

# AtlasMap User Guide

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AtlasMap is a data mapping solution with an interactive web based user interface. It simplifies configuration of an integration that handles different types of data including:

- XML schema or instance files
- JSON schema or instance files
- Java class files

To use AtlasMap, you import your data shape definition files, map source fields to target fields, optionally apply transformations or conditions, and then execute defined mappings by means of the AtlasMap runtime engine. AtlasMap provides standard transformations and supports the creation of custom, user-defined transformations.

AtlasMap is available:

- As a standalone application
- Embedded in [Syndesis](#), which is an open-source integration platform

There is also a `camel-atlasmap` component that consumes an AtlasMap mapping definition and processes data mappings as a part of a Camel route.

This user guide is organized as follows:

- [Quickly get started using AtlasMap standalone](#)
- [Overview of AtlasMap](#)
- [Importing data files into AtlasMap](#)
- [Mapping fields in AtlasMap](#)
- [Exporting mappings to an AtlasMap catalog file](#)
- [Resetting data files in AtlasMap](#)
- [Running AtlasMap with Apache Camel](#)

# Chapter 1. Quickly get started using AtlasMap standalone

To run AtlasMap standalone:

1. Obtain the most recent AtlasMap version number:
  - a. Go to <https://github.com/atlasmap/atlasmap/>
  - b. Scroll down to see the **maven central** icon with the latest version, for example: **maven central 1.42.3**
2. Download the AtlasMap standalone **.jar** file by invoking the **wget** command with the following format. Replace **\$1.44.0-SNAPSHOT** with an actual version number.

```
wget http://central.maven.org/maven2/io/atlasmap/atlasmap-standalone/${VERSION}/atlasmap-standalone-${VERSION}.jar
```

3. Run AtlasMap standalone by invoking the **java** command with the following format:

```
$ java -jar atlasmap-standalone-${VERSION}.jar
```

For example:



```
$ java -jar atlasmap-standalone-1.42.3.jar
```



Although it is not a common situation, you can start AtlasMap and also load mapping definitions if you have an AtlasMap **.adm** file. An AtlasMap **.adm** file contains mapping definitions that were exported from AtlasMap. For example, suppose you want to start AtlasMap and import the **/home/aslan/Downloads/atlas-mapping.adm** file. Invoke a command such as the following:

```
$ java -Datlasmap.adm.path=/home/aslan/Downloads/atlas-mapping.adm -jar atlasmap-standalone-1.42.3.jar
```

4. In a browser, visit <http://127.0.0.1:8585/> to see the AtlasMap data mapper canvas.
5. Experiment with the data mapper:
  - a.  At the top of the **Source** panel, click  to import a JSON or XML file that you can map fields from.
  - b.  At the top of the **Target** panel, click  to import a different JSON or XML file that you can map fields to.

- c. To map fields, click a source field and then click the target field that you want to map it to.
- d. With a data mapping selected, explore the optional transformations.
- e. To preview a data mapping result, click  and select **Show Mapping Preview**. Enter sample data in source input fields.
- f. To save your work, click  in the menu bar. This creates an AtlasMap **.adm** file in the **Downloads** directory. This file contains the mapping definitions.

# Chapter 2. Overview of AtlasMap

The following topics provide a high-level overview of AtlasMap:

- [General procedure for using AtlasMap standalone](#)
- [About AtlasMap and Syndesis](#)
- [About types of fields in AtlasMap](#)
- [About types of mappings in AtlasMap](#)
- [About transforming a field in AtlasMap](#)
- [Alternatives for supplying source values that are missing](#)
- [Descriptions of AtlasMap icons](#)

## 2.1. General procedure for using AtlasMap standalone

To use AtlasMap standalone, the main steps are:

1. Download the AtlasMap standalone `.jar` file.
2. Start running AtlasMap standalone.
3. In the AtlasMap data mapping canvas:
  - a. Import a source data file.
  - b. Import a target data file.
  - c. Map fields as needed, optionally applying transformations and/or conditions.
  - d. Export the defined mappings to a `.adm` AtlasMap catalog file.

What can you do with an AtlasMap `.adm` file?

- Continue working on the mappings by importing the `.adm` file into AtlasMap.
- Execute the mappings in a Camel application that uses the `camel-atlasmap` component, which consumes `.adm` files.

## 2.2. About AtlasMap and Syndesis

The [Syndesis open-source integration platform](#) embeds AtlasMap. In a Syndesis integration, you add connections to applications that provide the data of interest to you. With connections in place, Syndesis offers an AtlasMap data mapper step. When you add a data mapper step, Syndesis displays the data mapper canvas with:

- Source data fields that are provided by previous connections
- Target data fields that are required by the subsequent connection

In other words, you do not import source and target data as you would in standalone AtlasMap. Likewise, when data mappings are complete, instead of exporting the mappings, you just click a

button to indicate that you are done.

When Synthesis embeds AtlasMap, it does not display the icons for importing and exporting data.

## 2.3. About types of fields in AtlasMap

The AtlasMap user interface displays source fields and target fields and you define the field-to-field mappings that you need.



At this time, AtlasMap does not provide whole document mapping. It is expected that a future release will support bulk mapping by detecting the same object structure in source and target files ([issue #86](#)).

An understanding of the different kinds of AtlasMap fields makes it easier for you to define the mappings you need. For the purposes of mapping, there are three field types:

- **Terminal** — A terminal field is selectable. It can be the source or target in a mapping. During execution, a path to a terminal field identifies a value.
- **Parent** — A parent field is also referred to as a complex field. A parent field is expandable. Expanding a parent field displays its descendant fields. A parent field is not selectable and cannot be directly in a mapping.
- **Collection** — A collection field is also a terminal field. It is selectable and can be the source or target in a mapping. A collection field indicates a field that holds one or more objects that are all the same type. Internally, a collection field might be an array.

For example, consider this sample XML instance document:

```
<order>
  <orderId value="0123"/>
  <items>
    <item>
      <itemId>Orange</itemId>
      <quantity value="1"/>
    </item>
    <item>
      <itemId>Apple</itemId>
      <quantity value="2"/>
    </item>
  </items>
</order>
```

Terminal fields:	<code>/order/orderId/@value</code> <code>/order/items/item[0]/quantity/@value</code>
Parent fields:	<code>/order</code> <code>/order/orderId</code> <code>/order/items/item[0]</code>

Collection fields:	<code>/order/items/item[]/itemId</code> <code>/order/items/item[]/quantity/@value</code>
--------------------	---

When you define a mapping that uses this XML instance document as the source data, you cannot know how many items will be in an order. However, the same mapping definition works for each transaction, regardless of the number of items in the order.

## 2.4. About types of mappings in AtlasMap

AtlasMap supports the following general types of mappings:

- **One to one** — Map one source field to one target field.
- **Many to one** — Map multiple source fields to one target field. You specify the delimiter character that AtlasMap inserts in the target field between the mapped source fields. The default delimiter is a space.
- **One to many** — Map one source field to multiple target fields. You specify the delimiter character that is in the source field. AtlasMap maps each delimited value to a the target field you select.
- **For each** — Iteratively map one source collection field to one target collection field.

## 2.5. About transforming a field in AtlasMap

In a data mapping, you can apply a transformation to one or more fields. A transformation is a function that AtlasMap performs on the selected field. For example, suppose you select a source field and specify the **Uppercase** transformation. At runtime, AtlasMap converts the source field value to uppercase and inserts the uppercase value in the target field.

To apply a transformation, select a source or target terminal field, click **Add Transformation** in the **Mapping Details** panel on the right, and select the transformation.

You can apply different transformations to different fields in the same mapping.

In a one-to-one mapping, which maps one source field to one target field, it does not matter whether you apply the transformation to the source field or the target field. In a one-to-many or many-to-one mapping, consider what the target field value needs to be when you specify a transformation. For example, consider a many-to-one mapping that combines source fields for number, street, city, and state into one target address field. If you want the strings in the target address field to all be uppercase, select the target address field and apply the uppercase transformation. If only the state needs to be uppercase, select the source state field, and apply the uppercase transformation.

You can think of a source field transformation as performing pre-processing, while a target field transformation performs post-processing.



## 2.6. Alternatives for supplying source values that are missing

When you are mapping fields, you might find that a source data shape does not provide a value that a target data shape requires. In these situations, AtlasMap provides two alternatives for specifying source values that you can map to target fields:

- **Define a property** — In AtlasMap, at the top of the **Source** panel, to the right of **Properties**, click the + sign to display a dialog. Enter the property name, the property's default value, and indicate the data type. Note that at runtime, if there is an environment variable or a Java system property with the same name as the property, it is possible for this default value to be overridden. Click **Save** to create a new terminal source field.
- **Define a constant** — In AtlasMap, near the top of the **Source** panel, to the right of **Constants**, click the + sign to display a dialog. Enter the value of the constant, and indicate the data type. Click **Save** to create a new terminal source field.

For example, suppose that a target data shape defines a **Layout** field whose value must be **HORIZONTAL** or **VERTICAL**. The source data shape does not provide this field. You can create a constant. Specify **HORIZONTAL** or **VERTICAL** as the value and accept **String** as the data type. After you save the new constant, you can map it to the **Layout** target field.

## 2.7. Descriptions of AtlasMap icons

The following table describes some of the AtlasMap icons. When you are familiar with the icons, you can hide mapping lines or data types to create a less busy display. To toggle what AtlasMap displays, click  and select what you want to show or hide.

Icon	Description
	Completely mapped field
	Partially mapped field
	Collection field
	Complex type that you can expand
	There is a transformation that is being applied to this field.

# Chapter 3. Importing data files into AtlasMap

Data mapping allows you to match fields in a source data shape to fields in a target data shape. The data shapes that AtlasMap can operate on are defined in JSON schema or instance documents, XML schema or instance documents, or Java classes.

To map fields, you import data shape definition files into the AtlasMap **Source** and **Target** panels. You can import multiple files into each panel. For example, suppose you import three source files and one target file. You can map fields from all three source files to the single target file.

The following topics provide examples of importing different data shape definitions:

- [Importing JSON files into AtlasMap](#)
- [Importing XML files into AtlasMap](#)
- [Importing Java archive files into AtlasMap](#)

## 3.1. Importing JSON files into AtlasMap

You can import a JSON schema file or a JSON instance file into AtlasMap. The procedure for importing each kind of file is the same. For example, the following JSON schema file, `JSONSchema.json`, defines properties for an `Order` object:

```
{
  "$schema": "http://json-schema.org/schema#",
  "description": "Order",
  "type": "object",
  "properties": {
    "order": {
      "type": "object",
      "properties": {
        "address": {
          "type": "object",
          "properties": {
            "street": { "type": "string" },
            "city": { "type": "string" },
            "state": { "type": "string" },
            "zip": { "type": "string" }
          }
        },
      },
    },
    "contact": {
      "type": "object",
      "properties": {
        "firstName": { "type": "string" },
        "lastName": { "type": "string" },
        "phone": { "type": "string" }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```

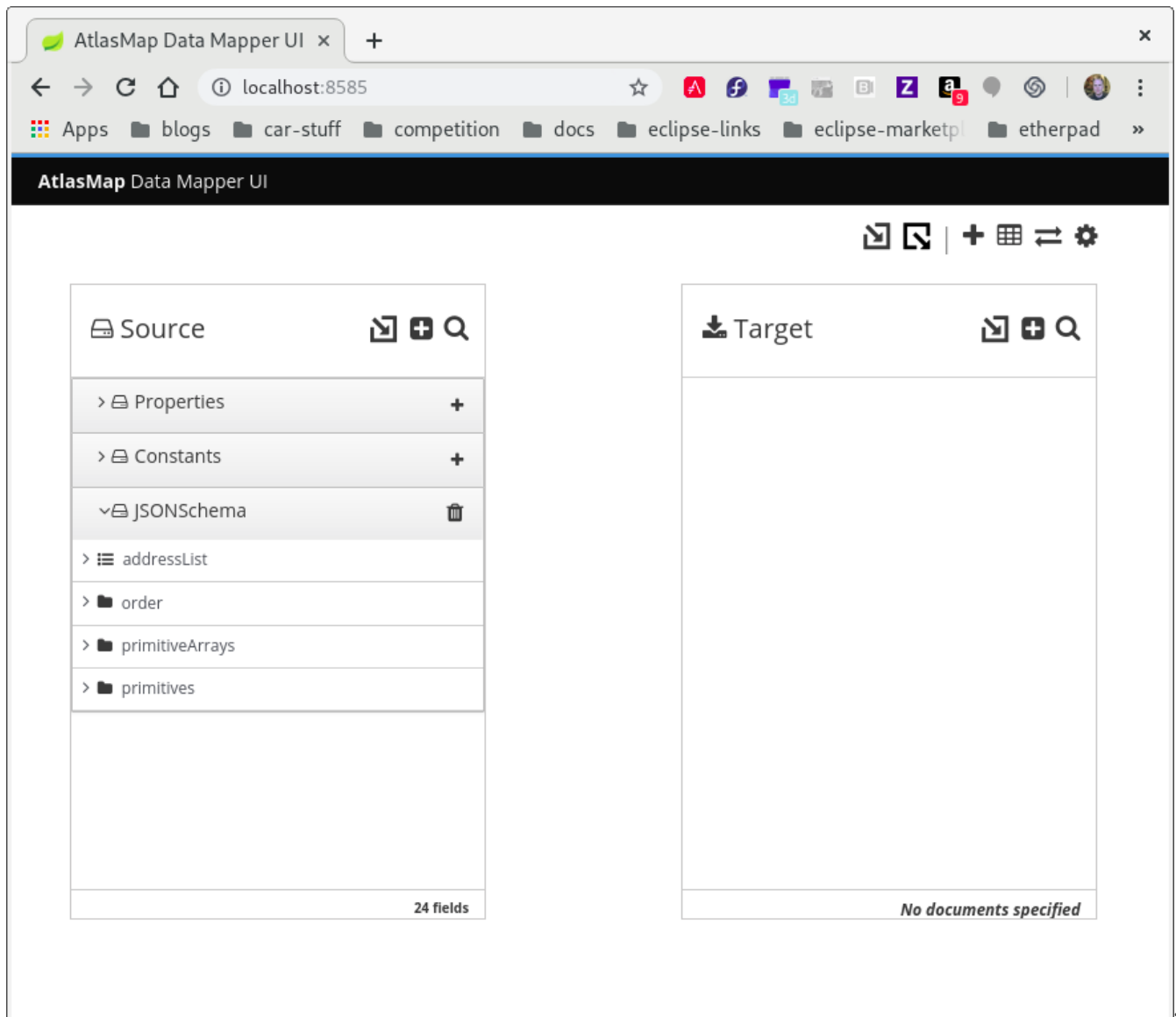
    },
    "orderId": { "type": "string" }
  },
  "primitives": {
    "type": "object",
    "properties": {
      "stringPrimitive": { "type": "string" },
      "booleanPrimitive": { "type": "boolean" },
      "numberPrimitive": { "type": "number" }
    }
  },
  "primitiveArrays": {
    "type": "object",
    "properties": {
      "stringArray": {
        "type": "array",
        "items": { "type": "string" }
      },
      "booleanArray": {
        "type": "array",
        "items": { "type": "boolean" }
      },
      "numberArray": {
        "type": "array",
        "items": { "type": "number" }
      }
    }
  },
  "addressList": {
    "type": "array",
    "items": {
      "type": "object",
      "properties": {
        "street": { "type": "string" },
        "city": { "type": "string" },
        "state": { "type": "string" },
        "zip": { "type": "string" }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

To import this file into the AtlasMap Source panel:

1.  At the top of the **Source** panel, click .
2. In the **Open File** dialog, navigate to the `JSONSchema.json` file and select it.
3. Click **Open**.

AtlasMap displays the fields in the **Source** panel:



## 3.2. Importing XML files into AtlasMap

You can import an XML schema file or an XML instance file into AtlasMap. The procedure for importing each kind of file is the same. For example, the following XML schema file, *XMLSchema.xml*, defines a schema for transactions related to pets:

```
<d:SchemaSet xmlns:d="http://atlasmap.io/xml/schemas/v2"
xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
  <xsd:schema targetNamespace="http://syndesis.io/v1/swagger-connector-
template/request" elementFormDefault="qualified">
    <xsd:element name="request">
      <xsd:complexType>
        <xsd:sequence>
          <xsd:element name="body">
            <xsd:complexType>
              <xsd:sequence>
                <xsd:element ref="Pet" />
              </xsd:sequence>
            </xsd:complexType>
          </xsd:element>
        </xsd:sequence>
      </xsd:complexType>
    </xsd:element>
  </xsd:schema>
</d:SchemaSet>
```

```

        </xsd:sequence>
    </xsd:complexType>
</xsd:element>
</xsd:sequence>
</xsd:complexType>
</xsd:element>
</xsd:schema>
<d:AdditionalSchemas>
    <xsd:schema>
        <xsd:element name="Pet">
            <xsd:complexType>
                <xsd:sequence>
                    <xsd:element name="id" type="xsd:decimal" />
                    <xsd:element name="Category">
                        <xsd:complexType>
                            <xsd:sequence>
                                <xsd:element name="id" type="xsd:decimal" />
                                <xsd:element name="name" type="xsd:string" />
                            </xsd:sequence>
                        </xsd:complexType>
                    </xsd:element>
                    <xsd:element name="name" type="xsd:string" />
                    <xsd:element name="photoUrl">
                        <xsd:complexType>
                            <xsd:sequence>
                                <xsd:element name="photoUrl" type="xsd:string"
maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="0" />
                            </xsd:sequence>
                        </xsd:complexType>
                    </xsd:element>
                    <xsd:element name="tag">
                        <xsd:complexType>
                            <xsd:sequence>
                                <xsd:element name="Tag" maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="0">
                                    <xsd:complexType>
                                        <xsd:sequence>
                                            <xsd:element name="id" type="xsd:decimal" />
                                            <xsd:element name="name" type="xsd:string" />
                                        </xsd:sequence>
                                    </xsd:complexType>
                                </xsd:element>
                            </xsd:sequence>
                        </xsd:complexType>
                    </xsd:element>
                    <xsd:element name="status" type="xsd:string" />
                </xsd:sequence>
            </xsd:complexType>
        </xsd:element>
    </xsd:schema>
</d:AdditionalSchemas>
</d:SchemaSet>

```

To import this file into the AtlasMap **Target** panel:

1. At the top of the **Target** panel, click  .
2. In the **Open File** dialog, navigate to the `XMLSchema.xml` file and select it.
3. Click **Open**.

AtlasMap displays the fields in the **Target** panel. In the following image, the fields are expanded to show more detail.



### 3.3. Importing Java archive files into AtlasMap

AtlasMap can import a Java archive file and display mappable fields in either the source or target panel. In the data mapper, each class-wide public entity in a class file that is in the imported JAR file becomes a mappable field.

Arrays and data types are more discretely defined.

Consider the following two files:

**Bicycle.java:**

```
package io.paul;
import io.paul.GeoLocation;

public class Bicycle {
    public int cadence;
    public int gear;
    public int speed;
    public float[] seatHeight;
    public String[] color;
    public GeoLocation geoLocation;
}
```

**GeoLocation.java:**

```
package io.paul;

public class GeoLocation {
    double latitude;
    double longitude;
}
```

To import these files:

1. Compile the Java files and assemble the results into a Java archive file. For example, invoke the following commands to create the **Bicycle.jar** file:

```
javac -cp io.paul:.. -d . GeoLocation.java Bicycle.java
jar cvf ../Bicycle.jar *
```

2. In the main tool bar, click  .
3. In the **Open** dialog, navigate to the **Bicycle.jar** file and click **Open**.
4. At the top of the **Source** panel, click  to import the fields into the source panel.

To display imported fields in the **Target** panel, you would click  at the top of the **Target** panel.

5. In the **Establish your class...** dialog, in the **Class package name** field, enter the class package name of the Java class. For example, in **Bicycle.jar** file, the class package name is **io.paul.Bicycle**.
6. Click **OK**. If you import the sample **Bicycle.jar** file into the the **Source** panel, you would now see something like the following. The fields that are in the imported Java class files appear in

the panel into which they were imported.

The screenshot shows the AtlasMap Data Mapper UI in a web browser. The browser's address bar shows 'localhost:8585'. The page title is 'AtlasMap Data Mapper UI'. The interface is divided into two main panels: 'Source' and 'Target'.

**Source Panel:**

- Icon:
- Buttons:
- Schema: **JSONSchema** (with a trash icon)
- Fields (32 total):
  - addressList (array)
  - order (object)
  - primitiveArrays (array)
  - primitives (array)
  - io.paul.Bicycle** (object, highlighted)
    - cadence (number)
    - color (string)
    - gear (number)
    - geoLocation (object)
    - seatHeight (number)
    - speed (number)

**Target Panel:**

- Icon:
- Buttons:
- Schema: **XMLSchema** (with a trash icon)
- Fields (15 total):
  - tns:request (object)
    - tns:body (object)
      - Pet (object)
        - Category (object)
          - id (string)
          - name (string)
        - id (string)
        - name (string)
        - photoUrl (string)
        - status (string)
        - tag (object)
          - Tag (array)
            - id (string)
            - name (string)



# Chapter 4. Mapping fields in AtlasMap

The following topics provide details for mapping fields in AtlasMap:

- [Finding the data field that you want to map](#)
- [Mapping one source field to one target field](#)
- [Example of missing or unwanted data when combining or separating fields](#)
- [Combining multiple source fields into one target field](#)
- [Separating one source field into multiple target fields](#)
- [Mapping between collections and non-collections](#)
- [Transforming source or target data](#)
- [Applying conditions to mappings](#)
- [Viewing mappings](#)
- [Descriptions of available transformations](#)
- [Creating a custom transformation](#)

## 4.1. Finding the data field that you want to map

In a relatively simple integration, mapping data fields is easy and intuitive. In more complex integrations or in integrations that handle large sets of data fields, mapping from source to target is easier when you have some background about how to use the data mapper.

The data mapper displays two columns of data fields:

- **Sources** is a list of the data fields that you can map to target fields.
- **Target** is a list of the data fields that you can map source fields to.

To quickly find the data field that you want to map, you can do any of the following:

- Search for it.

The **Sources** panel and the **Target** panel each have a search field at the top. If the search field is not visible, click  at the top right of the **Sources** or **Target** panel.

- Enter the names of the fields that you want to map.

To do this, in the upper right of the **Configure Mapper** page, click the plus sign to display the **Mapping Details** panel. In the **Sources** section, enter the name of the source field. In the **Action** section, accept the default **Map**, which maps one field to one other field. Or, select **Combine** or **Separate**. In the **Target** section, enter the name of the field that you want to map to.

- Expand and collapse folders to limit the visible fields.

## 4.2. Mapping one source field to one target field

The default mapping behavior maps one source field to one target field. For example, map the **Name** field to the **CustomerName** field.

### Procedure

1. In the **Sources** panel, click the data field that you want to map from.

You might need to expand a folder to see the data fields that it provides.

When there are many source fields, you can search for the field of interest by clicking the  and entering the name of the data field in the search field.

2. In the **Target** panel, click the data field that you want to map to.

The data mapper displays a line that connects the two fields that you just selected.

3. Optionally, preview the data mapping result. This is useful when you add a transformation to the mapping or when the mapping requires a type conversion.
  - a. In the upper right of the data mapper, click  and select **Show Mapping Preview** to display a text input field on the source field and a read-only result field on the target field.
  - b. In the source field's data input field, enter text. Click somewhere outside this text box to display the mapping result in the read-only field on the target field.
  - c. Optionally, to see the result of a transformation, add a transformation in the **Mapping Details** panel.
  - d. Hide the preview fields by clicking  again and selecting **Show Mapping Preview**.
4. Optionally, to confirm that the mapping is defined, in the upper right, click  to display the defined mappings.

You can also preview data mapping results in this view. If preview fields are not visible, click `EditorSettings.png`[Editor settings] and select **Show Mapping Preview**. Enter data as described in the previous step. In the table of defined mappings, preview fields appear for only the selected mapping. To see preview fields for another mapping, select it.

Click  again to display the data field panels.

5. In the upper right, click **Done** to save the mapping.

### Alternative procedure

Here is another way to map a single source field to a single target field:

1. In the **Configure Mapper** page, in the upper right, click the plus sign to display the **Mapping Details** panel.
2. In the **Sources** section, enter the name of the source field.
3. In the **Action** section, accept the default **Map** action.
4. In the **Target** section, enter the name of the field that you want to map to and click **Enter**.

## 4.3. Example of missing or unwanted data when combining or separating fields

In a data mapping, you might need to identify missing or unwanted data when a source or target field contains compound data. For example, consider a `long_address` field that has this format:

*number street apartment city state zip zip+4 country*

Suppose that you want to separate the `long_address` field into discrete fields for `number`, `street`, `city`, `state`, and `zip`. To do this, you select `long_address` as the source field and then select the target fields. You then add padding fields at the locations for the parts of the source field that you do not want. In this example, the unwanted parts are *apartment*, *zip+4*, and *country*.

To identify the unwanted parts, you need to know the order of the parts. The order indicates an index for each part of the content in the compound field. For example, the `long_address` field has 8 ordered parts. Starting at 1, the index of each part is:

1	<i>number</i>
2	<i>street</i>
3	<i>apartment</i>
4	<i>city</i>
5	<i>state</i>
6	<i>zip</i>
7	<i>zip+4</i>
8	<i>country</i>

In the data mapper, to identify *apartment*, *zip+4*, and *country* as missing, you add padding fields at indexes 3, 7, and 8. See [Separating one source field into multiple target fields](#).

Now suppose that you want to combine source fields for `number`, `street`, `city`, `state`, and `zip` into a `long_address` target field. Further suppose that there are no source fields to provide content for *apartment*, *zip+4*, and *country*. In the data mapper, you need to identify these fields as missing. Again, you add padding fields at indexes 3, 7, and 8. See [Combining multiple source fields into one target field](#).

## 4.4. Combining multiple source fields into one target field

In a data mapping, you can combine multiple source fields into one compound target field. For example, you can map the `FirstName` and `LastName` fields to the `CustomerName` field.

### Prerequisite

For the target field, you must know what type of content is in each part of this compound field, the order and index of each part of the content, and the separator between parts, such as a space or

comma. See [Example of missing or unwanted data when combining or separating fields](#).

### Procedure

1. In the **Target** panel, click the field into which you want to map more than one source field.
2. In the **Sources** panel, if there is a field that contains the fields that you want to map to the target field, then click that container field to map all contained fields to the target field.

To individually select each source field, click the first field that you want to combine into the target field. For each of the other fields that you want to combine into the target field, hover over that field, and press **CTRL-Mouse1** (**CMD-Mouse1** on MacOS).

The data mapper automatically changes the field action from **Map** to **Combine**.

When you are done you should see a line from each of the source fields to the target field.

3. In the **Mapping Details** panel, in the **Separator** field, accept or select the character that the data mapper inserts in the target field between the content from different source fields. The default is a space.
4. In the **Mapping Details** panel, under **Sources**, ensure that the source fields are in the same order as the corresponding content in the compound target field.

If necessary, drag and drop source fields to achieve the same order. The data mapper automatically updates the index numbers to reflect the new order.

5. If you mapped a source field to each part of the compound target field, then skip to the next step.

If the target field expects data that is not available to be mapped, then in the **Mapping Details** panel, edit the index of each source field so that it is the same as the index of the corresponding data in the compound target field. The data mapper automatically adds padding fields as needed to indicate missing data.

If you accidentally create too many padding fields, click the trash icon on each extra padding field to delete it.

6. Optionally, preview the data mapping result:
  - a. In the upper right of the data mapper, click  and select **Show Mapping Preview** to display a text input field on each source field for the currently selected mapping and a read-only result field on the target field of the currently selected mapping.
  - b. In the source data input fields, enter text. Click outside the text box to display the mapping result in the read-only field on the target field.

If you reorder the source fields or add a transformation to the mapping then the result field on the target field reflects this. If the data mapper detects any errors, it displays informative messages at the top of the **Mapping Details** panel.


- c. Hide the preview fields by clicking  again and selecting **Show Mapping Preview**.

If you redisplay the preview fields, any data that you entered in them is still there and it

remains there until you exit the data mapper.

7. To confirm that the mapping is correctly defined, in the upper right, click  to display the defined mappings. A mapping that combines the values of more than one source field into one

## Mappings

 Sources

 Targets

/FirstName ⚡

/first\_and\_last\_name

target field looks like this: /LastName ⚡

You can also preview mapping results in this view. Click , select **Show Mapping Preview**, and enter text as described in the previous step. Preview fields appear for only the selected mapping. Click another mapping in the table to view preview fields for it.

## 4.5. Separating one source field into multiple target fields

In a data mapping, you can separate a compound source field into multiple target fields. For example, map the **Name** field to the **FirstName** and **LastName** fields.

### *Prerequisite*

For the source field, you must know what type of content is in each part of this compound field, the order and index of each part of the content, and the separator between parts, such as a space or comma. See [Example of missing or unwanted data when combining or separating fields](#).

### *Procedure*

1. In the **Sources** panel, click the field whose content you want to separate.
2. In the **Target** panel, click the first field that you want to separate the source field data into.
3. In the **Target** panel, for each additional target field that you want to contain some of the data from the source field, hover over the field and press **CTRL-Mouse1** (**CMD-Mouse1** on MacOS) to select it.

The data mapper automatically changes the field action to **Separate**.


When you are done selecting target fields, you should see lines from the source field to each of the target fields.

4. In the **Mapping Details** panel, in the **Separator** field, accept or select the character in the source field that indicates where to separate the source field values. The default is a space.
5. In the **Mapping Details** panel, under **Targets**, ensure that the target fields are in the same order as the corresponding content in the compound source field.

If necessary, drag and drop target fields to achieve the same order. The data mapper automatically updates the index numbers to reflect the new order.

6. If you mapped each part of the compound source field to a target field, then skip to the next step.

If the source field contains data that you do not need, then in the **Mapping Details** panel, edit the index of each target field so that it is the same as the index of the corresponding data in the compound source field. The data mapper automatically adds padding fields as needed to indicate unwanted data.

7. Optionally, preview the data mapping result:
  - a. In the upper right of the data mapper, click  and select **Show Mapping Preview** to display a text input field on the source field and read-only result fields on each target field.
  - b. In the source field's data input field, enter text. Be sure to enter the separator character between the parts of the field. Click outside the text box to display the mapping result in the read-only fields on the target fields.

If you reorder the target fields or add a transformation to a target field then the result fields on the target fields reflect this. If the data mapper detects any errors, it displays informative messages at the top of the **Mapping Details** panel.

- c. Hide the preview fields by clicking  again and selecting **Show Mapping Preview**.

If you redisplay the preview fields, any data that you entered in them is still there and it remains there until you exit the data mapper.


8. To confirm that the mapping is correctly defined, click  to display defined mappings. A mapping

## Mappings

 Sources



/user/name

that separates the value of a source field into multiple target fields looks like this:

You can also preview mapping results in this view. Click , select **Show Mapping Preview**, and enter text as described in the previous step. Preview fields appear for only the selected mapping. Click another mapping in the table to view preview fields for it.

## 4.6. Mapping between collections and non-collections

In the data mapper **Source** and **Target** panels:

-  indicates a collection. If the collection contains one primitive type, you can map directly from or to that collection. If the collection contains two or more different types, the data mapper displays the collection's child fields and you can map to or from the collection's fields.
-  indicates an expandable container that is a complex type. A complex type contains multiple fields of different types. A field in a complex type can be a type that is a collection, such as an

array. You cannot map a complex type container itself. You can map only the fields that are in the complex type.

To toggle the display of data types, such as **(COMPLEX)**, **STRING**, **INTEGER**, in the upper right of the data mapper, click  and click **Show Types**.

The following table shows the default behavior when mapping between collection fields and non-collection fields.

When you map from this source	To this target	During execution
A collection. (No child fields appear in the data mapper.)	A field that is not in a collection.	The data mapper maps the value that is in the last element in the source collection to the target field.
A field that is in a collection.	A field that is not in a collection.	The data mapper maps the mapped field's value that is in the last element in the source collection to the target field.
A field that is not in a collection.	A collection. (No child fields appear in the data mapper.)	The data mapper maps the value that is in the mapped source field to the first (and only) element in the collection.
A field that is not in a collection.	A field that is in a collection.	The data mapper maps the value that is in the mapped source field to the first (and only) element in the collection.

#### *Changing default behavior when mapping from a collection field*

When you map from a collection field to a non-collection field, the default behavior is that the target field gets its value from the last element in the source collection. You can change this default behavior in the following ways:

- To map from the element that you choose, apply the **Item At** transformation to the source and specify an index. For example, to map the value that is in the first element that is in the collection, specify **0** for the index.
- To map all values that are in all elements that are in a source collection, apply the **Concatenate** transformation to the source collection or source collection field and optionally specify a delimiter. The default delimiter is a space. For example, consider this source collection:
  - In the first element, the value in the **city** field is **Boston**.
  - In the second element, the value in the **city** field is **Paris**.
  - In the third element, the value in the **city** field is **Tokyo**.

During execution, the data mapper populates the target field with **Boston Paris Tokyo**.

### *Changing default behavior when mapping from a non-collection field*

When you map from a non-collection field to a collection field, the default behavior is that the target collection contains one element, which contains the non-collection, source field value. You can change the default behavior when the source field contains a series of values that are separated by the same delimiter. For example, consider a non-collection, source **cities** field that contains:

Boston Paris Tokyo

You would map this to a target collection or to a target field that is in a collection. On the source **cities** field, add the **Split** transformation. During execution, the data mapper splits the value of the **cities** field at the space delimiter. The result is a collection that contains three elements. In the first element, the value of the **city** field is **Boston**. In the second element, the value of the **city** field is **Paris**. In the third element, the value of the **city** field is **Tokyo**.

## 4.7. Transforming source or target data

In the data mapper, after you define a mapping, you can transform any field in the mapping. Transforming a data field defines how you want to store the data. For example, you could specify the **Capitalize** transformation to ensure that the first letter of a data value is uppercase.

### *Procedure*

1. Map the fields. This can be a one-to-one mapping, a combination mapping, or a separation mapping.
2. In the **Mapping Details** panel, under **Sources** or under **Targets**, in the box for the field that you want to transform, click the arrow to the left of the trash can icon.





This displays a pull-down where you can select the transformation that you want the data mapper to perform. The set of available transformations is type specific.



3. Click the transformation that you want to perform.
4. Optional. If the transformation requires any input parameters, specify them in the appropriate input fields.
5. Optional. To add another transformation, click the arrow to the left of the trash can icon again.

*Additional resource*

[Descriptions of available transformations](#)

## 4.8. Applying conditions to mappings

In some integrations, it is helpful to add conditional processing to a mapping. For example, suppose that you are mapping a source zip code field to a target zip code field. If the source zip code field is empty, you might want to fill the target field with 99999. To do this, you would specify an expression that tests the zip code source field to determine if it is empty, and if it is empty, inserts 99999 into the zip code target field.

The data mapper supports expressions that are similar to a Microsoft Excel expressions, but does not support all Microsoft Excel expression syntax.

You can define zero or one condition for each mapping.

The following procedure gets you started with applying conditions to mappings. As you work with mappings and conditions, you can perform the required steps in the order that is most convenient for you.

#### Prerequisites

- You are mapping fields in a the data mapper UI.
- You are familiar with Microsoft Excel expressions or you have the conditional expression that you want to apply to a mapping.

#### Procedure

1. If data types are not already visible, display them by clicking  and then **Show Types**.

While this is not a requirement for specifying a condition, it is helpful to see the data types.

2. Create the mapping that you want to apply a condition to, or ensure that the currently selected mapping is the mapping that you want to apply a condition to. For example, consider this mapping:



3. In the upper right, click  to display the conditional expression input field.

In the expression field, the data mapper automatically displays the names of the source fields in the current mapping. For example:



In the expression input field, the order of the source fields is the order in which you selected them when you created the mapping. This is important because the default mapping behavior is that the data mapper concatenates the field values in this order to insert the result in the target field. In this example, to create this mapping, **lastName** was selected first and then **firstName** was selected.

4. Edit the expression input field to specify the conditional expression that you want the data mapper to apply to the mapping. Details about supported conditional expressions follow this procedure.

As you specify the expression, you can:

- Enter **@** and start to enter the name of a field. The data mapper displays a list of the fields that match what you entered. Select the field that you want to specify in the expression.

- Drag a field from the mapping canvas into the expression input field.

When you add a field name to the expression, the data mapper adds that field to the mapping. For example, consider this conditional expression:

During execution, if the data mapper determines that the `lastName` field is empty, it maps only the `firstName` field to the target `customerName` field. If the `lastName` field contains a value, that is, it is not empty, the data mapper concatenates the values in the source `orderId` and `phone` fields, and inserts the result in the `customerName` field. (This example shows how the logic works, but it is probably not a useful example because when there is a value in the `lastName` field, you most likely want the data mapper to simply perform the mapping and not map some other value into the target.)

For this example, after you complete entering the expression, the data mapping is:

In the conditional expression, if you remove a field name that is in the mapping that the expression applies to, the data mapper removes that field from the mapping. In other words, every field name in the mapping must be in the conditional expression.

5. If mapping preview fields are not already visible, display them by clicking  and then **Show Mapping Preview**.
6. Enter sample data in the source preview input field(s) to ensure that the target field or target fields get(s) the correct value.
7. Optionally, apply transformations to one or more source or target fields that are in the mapping:
  - a. In the **Mapping Details** panel, find the field that you want to apply a transformation to.
  - b. Just below it, click **Add Transformation**.
  - c. Click the transformation that you want the data mapper to perform.
  - d. If needed, specify input parameters.

For example, in the same mapping presented in this procedure, in the **Mapping Details** panel, you could apply the `Uppercase` transformation to the `firstName` field. You can test this by entering data in the `firstName` field's preview input field.

8. Edit the conditional expression as needed to obtain the desired result.

#### *Supported functions in conditional expressions*

- `IEMPTY(source-field-name1 [+ source-field-name2])`

The result of the `IEMPTY()` function is a Boolean value. Specify at least one argument, which is the name of a source field in the mapping that you want to apply the condition to. When the specified source field is empty, the `IEMPTY()` function returns true.

Optionally, add the `+` (concatenation) operator with an additional field, for example:

`IEMPTY(lastName + firstName)`

This expression evaluates to true if both source fields, `lastName` and `firstName`, are empty.

Often, the `IEMPTY()` function is the first argument in an `IF()` function.

- `IF(boolean-expression, then, else)`

When `boolean-expression` evaluates to true, the data mapper returns `then`. When `boolean-expression` evaluates to false, the data mapper returns `else`. All three arguments are required. The last argument can be null, which means that nothing is mapped when `boolean-expression` evaluates to false.

For example, consider the mapping that combines the `lastName` and `firstName` source fields in the target `customerName` field. You can specify this conditional expression:

```
IF (IEMPTY(lastName), firstName, lastName + ", " + firstName )
```

During execution, the data mapper evaluates the `lastName` field.

- If the `lastName` field is empty, that is, `IEMPTY(lastName)` returns true, the data mapper inserts only the `firstName` value into the target `customerName` field.
- If the `lastName` field contains a value, that is, `IEMPTY(lastName)` returns false, the data mapper maps the `lastName` value, followed by a comma, followed by the `firstName` value into the target `customerName` field.

Now consider the behavior if the third argument in this expression is null:

```
IF (IEMPTY(lastName), firstName, null )
```

During execution, the data mapper evaluates the `lastName` field.

- As in the previous example, if the `lastName` field is empty, that is, `IEMPTY(lastName)` returns true, the data mapper inserts only the `firstName` value into the target `customerName` field.
- However, when the third argument is null, if the `lastName` field contains a value, that is, `IEMPTY(lastName)` returns false, the data mapper does not map anything into the target `customerName` field.

Table 1. Supported operators in conditional expressions

Operator	Description
<code>+</code>	Add numeric values or concatenate string values.
<code>-</code>	Subtract a numeric value from another numeric value.
<code>*</code>	Multiply numeric values.
<code>\</code>	Divide numeric values.
<code>&amp;&amp;</code> And	Return true if both the left and right operands are true. Each operand must return a Boolean value.

 Or	Return true if the left operand is true, or if the right operand is true, or if both operands are true. Each operand must return a Boolean value.
!	Not
> Greater than	Return true if the left numeric operand is greater than the right numeric operand.
< Less than	Return true if the left numeric operand is less than the right numeric operand.
== Equal	Return true if the left operand and the right operand are the same.

## 4.9. Viewing mappings

While you are using the data mapper UI, you can view the mappings that are already defined. This lets you check whether the correct mappings are in place.

### Prerequisites

The data mapper canvas is visible.

### Procedure

1. In the upper right, click  to display a list of the defined mappings.
2. To dismiss the list of mappings and redisplay the source and target fields, click  again.

## 4.10. Descriptions of available transformations



TODO Generate this list automatically from annotation - <https://github.com/atlasmap/atlasmap/issues/173>

The following table describes the available transformations. The date and number types refer generically to any of the various forms of these concepts. That is, number includes, for example, *integer*, *long*, *double*. Date includes, for example, *date*, *Time*, *ZonedDateTime*.

Transformation	Input Type	Output Type	Parameter (* = required)	Description
<i>AbsoluteValue</i>	number	number	None	Return the absolute value of a number.
<i>AddDays</i>	date	date	<i>days</i>	Add days to a date. The default is 0 days.
<i>AddSeconds</i>	date	date	<i>seconds</i>	Add seconds to a date. The default is 0 seconds.

Transformation	Input Type	Output Type	Parameter (* = required)	Description
Append	string	string	string	Append a string to the end of a string. The default is to append nothing.
Camelize	string	string	None	Convert a phrase to a camelized string by removing whitespace, making the first word lowercase, and capitalizing the first letter of each subsequent word.
Capitalize	string	string	None	Capitalize the first character in a string.
Ceiling	number	number	None	Return the whole number ceiling of a number.
Contains	any	Boolean	value	Return true if a field contains the specified value.
ConvertAreaUnit	number	number	fromUnit* toUnit *	Convert a number that represents an area to another unit. For the fromUnit and toUnit parameters, select the appropriate unit from the <b>From Unit</b> and <b>To Unit</b> menus. The choices are: Square Foot, Square Meter, or Square Mile.

Transformation	Input Type	Output Type	Parameter (* = required)	Description
ConvertDistanceUnit	number	number	fromUnit * toUnit *	Convert a number that represents a distance to another unit. For the fromUnit and toUnit parameters, select the appropriate unit from the <b>From Unit</b> and <b>To Unit</b> menus. The choices are: Foot, Inch, Meter, Mile, or Yard.
ConvertMassUnit	number	number	fromUnit * toUnit *	Convert a number that represents mass to another unit. For the fromUnit and toUnit parameters, select the appropriate unit from the <b>From Unit</b> and <b>To Unit</b> menus. The choices are: Kilogram or Pound.
ConvertVolumeUnit	number	number	fromUnit * toUnit *	Convert a number that represents volume to another unit. For the fromUnit and toUnit parameters, select the appropriate unit from the <b>From Unit</b> and <b>To Unit</b> menus. The choices are: Cubic Foot, Cubic Meter, Gallon US Fluid, or Liter.
CurrentDate	None	date	Note	Return the current date.



Transformation	Input Type	Output Type	Parameter (* = required)	Description
CurrentDateTime	None	date	None	Return the current date and time.
CurrentTime	None	date	None	Return the current time.
DayOfWeek	date	number	None	Return the day of the week (1 through 7) that corresponds to the date.
DayOfYear	date	number	None	Return the day of the year (1 through 366) that corresponds to the date.
EndsWith	string	Boolean	string	Return true if a string ends with the specified string, including case.
Equals	any	Boolean	value	Return true if a field is equal to the specified value, including case.
FileExtension	string	string	None	From a string that represents a file name, return the file extension without the dot.
Floor	number	number	None	Return the whole number floor of a number.

Transformation	Input Type	Output Type	Parameter (* = required)	Description
Format	any	string	template *	In <b>template</b> , replace each placeholder (such as %s) with the value of the input field and return a string that contains the result. This is similar to mechanisms that are available in programming languages such as Java and C.
GenerateUUID	None	string	None	Create a string that represents a random UUID.
IndexOf	string	number	string	In a string, starting at 0, return the first index of the specified <b>string</b> . Return <b>-1</b> if it is not found.
IsNull	any	Boolean	None	Return true if a field is null.
LastIndexOf	string	number	string	In a string, starting at 0, return the last index of the specified <b>string</b> . Return <b>-1</b> if it is not found.
Length	any	number	None	Return the length of the field, or <b>-1</b> if the field is null.
Lowercase	string	string	None	Convert a string to lowercase.

Transformation	Input Type	Output Type	Parameter (* = required)	Description
Normalize	string	string	None	Replace consecutive whitespace characters with a single space and trim leading and trailing whitespace from a string.
PadStringLeft	string	string	padCharacter * padCount *	Insert the character supplied in padCharacter at the beginning of a string. Do this the number of times specified in padCount.
PadStringRight	string	string	padCharacter * padCount *	Insert the character supplied in padCharacter at the end of a string. Do this the number of times specified in padCount.
Prepend	string	string	string	Prefix string to the beginning of a string. the default is to prepend nothing.
ReplaceAll	string	string	match * newString	In a string, replace all occurrences of the supplied matching string with the supplied newString. The default newString is an empty string.

Transformation	Input Type	Output Type	Parameter (* = required)	Description
ReplaceFirst	string	string	match * newString *	In a string, replace the first occurrence of the specified match string with the specified newString. The default newString is an empty string.
Round	number	number	None	Return the rounded whole number of a number.
SeparateByDash	string	string	None	Replace each occurrence of whitespace, colon (:), underscore (_), plus (+), and equals (=) with a hyphen (-).
SeparateByUnderscore	string	string	None	Replace each occurrence of whitespace, colon (:), hyphen (-), plus (+), and equals (=) with an underscore (_).
StartsWith	string	Boolean	string	Return true if a string starts with the specified string (including case).

Transformation	Input Type	Output Type	Parameter (* = required)	Description
Substring	string	string	startIndex * endIndex	Retrieve a segment of a string from the specified inclusive <b>startIndex</b> to the specified exclusive <b>endIndex</b> . Both indexes start at zero. <b>startIndex</b> is inclusive. <b>endIndex</b> is exclusive. The default value of <b>endIndex</b> is the length of the string.
SubstringAfter	string	string	startIndex * endIndex match *	Retrieve the segment of a string after the specified <b>match</b> string from the specified inclusive <b>startIndex</b> to the specified exclusive <b>endIndex</b> . Both indexes start at zero. The default value of <b>endIndex</b> is the length of the string after the supplied <b>match</b> string.

Transformation	Input Type	Output Type	Parameter (* = required)	Description
<code>SubstringBefore</code>	string	string	<code>startIndex</code> * <code>endIndex</code> <code>match</code> *	Retrieve a segment of a string before the supplied <code>match</code> string from the supplied inclusive <code>startIndex</code> to the supplied exclusive <code>endIndex</code> . Both indexes start at zero. The default value of <code>endIndex</code> is the length of the string before the supplied <code>match</code> string.
<code>Trim</code>	string	string	None	Trim leading and trailing whitespace from a string.
<code>TrimLeft</code>	string	string	None	Trim leading whitespace from a string.
<code>TrimRight</code>	string	string	None	Trim trailing whitespace from a string.
<code>Uppercase</code>	string	string	None	Convert a string to uppercase.

## 4.11. Creating a custom transformation

In addition to the built-in transformations, you can define custom field action transformations. Write custom field actions in Java and then import them into the AtlasMap data mapper. After it is established in a source or target panel, the transformation appears in the list of transformations that are available for any field.

### Procedure

1. Define a transformation in Java.

The following custom transformation is applicable to `String` arguments. It takes the argument specified in the source panel transformation and prints it on the target side. Implement the `AtlasFieldAction` class as follows:

```

package io.atlasmap.service.my;

import io.atlasmap.v2.*;
import io.atlasmap.api.AtlasFieldAction;
import io.atlasmap.spi.AtlasFieldActionInfo;

public class PaulsFieldActions implements AtlasFieldAction {

    @AtlasFieldActionInfo(name = "MyCustomFieldActionPaul", sourceType = FieldType
.STRING,
        targetType = FieldType.STRING, sourceCollectionType = CollectionType.NONE,
        targetCollectionType = CollectionType.NONE)
    public static String myCustomFieldAction(String input) {
        return "Paul's custom field action: " + input;
    }

}

```

## 2. Build your Java archive file.

The `io.atlasmap.v2`, `io.atlasmap.api` and `io.atlasmap.spi` target dependencies are most easily resolved through the use of a maven `pom.xml` file. Use the same version number as the AtlasMap standalone JAR file that you previously downloaded.

## 3.

At the top of the AtlasMap main tool bar, click  to import your Java archive file.



4. Navigate to the JAR file that contains your custom transformation and select it.





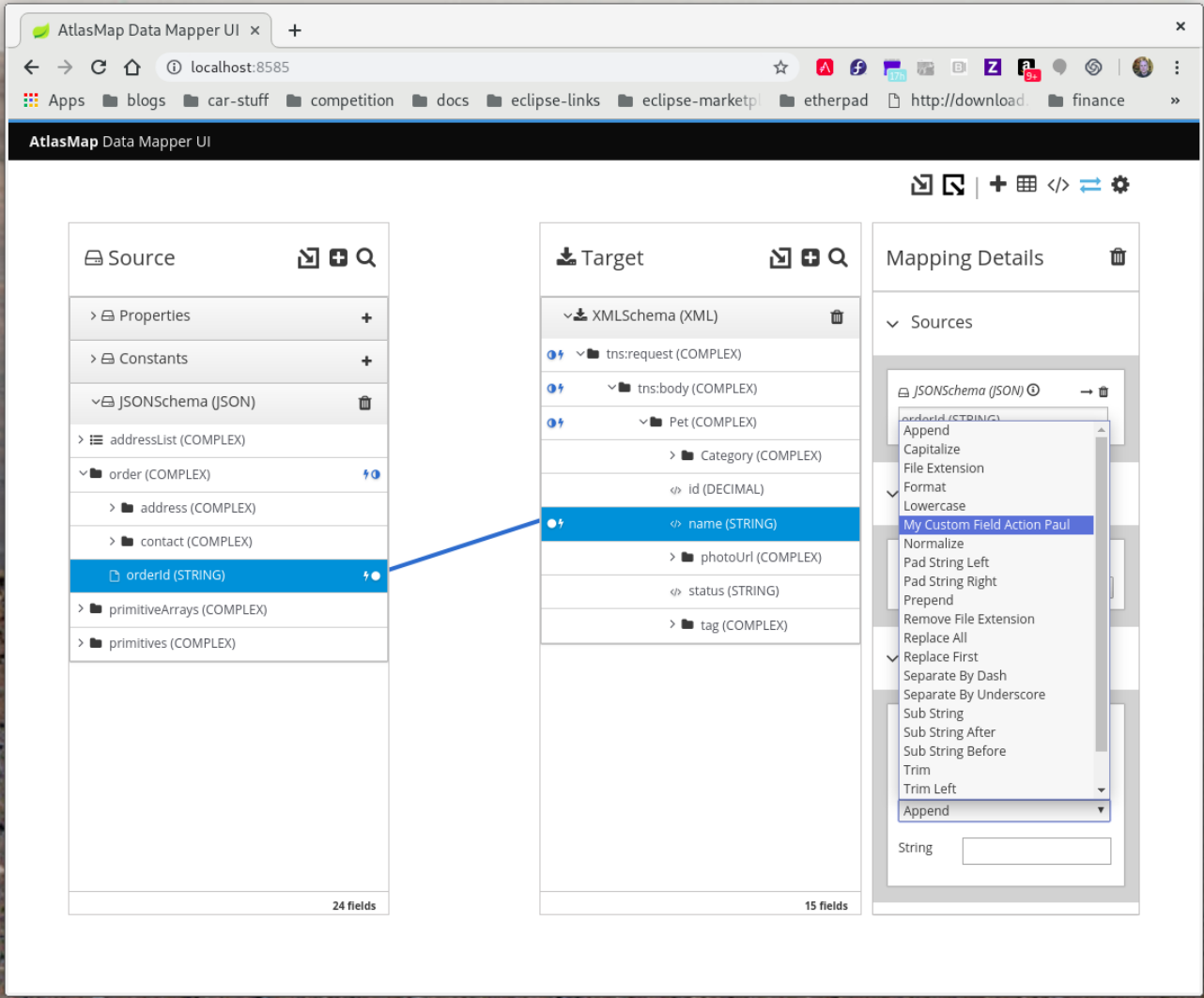
5. To enable the class that defines the custom transformation, for this example, at the top of the **Target** panel, select the plus icon (+).



6. In the **Class package name:** field, enter the class package name of the Java class that defines the custom transformation. In the `MyFieldAction.jar` example, the class package name is `io.atlasmap.service.my.PaulsFieldActions`.



7. In the **Mapping Details** panel, in the **Targets** section, select the transformation pull-down menu to see that your custom transformation now appears as a selectable transformation. Select it.



8. To test your custom transformation:
  - a. In the AtlasMap main tool bar, click .
  - b. Click **Show Mapping Preview**.



- c. In the **Source** panel input field, type a string, for example, **test**.
- d. Notice the same string in the **Preview Results** field in the target panel.

AtlasMap Data Mapper UI

Source

- Properties
- Constants
- JSONSchema (JSON)
- addressList (COMPLEX)
- order (COMPLEX)
  - address (COMPLEX)
  - contact (COMPLEX)
  - orderid (STRING) **test**
- primitiveArrays (COMPLEX)
- primitives (COMPLEX)

24 fields

Target

- XMLSchema (XML)
  - tns:request (COMPLEX)
    - tns:body (COMPLEX)
      - Pet (COMPLEX)
        - Category (COMPLEX)
          - id (DECIMAL)
          - name (STRING)**
        - photoUrl (COMPLEX)
        - status (STRING)
        - tag (COMPLEX)

15 fields

Mapping Details

Sources

- JSONSchema (JSON)
  - orderid (STRING)

Action

Action

Map

Targets

- XMLSchema (XML)
  - name (STRING)
  - My Custom Field Action Paul

# Chapter 5. Exporting mappings to an AtlasMap catalog file

After all mappings are defined, save the mappings by exporting them to an AtlasMap **.adm** catalog file:

1. In the AtlasMap top tool bar, click .  
  
This captures your workspace in a **.adm** catalog file.
2. In the **Export mappings** field, accept the default name or enter a name for the exported **.adm** file. The default name is **atlasmap-mapping.adm**.
3. Click **OK**.

AtlasMap places the exported file in the **Downloads** directory.



To set AtlasMap to the state at which you exported data mappings, import a **.adm** catalog file by clicking  in the AtlasMap top tool bar. Navigate to the **.adm** file and click **Open**.

# Chapter 6. Resetting data files in AtlasMap

Initially, AtlasMap displays a blank canvas. You must import at least one data file into the **Source** panel and at least one data file into the **Target** panel. You can then map fields.

After you import a data file, you can remove it from the data mapper canvas by clicking the trash icon, as in the following image:



To remove all imported files, as well as all data mappings:

1. In the AtlasMap top menu bar, click .
2. In the popup menu, click **Reset All**.
3. In the confirmation dialog, click **Reset**.

AtlasMap displays a blank canvas.

# Chapter 7. Running AtlasMap with Apache Camel

Developers who are familiar with Apache Camel can implement a Camel application that uses the `camel-atlasmap` component. A `camel-atlasmap` endpoint

- Can consume an AtlasMap `.adm` file
- Uses the content of `body` as the default source document for mappings

For example:

```
from("direct:start")
  .to("atlas:atlas-mapping.adm")
  .log("${body}")
```

If `body` contains a `java.util.Map` object, then `camel-atlasmap` uses `key` as a document ID and the corresponding value as the document payload.

You can obtain the `camel-atlasmap` component here: <http://central.maven.org/maven2/io/atlasmap/camel-atlasmap/1.42.3/camel-atlasmap-1.42.3.jar>