Using Transformers

Overview

In this exercise, we will cover the basic use of Formats and Transformers using the Microsoft Excel Transformer. This exercise expands on content and concepts covered in the “Lab 1: Creating a Simple Route” tutorial. This exercise will create a Route, which picks up a Microsoft Excel file from a directory, transforms it into XML, transforms it from XML back to Microsoft Excel, and delivers it to another directory.

Steps

1. Create a new Route called “Using Transformers”.

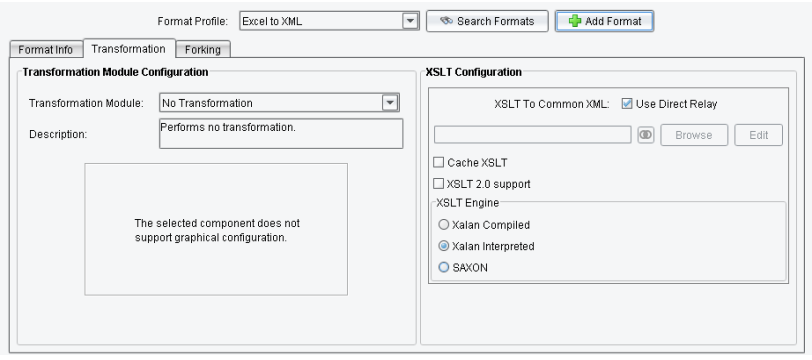
2. Configure a “Directory“ Listener restricting the extension of files we pick up to “xls,” (Microsoft Excel only)

3. Configure the Transport to create files with an “xls” extension, creating Microsoft Excel files as output.

4. Create a new Format by selecting our Source Transform stage and clicking “Add Format” in the “Format Profile” on the bottom half of the screen.

5. Name the format “Excel to XML” and click OK.

   The Format panel should now look like this:



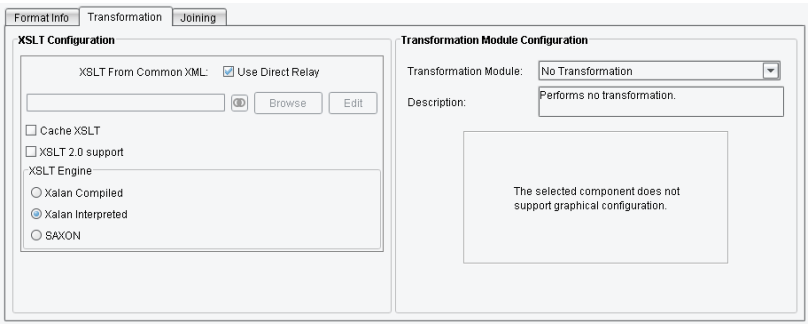
6. Select the Microsoft Excel Transformer from the Transformation Module dropdown.

For our Source Transform, no other configuration is necessary. This Format will take a Microsoft Excel workbook and convert it into an intermediary XML format.

With the Target Transform we will be reversing direction, going from our intermediate XML back to Microsoft Excel. From a functional perspective, this is actually quite useless, as the output will be more-or-less identical to the input. However, once we begin testing the Route, the value will become somewhat more apparent.

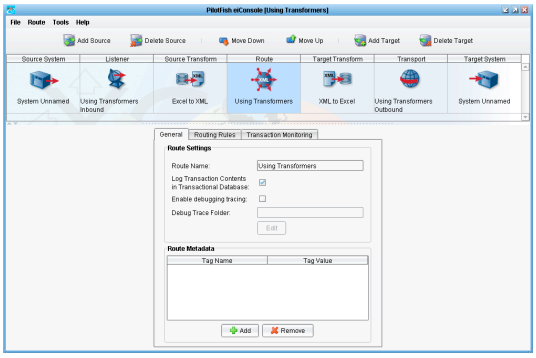
7. Select the Target Transform stage and click “Add Format”. You could select the previously created Format from our drop-down, but we'll go ahead and create a new Format called “XML to Excel”:

   With the Format added (and selected), you'll notice that the Target Transform configuration looks slightly different than the Source Transform:



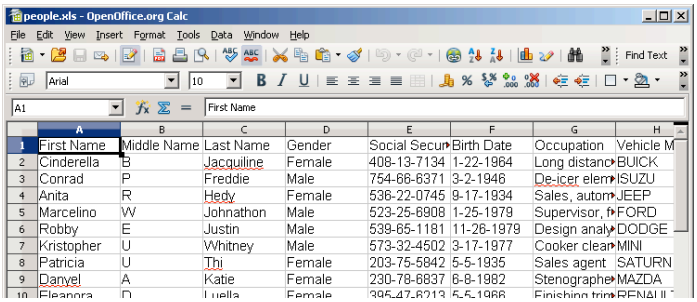
   Primarily, the directionality is reversed. First we potentially go through a XSLT Transformation, then through a Transformation Module. Once again, select the Microsoft Excel Transformer.

   We've now configured our Route from end-to-end. It should look something like this:

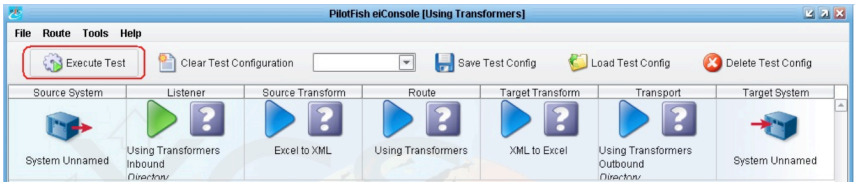


Testing

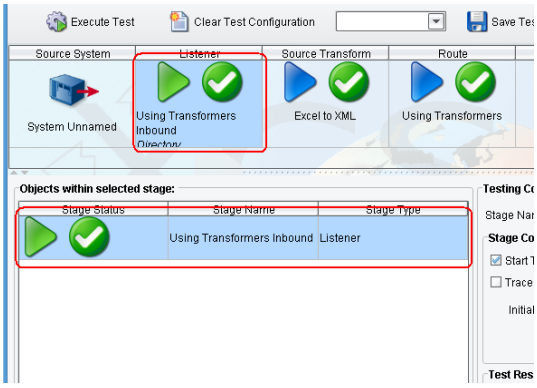
For our sample file, we've created an Excel sheet:



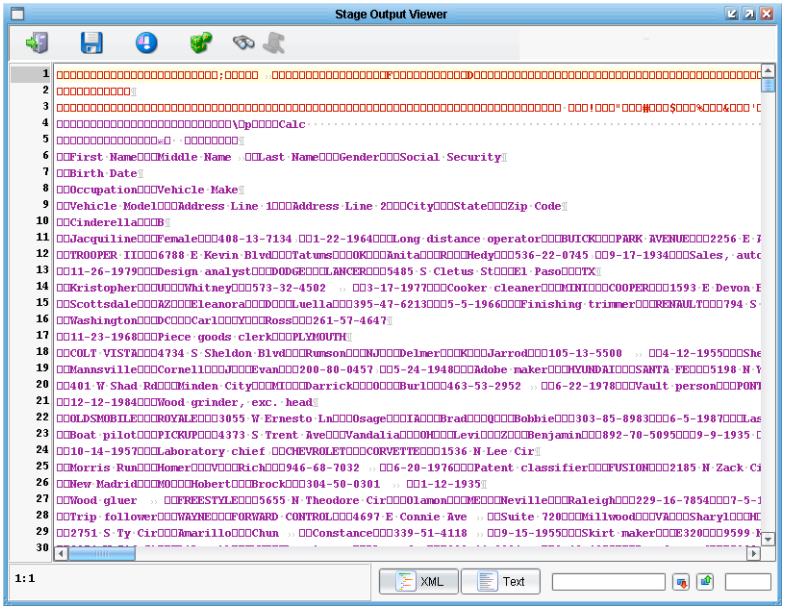
Copy the sample file (“people.xls”) into the input directory (“C:\in”), switch to Testing Mode, and Execute Test:

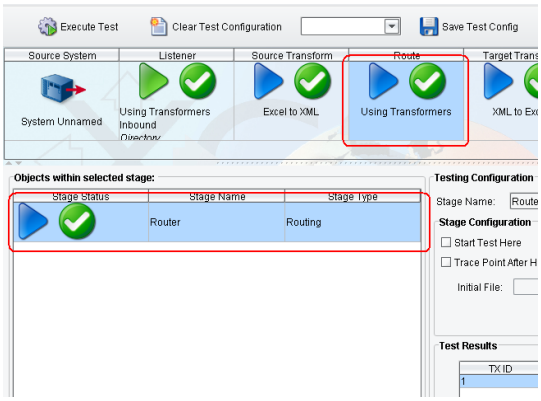


Once the processing completes, we'll view the output at three different stages. First, at the Listener, prior to going into the Source Transform:

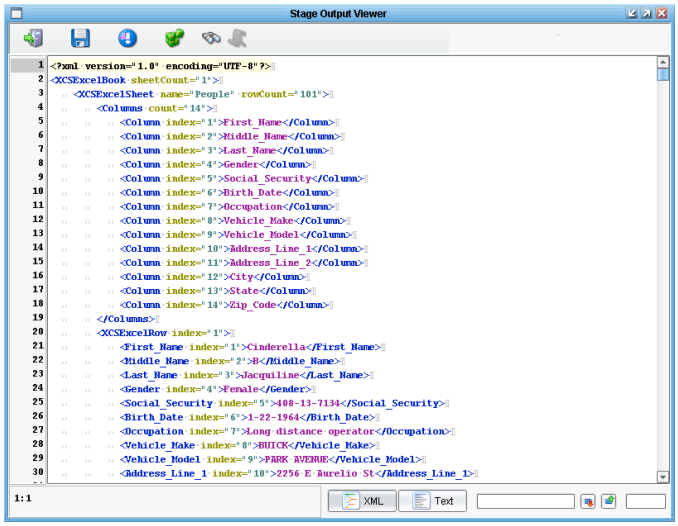


In this case, our stage output will be the binary representation of the Excel worksheet:





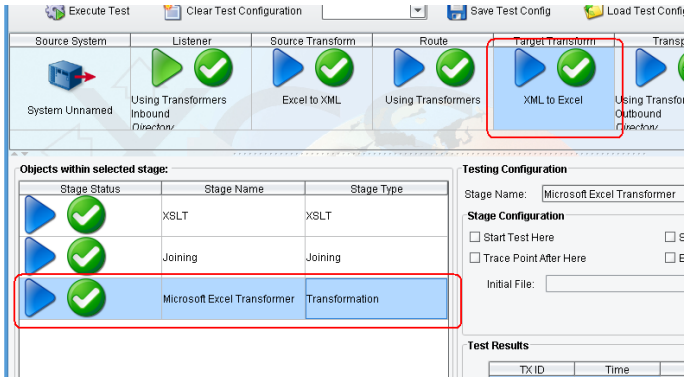
Next, we'll view it at the Routing stage, which is after it has undergone transformation to XML:



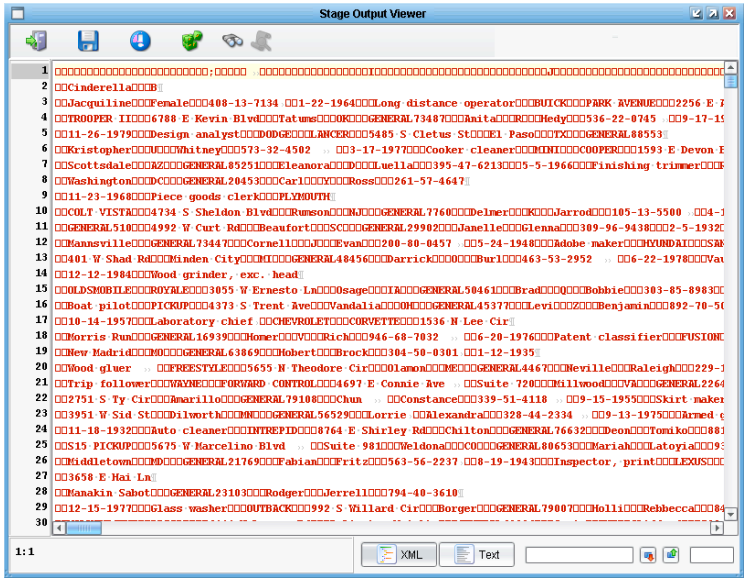
Our output here is XML:

Spend some time reviewing the output and comparing it to the original sample. The XML created has a root tag called XCSExcelBook, and each sheet creates an XCSExcelSheet, which in turn contains a Columns tag (detailing each column defined) and then an XCSExcelRow tag for each row. Columns are then defined and named within each XCSExcelRow tag (for example, “Middle_Name”).

Finally, view the stage output at the Target Transform's third stage:



We should see binary data again:



Finally, check your output directory and view the resulting Microsoft Excel file.