

This presentation describes data routing capabilities of IBM WebSphere Data Interchange.



The presentation will review routing within WebSphere Data Interchange (WDI), WDI profile relationships, and command chaining.



WDI has several techniques for splitting transformed data. Electronic data interchange (EDI) data can be bundled coming from a value added network (VAN) mailbox or file. For example, input from multiple trading partners and multiple transactions can be present in the same input.

WDI has the ability to separate the resulting record format data into files of a specific format. It also as a special format, called C&D records, that allow record data of different formats to coexist in a single physical file.



In this example, a single EDI file (or MQ message) is received. The input contains one or more EDI Envelopes, each of which contains one or more groups, and in turn each group contains multiple transactions.

The translator (process engine) is a context based tool which determines the map needed to translate the transaction presented. As data changes from one transaction to the next, WDI changes to the appropriate map to transform the data.

The logical name of the file into which data of a specific format is contained in the data



When WDI receives record format data, also called raw data, it has the ability to route the data to specific trading partners, or specific networks depending on your choice. If you are sending to a value added network (VAN), then data for trading partners using that VAN are grouped together. If you are using WebSphere MQ (WMQ) to send to each trading partner individually, then data can be separated by Trading Parnter and sent using WMQ. Data can also be presented to WebSphere Partner Gateway (WebSphere Partner Gateway) for other methods. The gateway is accessed using WMQ in these cases.



In this example, data is received from an accounts payable system, destined for many banks.



A batch of Application data is input to the translator. The data is translated to EDI and separated by Trading Partner, such as a Bank.



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 MQ (WMQ) Queue to be used. Network Commands define the language interface for value added network (VAN) connection, in IBM these are the Expedite commands necessary to communicate with Information Exchange.



This diagram shows how the various WDI profiles relate to each other and to WMQ.

IBM Soft	ware Group			IEM
Mailbox ->	Network	Profile	-> Quei	ue Profile
図Local DB - Mailbox - EDI_OUT 当パードアン 風奈 目の General Comments Mailbog ID EDI_OUT Network ID EDI	Descriptio	n Mailboxforo Class MOSERIES	utput EDI data.	
Account ID IBM1 Beceive File Acknowledgments Storage Format	User ID	DD5TST1RE E - EDI E 🕼		-
EDI Options Y Network Message Class Charges Compression VI ocal DB - MOSeries Optiones EDI	Network ID Communication Routine Network Program Input File	EDI VANIMO V EDIRFH2 V	Description Network Name Network Parameters Input Becord Length	Network program for EDI data. MOSeries SENDMO-EDI_OUT RECEIVEMO-EDI_IN
General Comments Queue Profile ID *Eull Queue Name ED_IN			Envelope Record Length Qutput File Message <u>Handler</u> Time Zene System Le <u>v</u> el	
Queue <u>Manager</u> Name <u>Description</u> <u>Kaximum</u> Message Length <u>C</u> Destructive <u>Beads</u> <u>C</u> Syncpoint Control	ut queue		see footm	ote
	Data Bo	outing		10 © 2007 IBM Corporation

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 Queue profile to be used. The Queue Profile identifies the name of the WMQ 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 read a WMQ message, place it into a file, and then call the translator to process the data.



Command chaining allow 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, for example 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.



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.



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



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 OUTFILE01, OUTFILE02, and OUTFILE03. 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 OLITEIL 01 Service profile has

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