



IBM Software Group

IBM WebSphere® Data Interchange V3.3

Command Chaining



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The presentation will review Command Chaining.

Agenda

- Command Chaining
- Command Chaining Examples
- WMQ Profile Relationships
- Summary



The presentation will review command chaining, give an example, and describe the WMQ Profile Relationships.

WDI Command Chaining

- Command chaining allows the output of one command to be chained to a second command.
- Service profiles are used to identify the sequence of the commands.
- The chain is terminated when no Service profile exists, no output file is created, or the return code of a command indicates an error.
- Command chaining may continue specifically for an error condition.



Command chaining allows the output of one command to be chained to a second command. This allows for techniques such as double translation, required to go from XML->EDI with the Send/Receive translator, or combination commands with the PERFORM TRANSFORM to couple transmission with a translation, which is a TRANSFORM followed by a SEND command. Service profiles are used to identify the sequence of the commands. The key for the chain is the logical name of the output file. The chain is terminated when no Service profile exists, no output file is created, or the return code of a command indicates an error.

Command Chaining Example

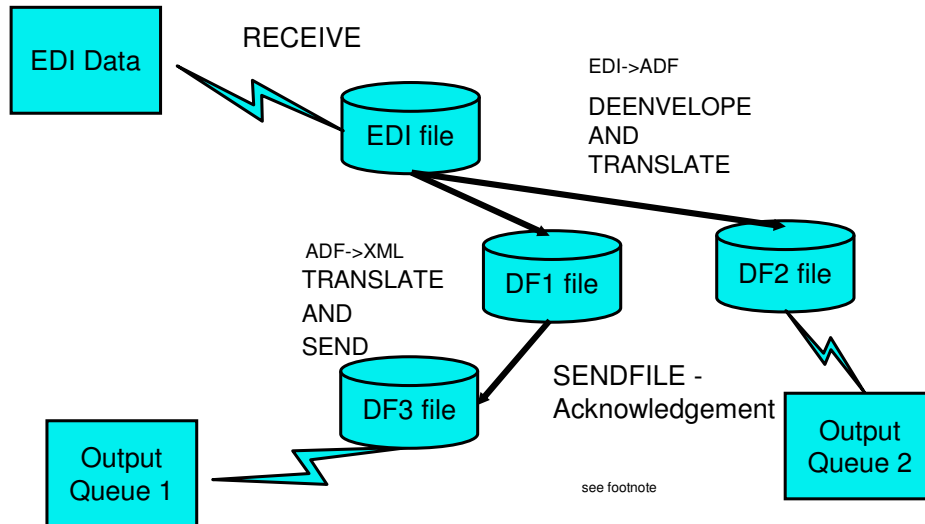
The logical name of the output file is shown in this field

Blanks in type indicate a file is being used rather than a WMQ output or a CICS output

The screenshot shows the 'Local DB - Data Format - DUTCHTAXADF DUTCHEMP' window. The 'General' tab is active. The 'Data Format Name' is 'DUTCHEMP'. The 'Dictionary Name' is 'DUTCHTAXADF'. The 'Description' is 'Dutch employee record'. The 'Format' is 'DUTCHRID'. The 'Record Delimiter' is 'Carriage Return/Line Feed'. The 'Field Format' is 'Fixed Length'. The 'Delimiter Information' is 'Comma'. The 'Text Qualifier' is ' '. The 'Code Page' is blank. The 'Character Size' is '1 Byte'. The 'Document Destination' 'Type' is blank. The 'Name' is blank.

This is the General tab for a Data Format definition. Data Formats are located in the WDI Client Data Formats functional area. The logical name of the output file is shown in the fields for Document Destination. Blanks in the Type field indicate a file is being used rather than a WMQ or a CICS output type.

Command Chaining Example

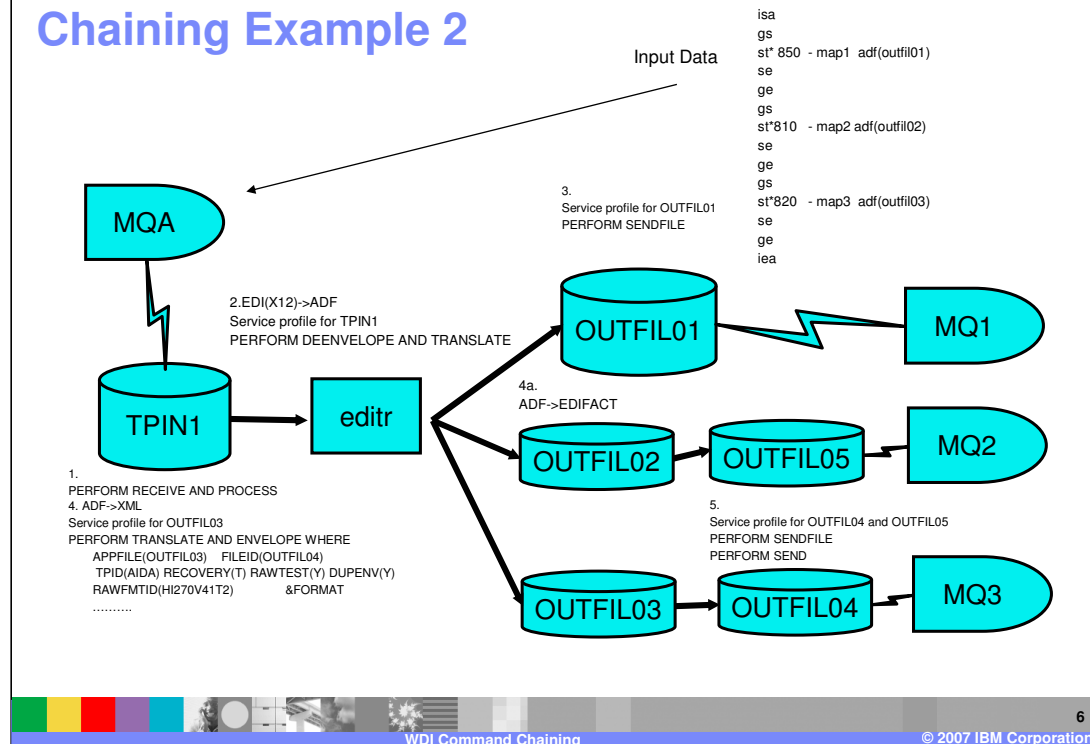


This is a common use for chaining particularly to send the generated Functional Acknowledgement in case of failure when other outputs are rolled back.

In this example, EDI data is received from a queue, the subsequent RECEIVE AND PROCESS creates a file with a logical name of EDIFILE.

The EDIFILE Service Profile specifies a DEENVELOPE AND TRANSLATE command. The results of the translation creates two outputs, DF1 and DF2. The DF1 Service profile has a command to chain the data in the DF1 file as input to a TRANSLATE AND SEND, this creates the DF3 file.

Chaining Example 2



1. The WDI Adapter issues a PERFORM RECEIVE AND PROCESS with a REQID of TPIN1. MQ Message is read into TPIN1 file which contains the X12 EDI data (ISA) .

2. The TPIN1 Service Profile has a PERFORM DEENVELOPE AND TRANSLATE command, which translates the ED data in TPIN1 to OUTFIL01, OUTFIL02, and OUTFIL03. The different files are required because the 850 Purchase Orders have a different record layout than the 810 Invoices and the 820 Payments.

3. The OUTFIL01 Service profile has

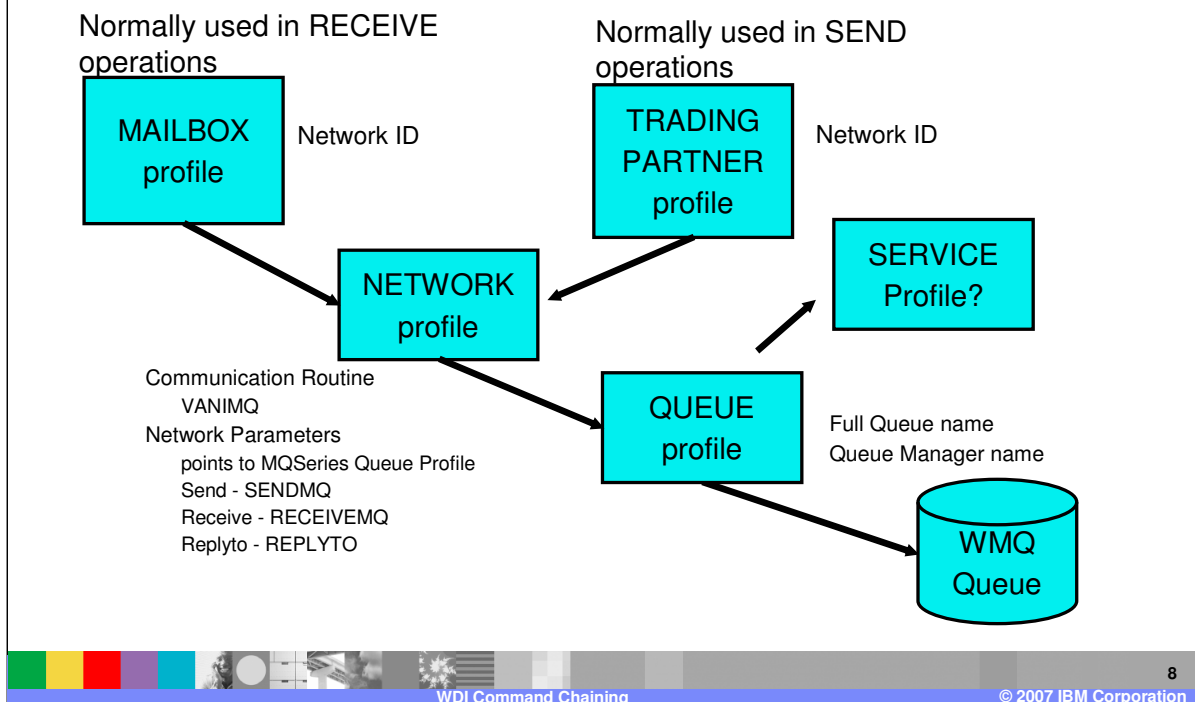
Profile Relationships

- Mailbox profile - defines the network preferred by a requester during a Receive or Input process
- Trading Partner Profile - defines the network preferred by the TP during a Send or Output process
- Network Profile - defines the Network to be used and the programs for communicating with the Network
- Queue Profile - defines the WebSphere MQ Queue to be used
- Service Profile - contains a WebSphere Data Interchange PERFORM command

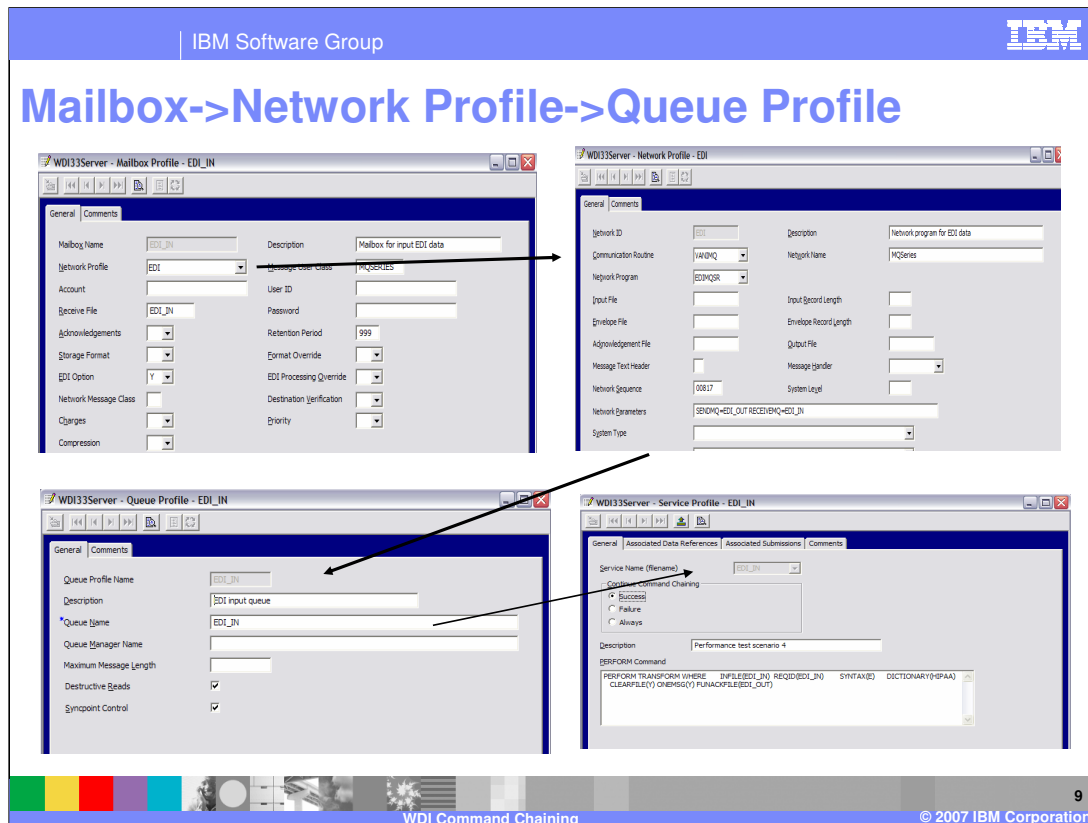


The definition of the destination from which data is received or to which it is written is defined with a series of administrative profiles. The Mailbox profile defines the network preferred by a requester during a Receive or Input process. The Trading Partner Profile defines the network preferred by the TP during a Send or Output process. The Network Profile defines the Network to be used and the programs for communicating with the Network. The Queue Profile defines the WebSphere WMQ Queue to be used. A Service profile contains a WebSphere Data Interchange PERFORM command. The Service profile constrains the conditions for executing the command, and it identifies the system names of the files used during processing of that command. Any number of logical files may be defined for a Service profile using data reference associations.

Profile Relationships



Mailbox profiles contain the information that WebSphere Data Interchange needs to identify the individuals and groups in your organization that receive documents to be translated. Each individual or group requires its own Mailbox profile. Network profiles define for WebSphere Data Interchange the characteristics of the networks you use for communications with Trading Partners. WebSphere Data Interchange Client is shipped with the Network profiles required to communicate with several major networks and if you use those networks, you need not create any new Network profiles. Network profiles are also used to assist in identifying WebSphere MQ queues used to send and receive documents. Trading Partner profiles identify your Trading Partners to WebSphere Data Interchange and specify the details of how to exchange documents with each trading partner. WebSphere Data Interchange Client's Queue profile is used to associate logical names with queues and logical names with Service Profiles. The Service Profile contains the next PERFORM command to be executed. A queue is a named destination to which messages can be sent. Messages accumulate on queues until they are retrieved by programs that service those queues. Message queuing applications can put messages on, and get messages from, queues. A queue is owned by a queue manager.



These profiles are located in the WDI Client Adapters functional area.

The Mailbox profile - Network ID field - identifies the Network profile which should be used to receive data. The RECEIVEMQ=EDI_IN value in the Network Parameters field identifies the WDI Queue profile to be used. The Queue Profile identifies the name of the WebSphere MQ queue which should be read.

When presented with the name of the Mailbox profile in the REQID parameter on a PERFORM command, WDI will connect and

Summary

- Command Chaining allows the execution of commands based on the name of the file written by a previous command
- The Service Profile contains the next command to be executed
- The logical name of the output file identifies the name of the Service Profile to be used
- There is a chain of information from the Mailbox profile to the Queue profile that allows WDI to determine the WebSphere MQ Queue to which data should be written



The purpose of the Service profile is to associate a WebSphere Data Interchange utility command to the use of a logical file during execution of the PERFORM PROCESS command. This profile permits you to set up a sequence of data manipulation steps in a process called *command chaining*. A Service profile contains a WebSphere Data Interchange PERFORM command.

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