

Matisse[®] XML Programming Guide

August 2009



MATISSE XML Programming Guide

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Introduction

The `mt_xml` and the `mt_xml_replication` utilities simplify the development of applications using XML with Matisse. The `mt_xml` utility allows you to manage XML documents in the database. With `mt_xml`, you can import XML data into a database or export objects from a database into an XML document. The `mt_xml_replication` utility allows you to load an XML file into multiple databases at the same time.

Intended Audience

This document should be read by any developer handling XML documents with Matisse, regardless of the development environment.

Conventions

This document uses the following conventions:

Text

The running text is written in characters like these.

Code

All computer variables, code, commands and interactions are shown in this font. Also, any code and commands that the user must enter are shown on a gray background.

variable

In a program example, or in an interaction, a variable, which means anything that is dependent on the user environment, is written in italics.

[class]

In the schemas, classes are represented by their name between brackets ([]).

attribute/

In the schemas, attributes are represented by their name followed by the character /.

relationship->

In the schemas, relationships are represented by their name followed by the characters ->.

References

References to another part of the Matisse documentation are made as shown here.

1 Using the XML Utilities

1.1 The mt_xml Utility

To import an XML document file *input.xml* into a database *example* on host *localhost*, use the following command:

```
% mt_xml -d example@localhost import -f input.xml
```

To export objects specified by SQL statement *sql* from database *example* on host *localhost* to the file *output.xml*, use the following command:

```
% mt_xml -d example@localhost export -f output.xml -sql  
"<sql>"
```

You can use the standard input or the standard output instead of specifying *xml_file* by using the following options:

```
-in:reads XML document from the standard input  
-out:writes XML document into the standard output
```

You can get a status report of the number of objects imported/exported by specifying the `-v` option. The status report is written to the standard error. The `-help` option provides a full description of the command line options.

Return Status The `mt_xml` utility can return any status listed below.

Table 1.1 `mt_xml` statuses

Status	Code	Description
XML_SUCCESS	0	Successful. The whole XML document has been stored into the database as new objects.
XML_PSUCCESS	1	Successful. However, some elements in the XML document were not imported in the database, since they already existed in the database (see section 2.4).
XML_MATISSE_ERROR	2	Error regarding Matisse (for example, class not found).
XML_SYNTAX_ERROR	3	Error regarding XML syntax.
XML_NOSUCHFILE	4	<i>xml_file</i> specified in the command line was not found.

Location `mt_xml` is located in `$MATISSE_HOME/bin`.

1.2 The mt_xml_replication Utility

The `mt_xml_replication` utility loads an XML file in parallel to different databases. To load XML data *xml_file* into multiple databases, type the following command line:

```
% mt_xml_replication [-recover] -cfg config_file
   xml_file
```

The configuration file *config_file* specifies the databases to be loaded, along with additional options.

When the `mt_xml_replication` utility fails to load an XML document into any of the databases listed in the configuration file, you can recover the failure in the following procedure:

1. The utility makes a list of failed servers in the recovery directory specified in the configuration file. This file contains the database names for which the loading failed.
2. The next time the utility is executed with the `-recover` option and the same XML document file, the utility will load the XML file into those databases where the loading failed previously.
3. Continue step 2 until the loading to every database is successful. When it is done, the list of failed servers is deleted.

Configuration File

The configuration file is written in XML format. Options are specified by the tags listed below.

Table 1.2 XML configuration file tags

Tag	Description
<code><server></code>	This element is required. It specifies the host name and database name where the XML document is to be loaded. The format is <code>database_name@host_name</code> . This tag can appear as many times as you need to specify multiple databases.
<code><recovery></code>	This element is required and indicates whether the recovery option is to be used or not. Valid values are TRUE or FALSE.
<code><recovery_path></code>	The directory where the XML file is to be copied for recovery purposes. This element is required when the <code><recovery></code> element is TRUE.
<code><commit></code>	This number is passed to the <code>mt_xml</code> utility as its commit option. This element is optional.

These elements can be used in any order, as long as they are wrapped in the `<mt_xml_replication_config>` tags as shown here:

```
<?xml version="1.0">
<mt_xml_replication_config>
  <recovery_path>/tmp</recovery_path>
  <commit>500</commit>
  <server>db1@host1</server>
  <server>db2@host2</server>
</mt_xml_replication_config>
```

Environment Variables

You need to define the two environment variables `MATISSE_HOME` and `MATISSE_LOG`. These specify the Matisse installation directory and its logging directory respectively. If `MATISSE_HOME` is not defined, the utility will exit and return the `XML_INVALIDDIRECTORY` error. If `MATISSE_LOG` is not defined, `$MATISSE_HOME/logs` is used as its default. If the `$MATISSE_HOME/logs` does not exist, the utility will exit and return the `XML-E-INVALIDDIRECTORY` error.

Return Status and Log Messages

The `mt_xml_replication` utility returns a 0 (zero) when it executes successfully. Otherwise, the utility returns a non-zero number with error messages logged in the file `$MATISSE_LOG/mt_xml_replication.log`. The return status and status messages are listed below.

Table 1.3 `mt_xml_replication` statuses and log messages

Status	Code	Description
<code>XML_SUCCESS</code>	0	Successful
<code>XML_PSUCCESS</code>	1	Successful, however some XML elements were not loaded since they already existed in the database.
<code>XML_MATISSE_ERROR</code>	2	Error regarding Matisse
<code>XML_SYNTAX_ERROR</code>	3	Error regarding XML syntax
<code>XML_NOSUCHFILE</code>	4	<code>xml_file</code> specified in the command line was not found
<code>XML_INVALIDDIRECTORY</code>	5	<code>\$MATISSE_HOME</code> , <code>\$MATISSE_LOG</code> or <code>\$MATISSE_HOME/logs</code> is not a valid directory

Location

`mt_xml_replication` is located in `$MATISSE_HOME/bin`.

2 Importing XML Documents

The `mt_xml` utility adheres to the XML 1.0 standard specification. The document type definition (DTD) of XML documents need to follow the Matisse database schema, but they do not have to match exactly. Note that the XML document does not have to include any reference to the DTD.

2.1 A Simple Example

This example shows how to describe XML information and store it into the database. The following XML document contains the description of an instance of Employee.

XML Example

```
<!-- *** xml_example2.1 *** -->
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!-- Note that the DTD does not have to be included -->
<!DOCTYPE Employee [
  <!ELEMENT Employee (FirstName, MiddleInitial?,
    LastName, Birthday, SocialSecurityNumber,
    StartYear)>
  <!ELEMENT FirstName (#PCDATA)>
  <!ELEMENT MiddleInitial (#PCDATA)>
  <!ELEMENT LastName (#PCDATA)>
  <!ELEMENT Birthday (#PCDATA)>
  <!ELEMENT SocialSecurityNumber (#PCDATA)>
  <!ELEMENT StartYear (#PCDATA)>
]>

<Employee>
  <FirstName>Amy</FirstName>
  <MiddleInitial>F</MiddleInitial>
  <LastName>Martin</LastName>
  <Birthday>1967-02-09</Birthday>
  <SocialSecurityNumber>123-34-4567
  </SocialSecurityNumber>
  <StartYear>1995</StartYear>
</Employee>
```

The corresponding Matisse database schema, for example, can be defined in the ODL format as follows:

ODL Example

```
/**** odl_example2.1 *****/
interface Employee : persistent
```

```

{
  attribute String FirstName;
  attribute String MiddleInitial = MtString(NULL);
  attribute String LastName;
  attribute MtTimestamp Birthday;
  attribute String SocialSecurityNumber;
    mt_entry_point_dictionary SSNDict
    entry_point_of SocialSecurityNumber
    make_entry_function "make_entry";
  attribute Long StartYear;
};

```

After importing the above XML document, you'll get an instance of the class Employee in the database.

The values of the XML elements <FirstName>, <MiddleInitial>, and <SocialSecurityNumber> are stored as string values in the Matisse object since the corresponding Matisse attributes have the type String (see odl example 2.1). The values of the <Birthday> and <StartYear> elements are stored as MtTimestamp and Long type in the object respectively.

When an XML element has an invalid value as its corresponding Matisse attribute, a Matisse error (MATISSE_INVALIDVALUE) is raised.

If the XML Employee element includes an element, for example, Hobby, which has no corresponding Matisse attribute in a database, this element is transparently ignored, that is, no error or warning is returned.

Note that the element MiddleInitial of the element Employee in the DTD is optional since it is followed by "?" in the DTD. When an Employee element does not have a MiddleInitial element, the corresponding object in the database will have the default value (MtString(NULL)).

Note that all the Matisse attributes except for MiddleInitial require a value. If you don't provide any value for these attributes, the Invalid attribute type Matisse error is raised.

2.2 Attribute Values

This section explains the valid format for each Matisse attribute type. For the list types, please refer to section 2.7, Matisse List Data Types, on page 22.

Integer

This includes the Matisse types MT_BYTE, MT_SHORT, MT_INTEGER, and MT_LONG. The valid format for integer is as follows:

```
[+|-] [0{x|X}] {0-9}*
```

If the number starts with 0 (zero) (except for the + or – sign), it is treated as an octal number. If the number starts with 0x, it is treated as a hexadecimal number. For example,

```
<integer>1122</integer> (decimal number)
```

```
<integer>01122</integer> (octal number)
```

```
<integer>-0x1122</integer> (hexadecimal number)
```

If the number is out of range, an error is raised. For example, if the Matisse attribute type is `MT_SHORT` and the XML element is as follows:

```
<short>1234567890</short>
```

then you will get an error since valid value for the type `MT_SHORT` is between -32767 and 32767.

When the XML element has no value as shown below, no value is saved, that is, the corresponding Matisse attribute value remains undefined or unchanged:

```
<integer></integer>
```

Real Number

This includes the Matisse types `MT_FLOAT` and `MT_DOUBLE`. The valid format for real number is as follows:

```
[+|-] [{0-9}*] [. {0-9}*] [{e|E} [+|-] {0-9}*]
```

The following examples are valid format for real numbers:

```
<double>123</double>
```

```
<double>123.</double>
```

```
<double>-.123</double>
```

```
<double>+1.23e05</double>
```

```
<double>123.E-5</double>
```

When the XML element has no value as shown below, no value is saved; the corresponding Matisse attribute value remains undefined or unchanged:

```
<float></float>
```

MT_STRING

When the XML element has no value as shown below, the corresponding Matisse attribute value will have an empty string:

```
<string></string>
```

MT_CHAR

This includes the Matisse types `MT_CHAR` and `MT_ASCII_CHAR`. When the XML element has more than one character, only the first character is stored and the rest is ignored. When the XML element has no value as shown below, no value is saved; the corresponding Matisse attribute value remains undefined or unchanged:

```
<char></char>
```

Boolean

The valid values for the Matisse attribute type `MT_BOOLEAN` are:

```
true  
false
```

They are not case sensitive. When the XML element has no value as shown below, no value is saved; the corresponding Matisse attribute value remains undefined or unchanged:

```
<boolean></boolean>
```

Date

The valid format for the Matisse attribute type `MT_DATE` is:

```
YYYY-MM-DD
```

where `YYYY` is year number, `MM` is month number, and `DD` is the day number in the month.

For example, the following is a valid date:

```
<date>2001-01-10</date>
```

The next one is not valid, since the year 2001 is not a leap year:

```
<date>2001-02-29</date>
```

When the XML element has no value as shown below, no value is saved; the corresponding Matisse attribute value remains undefined or unchanged:

```
<date></date>
```

Timestamp

The valid format for the Matisse attribute type `MT_TIMESTAMP` is:

```
YYYY-MM-DD HH:mm:ss [.uuuuuu]
```

where `YYYY` is year number, `MM` is month number, `DD` is the day number in the month, `HH` is hour number (24 hour system), `mm` is minute number, `ss` is seconds number and `uuuuuu` is the micro-second number. The time is stored as GMT (Greenwich Mean Time).

For example, the following is a valid timestamp:

```
<timestamp>2001-01-10 23:24:00</timestamp>
```

The next one is not valid, since `HH` must be between 0 and 23:

```
<timestamp>2001-01-10 24:24:00</timestamp>
```

When the XML element has no value as shown below, no value is saved; the corresponding Matisse attribute value remains undefined or unchanged:

```
<timestamp></timestamp>
```

Interval

The valid format for the Matisse attribute type `MT_INTERVAL` is:

```
[+|-]DD HH:MM:SS[.uuuuuu]
```

where `DD` is number of days, `HH` is hour number, `MM` is minute number, `SS` is seconds number and `uuuuuu` is the micro-second number.

For example, the following is a valid timestamp:

```
<interval>+10 23:00:00.00</interval>
```

When the XML element has no value as shown below, no value is saved; the corresponding Matisse attribute value remains undefined or unchanged:

```
<boolean></boolean>
```

2.3 Importing Multiple Objects

You may want to import multiple objects from an XML file. However, the XML specification allows you to contain only one top element in an XML document. That is, an XML file contains only one object.

We have introduced a processing instruction to let the `mt_xml` utility handle an XML document containing multiple objects. Just insert the processing instruction line:

```
<?mt_xml container="yes"?>
```

Next, embrace all the elements you want to import with any start tag and end tag, such as `<MtContainer>` and `</MtContainer>`.

The following example contains two instances of the class `Employee`:

XML Example

```
<!-- *** xml_example2.2 *** -->
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<?mt_xml container="yes"?>
<MtContainer>
<Employee>
  <FirstName>Amy</FirstName>
  <MiddleInitial>F</MiddleInitial>
  <LastName>Martin</LastName>
  <Birthday>1967-02-09</Birthday>
  <SocialSecurityNumber>123-34-4567
    </SocialSecurityNumber>
  <StartYear>1995</StartYear>
</Employee>

<Employee>
  <FirstName>Rio</FirstName>
```

```

    <LastName>Kay</LastName>
    <Birthday>1958-03-09</Birthday>
    <SocialSecurityNumber>987-87-8765
      </SocialSecurityNumber>
    <StartYear>1989</StartYear>
  </Employee>
</MtContainer>

```

2.4 Using Relationships

The above examples have no relationship between objects. Now we want to introduce the department to which the employees belong in our data model. We define a new class, `Department`, as well as a relationship between `Employee` and `Department` in the database as follows:

ODL Example

```

/**** odl_example2.2 ****/
interface Employee : persistent
{
  attribute String FirstName;
  attribute String MiddleInitial = MtString(NULL);
  attribute String LastName;
  attribute MtTimestamp Birthday;
  attribute String SocialSecurityNumber;
  mt_entry_point_dictionary SSNDict
  entry_point_of SocialSecurityNumber
  make_entry_function "make_entry";
  attribute Long StartYear;

  relationship Department MemberOf[0,1]
    inverse Department::Members;
};

interface Department : persistent
{
  attribute String Name;
  mt_entry_point_dictionary DeptNameDict
  entry_point_of Name
  make_entry_function "make_entry";

  relationship List<Employee> Members
    inverse Employee::MemberOf;
};

```

The corresponding XML DTD and content should look like this:

XML Example 1

```
<!-- *** xml_example2.3 *** -->
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<?mt_xml container="yes"?>
<!-- DTD does not have to be included -->
<!DOCTYPE Employee [
  <!ELEMENT Employee (FirstName, MiddleInitial?,
    LastName, Birthday, SocialSecurityNumber,
    StartYear, Department)>
  <!ELEMENT FirstName (#PCDATA)>
  <!ELEMENT MiddleInitial (#PCDATA)>
  <!ELEMENT LastName (#PCDATA)>
  <!ELEMENT Birthday (#PCDATA)>
  <!ELEMENT SocialSecurityNumber (#PCDATA)>
  <!ELEMENT StartYear (#PCDATA)>
  <!ELEMENT Department (Name)>
  <!ATTLIST Department MtRelationship (MemberOf) #REQUIRED>
  <!ELEMENT Name (#PCDATA)>
]>

<MtContainer>
<Employee>
  <FirstName>Amy</FirstName>
  <MiddleInitial>F</MiddleInitial>
  <LastName>Martin</LastName>
  <Birthday>1967-02-09</Birthday>
  <SocialSecurityNumber>123-34-
4567</SocialSecurityNumber>
  <StartYear>1995</StartYear>
  <Department MtRelationship="MemberOf">
    <Name>Sales</Name>
  </Department>
</Employee>

<Employee>
  <FirstName>Rio</FirstName>
  <LastName>Kay</LastName>
  <Birthday>1958-03-09</Birthday>
  <SocialSecurityNumber>987-87-
8765</SocialSecurityNumber>
  <StartYear>1989</StartYear>
  <Department MtRelationship="MemberOf">
    <Name>Engineering</Name>
  </Department>
</Employee>
</MtContainer>
```

The element `Employee` has a new element, `Department`, that has the element attribute `MtRelationship` to specify the relationship between an `Employee` object and a `Department` object. Now you can know to which department each employee belongs.

Note that Matisse updates the inverse relationship automatically. In the above example, the `Engineering Department` object will be connected to the `Employee` object for `Rio Kay` through the relationship `Members` after the document is imported.

Also note that the element attribute `MtRelationship` must appear at the first place in its XML attribute list.

You may need to deal with multiple cardinality relationships. If for example, you want to let an employee belong to two departments at the same time, you will need to add two successor objects through a relationship.

The following example shows how to add two objects of the class `Department` through the relationship `MemberOf`.

XML Example 2

```
<!-- *** xml_example2.4 *** -->
<?xml version="1.0"?>

<Employee>
  <FirstName>Amy</FirstName>
  <LastName>Martin</LastName>
  ...
  <Department MtRelationship="MemberOf">
    <Name>Engineering</Name>
  </Department>
  <Department MtRelationship="MemberOf">
    <Name>Sales</Name>
  </Department>
</Employee>
```

2.5 Using MtPrimaryKey

When the `mt_xml` utility imports an XML document, it creates by default a new object for each element representing a class in a database schema. In the XML example 2.3 in section 2.4, two new objects of the class `Employee` and two new objects of the class `Department` are created in the database.

This is not acceptable when you import an XML document containing, for example, 20 employees of the department `Sales` and 10 employees of the department `Engineering`. You do not want to create 20 different objects of the department `Sales`.

In this case, you can use an instruction in the preprocessor, `MtPrimaryKey`, to specify an object in the database. The value of an element which has the `MtPrimaryKey` attribute is considered as a unique value to identify an object. For example, when using an associated Entry point on a `PrimaryKey` attribute:

```
<?mt_xml container="yes"
    MtPrimaryKey="Classname::Attribute"
    MtEntryPointDictionary="DictionaryName"??>
```

The following example shows how to use `MtPrimaryKey` when using an associated Index on a `PrimaryKey` attribute:

```
<?mt_xml container="yes"
    MtPrimaryKey="Classname::Attribute"
    MtIndex="IndexName"??>
```

In the following example, the Department object is identified by its value of the element Name. When the `mt_xml` utility is importing the employee Amy, no Department object with a value Sales as its Name exists in the database. Then a new object of the class Department is created. For the employee Robert, a new object of the class Department is not created. Instead, the existing object, Sales, is related to the employee Robert:

XML Example

```
<!-- *** xml_example2.5 *** -->
<?xml version="1.0"??>
<?mt_xml container="yes"
    MtPrimaryKey="Department::Name"
    MtEntryPointDictionary="DeptNameDict"??>

<MtContainer>
<Employee>
    <FirstName>Amy</FirstName>
    ...
    <Department MtRelationship="MemberOf">
        <Name>Sales</Name>
    </Department>
</Employee>

<Employee>
    <FirstName>Robert</FirstName>
    ...
    <Department MtRelationship="MemberOf">
        <Name>Sales</Name>
    </Department>
</Employee>
</MtContainer>
```

When you use this `MtPrimaryKey` feature, you need to define an entry point or index on the Matisse attribute corresponding to the XML element you put in `MtPrimaryKey`, as shown in the following ODL. Using an `EntryPoint` (ODL):

```
interface Department : persistent
{
    attribute String Name;
    mt_entry_point_dictionary DeptNameDict
    entry_point_of Name
    make_entry_function "make_entry";
    ...
};
```

Using an `Index` (ODL):

```
interface Department : persistent
{
    attribute String Name;
    mt_index DeptNameIndex
    criteria {Department::Name MT_ASCEND 30};
};
```

Note that when more than one object is found from an entry point value specified as `MtPrimaryKey`, an error is raised.

2.6 Updating Attributes and Relationships of Objects

Updating Attributes

When you want to update values of objects, you use the command line option `-update` and the `MtPrimaryKey` feature together. For example, suppose you need to change the last name of the employee Amy shown in XML example 2.5. You prepare the XML document like this:

```
<?mt_xml container="yes"
    MtPrimaryKey="Employee::SocialSecurityNumber"
    MtEntryPointDictionary="SSNDict"?>

<Employee>
    <LastName>Tesler</LastName>
    <SocialSecurityNumber>
        123-34-4567</SocialSecurityNumber>
</Employee>
```

And you type the command line:

```
% mt_xml -d database@host import -f xml_file -update
```

Updating Relationships

Then the `mt_xml` utility searches the object whose social security number is 123-34-4567 and updates the last name attribute of the object. Other attribute values and relationships remain the same.

Suppose you transfer Amy from the Sales department to the Engineering department. You will need to update the relationships. You prepare a new XML document using the `MtPrimaryKey` feature like this:

```
<?mt_xml container="yes"
  MtPrimaryKey="Employee::SocialSecurityNumber"
  MtEntryPointDictionary="SSNDict"
  MtPrimaryKey="Department::Name"
  MtEntryPointDictionary="DeptNameDict"?>

<Employee>
  <SocialSecurityNumber>
    123-34-4567</SocialSecurityNumber>
  <Department MtRelationship="MemberOf">
    <Name>Engineering</Name>
  </Department>
</Employee>
```

This XML document is going to replace the current successor object through the relationship `MemberOf` of the Employee Amy object, with the Engineering department object.

If you want to make Amy belong to two departments at the same time (for instance, not only the Sales department as specified in XML example 2.3, but also the Engineering department), you are going to use a the XML attribute, `MtAction`, along with `MtRelationship` to specify the relationship successor operation. The operation is either “replace”, “append”, “remove”, “appendIfNotExist”, “forceAppend” or “removeIfExists”. The default operation is “replace”. A sample XML document to append the Engineering department object to Amy through the relationship `MemberOf` would look like this:

```
<?mt_xml container="yes"
  MtPrimaryKey="Employee::SocialSecurityNumber"
  MtEntryPointDictionary="SSNDict"?>

<Employee>
  <SocialSecurityNumber>123-34-4567
  </SocialSecurityNumber>
  <Department MtRelationship="MemberOf"
    MtAction="append">Engineering</Department>
</Employee>
```

The description of each operation is as follows:

replace	Remove all the current successor objects, and then add the new object specified in the XML document. This is the default for <code>MtAction</code> .
----------------	--

append	Add the new object to the end the object specified in the XML document, while keeping the current successor objects. If the object already exists in the current successors list, an error is returned.
remove	Remove the object specified in the XML document from the current list of the successors. If the object does not exist in the current successors list, an error is returned.
appendIfNotExist	Add the new object to the end the object specified in the XML document only if the object does not exist in the current list of successors. Keep the other successor objects in the list.
forceAppend	Add the new object to the end the object specified in the XML document if the object does not currently exist in the list of successors. If the object already exists in the current list of successors, first remove the object from the list and then add the object to the end of the list. Keep the other successor objects in the list.
removeIfExist	Remove the object specified in the XML document from the current list of the successors only if the object already exists in the list.

Note that the cardinality of the relationship MemberOf in the ODL definition needs to be updated so an employee can be a member of more than one department. For example:

```
relationship Department MemberOf [0,2]
    inverse Department::Members;
```

2.7 Matisse List Data Types

Numerical Lists and Boolean Lists

All the Matisse list data types are supported. When a Matisse attribute, for example, NumList, is a numerical list such as MT_INTEGER_LIST or MT_DOUBLE_LIST, the valid XML element has the following format:

```
...
<NumList>1 1 2 3 5 8 13</NumList>
...
```

If the NumList datatype is MT_INTEGER_LIST, the XML element will be stored as a list containing seven integers.

MT_STRING_LIST

When you want to store a string list into a Matisse attribute, for example, BookTitles, the corresponding XML elements have the following format:

```
...
<BookTitles>Designing XML applications</BookTitles>
<BookTitles>Programming Perl</BookTitles>
<BookTitles></BookTitles>
```

...

The Matisse attribute must be `MT_STRING_LIST`. The above elements are stored into a database as a string list that has three string values ("Designing XML applications", "Programming Perl", and an empty string "").

Other Lists

Other lists include `MT_TIMESTAMP_LIST`, `MT_DATE_LIST` and `MT_INTERVAL_LIST`. The corresponding XML elements have a comma-separated list of the formatted string of `MT_TIMESTAMP`, `MT_DATE`, or `MT_INTERVAL`. For example, a list of sunrise times should look like this:

```
<SunriseTime_List>2000-10-12 07:17:00, 2000-10-13 07:19:00,  
2000-10-14 07:21:00 </SunriseTime_List>
```

2.8 Matisse Data Types Restriction

For the `mt_xml` utility to properly store XML element values into a database, you must define exactly one type, or any one type plus the type `MT_NULL`, for each Matisse attribute.

For example, if the Matisse attribute `SocialSecurityNumber` has two possible types, `MT_STRING` and `MT_INTEGER`, the `mt_xml` utility does not know which type to use.

In the current implementation, if a Matisse attribute has multiple types, the `mt_xml` utility simply selects the first non-`MT_NULL` type and tries to convert the XML value to the Matisse attribute type.

2.9 Option `-commit <n>` for `mt_xml`

The `mt_xml` utility has an option `-commit <n>`. With this option, the utility stores `<n>` objects per transaction. For example, if an XML document contains 500000 objects and you specify the option `-commit 20000`, the utility iterates the following procedure until all the objects are loaded into the database:

1. Start a transaction.
2. Parse up 256 XML objects.
If there is a parsing error, the utility exits with an error message, including the line number where the error occurs. If each object has a primary key, objects are sorted alphabetically on their primary key values.
3. Store the parsed data into the database and go to step 2 until `<n>` objects are stored.

Note that an XML object can be composed of multiple objects to be stored in the database.

If there is a Matisse error, the utility exits with a Matisse error message.

4. Commit the transaction.

If there is a Matisse error, the utility exits with a Matisse error message.

The smaller is the number of objects per transaction, the smaller is the risk of a transaction blocking other transactions due to index page updates; therefore, loading multiple XML files in parallel are running faster.

Note that the greater the number of transactions, the more overhead for transaction management is required.

If the number of objects per transaction is large, the program consumes more memory space to cache the objects being stored.

2.10 Current Limitations

No values of an XML attribute list are stored in a database. They are ignored except for MtRelationship, MtAction, and MtPrimaryKey.

Even if an XML document contains a DTD, the validity of the XML document's content against the DTD is not checked.

3 Exporting XML Documents

You can export objects in a database in XML format. You can specify objects by a SQL SELECT statement or by OID.

3.1 Export Using SQL (-sql option)

You can use an SQL statement to specify objects to be exported. For example, to export objects of the class Employee, whose last name starts with S, you type:

```
% mt_xml -d database@host export
[-f <file> | -out] -sql "SELECT * FROM Employee
WHERE LastName LIKE 'S%'"
```

The double quotation marks surrounding the SQL statement are for escaping characters such as * (asterisk) or ' (single quotation). The `mt_xml` utility reads all strings following "-sql" until the end of the command line. Instead of using double quotation marks as in the above example, you may type the following:

```
% mt_xml -d database@host export
[-f <file> | -out] -sql SELECT
\* FROM Employee WHERE LastName LIKE \'S%\'
```

Either way, the `mt_xml` utility gets the same string as the result of the `echo` command of the UNIX shell. For more information about SQL, refer to the *Matisse SQL Programmer's Guide*.

3.2 Export Using OID (-oid option)

To export objects in a database, you type:

```
% mt_xml -d database@host export
[-f <file> | -out] -oid <oid> ...
```

The OID can be given either in decimal or in hexadecimal. For hexadecimal OIDs, the OID must be prefixed by 0x.

3.3 Exporting Primary Keys (-foid option)

When exporting using the `-sql` or `-oid` options discussed above, including the `-foid` option as well will preserve the objects' relationship using a primary key. See the [XML example](#) in the following section.

3.4 Exporting Media Data (-emedia option)

When exporting data from the database into an XML document, the media data are exported in external file located in the same directory as the XML document. To export media data into the XML document, you now need to add the `-emedia` option to the export command.

```
% mt_xml -d database@host export
[-f <file> | -out] -emedia -sql SELECT
\* FROM Employee WHERE LastName LIKE \'S%\'
```

3.5 Splitting XML Data (-s option)

The `-s` option specifies the XML data file max size therefore splitting XML data into multiple XML files named `<db name>_xds_<document id>.xml`. The file size is in Giga bytes.

```
% mt_xml -d database@host export
-f <file> -s 2 -sql SELECT
\* FROM Employee WHERE LastName LIKE \'S%\'
```

3.6 Exporting an Entire Database

Using the `-full` option

To export a full database into a single XML file, use the following command:

```
mt_xml -d database@host export -f xml_file -full
```

It is not necessary to specify the `-foid` option with `-full`, primary keys are included automatically.

`mt_xml` does not export the schema, so to export the entire database content, you must use `mt_sdl` as well. The following commands will export the entire database and its schema:

```
mt_xml -d database@host export -f data.xml -full
mt_sdl -d database@host export -odl schema.odl
```

These commands may be used to transfer a database from one platform to another, for example from an MS Windows to a Linux server.

XML example

For example, say that a database to be exported contains two objects, an Employee, and a Department, as well as a relationship between the two objects. The objects in the database would be exported in OID format as:

```
<?mt_xml container="yes"
oid="yes"
```

```

        prealloc="2"?>
<MtContainer>

<Department oid="4377">
    <Name MtBasicType="MT_STRING">Sales</Name>
    <Employee oid="4375" MtRelationship="Members"/>
</Department>
<Employee oid="4375">
    <FirstName MtBasicType="MT_STRING">Amy</FirstName>
    <LastName MtBasicType="MT_STRING">Martin</LastName>
    <SSN MtBasicType="MT_STRING">123-34-4567</SSN>
    <Department oid="4377" MtRelationship="MemberOf"/>
</Employee>

</MtContainer>

```

Notes on importing

Before importing, edit the XML file so its preprocessor directive is as follows:

```

<?mt_xml container="yes"
    MtPrimaryKey="MtClass::MtName"
    MtEntryPointDictionary="MtNameDictionary"?>

```

When importing, use `mt_sdl` to load the schema first, then `mt_xml` to import the data as follows:

```

mt_sdl -d database@host import -odl schema.odl
mt_xml -d database@host import -f data.xml

```

4 Matisse XML C Programming API

When you want to write your own program to manage XML documents with Matisse, you can use the Matisse XML C Programming API.

4.1 Environment

Your program needs to include the C header file `matisseXML.h` in the directory `$MATISSE_HOME/include`. The shared library is `$MATISSE_HOME/lib/libmatisseXML.so`.

4.2 API References

All the C API functions begin with the prefix `MtXML`. Functions taking an `MtOID` (an object id) follow the `MtXML` prefix with an underscore (`_`). Functions with the prefix `MtXML_M` signify that memory is allocated by the Matisse XML library.

All of the APIs are listed below:

Error

Synopsis	<pre>#include "matisseXML.h" MtString MtXMLError()</pre>
Purpose	This function returns the string associated with the last generated Matisse XML error.
Result	A string.

ExportObjects

Synopsis	<pre>#include "matisseXML.h" MtXMLSTS MtXML_ExportObjects (MtSize* documentSize, MtString xmlDocument, MtSize numObjects, ...) MtXMLSTS MtXML_ExportNumObjects</pre>
-----------------	--

```

(MtSize* documentSize,
 MtString xmlDocument,
 MtSize numObjects,
 MtOID* objects)
MtXMLSTS MtXML_MExportObjects
(MtSize* documentSize,
 MtString* xmlDocument,
 MtSize numObjects,
 ...)
MtXMLSTS MtXML_MExportNumObjects
(MtSize* documentSize,
 MtString* xmlDocument,
 MtSize numObjects,
 MtOID* objects)

```

Purpose These functions export objects that are stored in a database. The objects are exported in XML format.

Arguments `documentSize` INPUT/OUTPUT

In input, specifies the size of the string space specified by the user. Can be used as an input argument only by those functions—`MtXML_ExportObjects` and `MtXML_ExportNumObjects`—that do not allocate memory for the string.

In output, gives the length of the string written.

`xmlDocument` OUTPUT/INPUT

For those functions—`MtXML_ExportObjects` and `MtXML_ExportNumObjects`—that do not allocate memory, this argument is a string space allocated in the calling program. After the function is called, this string will contain the XML document.

For those functions—`MtXML_MExportObjects` and `MtXML_MExportNumObjects`—that allocate memory, this argument is a pointer to a string allocated by the functions. In this case, the program must declare an `MtString`. After declaring it, the program must pass its address as the argument to the function.

In output, it contains the string of the exported XML document.

`numObjects` INPUT

The number of objects to be exported.

`objects` INPUT

The array of objects to be exported

Other INPUT Arguments The argument `numObjects` must be followed by the objects (type `MtOID`) to be exported.

Result	<pre> MTXML_SUCCESS MTXML_NOTENOUGHSPACE MTXML_NULLPOINTER MTXML_TYENOTSUPPORTED MTXML_MATISSE_ERROR MATISSE_OBJECTDELETED MATISSE_OBJECTNOTFOUND </pre>
Description	<p>The functions <code>MtXML_ExportObjects</code> and <code>MtXML_ExportNumObjects</code> do not allocate a string space to store the XML document of specified objects. The program that calls them must allocate adequate string space.</p> <p>The functions <code>MtXML_MExportObjects</code> and <code>MtXML_MExportNumObjects</code> allocate a string space to store the XML document of specified objects. When calling these functions, a program must pass as its <code>xmlDocument</code> argument the address of a string. In output, this argument will point to a string that contains the XML document. To free the memory space allocated for the string, the program must call the function <code>MtXMLMFree</code>.</p> <p>This function can be called inside a transaction or during a version access.</p>

Failure

Synopsis	<pre> #include "matisseXML.h" int MtXMLFailure (MtXMLSTS status) </pre>
Purpose	This macro indicates whether a Matisse XML function has completed successfully (see also, <code>Success</code>).
Arguments	<pre> status INPUT </pre> <p>The status returned by a Matisse XML function.</p>
Result	Zero (0) if the status corresponds to a success; a non-null integer otherwise.

Free

Synopsis	<pre> #include "matisseXML.h" MtXMLSTS MtXMLMFree (void* value) </pre>
Purpose	This function frees the memory allocated by the functions that allocate memory (<code>MtXMLMXXX</code> and <code>MtXML_MXXX</code>).
Arguments	<pre> value INPUT </pre> <p>A value allocated by one of the functions that allocate memory (<code>MtXMLMXXX</code> and <code>MtXML_MXXX</code>).</p>

Result MTXML_SUCCESS

Description When the program calls one of the Matisse XML functions that begin with the letters MtXMLM or MtXML_M, Matisse XML allocates memory to store the value. When the value is not needed anymore, the program must free the value with this function.

ImportXML

Synopsis

```
#include "matisseXML.h"
MtXMLSTS MtXMLImportXML
    (MtSize*   numReadObjects,
     MtSize*   numCreatedObjects,
     MtOID*    readObjs,
     MtOID*    createdObjs,
     MtString  xmlDocument,
     MtBoolean pkUpdate)
MtXMLSTS MtXMLFImportXML
    (MtSize*   numReadObjects,
     MtSize*   numCreatedObjects,
     MtOID*    readObjs,
     MtOID*    createdObjs,
     FILE*     xmlFile,
     MtBoolean pkUpdate)
MtXMLSTS MtXMLMImportXML
    (MtSize*   numReadObjects,
     MtSize*   numCreatedObjects,
     MtOID**   readObjs,
     MtOID**   createdObjs,
     MtString  xmlDocument,
     MtBoolean pkUpdate)
MtXMLSTS MtXMLMFImportXML
    (MtSize*   numReadObjects,
     MtSize*   numCreatedObjects,
     MtOID**   readObjs,
     MtOID**   createdObjs,
     FILE*     xmlFile,
     MtBoolean pkUpdate)
```

Purpose These functions read an XML document and store it as objects in a database.

Arguments numReadObjects OUTPUT

The number of objects which are parsed in the xmlDocument. Can be set to NULL, in which case the function simply does not return this number.

numCreatedObjects OUTPUT

The number of objects which are parsed in the xmlDocument and newly created in a database.

Can be set to NULL, in which case the function simply does not return this number.

readObjs OUTPUT

An array containing all the OIDs of parsed objects. They include both newly created objects and existing objects. (Existing object: object found through entry-point from a given MtPrimaryKey value.)

createdObjs OUTPUT

An array containing all the OIDs of new objects created.

xmlDocument INPUT

A string containing an XML document.

xmlFile INPUT

A file containing an XML document.

pkUpdate INPUT

This parameter indicates whether the values of the object have to be updated if the object already exists in a database.

Result

- MTXML_SUCCESS
- MTXML_INVALIDXML
- MTXML_NULLPOINTER
- MTXML_TYENOTSUPPORTED
- MTXML_MATISSE_ERROR
- MATISSE_NOSUCHCLASS

Description The numbers numReadObjects and numCreatedObjects returned by the functions count only top-level objects, not including nested objects. For example, the following XML document contains two top-level objects of class person. The person object named Brian Watts is not counted.

```
<person>
  <name>John Smith</name>
  <person>
    <name>Brian Watts</name>
  </person>
</person>
<person>
  <name>Tom Lehman</name>
</person>
```

An XML document can specify an object in a database by using the `MtPrimaryKey` attribute in the XML document (see section 2.4, Using the `MtPrimaryKey` Keyword). When an object is found in a database according to the `MtPrimaryKey`, the values of the object are updated if the argument `pkUpdate` is set to `MT_TRUE`. If the argument `pkUpdate` is `MT_FALSE`, the values of the object are not updated.

This function can be called only inside a transaction.

MATISSEError

- Synopsis** `#include "matisseXML.h"`
 `MtSTS MtXMLMATISSEError()`
- Purpose** When one of the Matisse XML functions returns the error status `MTXML_MATISSE_ERROR`, this function returns the status of the last generated Matisse error.
- Result** A Matisse error status.
- Description** The Matisse XML functions use the Matisse C API functions to access a database. When one of these Matisse C API functions returns an error, the Matisse XML function returns the error `MTXML_MATISSE_ERROR`. To get the Matisse error status, use this function.
- Example** If the function `MtXML_ExportObjects` is called without opening a transaction or starting a version access, it returns the error `MTXML_MATISSE_ERROR` because it can not access the database. In this case, the function `MtXMLMATISSEError` returns the Matisse error `MATISSE_NOTRANORVERSION`, which indicates "Attempt to access objects without a transaction or version access."

Success

- Synopsis** `#include "matisseXML.h"`
 `int MtXMLSuccess (MtXMLSTS status)`
- Purpose** This macro indicates if a Matisse XML function has executed successfully (see also, `Failure`).
- Arguments** `status` INPUT
 The status returned by a Matisse XML function.
- Result** Zero (0) if the status corresponds to a failure; a non-null integer otherwise.

4.3 Types and Errors

An enumeration type MtXMLSTS is defined for the Matisse XML error status. This section lists the errors that may result from the use of the Matisse XML functions:

MTXML_INVALIDXML

Description The given XML document is not a valid XML document. This error occurs when calling one of the following functions:

```
MtXMLImportXML  
MtXMLImportXMLFile
```

Solution Correct a syntax error in the XML document.

MTXML_MATISSE_ERROR

Description There is an error related to Matisse functions. This error occurs when calling one of the following functions:

```
MtXML_ExportObjects  
MtXML_ExportNumObjects  
MtXML_MExportObjects  
MtXML_MExportNumObjects  
MtXMLImportXML  
MtXMLImportXMLFile
```

MTXML_NOTENOUGHSPACE

Description There is not enough space to copy data. This error occurs when calling one of the following functions:

```
MtXML_ExportObjects  
MtXML_ExportNumObjects
```

Matisse XML attempts to copy the data into the space allocated by the user. The pointer and the size are specified in the arguments. Matisse XML has insufficient space to copy the data.

Solution Increase the memory space passed to the function until there is a sufficient amount for the data being exported.

MTXML_NULLPOINTER

Description Null pointer: A null pointer is specified as an argument, while this pointer should not be null.

MTXML_SYSTEMERROR

Description This error should never happen, but it might occur after a call to a Matisse XML function.

Solution Contact your software support center.

MTXML_TYPENOTSUPPORTED

Description The type of Matisse attribute is not supported. This error could occur when calling one of the following functions:

`MtXML_ExportObjects`
`MtXML_ExportNumObjects`
`MtXML_MExportObjects`
`MtXML_MExportNumObjects`
`MtXMLImportXML`
`MtXMLImportXMLFile`

Solution Contact your software support center.

5 Programming API for Internal Objects

The functions listed in this section provide the interface to access the internal object representation of a parsed XML document. You will find an example program to enumerate all objects in an XML document in section 5.3.

5.1 Environment

Your program needs to include the C header file `matisseXMLinternal.h` in the directory `$MATISSE_HOME/include`. The shared library is `$MATISSE_HOME/lib/libmatisseXML.so`.

5.2 API References

CloseInputStream

Synopsis `#include "matisseXMLinternal.h"`
 `MtXMLSTS MtXMLCloseInputStream`
 `(MtXMLStream xmlStream)`

Purpose This function closes the stream that is pointed at by `xmlStream`.

Arguments `xmlStream` INPUT
 An XML stream.

Result `MTXML_SUCCESS`
 `MTXML_INVALIDSTREAM`

FreeObjectRep

Synopsis `#include "matisseXMLinternal.h"`
 `MtXMLSTS MtXMLFreeObjectRep`
 `(MtXMLObjElement* objectRep)`

Purpose This function frees a previously allocated internal object structure.

Arguments `objectRep` INPUT

An object representation to be freed.

Result `MTXML_SUCCESS`

Description An object structure allocated by the function `MtXMLNextObjectRep` must be freed using this function when the object is not needed any more.

NextObjectRep

Synopsis `#include "matisseXMLinternal.h"`
 `MtXMLSTS MtXMLNextObjectRep`
 `(MtXMLStream xmlStream,`
 `MtXMLObjElement* objectRep)`

Purpose This function returns the next internal object representation in the stream (see also, `FreeObjectRep`).

Arguments `xmlStream` `INPUT`

An XML stream.

`objectRep` `OUTPUT`

The subsequent object in the stream, or undefined if there is no subsequent element.

Result `MTXML_SUCCESS`
 `MTXML_ENDOFSTREAM`
 `MTXML_INVALIDSTREAM`

Description The following XML document, for example, contains two objects of the class `person`. The first and second call of this function on the stream of the XML document return a `person` object named John Smith who has a friend, Brian Watts, and a `person` object named Tom Lehman respectively. The third call of this function returns the error status `MTXML_ENDOFSTREAM` since there is no subsequent element.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<person>
  <name>John Smith</name>
  <person MtRelationship="friend">
    <name>Brian Watts</name>
  </person>
</person>
<person>
  <name>Tom Lehman</name>
</person>
```

The content of the object representation is allocated by the Matisse XML. When you do not need the object any more, you need to free the object using the function `MtXMLFreeObjectRep`.

OpenInputStream

Synopsis

```
#include "matisseXMLinternal.h"
MtXMLSTS MtXMLOpenInputFileStream
    (MtXMLStream* xmlStream,
     FILE*      file)
MtXMLSTS MtXMLOpenInputStringStream
    (MtXMLStream* xmlStream,
     MtString     string)
```

Purpose These functions open an XML stream, `xmlStream`, on a file or a string. The function `MtXMLNextObjectRep` uses the stream to provide the user with the internal representation of objects that are created by parsing an XML document.

Arguments `xmlStream` OUTPUT
The stream of internal object representation.

`file` INPUT
A file containing an XML document.

`string` INPUT
A string containing an XML document.

Result `MTXML_SUCCESS`
 `MTXML_NULLPOINTER`

5.3 Classes and Types

The type `MtXMLStream` represents a stream used to manipulate objects. The object representation returned by the function `MtXMLNextObjectRep` is constructed using the following file classes:

```
class MtXMLElement
class MtXMLAttElement
class MtXMLRelElement
class MtXMLObjElement
class MtXMLAttribute
```

MtXMLElement

Synopsis	<pre>#matisseXMLinternal.h class MtXMLElement</pre>
Description	This class is a pure abstract base class for the other three classes, MtXMLAttElement, MtXMLRelElement, and MtXMLObjElement.
Members	<pre>MtString tagName Name of the XML element's start-tag. MtSize numXmlAttributes Number of XML attributes in the XML element. MtXMLAttribute** xmlAttributes Array of XML attributes</pre>

MtXMLObjElement

Synopsis	<pre>#matisseXMLinternal.h class MtXMLObjElement : public MtXMLElement</pre>
Description	This object represents an object holding attributes and relationships. The tagName of the object indicates its class name.
Example	To enumerate all objects in an XML file:

```
MtXMLObjElement* oRep;
MtXMLStream      stream;
MtXMLSTS         xsts;
FILE*            file;
// A file is opened and assigned to 'file'.
// CHECK_XMLSTS is a macro to check the return
// status of Matisse XML functions.
CHECK_XMLSTS(MtXMLOpenInputFileStream(&stream, file));
oRep = new MtXMLObjElement;
for(xsts = MtXMLNextObjectRep(stream, oRep);
    MtXMLSuccess(xsts);
    xsts = MtXMLNextObjectRep(stream, oRep)){
// Do something on 'oRep'
CHECK_XMLSTS(MtXMLFreeObjectRep(oRep));
    oRep = new MtXMLObjElement;
}
CHECK_XMLSTS(MtXMLFreeObjectRep(oRep));
if(xsts != MTXML_ENDOFSTREAM){
```

```

        // If the last error status is not
        // MTXML_ENDOFSTREAM, you need to check
        // this error status.
        CHECK_XMLSTS(xsts);
    }

```

Members `MtSize numAttributes`
 Number of attributes that the object has.

`MtXMLAttElement** attributes`
 Array of attributes.

`MtSize numRelationships`
 Number of relationships that the object has.

`MtXMLRelElement** relationships`
 Array of relationships.

Methods `MtXMLObjElement()`
 The constructor.

`MtString GetElementValue(MtString tag)`
 This method returns a copy of the string value of the XML element named tag which can be found first. If the element has no value, it returns an empty string (""). If such an element is not found, it returns NULL.

`MtString GetPrimaryKey()`
 This method returns a copy of the string value of the primary key element of the object. If the primary key element is found but has no value, an empty string ("") is returned. If the object has no primary key element, NULL is returned.

`MtString GetPrimaryKeyElement()`
 This method returns a copy of the element's tag name, which is the primary key of the object. If the object has no primary key element, NULL is returned.

MtXMLAttElement

Synopsis `#matisseXMLinternal.h`
 `class MtXMLAttElement : public MtXMLElement`

Description This object represents a Matisse attribute holding a value. The tagName of this object indicates a Matisse attribute name.

Members `MtString value`
 Value of the Matisse attribute.

MtBoolean isPrimaryKey

This member indicates whether the value of the object is considered as a primary key to specify an object in a database.

Refer to section 2.4 for more information about the PrimaryKey.

MtXMLRelElement

Synopsis	<pre>#matisseXMLinternal.h class MtXMLRelElement : public MtXMLElement</pre>
Description	This object represents a Matisse relationship holding its relationship name and a successor object. The tagName of the object indicates the class name of its successor object.
Members	<pre>MtString relationshipName Name of the Matisse relationship. MtXMLObjElement* successor A successor object.</pre>

MtXMLAttribute

Synopsis	<pre>#matisseXMLinternal.h class MtXMLAttribute</pre>
Description	This object represents an XML attribute that can be held by instances of the classes MtXMLAttElement, MtXMLRelElement, or MtXMLObjElement.
Members	<pre>MtString name Name of the XML attribute. MtString value Value of the XML attribute.</pre>

5.4 Errors

MTXML_ENDOFSTREAM

Description	End of stream - all values enumerated
-------------	---------------------------------------

This error, which can occur when there is a stream enumeration (function `MtXMLNextObjectRep`), indicates that the enumeration is over: all the elements of the stream have been visited.

Solution Close the stream.

MTXML_INVALIDSTREAM

Description Stream is not a valid stream

This error occurs when calling one of the following functions if the stream specified as an argument does not correspond to a valid opened stream (the stream may have been already closed):

`MtXMLNextObjectRep`
`MtXMLCloseInputStream`

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