



webMethods PIP Tools

User's Guide

VERSION 6.0.1

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Welcome!




This guide describes how to use the webMethods PIP Tools to create RosettaNet-compliant PIPs from the RosettaNet-distributed DTDs and PIP specifications. To use this guide effectively, you should:

- Be familiar with the webMethods Integration Server, the Server Administrator, and the webMethods Developer and understand the concepts and procedures described in the *webMethods Integration Server Administrator's Guide* and the *webMethods Developer User's Guide*.
- Be familiar with the webMethods Trading Networks Console and understand the concepts and procedures described in the various webMethods Trading Networks guides.
- Be familiar with the webMethods RosettaNet Module and understand the concepts and procedures described in the various webMethods RosettaNet Module guides.
- Have installed the webMethods Integration Server, Server Administrator, webMethods Trading Networks, and webMethods RosettaNet Module software.

Typographical Conventions

This document uses the following typographical conventions:

Convention	Example
Procedures are designated by a blue box in the left column. Procedures are presented as a series of numbered steps.	<div></div> To create a flow service 1 On the File menu, click New .
Terms that identify elements, options, selections, and commands on the screen are shown in bold.	The Service field on the Properties tab specifies the name of the requested service.
Storage locations for services on the Integration Server are shown in a narrow font using the convention <i>folder.subfolder:service</i> .	pub.client:smtp sets a MIME-type e-mail message.
Characters that you must type exactly are shown in a typewriter font.	Type: <code>*Administrators*</code>
Variable information that you must change (based on your specific situation or environment) is shown in italics.	Log on to the proxy server with: USER <i>proxy_user</i> PASS <i>proxy_password</i>

Convention	Example
Input and output variables for a service are shown in italics.	A service in the flow takes a document list called <i>LineItems</i> .
Messages that the system displays on the console are shown in a typewriter font.	The server returns the following error to the user: <code>Server has reached client limit.</code>
Keyboard keys are shown in uppercase.	Press ENTER; then press TAB.
Keys that you must press simultaneously are joined with the "+" symbol.	Press CTRL+ALT+M.
Directory paths are shown with the "\" directory delimiter unless the subject is UNIX specific. In these cases, the "/" is used. If you are working in a UNIX environment, substitute a "/" for the "\" shown in the procedures in this book.	webMethods6\IntegrationServer\config
Information that you must read before beginning a procedure or that alerts you to negative consequences of certain actions is presented using this notation.	 Important! If the folder is not already open in the Navigation Panel, open it before you start the following procedure.
Notes that provide related, but non-critical, information are presented using this notation.	 Note: When you start the product, you are prompted to log on to a webMethods Integration Server.
Helpful information (such as shortcuts and alternatives) is presented using this notation.	 Tip! You can also use CTRL+C to copy an object.

Program Code Conventions

For programming code and command syntax, this document uses the following typographical conventions:

Convention	Example
Keywords and values that you must type exactly as printed are shown in typewriter font.	<code>%CoSymbol%</code>
Variable values or parameters that you must supply are shown in italics.	<code>%<i>VarName</i>%</code>
Keywords or values that are optional are enclosed in []. Do not type the [] symbols in your own code.	<code>%loop LoopVar [null=NullValue]%</code>

Creating PIPs using the webMethods PIP Tools

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About Creating PIPs

The webMethods PIP Tools enable you to create a webMethods-implementation of a PIP (referred to as a PIP). Use the PIP with the webMethods RosettaNet Module to implement the corresponding PIP transactions in the webMethods integration platform.

When you create a PIP, the PIP Tools create the following in your webMethods integration platform:

- **TN document types.** The PIP Tools create TN document types in Trading Networks. When a RosettaNet document is sent to the webMethods RosettaNet Module, the webMethods RosettaNet Module uses these TN document types to determine the type of RosettaNet document that was sent.
- **IS document types.** The PIP Tools create IS document types in the Integration Server namespace. These IS document types define the format of RosettaNet documents used by a PIP. The webMethods RosettaNet Module uses the IS document types to validate the structure of the RosettaNet documents.
- **Trading Partner Agreements (TPAs).** The PIP Tools create TPAs in Trading Networks. These TPAs contain:
 - PIP information, for example, the name and version of a PIP
 - Default transport parameters that can be modified on a trading partner basis, for example, the type of transport to use, the version of the transport, signing and encryption information

The webMethods RosettaNet Module uses the TPAs to specify parameters that are specific to a PIP, the transport to use, and the transport behavior.

Using the PIP Tools, you create the PIP directly from the RosettaNet-distributed specifications and DTDs in combination with validation schemas you have downloaded from the RosettaNet web site or that you created for your own installation. By using the PIP Tools you can create the PIPs you need as they are released by RosettaNet, without having to wait for webMethods or a third-party vendor to create them for you. Additionally, the PIP Tools enable you to manage the validation schemas that are related to the PIPs you use in your production system.

After you create the PIP, you can use webMethods Modeler to create the process model(s) that define how the PIP transaction is conducted with your trading partner. webMethods provides generic process models with the WmRosettaNet package that you can use as a basis for creating the PIP-related process models. For more information about creating process models for your PIPs, see the *webMethods RosettaNet Module User's Guide*.

This chapter describes how to use the PIP tools to create PIPs. The next chapter describes the schema management tools included in the webMethods PIP Tools.

Before You Use the PIP Tools to Create PIPs

The following table lists the items you must have *before* you attempt to build a PIP.

Prerequisites to Using the webMethods PIP Tools to Create a PIP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PIP DTD file(s) for the specific PIP you want to build ■ General schema dictionary to use for validating the PIP

Obtaining the PIP DTD File

Obtain the PIP DTD(s) from the RosettaNet web site.

To obtain the PIP DTD file

- 1 From the RosettaNet web site (<http://www.rosettanet.org>), locate and download the PIP zip file for the PIP you want to create. The zip file contains the DTD(s) for the PIP, as well as the specification document and other files.
- 2 Copy the DTD file(s) for the PIP into the `webMethods6\IntegrationServer\packages\WmPIPTools\import` directory.

Obtaining the RosettaNet Schema Dictionary

You can obtain the RosettaNet schema dictionary from either webMethods or from the RosettaNet web site. webMethods provides an enhanced version of the official RosettaNet schema dictionary as part of the webMethods RosettaNet Module.

webMethods-provided RosettaNet Schema Dictionary

The schema dictionary webMethods provides is located in the following file:

`webMethods6\IntegrationServer\packages\WmPIPTools\import\rosettanet_v2-1_webm.XML`

RosettaNet Schema Dictionary from the RosettaNet Web Site

Obtain the schema dictionary by performing the following procedure.

To obtain the RosettaNet schema dictionary from the RosettaNet web site

- 1 From the RosettaNet web site (<http://www.rosettanet.org>), locate and download the PIP zip file for the dictionary that you want to use.
- 2 Unzip the dictionary file into the `webMethods6\IntegrationServer\packages\WmPIPTools\import` directory.



Note: During the process to create a PIP, you will use the PIP Tools Schema Management facilities to import the schema dictionary into the Integration Server as an IS schema. The PIP Tools reference this IS schema to further define the field constants and optional values for the IS document type for the PIP. For instructions for importing the schema description, see [“Importing a Schema Dictionary” on page 17](#).

Creating a PIP

To create a PIP using the PIP Tools, perform the following steps:

- 1 Ensure that the appropriate DTD and schema dictionary are in the `webMethods6\IntegrationServer\packages\WmPIPTools\import` directory.



Tip! You can copy either a DTD file or a zip file that contains one or more DTD files into the directory. The process that creates the PIP will process either file type appropriately.

- 2 Start the webMethods Integration Server and Server Administrator, if they are not already running.
- 3 Import the schema dictionary using the procedure described in [“Importing a Schema Dictionary” on page 17](#).
- 4 From the Server Administrator, in the **Adapters** menu of the navigation area, click **RosettaNet**. The **RosettaNet Management** screen is displayed in a new browser window.
- 5 From the **RosettaNet Management** screen, in the navigation area, click **PIP Builder**. The **PIP Builder** screen is displayed.
- 6 Specify the values for the fields in the **Build PIP** section of the screen.

You can find the correct values to specify from information that you downloaded from the RosettaNet web site. The following table describes where to look for the values to specify.

For this field...	Where to look for the value to specify
Pip Name	Front page of the RosettaNet Specification, for example, Request Purchase Order
Pip Number	Front page of the RosettaNet Specification, for example, 3A4
Pip Version	Front page of the RosettaNet Specification, for example, V02.00
Transaction	In the RosettaNet Specification, Table 3-2, column <i>Activity Name</i> , for example, Request Purchase Order

Action	In the RosettaNet Specification, Table 4-2, column <i>Business Action in FSV</i> , for example, Purchase Order Request Action
DTD	Included in the PIP zip file you downloaded and loaded into the webMethods6\IntegrationServer\packages\WmPIPTools\import directory, for example, 3A4_MS_V02_00_PurchaseOrderRequest.dtd Note: The DTD that you downloaded should appear in the drop-down list.
From Role	In the RosettaNet Specification, Table 3-1, column <i>Role Name</i> , for example, Buyer
To Role	In the RosettaNet Specification, Table 3-1, column <i>Role Name</i> , for example, Seller
IS Schema Dictionary	Loaded into the webMethods6\IntegrationServer\packages\WmPIPTools\import directory and imported using the Schema Import facilities, for example, rosettanet_v2_webm Note: The dictionary schema should appear in the drop-down list.
Has Response Document	Whether the Transaction has a response document; specify either True or False

- 7 Click either the **Reference** or the **Static** radio button beside the **IS Schema Dictionary** drop-down list to specify whether you want the schema information included in the IS document types by reference or by hardcoded entry, respectively.

If you select the **Reference**, the IS document types in the created PIP will point to the schema by reference. Alternatively, if you select the **Static**, the IS document types will actually include all schema values in the IS document types (i.e., hardcoded, rather than referentially). The default is **Static**.

- 8 Click either the **True** or the **False** radio button for the **Has Response Document** field to specify whether the PIP does or does not contain or involve a response document, respectively.

If you select the **True** radio button for **Has Response Document**, the following additional data entry fields appear for you to specify information for the response document. You can find the correct values to specify for these fields from information that you downloaded from the RosettaNet web site. The following table describes where to look for the values to specify.

For this field...	Where to look for the value to specify
Response Action	In the RosettaNet Specification, Table 4-2, column <i>Business Action in FSV</i> , for example, Purchase Order Confirmation Action
Response DTD	Included in the PIP zip file you downloaded; loaded into the webMethods6\IntegrationServer\packages\WmPIPTools\import directory, for example, 3A4_MS_V02_00_PurchaseOrderConfirmation.dtd

- 9 Click **Preview PIP**.

If there are any errors in the information that you supplied, the errors are listed on the screen next to the fields that are in error. Correct errors, consulting the RosettaNet-distributed Specification and the ? button beside each field. After you have made your corrections, click **Preview PIP** again.

When all information is correct and you click **Preview PIP**, the **PIP Preview** screen appears displaying the IS document types, TN document types, and Trading Partner Agreements (TPAs) that the PIP Tools will create for the PIP.

- 10 Click **Build PIP**.

A message indicating the successful build appears. PIP Tools builds *and* imports the PIP directly into your webMethods integration platform. That is, the TN document types and TPAs are imported into webMethods Trading Networks and the IS document types are available in the Integration Server namespace. If you want to create a process archive file (.par file) to share the PIP with your trading partners, you must use the webMethods RosettaNet Module PIP export procedures. See the *webMethods RosettaNet Module User's Guide* for further information.

After you create the PIP, you can now use webMethods Modeler to create a process model for the PIP transaction. For instructions on creating the process model, see the *webMethods RosettaNet Module User's Guide*.

Schema Dictionary Management

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Managing Schema Dictionaries

Using the webMethods PIP Tools, you can import, export, and migrate schema dictionaries. A schema dictionary contains a definition for each RosettaNet element.

When you create a PIP, you select whether you want the schema dictionary information included in the IS document type that the PIP Tools create (static) or whether you want the IS document type to reference the schema dictionary information (reference). Based on your selection, during PIP creation the PIP Tools look up the element definition in the schema dictionary and either apply the element definition to the IS document type (static) or apply a reference in the IS document type to the dictionary schema (reference).

The following table lists the tasks you can perform to manage your schema dictionaries:

Task	Description
Import schema dictionaries	<p>You can import a schema dictionary from an XML file. Use the import function along with the export function to modify or clone schemas in your webMethods installation and upgrade schema dictionaries as new ones are released by the RosettaNet organization.</p> <p>For example, you can modify you schema dictionary using an XML editor, and then import the XML file containing the modified schema, either to replace an existing version of the schema dictionary or to create a new, independent schema dictionary.</p>
Export schema dictionaries	<p>You can export a schema dictionary to an XML file. Use the export function along with the import function to modify or clone schemas in your webMethods installation and upgrade schema dictionaries as new ones are released by the RosettaNet organization.</p> <p>For example, you can export a customized schema dictionary to an XML file, make modifications to the XML file, and then use the import function to re-import the updated schema dictionary.</p>
Migrate schema dictionaries	<p>You can migrate your PIPs from one schema to another. This facility is useful when you have an updated schema dictionary with new IS document types or values and want to make an existing PIP use the new schema dictionary. This is typical of the case where you have downloaded a new version of a schema dictionary from the RosettaNet web site.</p>

Importing a Schema Dictionary

Prerequisite to importing a schema dictionary

You must copy the schema dictionary file(s) that you want to import into the `webMethods6\IntegrationServer\packages\WmPIPTools\import` directory before you perform this procedure.

To import an XML file as a schema dictionary, perform the following steps.

To import a schema dictionary

- 1 Start the webMethods Integration Server and Server Administrator, if they are not already running.
- 2 From the Server Administrator, in the **Adapters** menu of the navigation area, click **RosettaNet**. The **RosettaNet Management** screen is displayed in a new browser window.
- 3 From the **RosettaNet Management** screen, in the navigation area, click **Schema Management**. The **Schema Management** screen is displayed.
- 4 From the **Dictionary XML File** drop-down list, select the name of the XML file that you want to import as a schema dictionary.
- 5 Select the **Merge** or **Overwrite** radio button to indicate whether you want the PIP Tools to append the imported file to any existing schema dictionary with the same name or to overwrite any existing schema dictionary of the same name.

- If you select **Merge**, the PIP Tools evaluate each field or IS document type individually. The PIP Tools add new fields or IS document types to the merged file.

Existing fields or IS document types must match in structure (i.e., in data type)--the PIP Tools add any differences in constraint values in the IS document type or field to be merged to the existing IS document type or field.

The PIP Tools generate an error for existing IS document types or fields that do not match structurally. You must ensure that no such mismatches are present in the schema dictionary you want to import.

- If you select **Overwrite**, the PIP Tools overwrite the existing schema dictionary file with the new file.

- 6 Click **Import Schema**.

The PIP Tools display a message indicating the import was successful.

The PIP Tools import the XML file as a schema dictionary and the schema dictionary becomes available to use, for example to migrate your PIPs from one schema dictionary to another or to create a PIP.



Tip! You can view and edit an imported schema dictionary using the webMethods Developer and examining the WmPIPTools package.



Note: You can use the webMethods Developer to delete an imported schema dictionary. Doing so deletes the schema dictionary from your Integration Server run-time system, but does not remove the schema dictionary's XML file from the webMethods6\IntegrationServer\packages\WmPIPTools\import directory. Similarly, deleting the XML file from the import directory prevents you from importing the schema dictionary, but does not remove it from the run-time system if it has already been imported. Deleting the XML file from the import directory and deleting the imported schema dictionary using the webMethods Developer completely removes the schema dictionary from your installation.

Exporting a Schema Dictionary

To export a schema to an XML file, perform the following steps.

To export a schema dictionary

- 1 Start the webMethods Integration Server and Server Administrator, if they are not already running.
- 2 From the Server Administrator, in the Adapters menu of the navigation area, click **RosettaNet**. The **RosettaNet Management** screen is displayed in a new browser window.
- 3 From the **RosettaNet Management** screen, in the navigation area, click **Schema Management**. The **Schema Management** screen is displayed.
- 4 From the **IS Schema** drop-down list, select the name of the schema that you want to export as an XML file.
- 5 Click **Export Schema**.

The PIP Tools display a message indicating the export was successful.

The PIP Tools export the schema dictionary as an XML file with the same name as the schema dictionary into the webMethods6\IntegrationServer\packages\WmPIPTools\export directory.



Tip! You can view and edit an exported schema dictionary's XML file using any common XML editor.

Migrating a Schema Dictionary

In general, migrating a schema dictionary involves one of the three following actions:

- **Referenced schema to referenced schema.** Taking a set of IS document types that refer to a specific schema and editing them so that they refer to another specific schema.
- **Referenced schema to static schema.** Taking a set of IS document types that refer to a specific schema and editing them so that they no longer refer to a schema, but stand on their own.
- **Static schema to referenced schema.** Taking a set of IS document types that does not refer to a specific schema and editing them so that they refer to a specific schema.

The PIP Tools schema migration allows you to make these changes automatically, rather than by hand. Migrating schema dictionaries is useful when upgrading from one version of a schema dictionary to a new version.

Note that when you created your PIP using the **PIP Builder** screens, you had to select whether the schema dictionary that the PIP used was referenced or static. The choice you made affects the actions you must take against PIPs after you update a schema dictionary.

- **Referenced schema dictionaries.** If the schema dictionary is referenced, you can export a schema dictionary, modify it, and then re-import it using the same schema dictionary name, and your PIPs will automatically use the new values.
- **Static schema dictionaries.** If the schema dictionary is static, you must either rebuild the PIP if you modify the schema dictionary upon which the PIP is based or reference it to another schema.

Prerequisite to migrating schema dictionaries

Be sure to import the schema dictionary to which you are migrating before performing the migration procedure.

Migrating From Referenced Schema to Referenced Schema

To migrate a set of IS document types from one schema dictionary to another, perform the following steps:

To migrate from a referenced schema dictionary to another referenced schema dictionary

- 1 Start the webMethods Integration Server and Server Administrator, if they are not already running.
- 2 From the Server Administrator, in the **Adapters** menu of the navigation area, click **RosettaNet**. The **RosettaNet Management** screen is displayed in a new browser window.
- 3 From the **RosettaNet Management** screen, in the navigation area, click **Schema Management**. The **Schema Management** screen appears.
- 4 From the **Namespace Folder** drop-down list, select the name of the folder that contains the IS document types you want to migrate.
- 5 From the **from IS Schema** drop-down list, select the name of the schema dictionary to which the IS document types currently refer.
- 6 From the **to IS Schema** drop-down list, select the name of the schema dictionary to which you want to migrate the IS document types.
- 7 Click **Migrate Schema**.

The PIP Tools display a message indicating that the migration was successful. The IS document types are migrated to the new schema dictionary. The old schema dictionary is not deleted from your webMethods installation.

Migrating From Reference Schema to Static Schema

To migrate a set of IS document types from one schema dictionary to another, perform the following steps:

To migrate from a referenced schema dictionary to a static schema dictionary

- 1 Start the webMethods Integration Server and Server Administrator, if they are not already running.
- 2 From the Server Administrator, in the **Adapters** menu of the navigation area, click **RosettaNet**. The **RosettaNet Management** screen is displayed in a new browser window.
- 3 From the **RosettaNet Management** screen, in the navigation area, click **Schema Management**. The **Schema Management** screen appears.
- 4 From the **Namespace Folder** drop-down list, select the name of the folder that contains the IS document types you want to migrate.

- 5 From the **from IS Schema** drop-down list, select the name of the schema dictionary to which the IS document types currently refer.
- 6 From the **to IS Schema** drop-down list, select **<Static>**.
- 7 Click **Migrate Schema**.

The PIP Tools display a message indicating that the migration was successful. The IS document types are disconnected from the original schema dictionary. The old schema dictionary is not deleted from your webMethods installation.

Migrating From Static Schema to Referenced Schema

To migrate a set of IS document types from one schema dictionary to another, perform the following steps:

To migrate from a static schema dictionary to a referenced schema dictionary

- 1 Start the webMethods Integration Server and Server Administrator, if they are not already running.
- 2 From the Server Administrator, in the **Adapters** menu of the navigation area, click **RosettaNet**. The **RosettaNet Management** screen is displayed in a new browser window.
- 3 From the **RosettaNet Management** screen, in the navigation area, click **Schema Management**. The **Schema Management** screen appears.
- 4 From the **Namespace Folder** drop-down list, select the name of the folder that contains the IS document types you want to migrate.
- 5 From the **from IS Schema** drop-down list, select the blank line.
- 6 From the **to IS Schema** drop-down list, select the name of the schema dictionary to which you want to migrate the IS document types.
- 7 Click **Migrate Schema**.

The PIP Tools display a message indicating that the migration was successful. The IS document types are migrated to a schema dictionary.

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