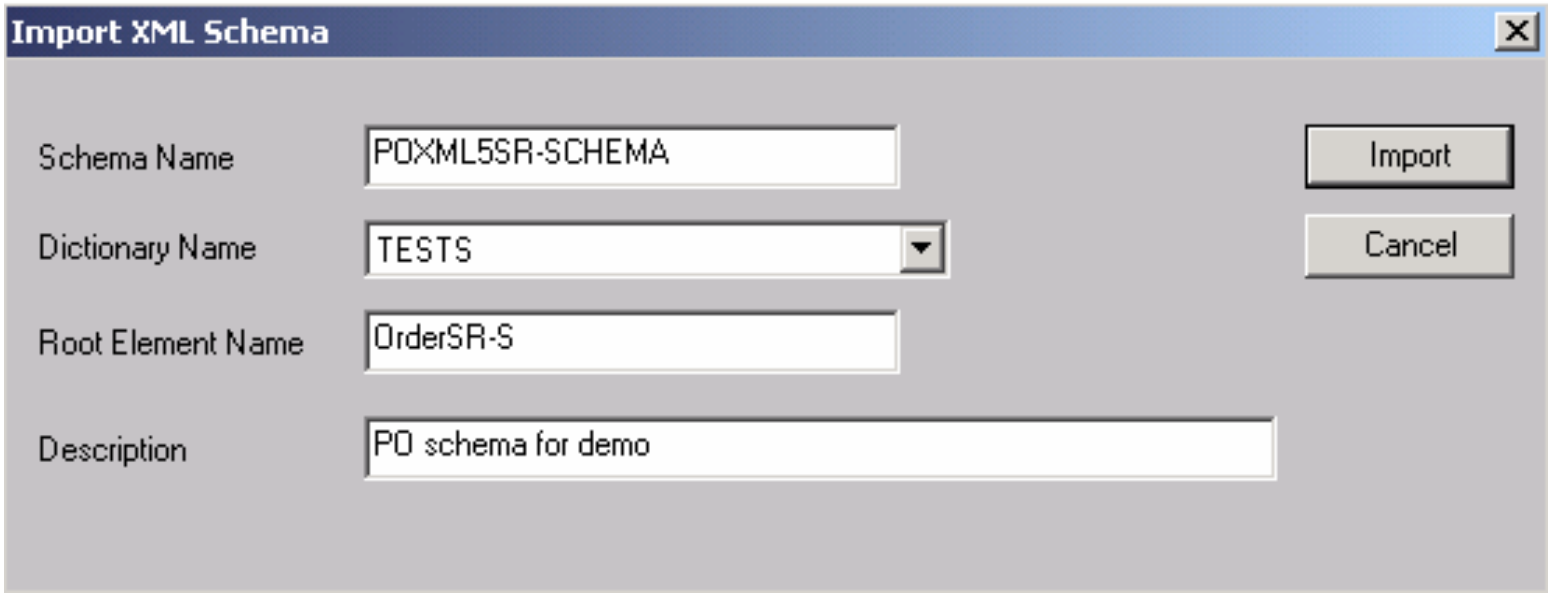
Screen shots from demo

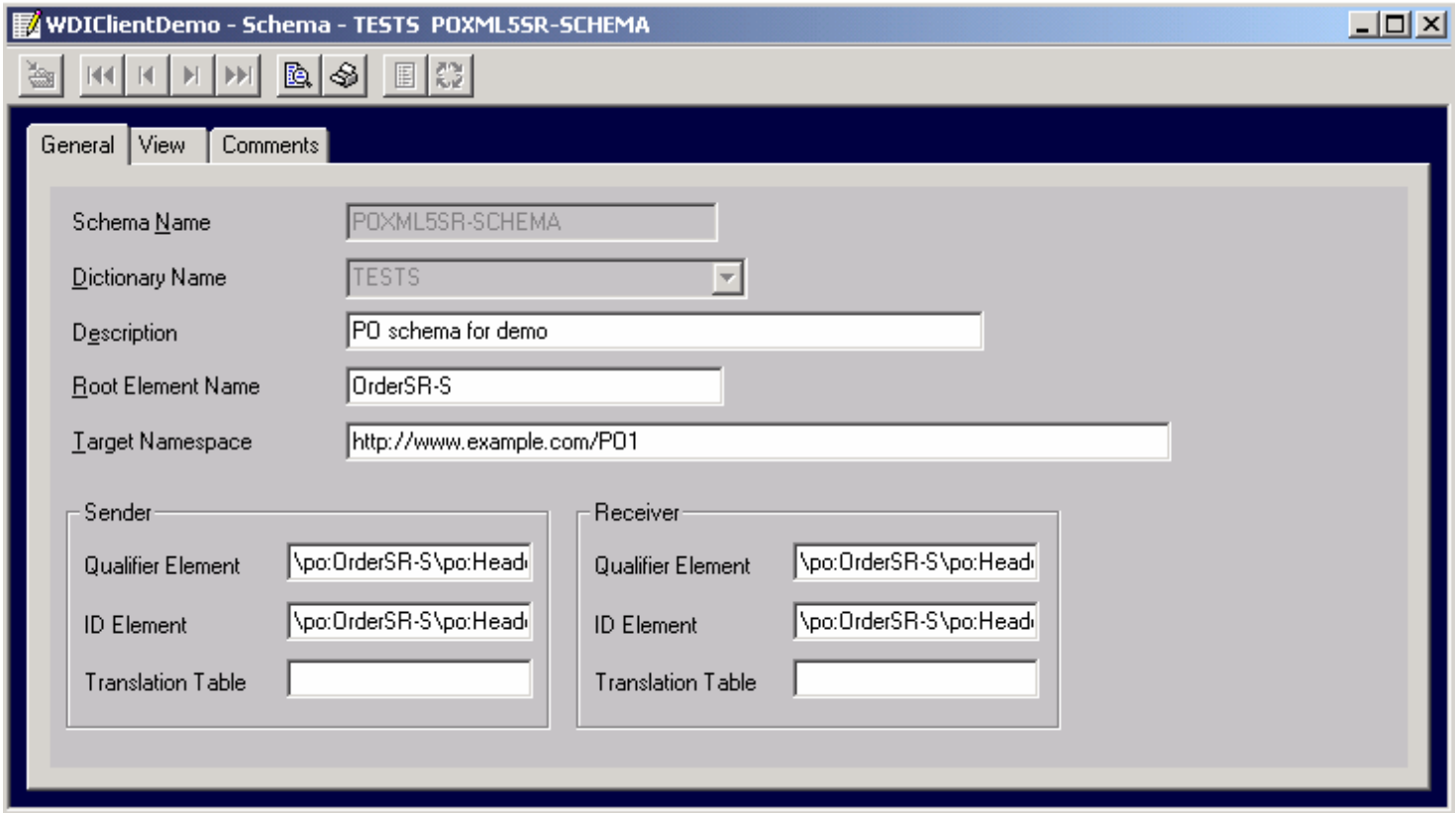
Importing a DTD or schema



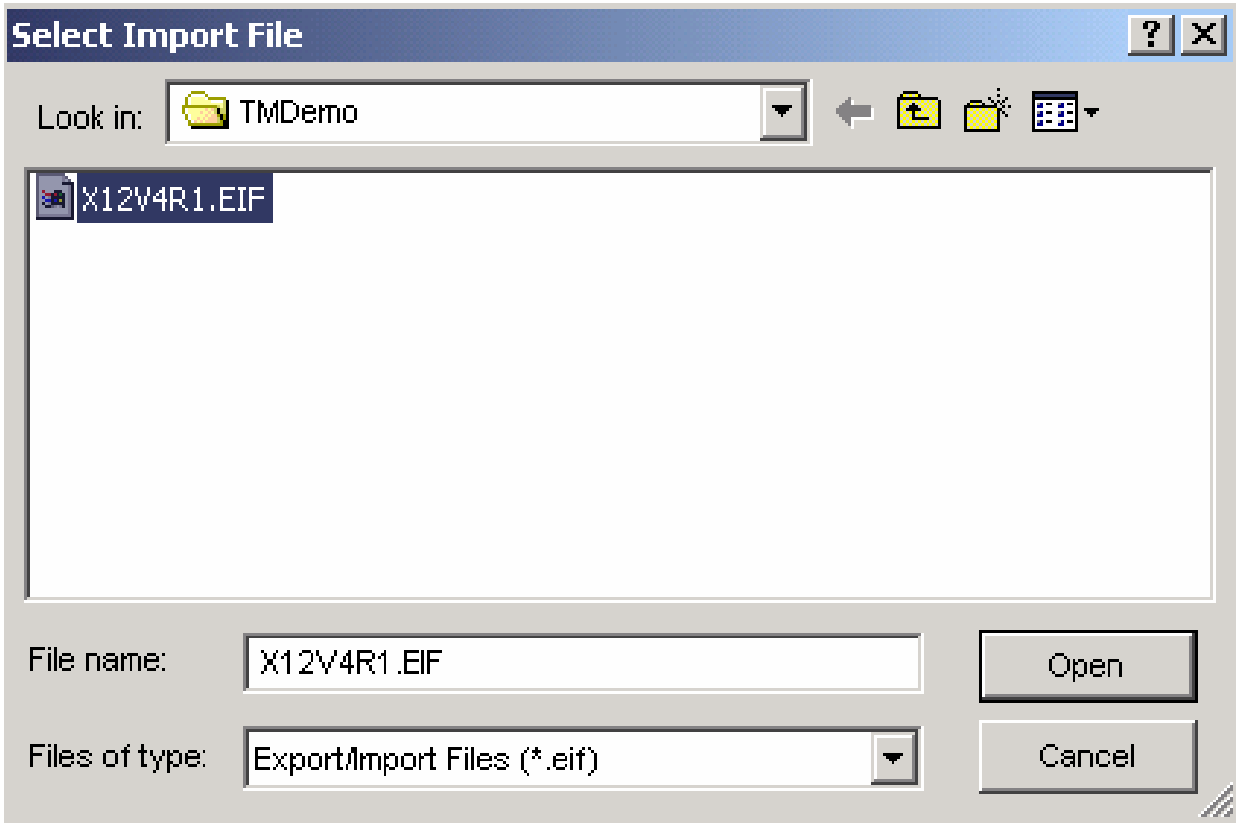
Importing a DTD or schema



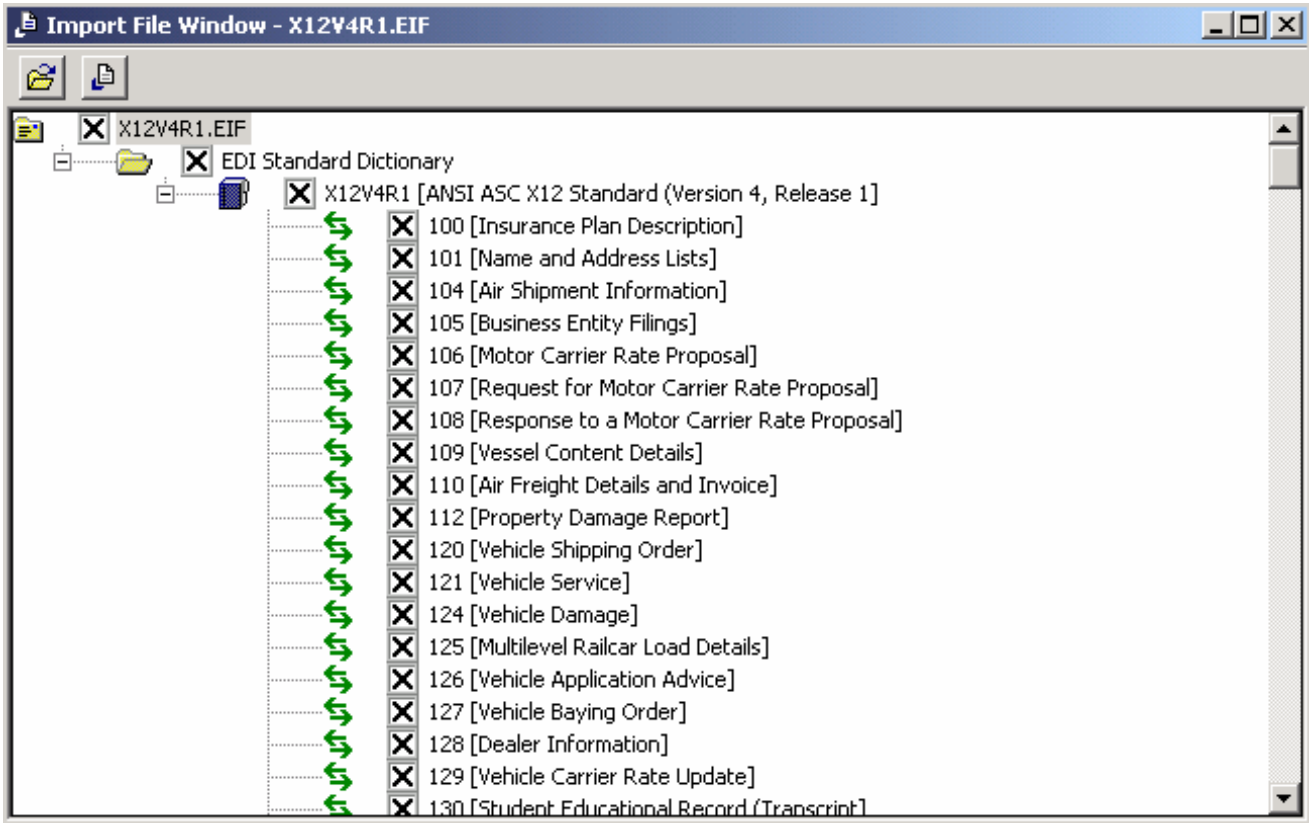
Defining Sender and Receiver elements



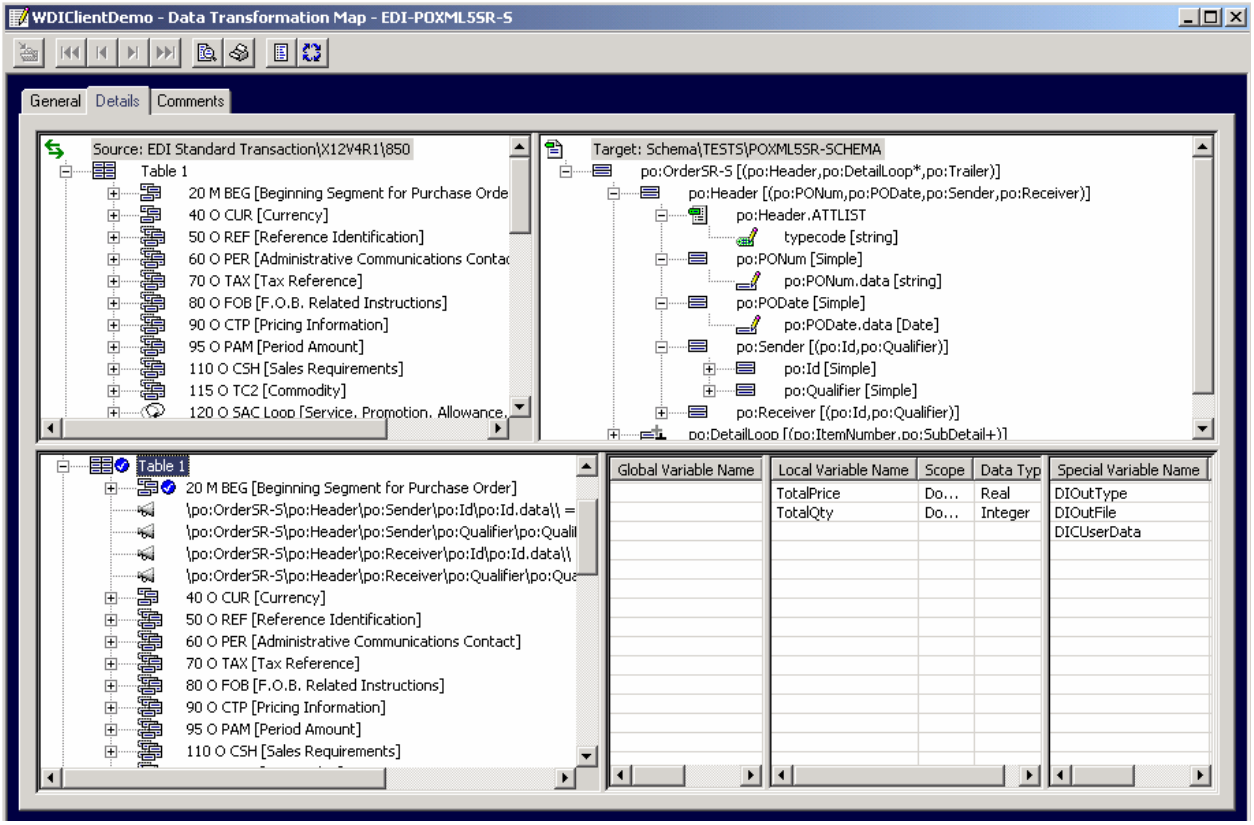
Importing EDI Standard



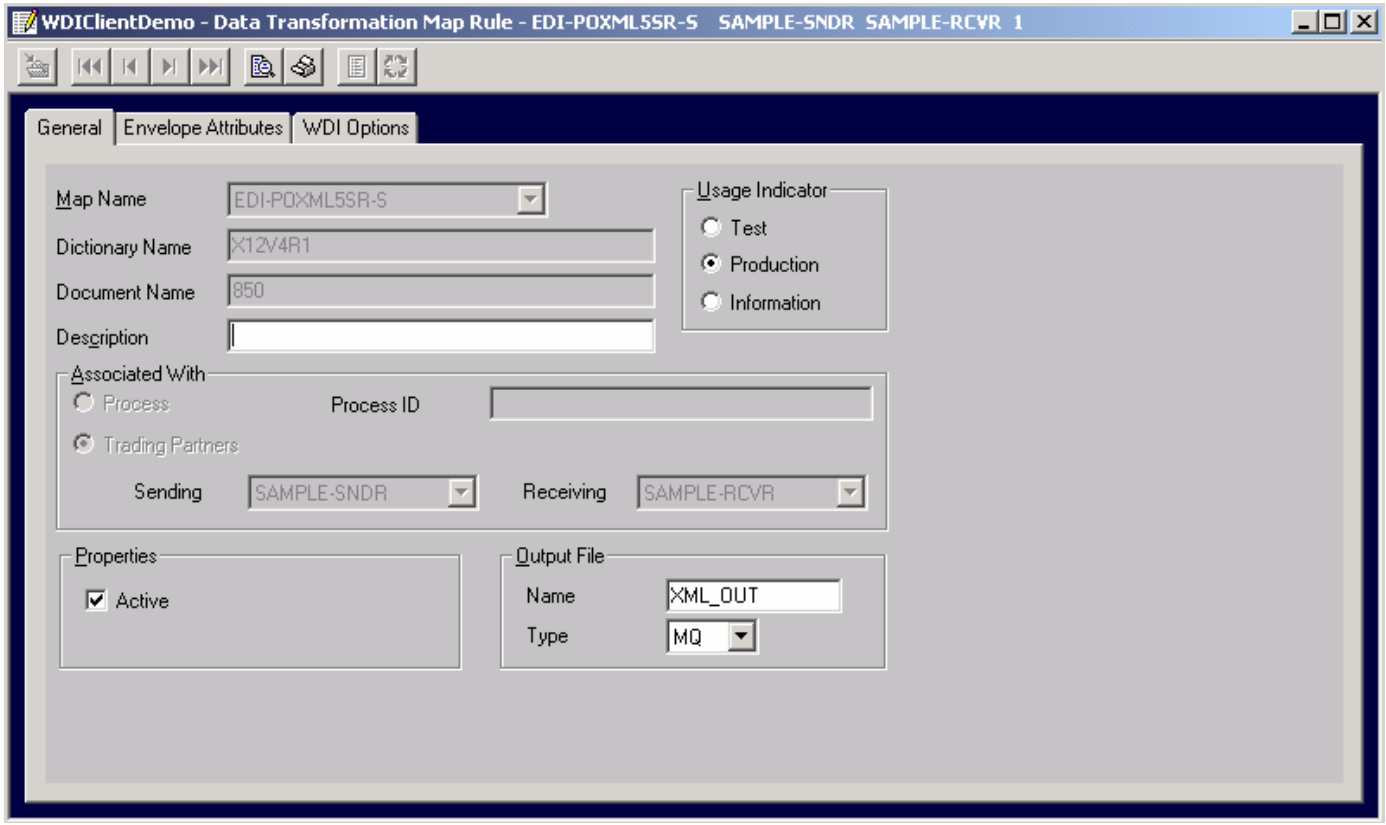
Importing EDI Standard



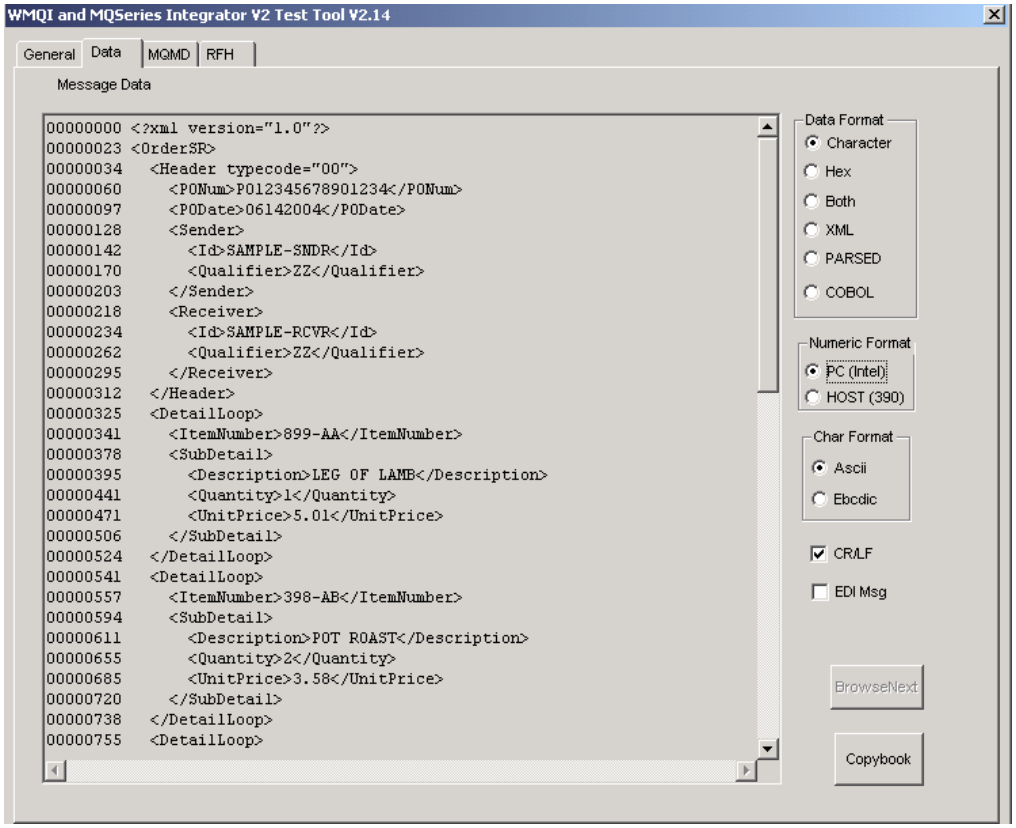
EDI to XML map



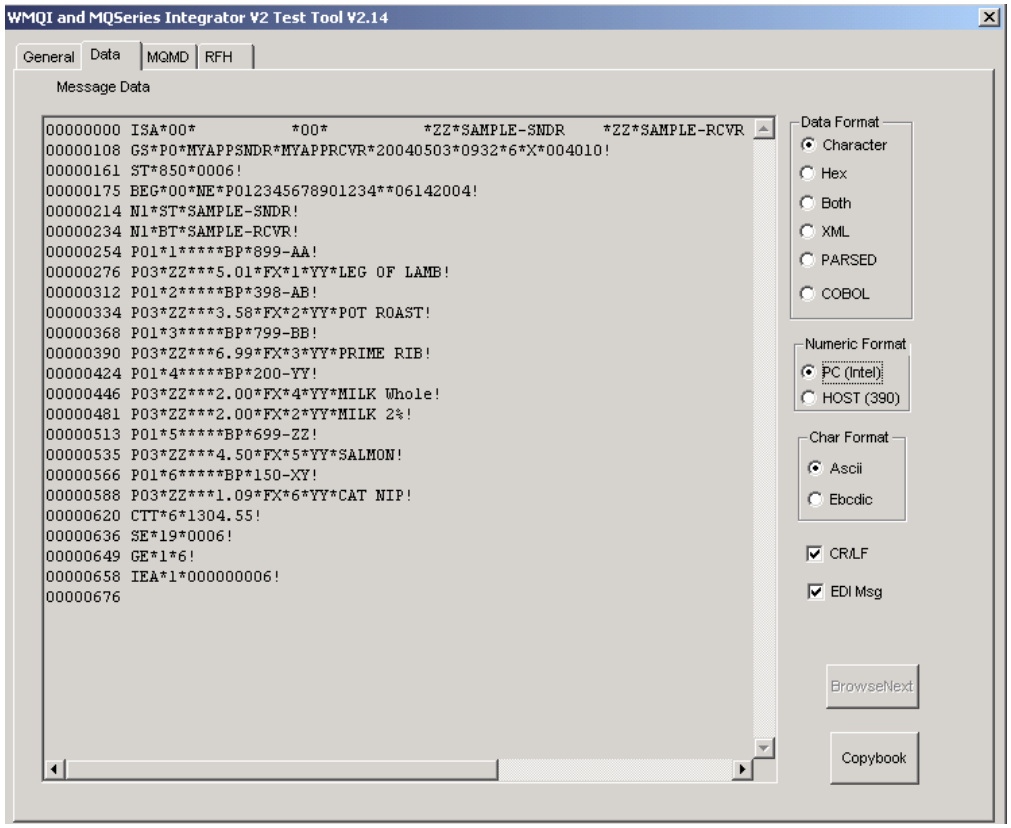
Creating a Rule



XML Input
(XML-EDI translation)



EDI Output (XML-EDI)
EDI Input (EDI-XML)



XML Output
(EDI-XML translation)