MuleSoft

Module 6: Accessing and Modifying Mule Messages

Goal

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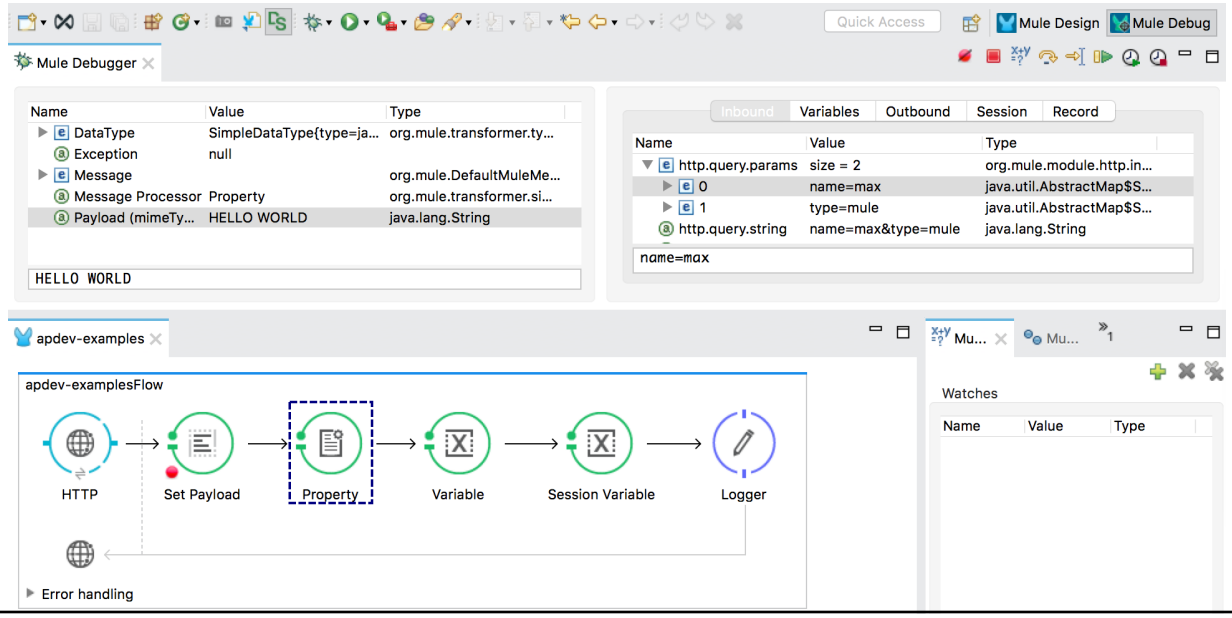


At the end of this module, you should be able to

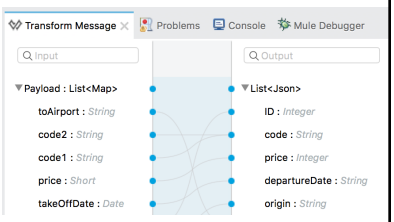
- Log message data
- Debug Mule applications
- Read and write message properties
- Write expressions with Mule Expression Language (MEL)
- Create variables

Accessing information about Mule 3 messages

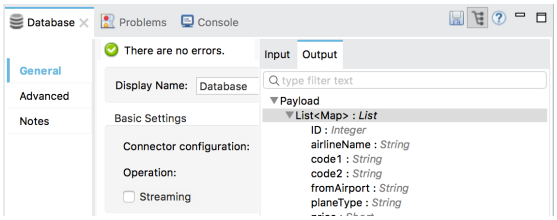
View message info using DataSense

- **We saw this already using the Transform Message component**

- **DataSense** is the ability to proactively discover metadata from internal and external resources
  - Keeps you from having to manually discover information about the data
  - Facilitates transformations by providing DataWeave expected input or output



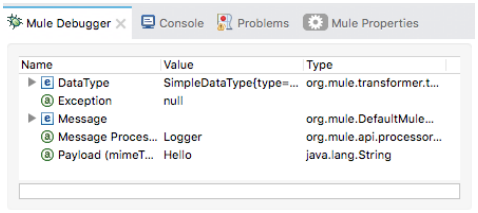
- There is also a DataSense Explorer in the Properties view
  - Lets you see message data structure throughout a flow at design time



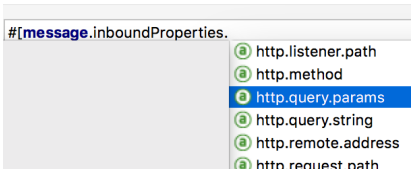
Other ways to view message information

- Add a Logger component to a flow and view its output in the Anypoint Studio console

- Use the Anypoint Studio Visual Debugger
  - Most comprehensive way
  - Also has a Mule Expression Evaluator



- Use autocomplete when writing expressions in the Anypoint Studio Visual Editor



Setting message data

Reviewing the structure of Mule 3 messages

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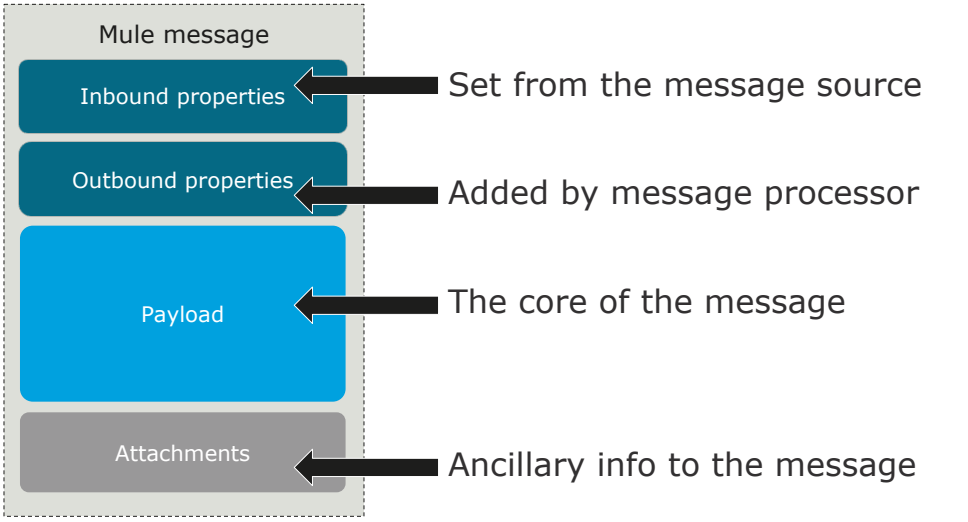
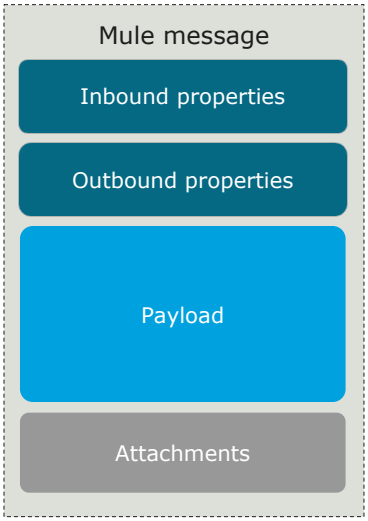
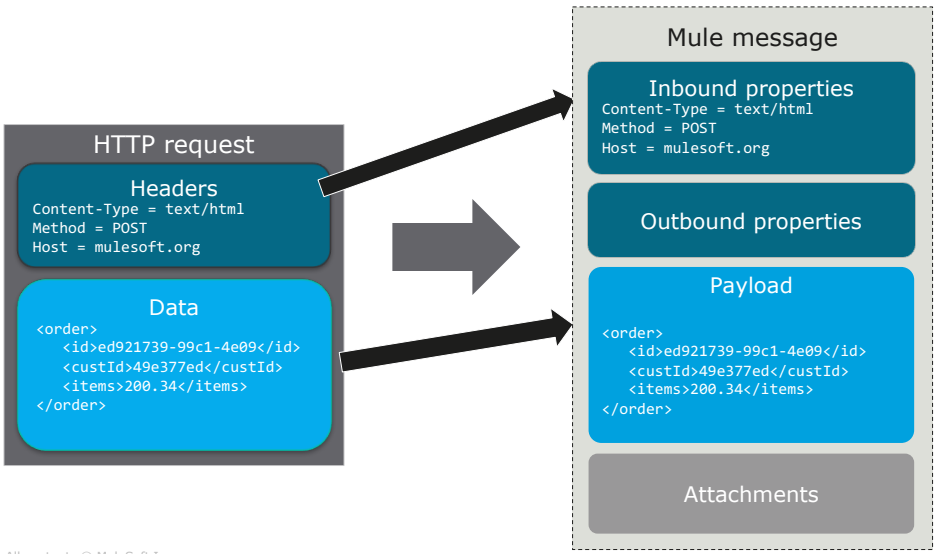


Message properties

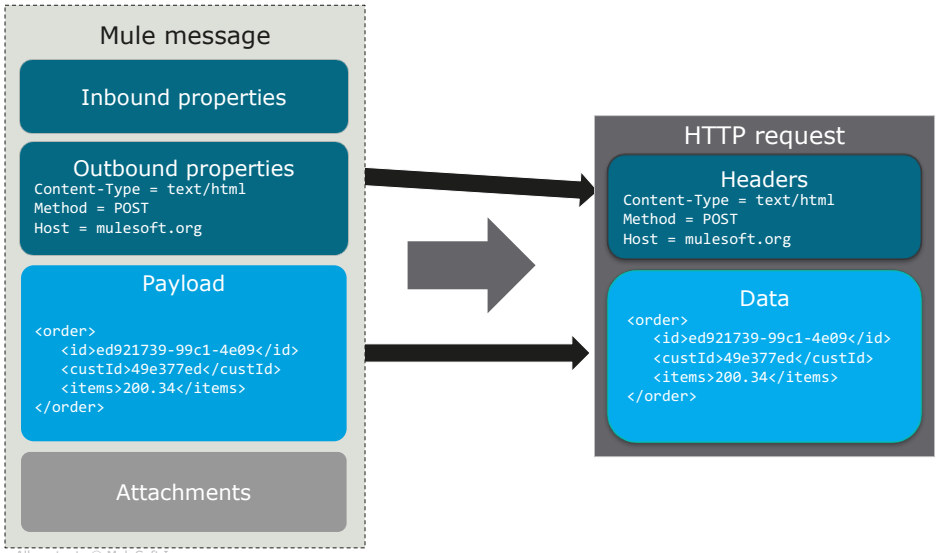


- Inbound properties
  - Set from the message source
  - Read-only access
  - Persist throughout the flow
- Outbound properties
  - Added by message processor
  - Read/write access
  - Can set, remove, copy

Inbound message properties



Outbound message properties



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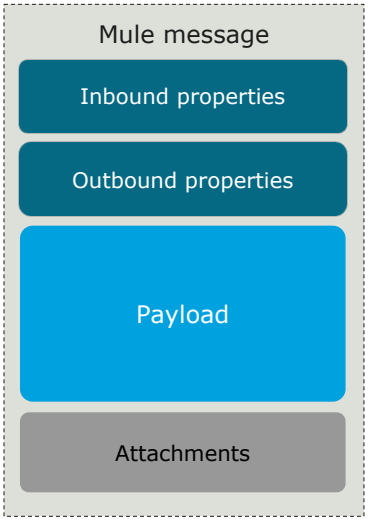
Message payload and attachments



- Payload
  - The core of the message
  - Contains primary info to be processed
  - Contains a Java Object
- Attachments
  - Ancillary info to the message
  - Similar to an email attachment

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Payload representation

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Payload

```
<order>
   <id>ed921739-99c1-4e09</id>
   <custId>49e377ed</custId>
   <items>200.34</items>
</order>
```

java.lang.String

- Raw data often of type
  - String
  - InputStream
  - Byte[] (Byte array)

Payload

```
id: ed921739-99c1-4e09
custId: 49e377ed-bc72-4523
itemsTotal: 200.34
```

java.util.Map

- Structured data often of type
  - Map
  - Structured Java object
    - Order, Account, etc.

Setting message properties

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Set Payload

- Sets the value of the message payload
  - message.payload

Property

- Sets, removes, or copies properties on the outbound scope of a message
  - message.outboundProperties
- These are transformers in the Mule Palette in Studio

Walkthrough 6-1: Set and log message data

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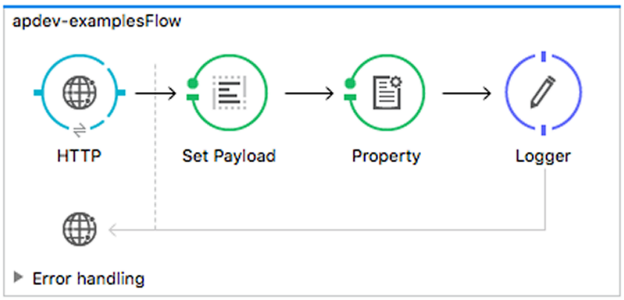
- Create a new project
- Set the message payload
- Set message outbound properties
- Log the message to the console




```
  http.request.path=/hello
  http.request.uri=/hello
  http.scheme=http
  http.uri.params=ParameterMap{[]}
  http.version=HTTP/1.1
  postman-token=675b8e19-012d-f66e-f796-aa3f
  user-agent=Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel M
OUTBOUND scoped properties:
  qpname=max
SESSION scoped properties:
}
```

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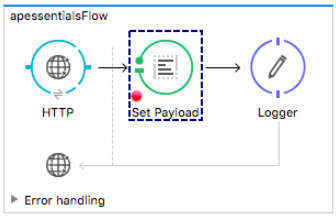
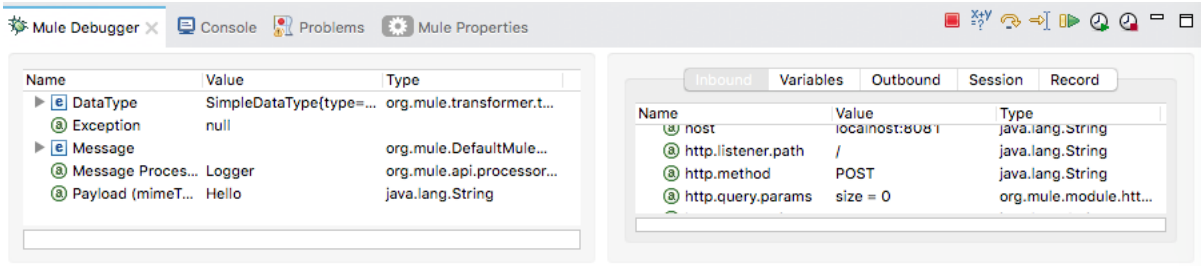
Debugging Mule applications

Debugging applications with the Mule Debugger

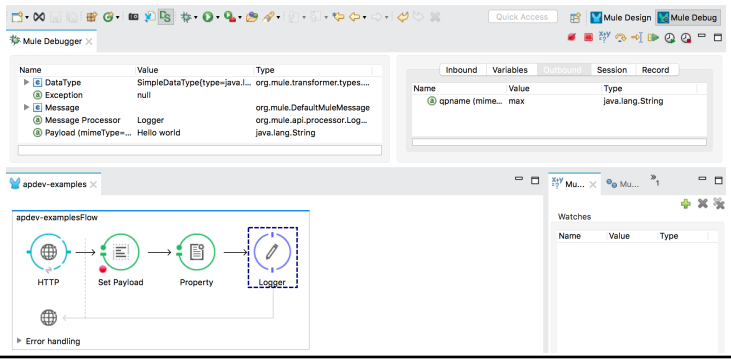
- Can add breakpoints to processors and step through the application
  - Watch message and variable values
  - Watch and evaluate expressions
- By default, Debugger listens for incoming TCP connections on localhost port 6666
  - Can change this in a project's run configuration





Walkthrough 6-2: Debug a Mule application

- Locate the port used by the Mule Debugger
- Add a breakpoint, debug an application, and step through the code
- Use the Mule Debugger to view message properties
- Pass query parameters to a request and locate them in the Debugger



Using expressions to read and write message data

The Mule Expression Language (MEL)

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- Use MEL to access and evaluate the data in the payload, properties, and variables of a Mule message
- MEL is a lightweight, Mule-specific expression language
- Accessible and usable from within virtually every message processor in Mule
  - Is used to modify the way the processors act upon the message such as routing or filtering
- Makes use of Mule-specific context objects
- Case-sensitive
- Easy to use with autocomplete everywhere

Basic MEL syntax

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`#[]` Encapsulates all Mule expressions

`#[message]` Holds a context object

`#[message.payload]` Dot notation to access fields or methods

Context objects

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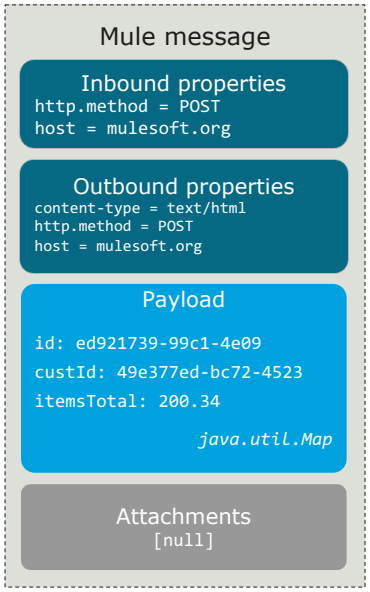
server	Operating system that message processor is running
mule	The Mule instance that the application is running
app	User application the current flow is deployed in
message	The Mule message that the message processer is processing

Accessing message data




```
#[message.inboundProperties.host]
```

mulesoft.org

```
#[message.inboundProperties['http.method']]
```

POST

```
#[message.inboundProperties['content-type']]
```

text/html

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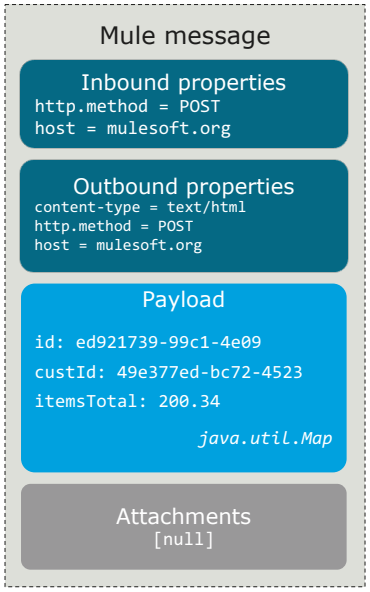
Accessing message payload data




```
#[message.payload.id]
#[message.payload['id']]
```

ed921739-99c1-4e09

```
#[message.payload.itemsTotal]
```

200.34

```
#[message.payload.toString()]
```

`#[payload]` is a shortcut for `#[message.payload]`

This shortcut only works with payload

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Accessing relational map data

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FirstName	LastName	City	State
John	Muley	Boston	Ohio
Mark	Dailer	Cleveland	Ohio
Bill	Muley	Avon	Ohio

```
#[message.payload[1]['LastName']]
```

Dailer

```
#[message.payload[0].City]
```

Boston

Accessing relational map data

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- Operators
  - Arithmetic: +, -, /, *, %
  - Evaluation: ==, !=, >, <, >=, <=, contains, is
    #[message.inboundProperties.'http.query.params'.lastname != null]
- Testing for emptiness
  - The literal **empty** tests the emptiness of a value
    - Null, boolean false, “”, “ ”, zero, empty collections
- Data extraction
  - XPath: #[xpath('expression')]
  - RegEx: #[regex('expression')]

Walkthrough 6-3: Read and write message properties using MEL expressions

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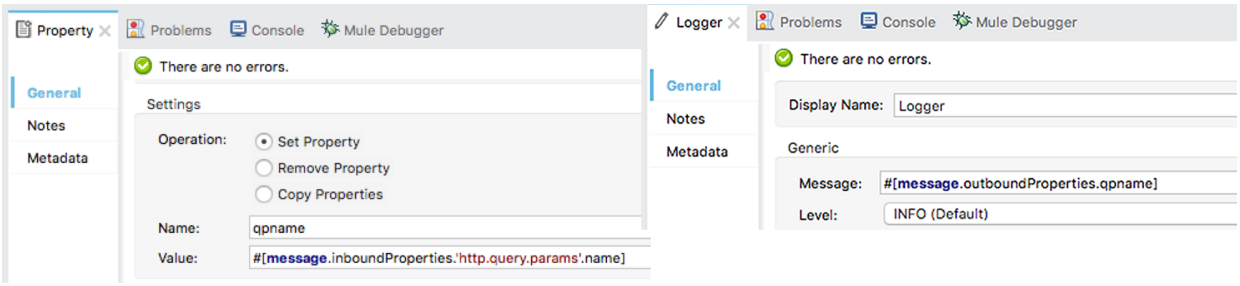
- Use an expression to set the payload
- Use an expression to display specific info to the console.
- Use an expression to set an outbound property
- Use an expression to read an outbound property



MEL references

MuleSoft

- MEL expression reference
  - https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-user-guide/v/3.8/mule-expression-language-reference
- MEL language tips
  - https://docs.mulesoft.com/mule-user-guide/v/3.8/mule-expression-language-tips

- Mule Expression Language MEL
  - MEL Cheat Sheet
  - Mule Expression Language Basic Syntax
  - Mule Expression Language Examples
- Mule Expression Language Reference
  - Mule Expression Language Date and Time Functions
  - MEL DataWeave Functions
  - Mule Expression Language Tips

Creating variables

Context variables

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flowVars

sessionVars

recordVars

#[flowVars.ticketNum]

Setting variables

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Variable

- Sets or removes **flow variables**
  - Variables on the message tied to the current
  - Reference as flowVars
    - The flowVars reference is optional
    - #[flowVars.foo] or #[foo]

Session Variable

- Sets or removes **session variables**
  - Variables tied to a message for its lifecycle across flows, applications, and servers
  - They are persisted across some but **not all** transport barriers
  - Reference as sessionVars
    - #[sessionVars.foobar]

Variable persistence

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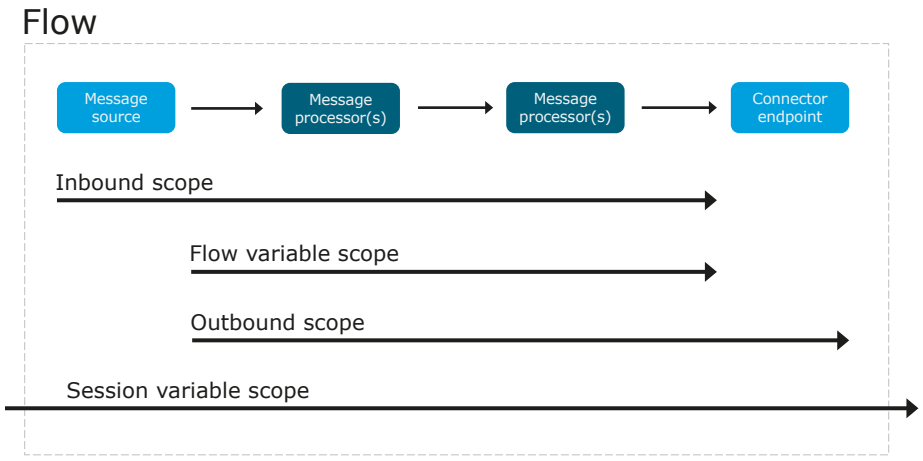

Walkthrough 6-4: Read and write variables

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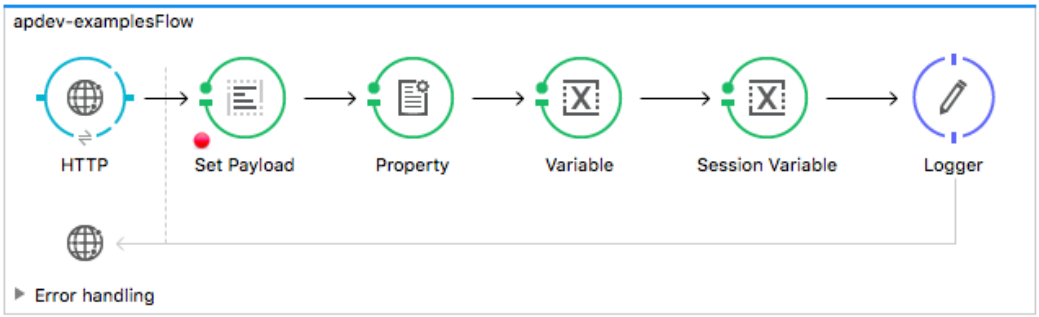
- Use the Variable transformer to create a flow variable
- Use the Session transformer to create a session variable
- Use the Mule Debugger to see their values



Summary

Summary

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- The best way to view message data is to add breakpoints to a flow and use the **Mule Debugger**
- Use the **Set Payload** transformer to set the payload
- Use the **Property** transformer to set, remove, or copy message outbound properties
- Use the **Logger** component to display data in the console
- Use the **Mule Expression Language** (MEL) to write expressions #[]
- Use the **Variable** transformer to create flow variables