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*Manipulating XML with
XML::Compile*

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The problem

■ XML interface to third party

- Third party validates to a schema
 - Only a few elements are optional
 - Elements have to be in a particular order
- Different XML elements for different types of requests
 - Payment
 - Refund
- Different responses depending on what happened
 - Error XML
 - Response XML

Sample XML request

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Request>
  <Order>
    <OrderID>001-01</OrderID>
    <CardNumber>4444333322221111</CardNumber>
    <Expiry>01/12</Expiry>
    <Amount>100</Amount>
  </Order>
</Request>
```

Solution: print statements

```
print "<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?>\n";
print "<Request>\n";
print "    <Order>\n";
print "        <OrderID>".$order_id."</OrderID>\n";
print "        <CardNumber>".$card_number."</CardNumber>\n";
print "        <Expiry>".$card_expiry."</Expiry>\n";
print "        <Amount>".$amount."</Amount>\n";
print "    </Order>\n";
print "</Request>\n";
```

- Hard to work with
- Inflexible
- Doesn't quote XML entities

Solution: XML::LibXML

```
my $doc = XML::LibXML::Document->new();  
my $root_element = $doc->createElement('Request');  
$doc->setDocumentElement($root_element);  
my $order = $doc->createElement("Order");  
$root_element->appendChild($order);  
$order->appendTextChild('OrderID', $order_id);  
$order->appendTextChild('CardNumber', $card_number);  
$order->appendTextChild('Expiry', $card_expiry);  
$order->appendTextChild('Amount', $amount);  
my $xml = $doc->toString();
```

- Full control over XML produced
- Can be verbose and unwieldy

Other alternatives

■ XML::Writer

- Easier than XML::LibXML, but still verbose

■ XML::Simple

- Good if it's structure fits what you need to do, but inflexible

■ Template Toolkit

■ and more

XML::Compile

- A CPAN package for Compilation based XML processing
- Takes an XML schema, and produces coderefs to convert between XML and Perl data structures
- Concentrates on correctness and real world usability
 - e.g. hooks to fix schemas that don't match the real world

An example XML Schema

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema" >
  <xs:element name="Request">
    <xs:complexType>
      <xs:choice>
        <xs:element name="Order" type="orderType"/>
        <xs:element name="Reversal" type="reversalType"/>
      </xs:choice>
    </xs:complexType>
  </xs:element>
  <xs:complexType name="orderType">
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element name="OrderID" type="xs:string"/>
      <xs:element name="CardNumber" type="xs:string"/>
      <xs:element name="Expiry" type="xs:string"/>
      <xs:element name="Amount" type="xs:string"/>
    </xs:sequence>
  </xs:complexType>
  <xs:complexType name="reversalType">
    [snip]
  </xs:complexType>
</xs:schema>
```


Using XML::Compile to create XML

- First, discover what the data structure should look like:

```
use XML::Compile::Schema;  
my $schema = XML::Compile::Schema->new('request.xsd');  
print $schema->template('PERL' => 'Request');
```

->template output

```
{ # choice of Order, Reversal
Order =>
  { # sequence of OrderID, CardNumber, Expiry, Amount
    # is a xs:string
    OrderID => "example",
    # is a xs:string
    CardNumber => "example",
    # is a xs:string
    Expiry => "example",
    # is a xs:string
    Amount => "example", },
  # is a reversalType
  Reversal => { [ snip ] }
}
```

Create a hash in the right format

```
my $hash = {  
  Order =>  
    {  
  
      OrderID => "001-01",  
  
      CardNumber => "4444333322221111",  
  
      Expiry => "01/12",  
  
      Amount => "1.00", },  
  
}
```

and pass the hash to XML::Compile

```
my $schema = XML::Compile::Schema->new('request.xsd');
my $doc = XML::LibXML::Document->new('1.0', 'UTF-8');
my $writer = $schema->compile(WRITER => 'Request');
my $xml = $writer->($doc, $hash);
$doc->setDocumentElement($xml);
print $doc->toString();
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Request>
  <Order>
    <OrderID>001-01</OrderID>
    <CardNumber>4444333322221111</CardNumber>
    <Expiry>01/12</Expiry>
    <Amount>100.00</Amount>
  </Order>
</Request>
```

Reverse direction: XML to Perl

■ Response looks like:

```
<Response>  
  <OrderResp>  
    <OrderID>001-01</OrderID>  
    <TxRefNum>Tx123456</TxRefNum>  
    <ApprovalStatus>1</ApprovalStatus>  
    <StatusMsg>Approved</StatusMsg>  
  </OrderResp>  
</Response>
```

Response schema

```
<xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
elementFormDefault="qualified" attributeFormDefault="unqualified">
  <xs:element name="Response">
    <xs:complexType>
      <xs:choice>
        <xs:element name="OrderResp" type="orderRespType"/>
      </xs:choice>
    </xs:complexType>
  </xs:element>
  <xs:complexType name="orderRespType">
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element name="OrderID" type="xs:string"/>
      <xs:element name="TxRefNum" type="xs:string"/>
      <xs:element name="ApprovalStatus" type="xs:string"/>
      <xs:element name="StatusMsg" type="xs:string"/>
    </xs:sequence>
  </xs:complexType>
</xs:schema>
```

Create a reader, and pass it the data

```
my $schema = XML::Compile::Schema->new('response.xsd');
my $reader = $schema->compile(READER => 'Response');
my $hash = $reader->("response.xml");

say Data::Dump::pp($hash);

{
  OrderResp => {
    ApprovalStatus => 1,
    OrderID         => "001-01",
    StatusMsg       => "Approved",
    TxRefNum        => "Tx123456",
  },
}
```

Comments and caveats

- **Schema must match the data - otherwise XML::Compile (correctly) complains**
- **Don't assume that third parties actually follow their own schemas fully**
- **Creating the coderefs is slow - cache where possible**
- **The module author (Mark Overmeer) is really responsive and helpful**

Thank you

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