

Moving to the DataInterchange Client

Maury Griffith Connection 2000

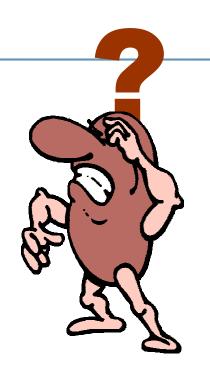
The Next Generation



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What About the Client?

- ★ Do I need it?
- ★ Do I want it?
- ★ What are the differences between 3.1 and 4.1?
- ★ What does it take to make the move?
- ★ What does it buy me?
- ★ Can I convert my maps?
- ★ What about XML?
- How do I make the move?





- ★ Yes! If you are converting to DataInterchange 4.1.
- ★ Yes! If you require XML translation.
- ★ Yes! If you plan to use WebSphere Data Interchange.
- No! If you only require traditional EDI translation in the mainframe environment, there is no immediate need to upgrade beyond DI 3.1 (support will eventually be discontinued, however).





Application Data Formats, Trading Partner Transactions (Mapping), and Standards are available *only* in the Client with DataInterchange 4.1.



DataInterchange for MVS Version 4.01 Main Menu

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Type the number of your choice and press Enter, or press the Exit key to exit. Functions with an * are available on DataInterchange Client.

Command ===> Enter Tso F1=Help F3=Exit F9=Retrieve F13=Keys help



MP01

XML mapping is supported only in the Client with: DataInterchange 3.1, DataInterchange 4.1, Or WebSphere Data Interchange.



★ You will not be able to map XML translations.

- You will not be able to upgrade to DataInterchange 4.1.
- All DataInterchange administrative functions will remain on the mainframe.





- Am I Windows literate? Am I familiar with Windows conventions, menu bars, button bars, and navigation?
- Do I understand the concept of "Drag and Drop"?
- Would I like to see both data layouts (Dictionaries EDI, XML, CSV, Raw, or C&D) of the translation displayed on the screen?



Differences 3.1 vs. 4.1

DataInterchange 3.1	DataInterchange 4.1
Translates Application Data to/from XML	Translates XML, CSV, Application Data, EDI
Send/Receive Mapping	Send/Receive and Data Transformation Mapping
Map in Client or Mainframe	Map in Client only
Separate formats for Maps, Data Formats, Standards	Only one format for Maps, Data Formats, Standards (Client only)
Config., Custtime, Runtime databases	Config. and System databases



What Does It Take to Make the Move?



★ Training on the Client

★ Communication with the mainframe

- Upload/Download (Stand Alone)
- ODBC (Database Connectivity)



Can I Convert My Maps?

- DataInterchange 3.1
 - Mainframe and Client Maps (and Standards and ADFs) are in different formats.
 - The Client provides a Convert action.
- ★ DataInterchange 4.1
 - Installation provides database and map migration. (DI 3.1 maps cannot be automatically migrated to Data Transformation maps however.)
 - There is only one database format for Maps, Standards, and ADFs (Data Formats).



- ★ FIRST You NEED the Client!
- ★ DataInterchange 3.1 Client
 - Maps between Application Data and XML
- ★ DataInterchange 4.1 Client
 - Maps between any of:
 - Raw Data
 XML
 C&D Records
 EDI Data
 Comma Separated Values



Creating an XML Standard and Dictionary

DTD Conversion Utility - Version 1.00		
DTD File DTD Name	Browse	
Root Element Name	ОК	
Standard Name	Close	
Transaction Name	Help	
Sender Element		
Qualifier		
ID		
Receiver Element		
Qualifier		
ID		



1. I am currently using DataInterchange 3.1.

2. I am moving to the Client when we install DataInterchange 4.1.



Using DataInterchange 3.1

- ★ Install the Client on your PC.
- ★ Learn it.
- ★ Download and review some mainframe maps.
- **★** Create a Dictionary, Record ID, Data Format and Map.
- Compile the map and upload the control string to the mainframe.
- ★ Create other objects. Try stuff. Play with it!



Installing DataInterchange 4.1

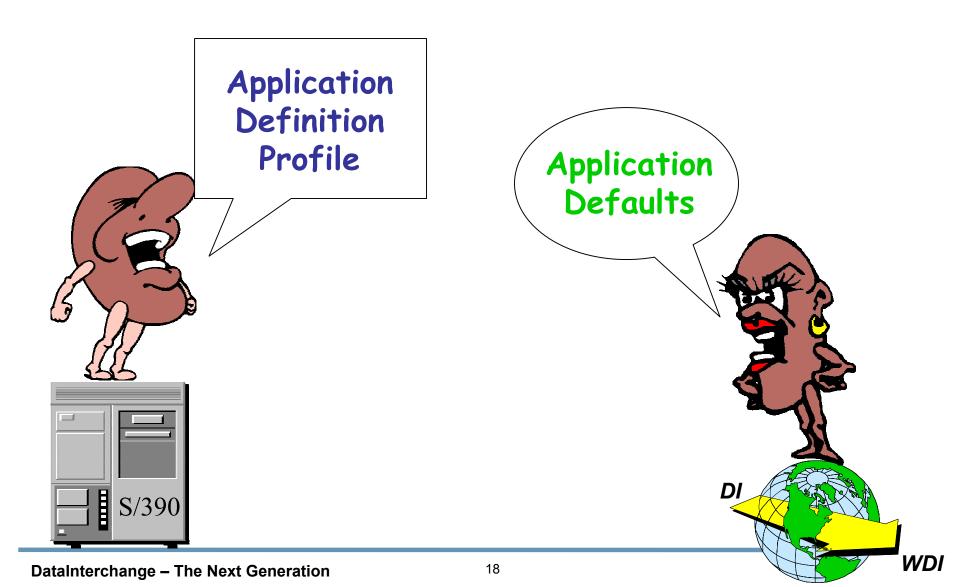
- Before you upgrade to 4.1, if you have the opportunity, install the DI 3.1 Client and get familiar with it.
- Read the manual, take a class, use help, don't expect all of this to be "intuitive."
- ★ Make sure you understand the "Dictionary" concept.
- Work with Send/Receive mapping only, then tackle Data Transformation Maps.
- Review your mainframe Data Formats and Maps that were converted to Client as part of the 4.1 installation.
- ★ Try stuff. Play with it!

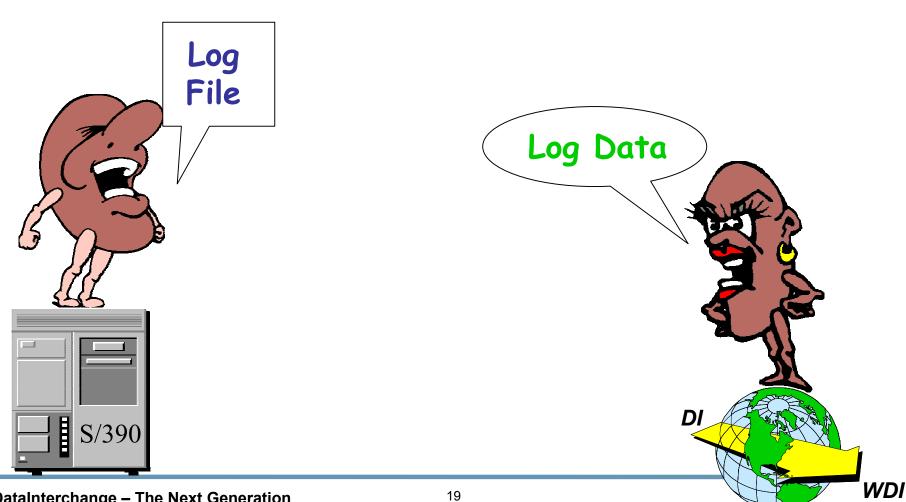


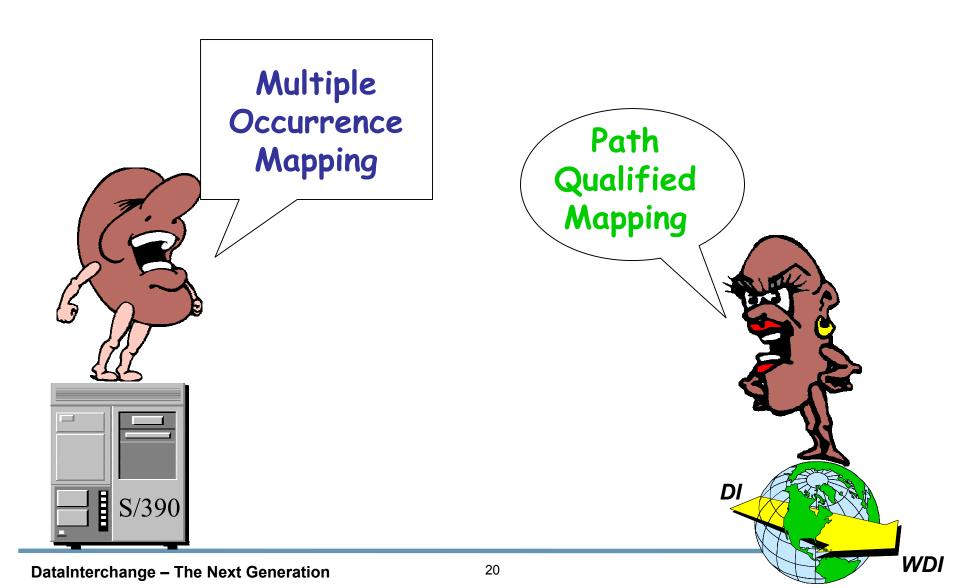
- ★ Do you know the vocabulary of the Client?
- ★ What are your configuration options?
- What concepts are different in the Client?
- How can I use the Client most effectively?
- ★ What is Data Transformation Mapping?
- ★ What are the pros and cons?
- ★ Any final recommendations?

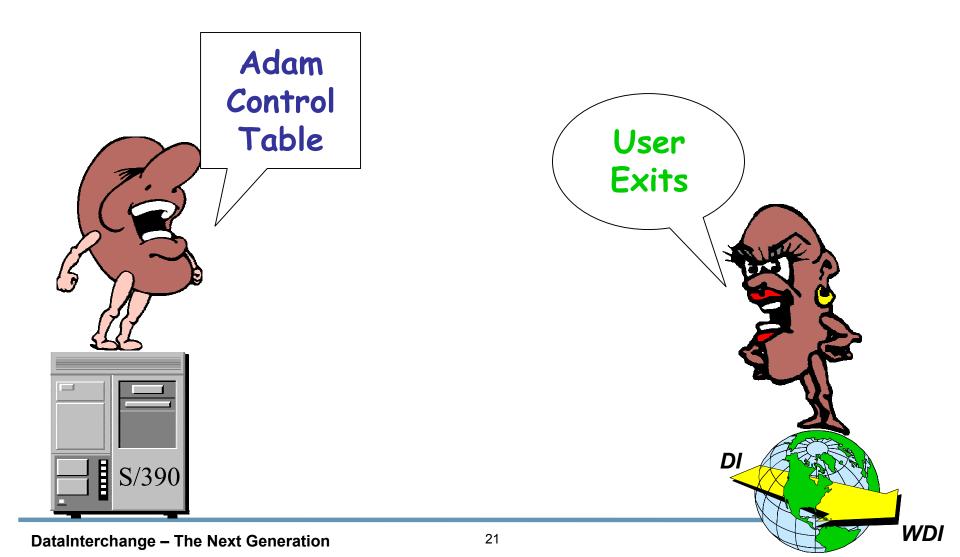


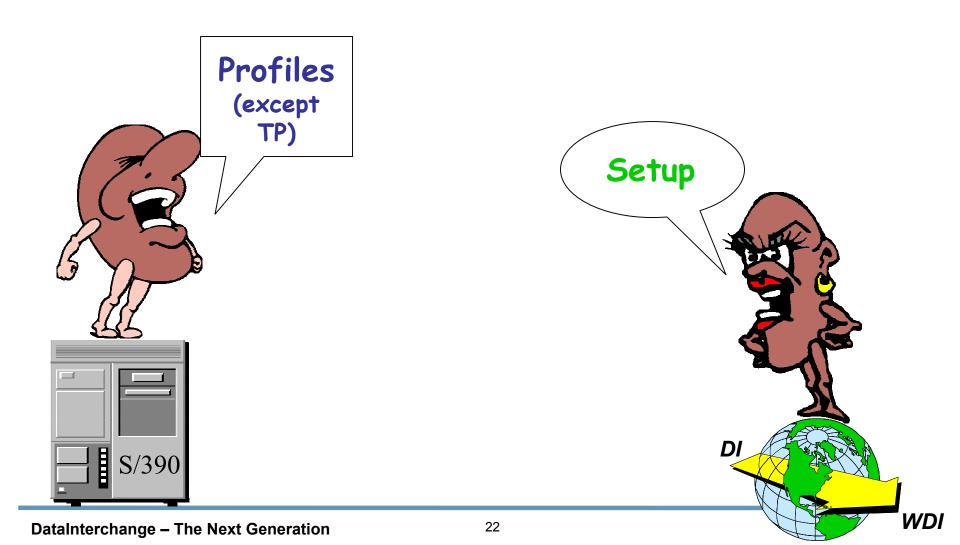


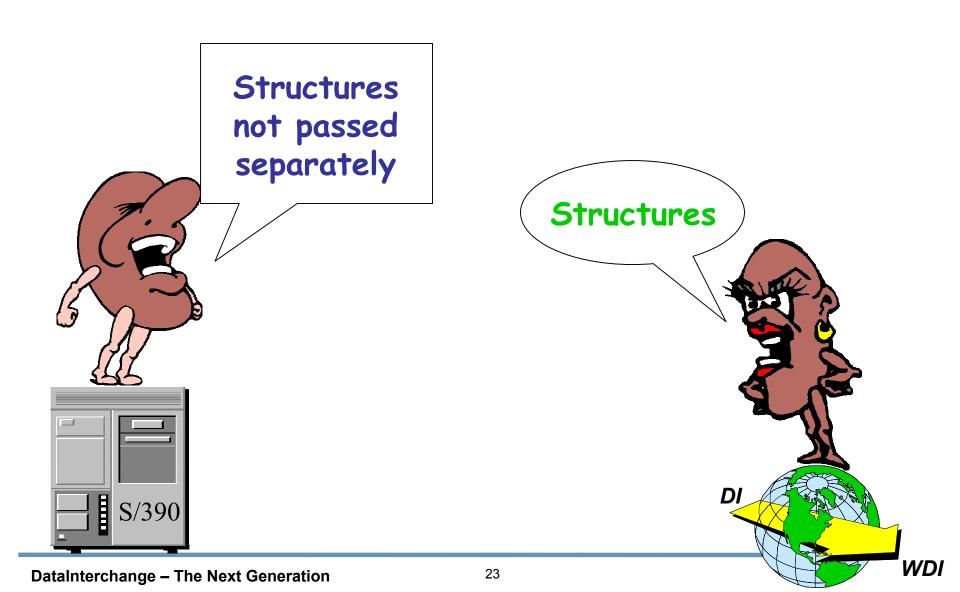


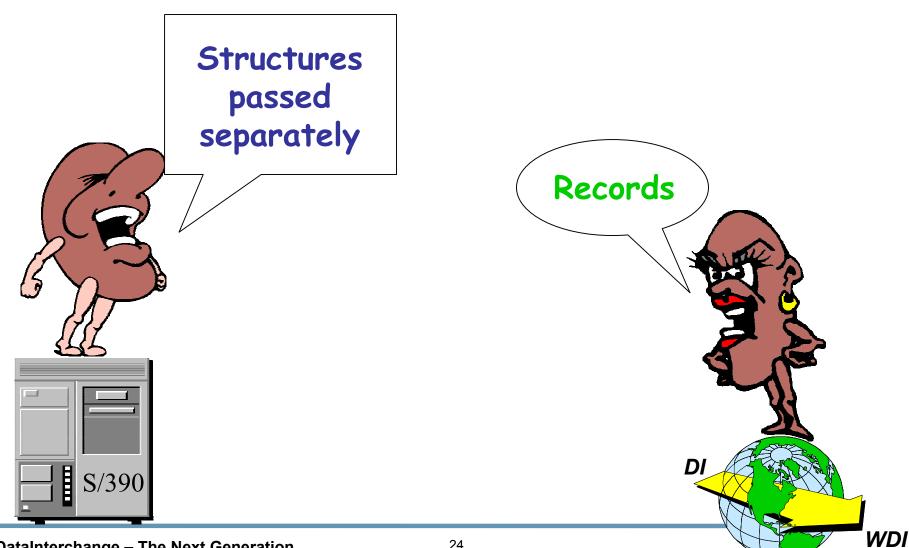


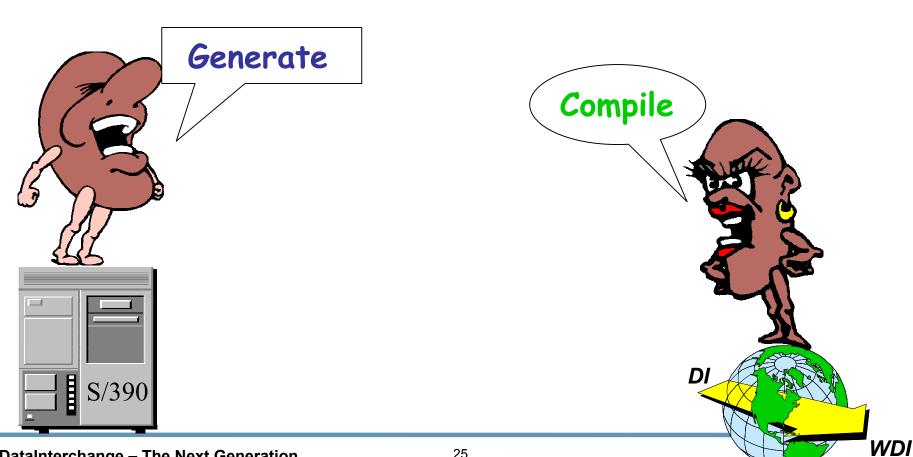


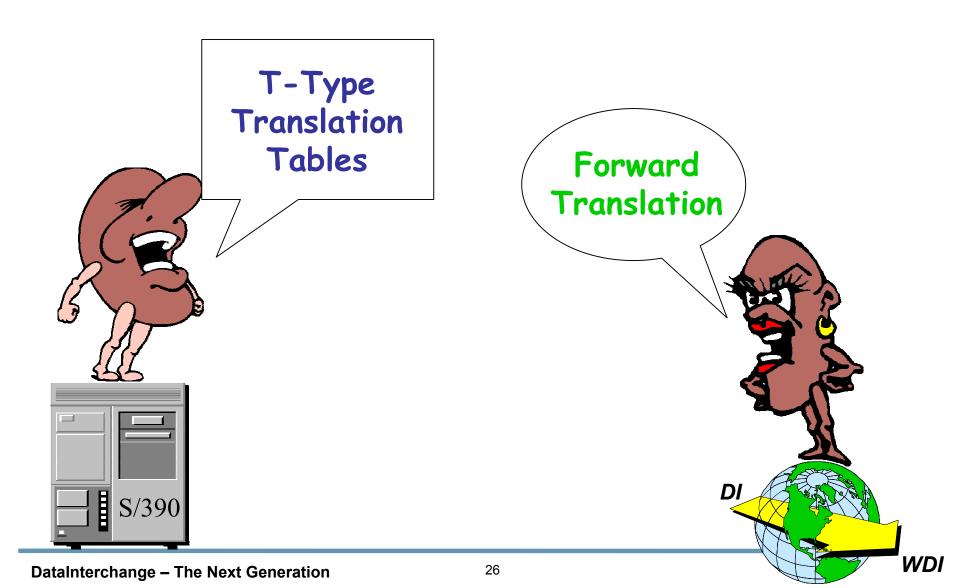


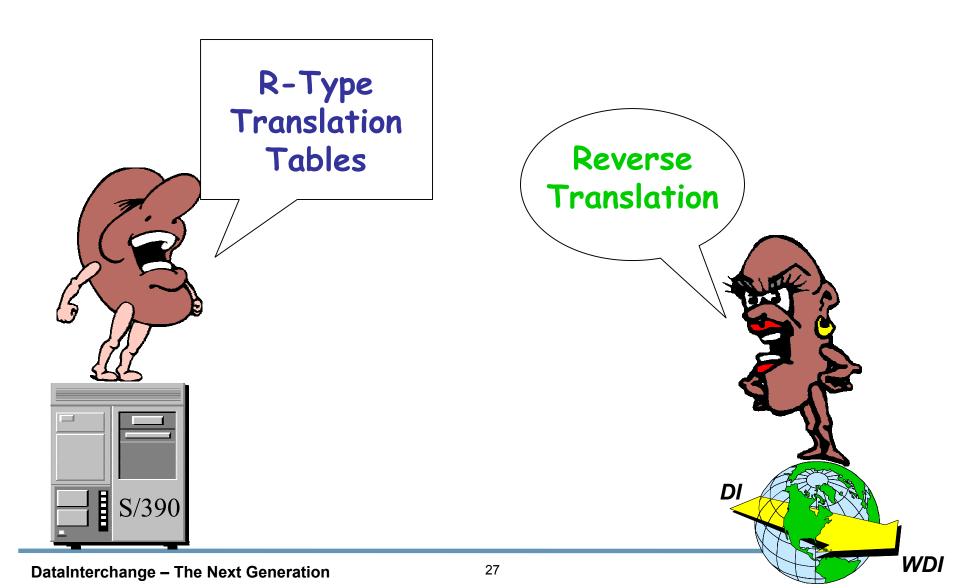


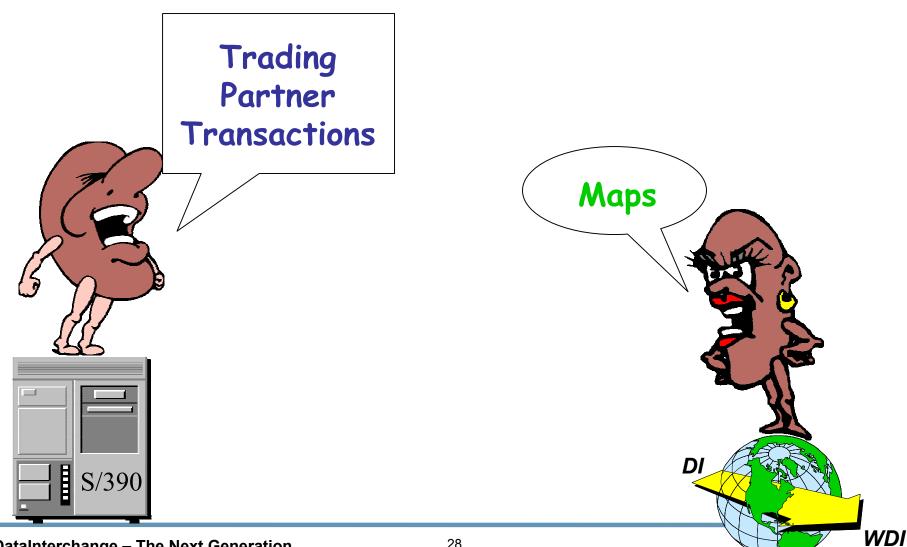


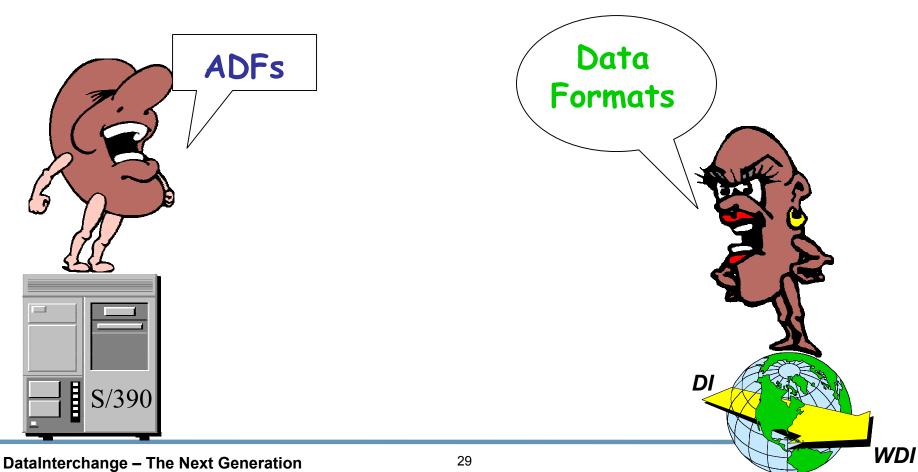


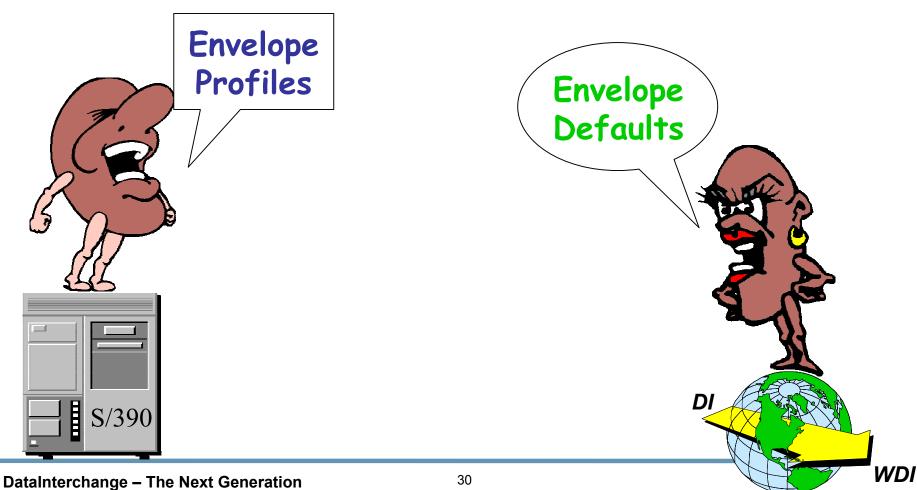


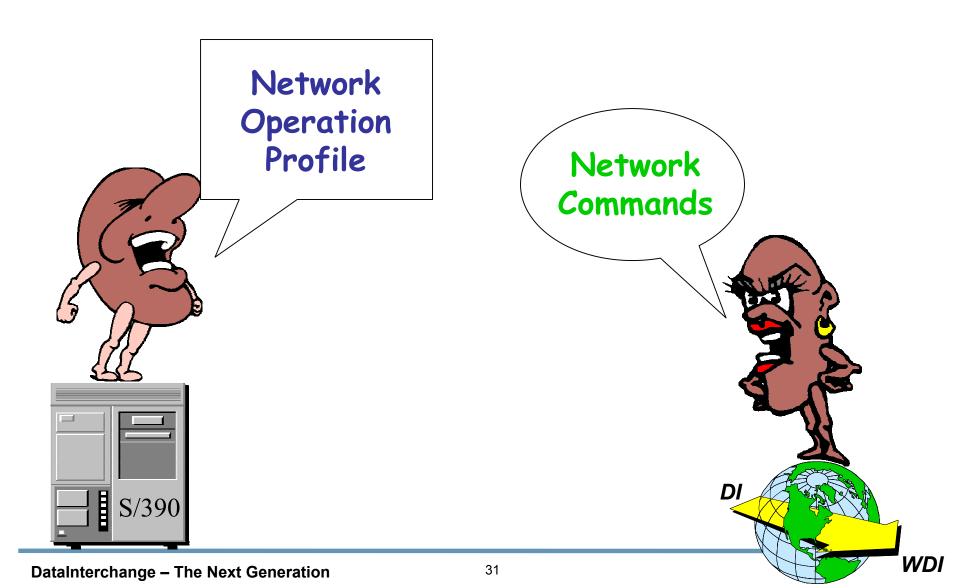


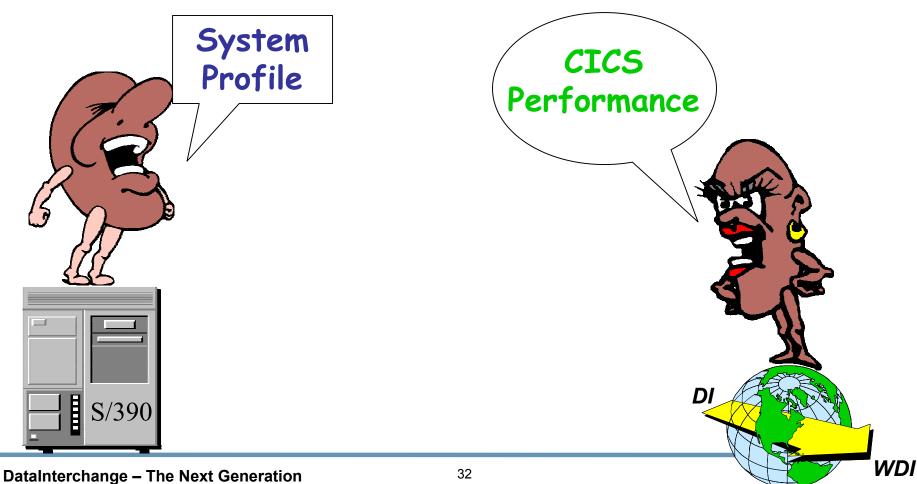


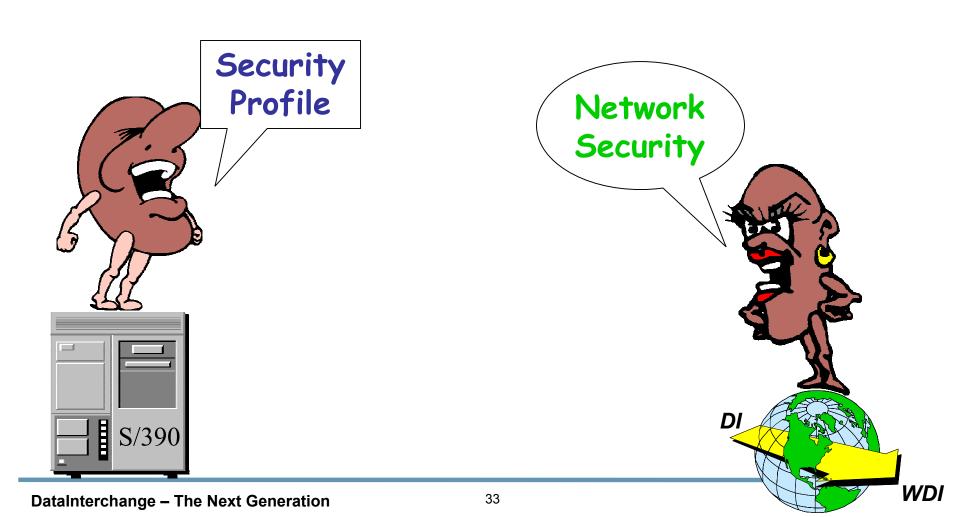


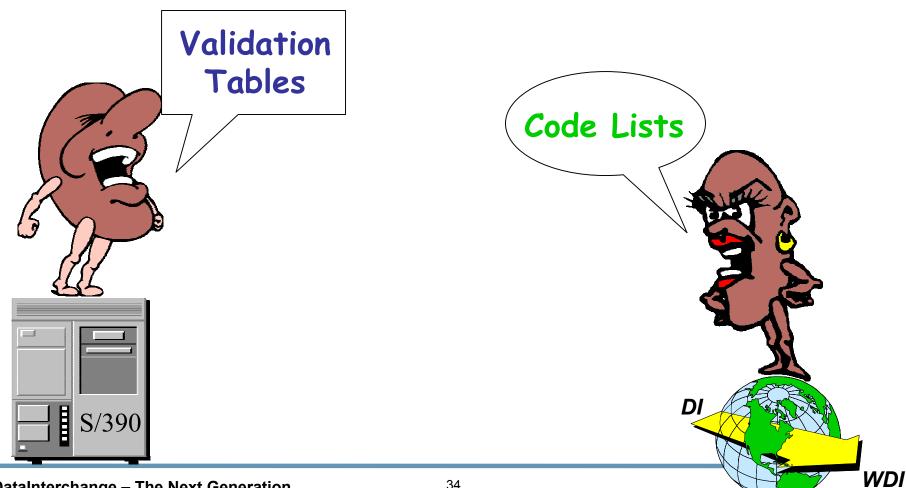


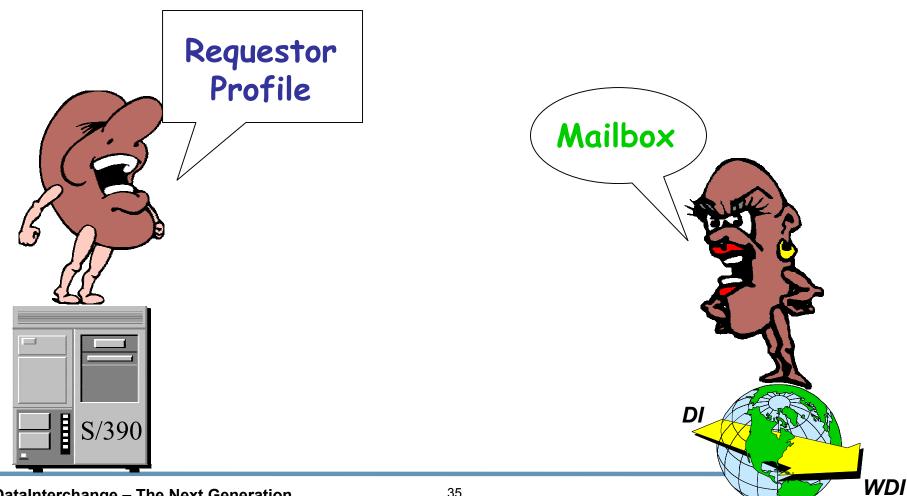












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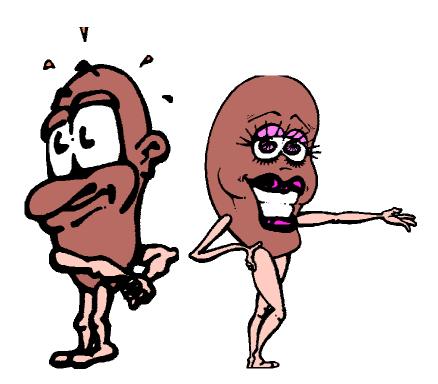
Application Definition Profile Log File Multiple Occurrence Mapping **Requestor Profile ADAM Control Table** Profiles (except Trading Partner) Structures Not Passed Separately Structures Passed Separately Generate **R-Type Translation Table T-Type Translation Table** Trading Partner Transactions **ADFs Network Operation Profile** System Profile **Security Profile** Validation Table **Envelope Profiles** Application Defaults Log Data Path Qualified Mapping Mailbox **User Exits** Setup Structures Records Compile **Reverse Translation** Forward Translation Mapping / Maps Data Formats **Network Commands CICS** Performance Network Security Code List **Envelope Defaults**

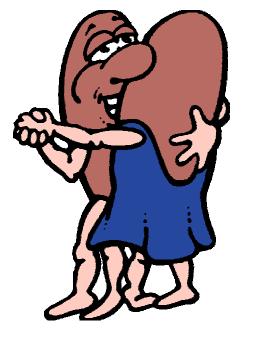
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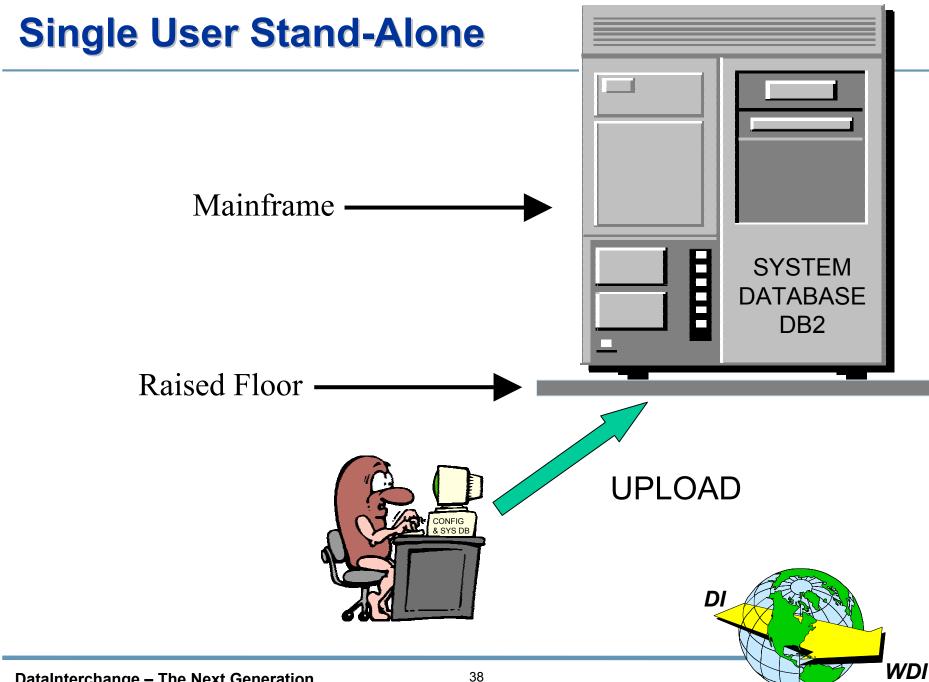
Configuration Options

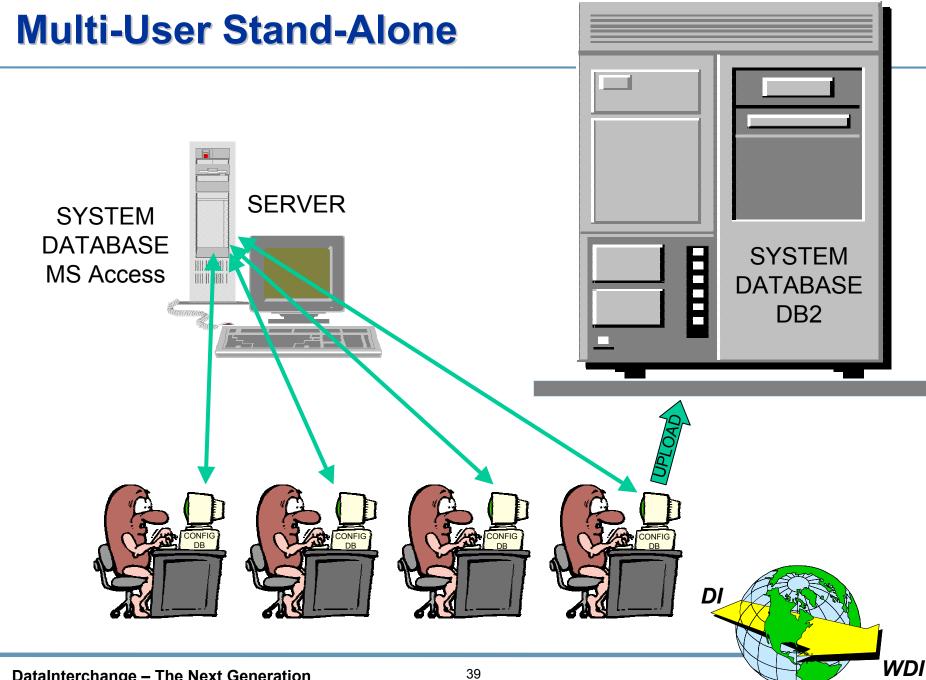
STAND-ALONE CLIENT/SERVER

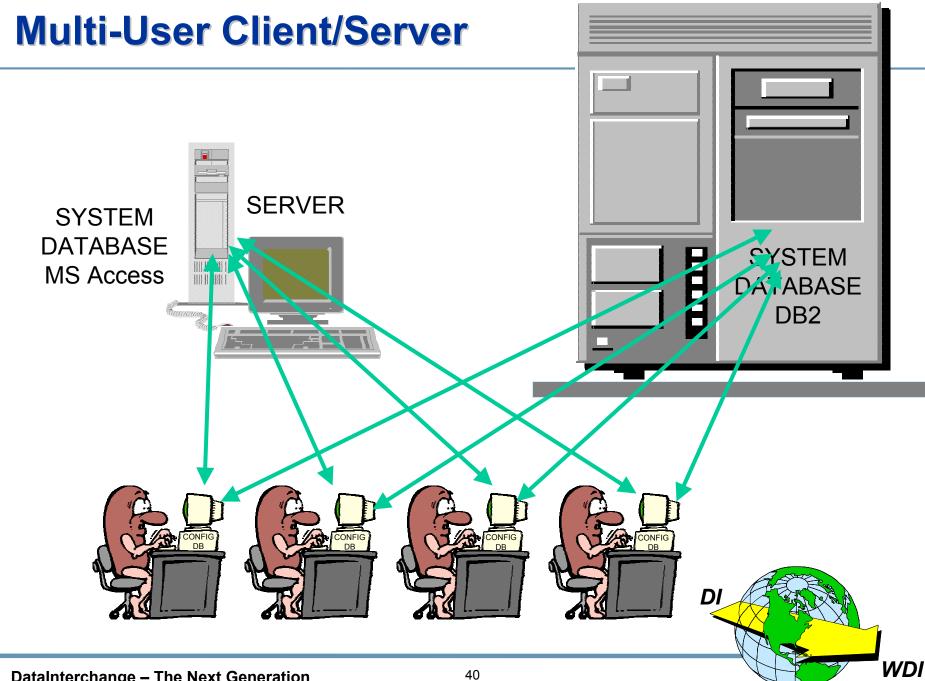












- Mapping, Data Formats, and Standards must be managed on the DataInterchange Client.
- **★** Data (Application, EDI, XML) are defined by Dictionaries.
- Other administration (Profiles, Usages, Tables, Rules, Code Lists, Transaction Store) may be handled on the Client or the mainframe.
- ★ Control Strings must be moved to the mainframe for translation.
- Control Strings may be uploaded to the mainframe database or the database may be accessed via middleware and ODBC.
- ★ The Client may be shared on a LAN.



Effective Use of the Client

★ Recommended configuration:

- Multi-User Client/Server
- System database on mainframe with backup on server
- Local (sandbox) system database on workstations
- ★ Considerations
 - Plan for and use Data Format dictionaries
 - Establish site naming conventions and change control



Three Types of Maps

 Outbound: Application Standard Where Application is Raw Data or C&D Records and Standard is EDI or XML

 Data Transformation: Source Target Where either Source or Target may be any of: Raw data, C&D Records, CSV, XML, EDI



Inbound/Outbound Mapping

★ Steps for creating a new map:

- Name and describe the map
- Select data format dictionary
- Select the data format
- Select the standard dictionary
- Select the standard transaction
- Confirm the selections
- Map it!

The Client Map

DataInterchange Client 4.	.1 - [Development - Map - GENERICMAP]
🔣 File Actions Edit Navigate View	Window Help
	vstem ?
General Details Comments	
WHAZZIT HEADER RECID PONUM PO-TYPE ORG-ID ADDRESS CITY STATE POSTAL-CODE COUNTRY REFERENCE REFERENCE RECID FECO	Application Control Fields 850 [Purchase Order] 20 M BEG [Beginning Segment for Purchase Order] 1 M 353 [Transaction Set Purpose Code] 2 M 92 [Purchase Order Type Code] 2 PONUM in HEADER 2 Literal of : &SET VPOCHAR1 &E(VPONUM RD 1) 2 Literal of : &SET VPOCHAR1 = 'A') RO 2 PO-TYPE in HEADER 3 M 324 [Purchase Order Number] 4 O 328 [Release Number] 5 M 373 [Date] 6 O 367 [Contract Number] 7 O 587 [Acknowledgment Type ³



Source and Target Data are Defined by Dictionaries.

★ Dictionaries Define 3 Syntax Types:

- Data Format (Raw, C&D, CSV)
- EDI (EDI Standard)
- XML (Based on DTD)



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- ★ Name and describe the map
- ★ Select the type of map
- ★ Select the source syntax type
- **★** Select the source dictionary
- ★ Select the target syntax type
- **★** Select the target dictionary



★ Step 1 – Name and describe the map

ireate a Map - Map Name 🛛 🔹 💽 🔀
Enter the name of the new map and its description.
Map Name
Description
Show Existing Map Names
< <u>Back</u> Next > Cancel Help



***** Step 2 – Identify the Type of Map

Create a Map - Map Type	X
Indicate which one of the three types of maps you want to create:	
Data Transformation Map	
 <u>R</u>eceive Map <u>S</u>end Map 	
< <u>B</u> ack <u>N</u> ext> Cancel Help	



***** Step 3 – Identify the Source Syntax Type

Create a Map - Source Syntax Type 🛛 🔹 🔀
Indicate the syntax type of your source document definition:
 Data Format EDI Standard
C XML
< <u>B</u> ack <u>N</u> ext> Cancel Help



***** Step 4 – Identify the Source Dictionary

Create a Ma	p - Sou	rce Dictio	nary		? 🗙
You need to identify map. Start by select Next button.					
Dictionary Name	Description				
350REC					
AIRC856A_DIC	AIR CAN				
ANNUITYNET	Annuity n				
CLASS-ADF_DI	Class Pur				
COMMON	Common				
SAMPLE					
SAMPLE-XML	Dictionar				
	< <u>B</u> a	ack <u>N</u> ex	t>	Cancel	Help
	< <u>B</u> a	ack <u>N</u> ex	t>	Cancel	Help



Step 5 – Identify the Data Format (since Data Format was chosen)

C	reate a Map	- Sourc	e Da	ita Fo	rmat			?	3
	Identify the data forma press the Next button.		sed as ti	ne source (documen	t definition in	your ma	p, then	
	Data Format Name	Description							
	PO_DATA_V2	Received							
	PO_DATA_V3	Received							
	WHAZZIT	Sample							
-									-
		< <u>B</u> ack	(<u>N</u> ext≯		Cancel		Help	



***** Step 6 – Identify the Target Syntax Type

C	Create a Map - Target Syntax Type 🛛 🔹 🛛 💽
	Indicate the syntax type of your target document definition:
	 Data Format
	 EDI Standard
	< <u>B</u> ack <u>N</u> ext > Cancel Help



***** Step 7 – Identify the Target Dictionary

C	reate a Ma	p - Targ	et Dictionary
) that will be used as the target document definition in your dictionary that contains the DTD, then press the Next button.
	Dictionary Name	Description	
	XMLSAMPLDIC	Sample X	
		< <u>B</u> a	ck <u>N</u> ext> Cancel Help



DataInterchange – The Next Generation

★ Step 8 – Confirm the Selections

Create	a Map	- Confi	rmation			? 🗙
Confirm Mapping		elections. If c	orrect, press Finis	h to save the	information an	d open the
Name: Descrip Type:	tion:	SAMPLE-DT- Example of D Data Transfo	T Map Definition			^
Source	Document De Syntax Typ Dictionary Transactio	oe: ED Name: X1				=
Target)ocument Def	inition:				~
<						>
		< <u>B</u> ack	Finish		Cancel	Help



***** Step 9 – Begin the Mapping Process

🗷 Development - ।। सरम्म 🗔 🖨		DT-MA	P						
General Details Comments Source: EDI Stands Table 1 Table 2 Table 3	ard Transaction\X12V4R1	1. Con 1.	and the second	\XMLSAMPLDI (Header?,ItemI		MPL			
 SAMPLE-DT-MAP Table 1 Table 2 Table 3 	Global Variable Name CHARGLOBALVAR VARGLOBAL1		Data Type Character Integer	Local Vari	Scope	Data	Special Vari DIOutType DIOutFile	Scope Document Document	



If EDI data had been selected, you would have been ask to select a standard and transaction.

You need to identify lefinition in your ma	y the EDI standard t	ransaction that will be used as the source document ng the EDI standard dictionary that contains the
Dictionary Name	Description	Create a Map - Source EDI Standard Transact ? 🔀
EDI99B ENVELOPE FIXED	UN/EDIF Standard DATAFO	Identify the EDI standard transaction that will be used as the source document definition in your map, then press the Next button.
UCSV4R1 X12V3R2	UCS (Ver ANSI AS	Transaction Description
X12V4R1	ANSI AS <u> ANSI AS</u> <u> Sack</u>	810Invoice811Consolid820Payment850Purchase855Purchase856Ship Noti860Purchase997Functiona
		< <u>B</u> ack <u>N</u> ext> Cancel Help
		DI

Pros and Cons



- ★It supports XML translation.
- It supports CSV formatted data.
- It uses standard Windows conventions (e.g. drag and drop).

- ★ It requires DTDs and does not support Schemas.
- Client/Server mode requires middleware and other resources.
- *****You've got a learning curve!



Final Recommendations

- ★ Accept that you WILL move to the Client.
- If XML translation is in your future, begin looking at the Client now.
- Consider skipping the "Stand-Alone" phase and moving directly to Multi-User Client/Server mode.
- If your installation is not yet ready to commit to the Client, do not let that prevent you from learning it and testing it in Single User Stand Alone mode.



You Can Do It!



It's not magic!



Apply your skills.



Make it your bedtime reading.



Enjoy Your Stay in Tampa Bay!

