



# OASIS Content Assembly Mechanism Specification Version 1.1

## Committee Draft 02

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- OASIS web services specifications
- W3C XPath, namespaces, XSD and XML specifications

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**Abstract:**

The Content Assembly Mechanism (CAM) provides an open XML based system for using business rules to define, validate and compose specific business documents from generalized schema elements and structures.

A CAM rule set and document assembly template defines the specific business context, content requirement, and transactional function of a document. A CAM template must be capable of consistently reproducing documents that can successfully carry out the specific transactional function that they were designed for. CAM also provides the foundation for creating industry libraries and dictionaries of schema elements and business document structures to support business process needs.

The core role of the OASIS CAM specifications is therefore to provide a generic standalone *content assembly mechanism* that extends beyond the basic structural definition features in XML and schema to provide a comprehensive system with which to define dynamic e-business interoperability.

**Status:**

This document was last revised or approved by the Content Assembly Mechanism TC on the above date. The level of approval is also listed above. Check the "Latest Version" or "Latest Approved Version" location noted above for possible later revisions of this document.

Technical Committee members should send comments on this specification to the Technical Committee's email list. Others should send comments to the Technical Committee by using the "Send A Comment" button on the Technical Committee's web page at <http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/cam>

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# 1 Introduction

The core role of CAM remains the same - defining, composing and validating XML content. The version 1.1 of the CAM specification seeks to simplify the original work and more clearly delimit between core normative features and extended non-normative sections and items. Also V1.1 builds from lessons learned over the past two years in developing actual CAM templates. The new approach aligns closely with common industry practice in marshalling and unmarshalling XML content, the XML DOM and allows the use of common XML tools, including rule engines, alongside the CAM toolset. Consequently the CAM toolset now provides a powerful set of typical XML scripted functional components that by default are needed when exchanging XML business transactions.

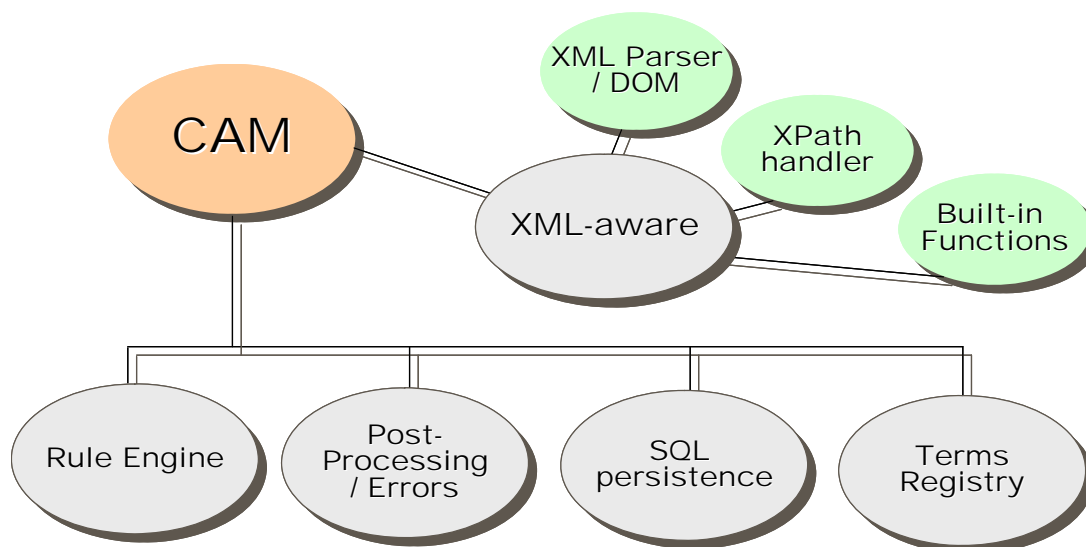
The XML scripting is designed to be obvious, human readable and declarative. This means that the task of providing rule-driven control mechanisms can become open and re-usable across an ebusiness community of practice, not just for localized internal point solutions. This is especially important in today's web service environments to support the concept of loose-coupling of service interfaces and their associated transaction interchanges. We have also taken into account the W3C and OMG work on rules.

The objective in releasing v1.1 is to provide a foundation specification that is simple, clear and easy to implement today. Whereas the new approach now allows integration with specialized tools that link into backend database systems and/or handles specialized structure formats, specialized error handling mechanisms or provide engines for complex rule based logic. In addition support for external context mechanisms are provided to align with business process needs, such as the OASIS ebBP/BPSS.

This approach is designed to separate the common sharable needs from the in-house local specializations in a coherent systematic way. This allows implementers to isolate their own point development and still align with common community practice and core business information handling structures and rules.

Future extensions to the specification may then build out and provide additional normative tools as extended areas are better formalized and common industry practice establishes itself. An example of the need to develop further normalized specification parts include registry interfacing and marshalling and unmarshalling to and from SQL content repositories. Today these are provided by specialized tools and CAM provides a formal extension mechanism and application programming interface (API) for these non-normative needs.

Figure 1 - The implementation model for a CAM processor



Referencing Figure 1 - the top-most XML-aware functions are normative components required of a CAM processor to support the core XML-scripting functionality. The lower components are optional tools supported by the pluggable interface that CAM v1.1 provides. Implementers can use local specialized tools as determined by their specific application environment. It is envisioned this implementation model can be

34 developed using a variety of modern programming languages and the pluggable interface is supported by  
35 tools such as the Apache Foundation Maven technology. This flexibility allows for support of W3C Rule  
36 Interchange Format (RIF) and OMG Production Rule Representation (PRR) as applicable.

## 37 **1.1 Terminology**

38 The key words “MUST”, “MUST NOT”, “REQUIRED”, “SHALL”, “SHALL NOT”, “SHOULD”, “SHOULD NOT”,  
39 “RECOMMENDED”, “MAY”, and “OPTIONAL” in this document are to be interpreted as described in  
40 **RFC2119** (see abbreviation references below).

41 All text is normative unless otherwise labelled.

## 42 **1.2 Normative References**

- 43 - XML Path Language (XPath) specifications document, version 1.0, W3C Recommendation 16 November  
44 1999, <http://www.w3.org/TR/xpath/>
- 45
- 46 - Extensible Markup Language (XML) specifications document, version 1.1, W3C Candidate  
47 Recommendation, 15 October 2002, <http://www.w3.org/TR/xml11/>
- 48
- 49 - XML Schema Definitions (XSD) – **[XSD1]** XML Schema Part 1: Structures, W3C Recommendation 2 May  
50 2001 <http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema-1/>  
51 <http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/download.php/6248/xsd1.html>
- 52 **[XSD2]** XML Schema Part 2: Datatypes, W3C Recommendation 2 May 2001  
53 <http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema-2/>  
54 <http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/download.php/6247/xsd2.html>
- 55 - XNL: Specifications & Description Document, OASIS CIQ TC, <http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/ciq>
- 56
- 57 - XAL: Specifications & Description Document, OASIS CIQ TC, <http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/ciq>
- 58
- 59 - ISO 16642 – Representing data categories <http://www.loria.fr/projets/TMF/>
- 60
- 61 - CEFACT – Core components specifications - <http://webster.disa.org/cefact-groups/tmg/>

## 62 **1.3 Non-Normative References**

- 63 - Jaxen reference site - <http://jaxen.org/>
- 64
- 65 - UN – eDocs resource site - <http://www.unece.org/etrades/unedocs/>
- 66
- 67 - UN – Codelists reference site for eDocs - <http://www.unece.org/etrades/unedocs/codelist.htm>

## 68 **1.4 Terms and Definitions**

### 69 **Assembly model**

70 A tree-structured model that can be implemented as a document schema.

### 71 **Class diagram**

72 A graphical notation used by **[UML]** to describe the static structure of a system, including object  
73 classes and their attributes and associations.

### 74 **Component model**

75 A representation of normalized data components describing a potential network of associations and  
76 roles between object classes.

77 **Context**

78 The circumstance or events that form the environment within which something exists or takes place.

79 **Dependency diagram**

80 A refinement of a class diagram that emphasizes the dependent associations between object classes.

81 **Document**

82 A set of information components that are interchanged as part of a business transaction; for example,  
83 in placing an order.

84 **Functional dependency**

85 A means of aggregating components based on whether the values of a set of properties change  
86 when another set of properties changes, that is, whether the former is dependent on the latter.

87 **Normalization**

88 A formal technique for identifying and defining functional dependencies.

89 **Spreadsheet model**

90 A representation of an assembly model in tabular form.

91 **XSD schema**

92 An XML document definition conforming to the W3C XML Schema language [XSD1][XSD2].

93 The terms Core Component (CC), Basic Core Component (BCC), Aggregate Core Component (ACC),  
94 Association Core Component (ASCC), Business Information Entity (BIE), Basic Business Information Entity  
95 (BBIE), and Aggregate Business Information Entity (ABIE) if used in this specification refer to the meanings  
96 given in [CCTS].

97 The terms Object Class, Property Term, Representation Term, and Qualifier are used in this specification with  
98 the meanings given in [ISO11179].

99 The keywords MUST, MUST NOT, REQUIRED, SHALL, SHALL NOT, SHOULD, SHOULD NOT,  
100 RECOMMENDED, MAY and OPTIONAL, when they appear in this document, are to be interpreted as  
101 described in [RFC2119].

102 **1.5 Symbols and Abbreviations**

103 **ABIE**

104 Aggregate Business Information Entity

105 **ACC**

106 Aggregate Core Component

107 **ASBIE**

108 Association Business Information Entity

109 **ASCC**

110 Association Core Component

111 **ASN.1**

112 ITU-T X.680-X.683: Abstract Syntax Notation One; ITU-T X.690-X.693: ASN.1 encoding rules

113 <http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/studygroups/com17/languages/X.680-X.693-0207w.zip>

114 <http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/download.php/6320/X.680-X.693-0207w.zip>

115 **BBIE**

116 Basic Business Information Entity

117 **BCC**



118 Basic Core Component

119 **BIE**

120 Business Information Entity

121 **CC**

122 Core Component

123 **CCTS**

124 UN/CEFACT ebXML Core Components Technical Specification 2.01

125 <http://www.untmg.org/downloads/General/approved/CEFACT-CCTS-Version-2pt01.zip>

126 <http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/download.php/6232/CEFACT-CCTS-Version-2pt01.zip>

127 **EAN**

128 European Article Numbering Association

129 **EDI**

130 Electronic Data Interchange

131 **ISO**

132 International Organization for Standardization

133 **ISO11179**

134 ISO/IEC 11179-1:1999 Information technology — Specification and standardization of data elements

135 — Part 1: Framework for the specification and standardization of data elements

136 [http://www.iso.org/iso/en/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/c002349\\_ISO\\_IEC\\_11179-1\\_1999\(E\).zip](http://www.iso.org/iso/en/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/c002349_ISO_IEC_11179-1_1999(E).zip)

137 [http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/download.php/6233/c002349\\_ISO\\_IEC\\_11179-](http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/download.php/6233/c002349_ISO_IEC_11179-1_1999%28E%29.pdf)

138 [1\\_1999%28E%29.pdf](http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/download.php/6233/c002349_ISO_IEC_11179-1_1999%28E%29.pdf)

139 **JSDF**

140 Java Simple Date Format library

141 **NDR**

142 UBL Naming and Design Rules (see Appendix B.4)

143 **RFC2119**

144 Key words for use in **RFCs** to Indicate Requirement Levels

145 <http://www.faqs.org/rfcs/rfc2119.html>

146 <http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/download.php/6244/rfc2119.txt.pdf>

147 S. Bradner, *Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels*,

148 <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2119.txt>, IETF RFC 2119, March 1997.

149 **UML**

150 Unified Modeling Language [**UML**] Version 1.5 (formal/03-03-01)

151 <http://www.omg.org/docs/formal/03-03-01.pdf>

152 <http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/download.php/6240/03-03-01.zip>

153 **UN/CEFACT**

154 United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business

155 **XML**

156 Extensible Markup Language [**XML**] 1.0 (Second Edition), W3C Recommendation 6 October 2000

157 <http://www.w3.org/TR/2000/REC-xml-20001006>

158 <http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/download.php/6241/REC-xml-20001006.pdf>

159 **XSD**

160 W3C XML Schema Language [\[XSD1\]](#) [\[XSD2\]](#)

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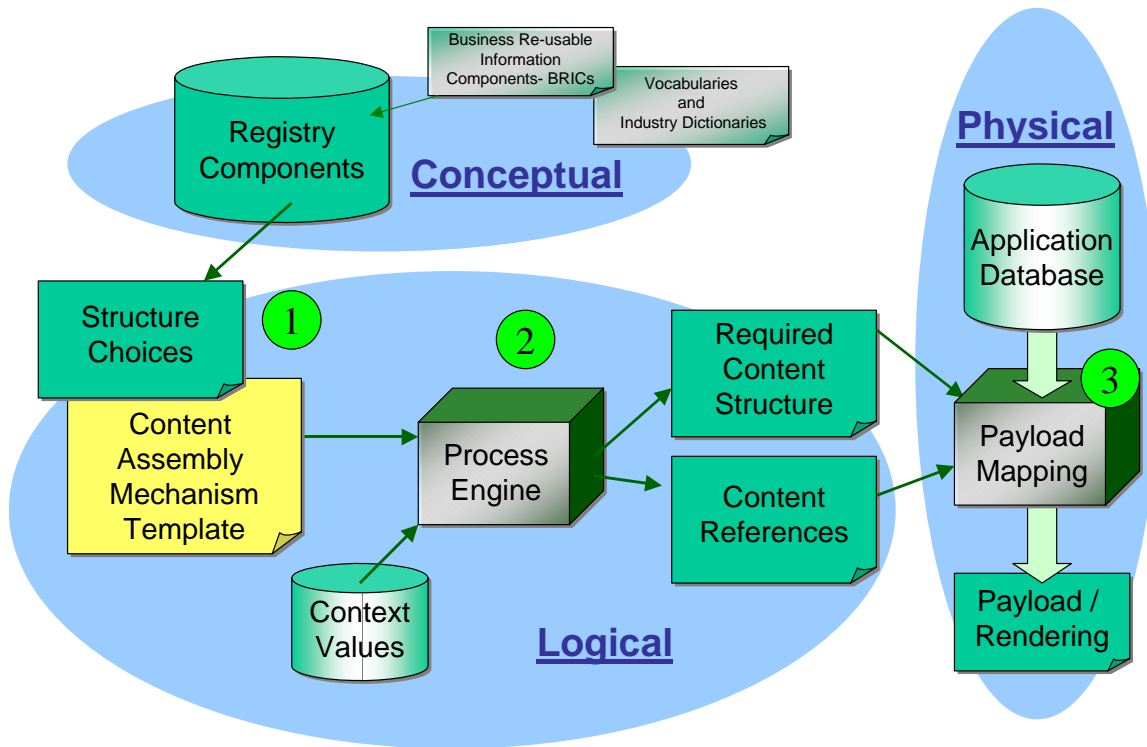
## 2 Pre-requisites

These specifications make use of W3C technologies, including the XML V1.0, XML namespaces, W3C Schema V1.0 (XSD) with W3C Schema data types V1.0, and XPath 1.0 recommendations. It should be noted that only a subset of the XPath technology, specifically the locator sections of the XPath specification are utilized. Explicit details of XPath syntax are provided in the body of this specification. A schema definition is provided for the assembly mechanism structure. Knowledge of these technologies is required to interpret the XML sections of this document.

169 **3 Content Assembly Mechanism Technical Specification**

170 This section describes the implementation specifications for CAM. As noted above there are three roles to  
171 CAM – defining, composing and validating content. Figure 1 shows how implementers can integrate CAM  
172 technology into their existing content generation systems, while Figure 2 shows CAM in a content validation  
173 role, and then Figure 3 shows defining content rules.

174 *Figure 2 - Deploying CAM Technology – Context Driven Assembly*



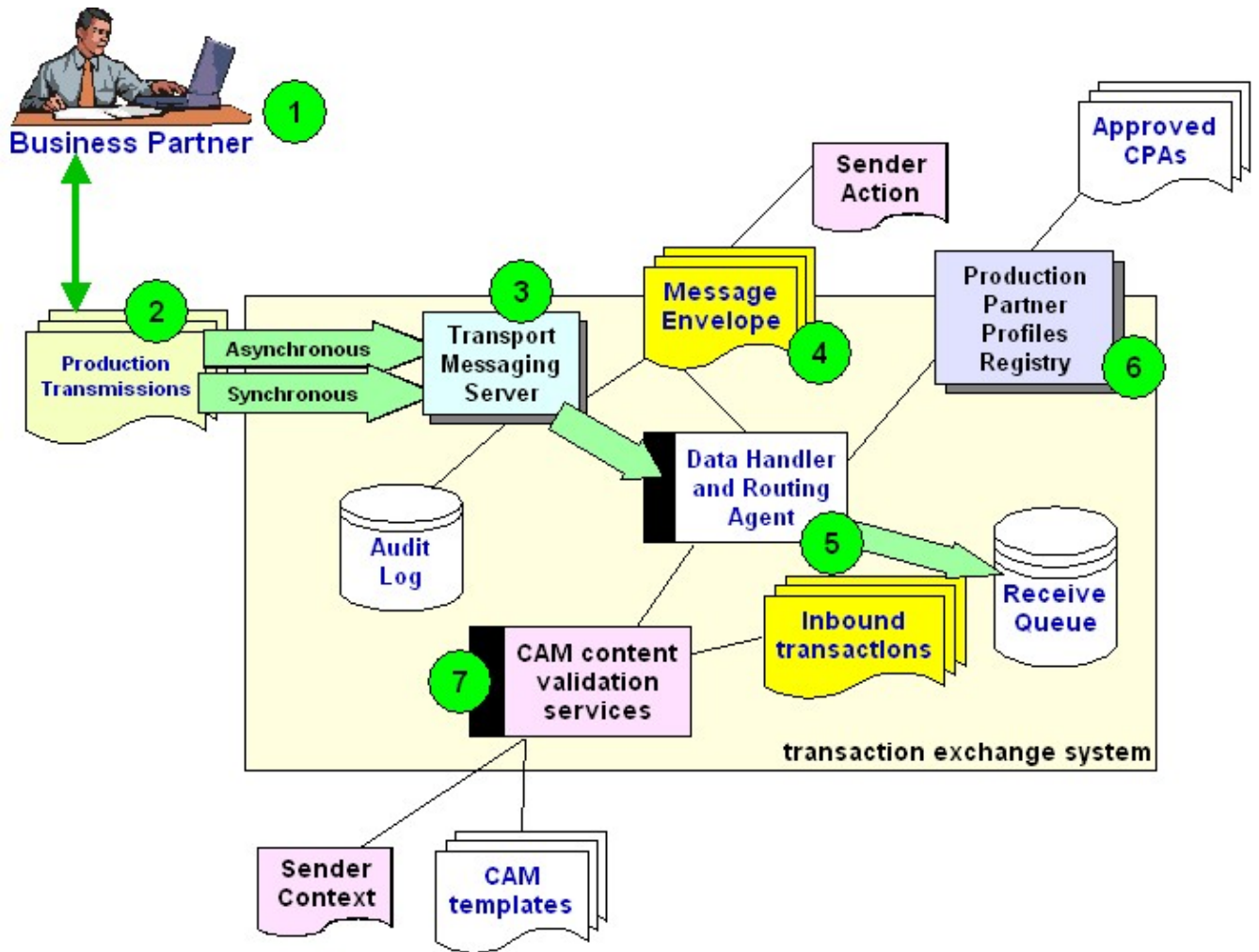
175  
176  
177 In reference to Figure 2 - Deploying CAM Technology – Context Driven Assembly, item 1 is the subject of this  
178 section, describing the syntax and mechanisms. Item 2 is a process engine designed to implement the CAM  
179 logic as an executable software component, and similarly item 3 is the application XML marshalling and  
180 unmarshalling component that links the e-business software to the physical business application software and  
181 produces the resultant transaction payload for the business process needs.

182 Input to the conceptual model section can come from UML and similar modelling tools to define the core  
183 components and relevant re-usable business information components themselves, or can come from existing  
184 industry domain dictionaries.

185 The specification now continues with the detailing the physical realization in XML of the CAM template  
186 mechanism itself using a fully-featured eBusiness deployment environment example.

187 The Figure 2 shows how CAM can be integrated as a content validation service within a transactional  
188 exchange system using partner profiles, context and actions to drive transaction validation.

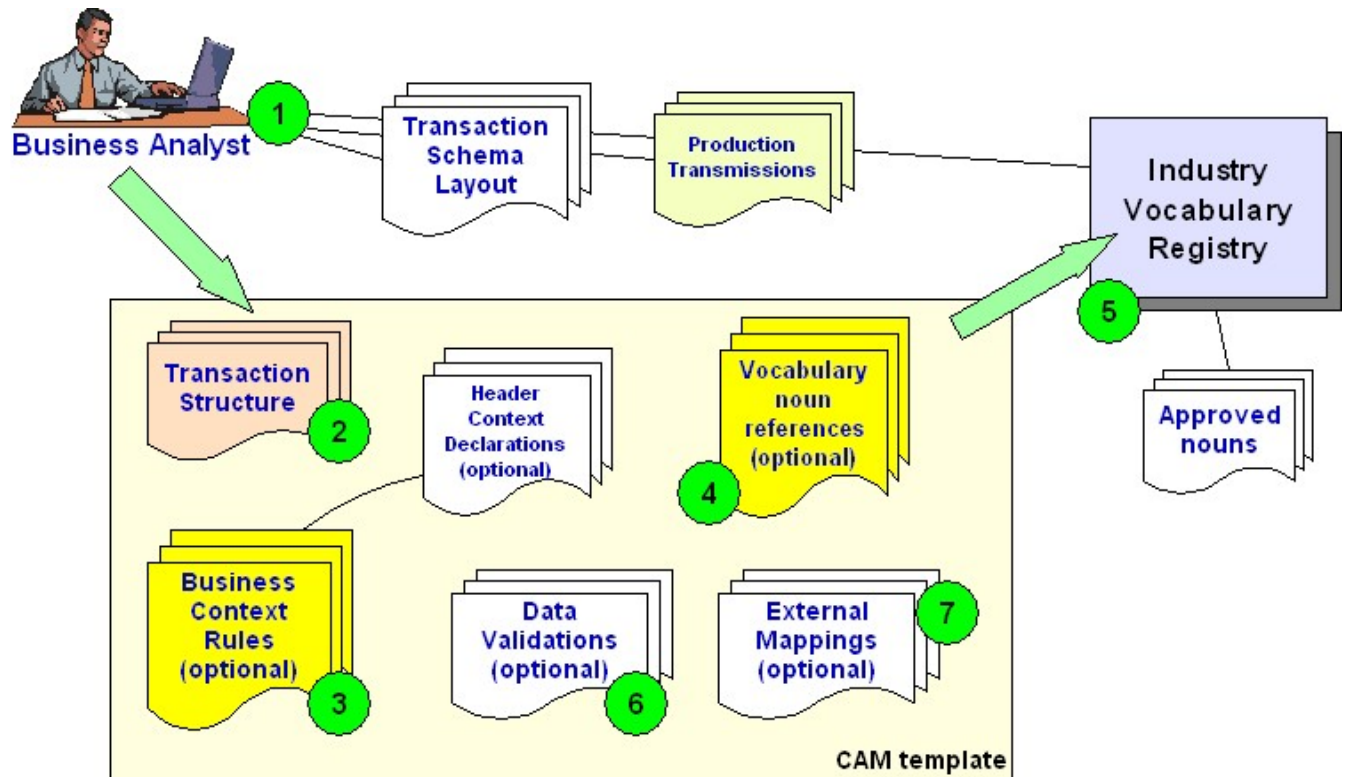
Figure 3 - Deploying CAM technology – Context Driven Validation



190  
191

192 Referencing the Figure 3 - Deploying CAM technology – Context Driven Validation, the business partner (#1)  
 193 sends business transactions (#2) to the partners messaging server (#3). The messaging envelope (#4)  
 194 contains the sender action and the data handler (#5) checks that against the partner profiles on record in the  
 195 Registry (#6). The sender action from the envelope also determines via the CPA (Collaboration Partner  
 196 Agreement) the CAM template associated with that business process step. The data handler (#5) then  
 197 invokes the CAM validation services (#7) and passes the references to: the inbound transaction on the  
 198 receive queue, the sender context and the CAM template. The CAM validation services (#7) then verifies the  
 199 content and returns either the precise error details found or a valid transaction status back to the data handler  
 200 for action. Using this configuration allows CAM to act as a context driven validation service that is  
 201 configurable via the partner CPA, the Sender Action from the message envelope received, and the CAM  
 202 templates defined for the business process.

203 Then Figure 4 below provides a lower level of detail into the XML script mechanisms required and the  
 204 business analysis steps that lead to the definition of these contents.



206  
207

208 Referencing Figure 4 above the business analyst examines the business transaction schema layouts (#1), the  
 209 sample production transmissions, and references the industry vocabulary dictionary. Using the CAM template  
 210 the actual transaction structure required (#2) is defined. This may optionally contain additional context rules  
 211 (#3) that direct CAM processing based on variables and values (the header section can contain global context  
 212 declarations). Then noun references may also be created (#4) that cross-reference between the structure  
 213 elements (#2) and the registry dictionary (#5) and the approved industry noun definitions. Optionally local  
 214 application validation rules (#6) may also be added that test specific local requirements and also optional (#7)  
 215 is the application mappings (such as database table columns). Used in this role the CAM template captures  
 216 the information exchange details in an XML template that can then be shared and referenced between  
 217 partners and agreed to as the business information requirements.

218 The tools from both Figure 3 and Figure 4 can also be deployed interactively via a web browser interface to  
 219 allow partners to pre-test, and / or, self-certify prior to production message exchanges being sent. This can  
 220 provide online interactive tools where sample XML transactions can be tested by upload to a CAM validation  
 221 tool that applies the selected template and reports online any errors detected.

## 222 3.1 Overview

223 The CAM itself consists of four logical sections and the CAM template is expressed in XML syntax. This is  
224 shown in figure 5 as high-level XML structure parent elements<sup>1</sup>.

225 *Figure 5 - High-level parent elements of CAM (in simple XML syntax)*

226

```
227 <CAM CAMlevel="1" version="1.1">  
228   <Header>  
229   <AssemblyStructure/>  
230   <BusinessUseContext/>  
231   <Extension/> <!--Optional, repeatable -->  
232 </CAM>
```

233

234 The structure sections provide the core of the publically agreed interchange definition between exchange  
235 partners - *Assembly Structure(s)*, and *Business Use Context Rules*. Then the internal pre- or post processing  
236 can be referenced as local include extensions as needed for specializations.

237 The optional extensions and includes are envisioned to support specialized non-normative handling that in the  
238 prior CAM specification functionality included items such as Content References (with optional associated  
239 data validation), extended *Data Validations* including rule agents and marshalling/unmarshalling content via  
240 *External Mappings*. These process needs are now retained as future potential normative items that are still  
241 evolving and described in a non-normative companion document to the main V1.1 specification as Appendix  
242 B.

243 Figure 6 - Structure for entire CAM syntax at a glance<sup>2</sup> next shows the complete v1.1 specification hierarchy  
244 for CAM at a glance.

245 The CAM header it should be noted has built-in support for compatibility levels within the specification to both  
246 aid in implementation of the CAM tools, and also to ensure interoperability across versions.

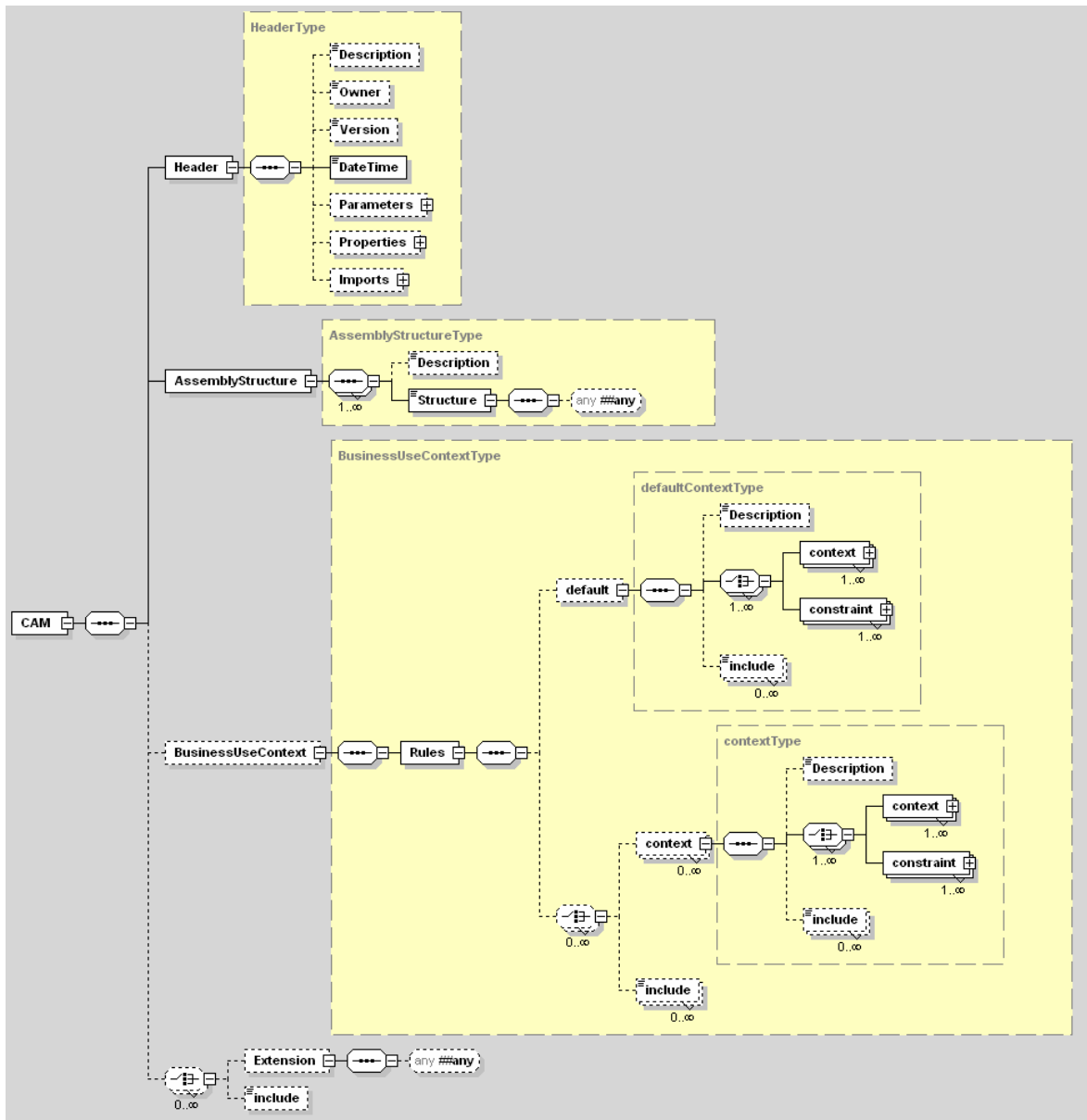
247 This is controlled via the CAMlevel attribute of the CAM root element. More details on the CAM  
248 implementation levels and features are provided in advanced options section later.

---

<sup>1</sup> Note: elements have been labelled using UN spellings, not North American spellings

<sup>2</sup> This diagrammatic syntax uses modelling notations to show parent, repeated, choice and optional model element linkages. Elements outlined with dashed lines are optional.

Figure 6 - Structure for entire CAM syntax at a glance



250

251

252

253 Each of the parent items is now described in detail in the following sub-sections, while the formal schema  
 254 definition for CAM is provided at the OASIS web site in machine readable Schema format XSD syntax. While  
 255 the documented schema provides a useful structural overview, implementers should always check for the  
 256 very latest version on-line at the docs.oasis-open.org/cam area to ensure conformance and compliance to the  
 257 latest explicit programmatic details.

258 The next sections describe each parent element in the CAM in sequence, their role and their implementation  
 259 details.

260



## 261 **3.2 Header declarations**

262 The purpose of the Header section is to declare properties and parameters for the CAM process to reference.  
263 There are three sub-sections: parameters, properties and imports. Within the main header there are  
264 elements that allow documenting of the template description, owner, assigning of a version number and  
265 providing a date/time stamp. These are used for informational purposes only and maybe used by external  
266 processes to verify and identify that a particular CAM template instance is the one required to be used.

### 267 **3.2.1 Parameters**

268 This section allows parameters to be declared that can then be used in context specific conditions and tests  
269 within the CAM template itself. These can either be substitution values, or can be referencing external  
270 parameter values that are required to be passed into this particular CAM template by an external process.  
271 CAM uses the \$name syntax to denote external parameter references where required in the CAM template  
272 statements. External parameters can be passed using the CAM context mechanism (see later section on  
273 Advanced Features support).

### 274 **3.2.2 Pseudo Variables**

275 This item is non-normative, level 2.

276 When processing documents it is often expedient to have access to the system time. This would allow  
277 checks against that time to be made and therefore validation to check for example that delivery dates are in  
278 the future. To do this CAM defines the following pseudo variables.

- 279 • \$date – this gives today's date in the format YYYY-MM-DD
- 280 • \$time – this gives the time at the start of processing the incoming file in the format HH:MI:SS
- 281 • \$dateTime – this is a combination of the previous variables in the format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MI:SS

282 These variables should be set by the processor at the start of processing for each incoming document.

283 In addition there is a need for date math functions to be provided to allow checks against the current time and  
284 date and also between date fields. The following is considered a minimal set that may be provided.

285 These functions compare a field with the date or time of the validation:

- 286 • dateAfterNow(xpath,dateMask)
- 287 • timeAfterNow(xpath,timeMask)
- 288 • dateBeforeNow(xpath,dateMask)
- 289 • timeBeforeNow(xpath,timeMask)

290 The following functions allow either a positive or negative integer, which represents either days or hours to be  
291 added to Now:

- 292 • dateAfterDays(xpath,dateMask,numofdays)
- 293 • timeAfterHours(xpath,dateMask,numofhours)
- 294 • dateBeforeDays(xpath,dateMask,numofdays)
- 295 • timeBeforeHours(xpath,dateMask,numofhours)

296 The following functions allow comparison between two fields:

- 297 • after(xpath,mask,xpath,mask)
- 298 • before(xpath,mask,xpath,mask)

### 299 **3.2.3 Properties**

300 This item is non-normative, level 2.

301 These allow creation of shorthand macros that can be referenced from anywhere in the remainder of the CAM  
302 template using the \${macroname} reference method. This is designed to provide an easy way to maintain  
303 references to external static URL values particularly. It can also be used to define shorthand for commonly

304 repeated blocks of syntax mark-up within the CAM template itself, such as a name and address layout, or a  
305 particular XPath expression.

### 306 **3.2.4 Imports**

307 This item is non-normative, level 2.

308 The import reference allows the CAM processor to pre-load any reference links to external files containing  
309 syntax to be included into the CAM template. It also allows the external path of that include file to be  
310 maintained in just one place in the template; making easier maintenance if this is re-located. In addition this  
311 then allows an <include> statement within the CAM template to reference the import declaration and select a  
312 particular sub-tree of content syntax to insert at that given point (using an XPath statement to point to the  
313 fragment within the overall import file). This also allows the included content to be done by using just one  
314 large file, instead of multiple small files.

315 The include statements would have the format:

```
316 <as:include>$importname/xpath</as:include>
```

317 An example with an import declared as 'common\_rules' would be as follows:

```
318 <as:include>$common_rules//as:BusinessUseContext/as:Rules/as:default</as:include>
```

319 This example will load any default rules from the 'common\_rules' CAM Template into the current template.

320 The next section begins describing the main processing associated with the CAM template.

## 321 **3.3 Assembly Structures**

322 The purpose of the AssemblyStructure section is to capture the required content structure or structures that  
323 are needed for the particular business process step (i.e. one business process step may have more or more  
324 structures it may contextually need to create). This section is designed to be extremely flexible in allowing the  
325 definition of such structures. The current V1.x series of the specification uses simple well-formed XML  
326 throughout to illustrate the usage. Later releases of the CAM specification consideration will be made to allow  
327 any fixed structured markup as potentially being utilized as an assembly structure, such as DTD, Schema,  
328 EDI<sup>3</sup>, or other (typically they will be used as substitution structures for each other). It is the responsibility of  
329 the implementer to ensure that all parties to an e-business transaction interchange can process such content  
330 formats where they are applicable to them (of course such parties can simply ignore content structures that  
331 they will never be called upon to process).

332 Notice also that typically a single business process with multiple steps would be expected to have multiple  
333 CAM templates, one for each business process step. While it is also possible to provide a single CAM  
334 template with multiple structures for a business process with multiple steps, this will likely not work unless the  
335 business transaction for each step is essentially the same (since the content reference section and context  
336 rules section would have to reference potentially extremely different structures).

---

<sup>3</sup> EDI is used in the generic sense through out this document to refer to the family of pre-XML text markup systems, such as EDI-X12, UN/EDIFACT, HL7, FIX, SWIFT and more. See <http://www.disa.org> for more details on EDI technologies. Each flavour of EDI can be accommodated within the AssemblyStructure section of the CAM template as needed.

337 Using single CAM templates per step and transaction structure also greatly enhances re-use of CAM  
 338 templates across business processes that use the same structure content, but different context.

339 The formal structure rules for AssemblyStructure are expressed by the syntax in 0 below. The Figure 7 –  
 340 Example of Structure and format for AssemblyStructure here shows a simple example for an  
 341 AssemblyStructure using a single structure for content.

342 *Figure 7 – Example of Structure and format for AssemblyStructure*

```

343 <Header>
344     <Description>Example 4.2.1 using structures</Description>
345     <Version>0.05</Version>
346 </Header>
347 <AssemblyStructure>
348     <Structure taxonomy="XML"> //XML is the only allowed value for Version 1.1
349     <!-- the physical structure of the required content goes here, and can be a
350     schema instance, or simply well-formed XML detail, see example below in Figure 8
351     -->
352     </Structure >
353 </AssemblyStructure>
  
```

354

355 In the basic usage, there will be just a single structure defined in the AssemblyStructure / Structure section.  
 356 However, in the more advanced use, multiple substitution structures may be provided and use of include  
 357 directives. These can also be included from external sources, with nesting of assemblies; see the section  
 358 below on Advanced Features for details. Also a mechanism is provided to select a structure based on an  
 359 XPath reference to content within an XML instance.

360 To provide the direct means to express content values within the structure syntax the following two methods  
 361 apply. A variable substitution value for an element or attribute is indicated by text that must start and end  
 362 with a '%' sign, for example '%Description%'; or simply %% where no indicative content is preferred. Any other  
 363 value is assumed to be a fixed content value. Figure 8 - Substitution and fixed parameters values, with a  
 364 well-formed XML structure shows examples of this technique.

365 *Figure 8 - Substitution and fixed parameters values, with a well-formed XML structure*

```

366 <Header>
367     <Description>Example 4.2.2 Well-formed XML structure</Description>
368     <Version>1.0</Version>
369     <as:Parameters>
370         <as:Parameter name="DeliveryCountry"
371         values="USA|Mexico|Canada|Europe "
372         use="Global"
373         default="USA"/>
374     </as:Parameters>
375
376 </Header>
377 <AssemblyStructure>
378     <Structure taxonomy="XML" ID="SoccerGear">
379     <Items CatalogueRef="2006"> //Fixed Value
380 <SoccerGear>
381     <Item>
382     <RefCode>%000_00_0000%</RefCode> // Value subject to rules
383     <Description>%any text line%</Description>
384     <Style>WorldCupSoccer</Style>
385     <UnitPrice>%amount%</UnitPrice>
386     </Item>
387     <QuantityOrdered>%integer%</QuantityOrdered>
388     <SupplierID>%%</SupplierID>
389     <DistributorID>%%</DistributorID>
390     <OrderDelivery>Normal</OrderDelivery>
391     <DeliveryAddress>
392     <USA> // details of address here
  
```

392

```
393     </USA>
394     <Mexico>      // details of address here
395     </Mexico>
396     <Canada>      // details of address here
397     </Canada>
398     <Europe>      // details of address here
399     </Europe>
400 </DeliveryAddress>
401 </SoccerGear>
402     </Items>
403 </Structure>
404 </AssemblyStructure>
```

405

406 Referring to Figure 8 - Substitution and fixed parameters values, with a well-formed XML structure, the  
407 “2006”, “WorldCupSoccer” and “Normal” are fixed values that will always appear in the payload transaction at  
408 the completion of the CAM processing of the content.

409 In addition to the XML markup, within the AssemblyStructure itself may optionally be included in-line syntax  
410 statements. The CAM system provides the BusinessUseContext section primarily to input context rules (see  
411 section below), however, these rules may be optionally included as in-line syntax in the AssemblyStructure.  
412 However, all rules where present in the BusinessUseContext section take precedence over such in-line  
413 syntax rules.

414 The next section details examples of in-line context rules.

### 415 3.4 Business Use Context Rules

416 Once the assembly structure(s) have been defined, then the next step is to define the context rules that apply  
417 to that content. The technique used is to identify a part of the structure by pointing to it using an XPath  
418 locator reference, and then also applying an assertion using one of the structure predicates provided for that  
419 purpose (an optional comparison evaluation expression can also be used with the XPath locator reference  
420 where applicable).

421 **Note:** By default CAM assumes that any XML structure item, element or attribute, is mandatory unless a rule  
422 is added in the BusinessUseContext section or an inline rule is placed in the structure.

423 **Note:** By default CAM will not enforce order of elements within an XML structure unless a rule is added in the  
424 BusinessUseContext section or an inline rule is placed in the structure (same behaviour as with XML 1.0  
425 attributes ordering being undetermined). This feature makes CAM templates more flexible, particularly for  
426 complex structures, and prevents erroneous error flagging.

427 There are two sections to these business context rules, default rules normally apply, and conditional rules that  
428 only apply if a particular rule block evaluates to true. The business rules then take the form of structure  
429 assertion predicates that define the cardinality (aka occurrence usage rules) of the structure members and  
430 content definitions. Figure 9 - The Assertion predicates for BusinessUseContext shows the structure  
431 assertion predicates.

432 *Figure 9 - The Assertion predicates for BusinessUseContext*

<code>excludeAttribute()</code>	<code>useAttribute()</code>
<code>excludeElement()</code>	<code>useChoice()</code>
<code>excludeTree()</code>	<code>useElement()</code>
<code>makeOptional()</code>	<code>useTree()</code>
<code>makeMandatory()</code>	<code>useAttributeByID()</code>
<code>makeRepeatable()</code>	<code>useChoiceByID()</code>
<code>setChoice()</code>	<code>useElementByID()</code>
<code>setId()</code>	<code>useTreeByID()</code>
<code>setLength()</code>	<code>startBlock()</code>
<code>setLimit()</code>	<code>endBlock()</code>
<code>setValue()</code>	<code>checkCondition()</code>
<code>setDateMask()</code>	<code>makeRecursive()</code>
<code>setStringMask()</code>	<code>setUID()</code>
<code>setNumberMask()</code>	<code>restrictValues()</code>
<code>datatype() or setDataType()</code>	<code>restrictValuesByUID()</code>
<code>setRequired()</code>	<code>orderChildren()</code>
<code>allowNulls()</code>	<code>setDefault()</code>
	<code>setNumberRange()</code>

433 Each predicate provides the ability to control the cardinality of elements<sup>4</sup> within the structure, or whole pieces  
434 of the structure hierarchy (children within parent).

435 An example of such context rules use is provided below, and also each predicate and its' behaviour is  
436 described in the matrix in figure 4.3.3 below. Also predicates can be used in combination to provide a  
437 resultant behaviour together, an example is using makeRepeatable() and makeOptional() together on a  
438 structure member.

439 Note that the BusinessUseContext section controls use of the structure, while if it is required to enforce  
440 explicit validation of content, then there is also the non-normative DataValidations section that provides the  
441 means to check explicitly an element to enforce content rules as required. See below for details on this  
442 section. This validation section is also further described in the advanced use section since it can contain  
443 extended features.

444 Predicates that affect the definition are applied using the following precedence rules. The lower numbered  
445 rules are applied first and can be overridden by the high numbered rules.

- 446 1. AssemblyStructure Inline predicates.
- 447 2. BusinessUseContext default rules and predicates.
- 448 3. BusinessUseContext conditional rules and predicates.

449 Referring to the structure in the example shown in Figure 8 - Substitution and fixed parameters values, with a  
450 well-formed XML structure, Figure 10 – Syntax example for BusinessUseContext provides examples of  
451 context based structural predicate assertions. Notice that such context rules can be default ones that apply to  
452 all context uses of the structure, while other context rules can be grouped and constrained by a XPath locator  
453 rule expression. There are three styles of such XPath expressions:

- 454 1. XPath expression refers to structure members directly and controls their use
- 455 2. XPath expression refers to structure member and contains condition of its value
- 456 3. XPath expression refers to a variable that has been created from the Parameter or the Properties  
457 section in the Header.

458 Such XPath expressions will match all the structural elements that they can refer to, so if a unique element is  
459 always required, implementers must ensure to provide the full XPath identity so that only a single unique  
460 match occurs. An example is a reference to “//ZIPCode” which will match any occurrence, whereas  
461 “/BillingAddress/ZIPCode” will only match that item.

---

<sup>4</sup> Predicates can also be used on attributes as well as elements in the XML structure.

462 *Figure 10 – Syntax example for BusinessUseContext*

```

463 <BusinessUseContext>
464 <Rules>
465   <default>
466     <context> <!-- default structure constraints -->
467       <constraint action="makeRepeatable(//SoccerGear)" />
468 <!-- type 1 Xpath-->
469       <constraint action="makeMandatory(//SoccerGear/Items/*)" />
470 <constraint action="makeOptional(//Description)" />
471 <constraint action="makeMandatory(//Items@CatalogueRef)" />
472 <constraint action="makeOptional(//DistributorID)" />
473 <constraint action="makeOptional(//SoccerGear/DeliveryAddress)" />
474   </context>
475 </default>
476   <context condition="//SoccerGear/SupplierID = 'SuperMaxSoccer'">
477 <!-- type 2 Xpath-->
478     <constraint action="makeMandatory(//SoccerGear/DeliveryAddress)" />
479   </context>
480   <context condition="$DeliveryCountry = 'USA'">
481 <!-- type 3 Xpath using parameter DeliveryCountry-->
482     <constraint action="useTree(//SoccerGear/DeliveryAddress/USA)" />
483   </context>
484 </Rules>
485 </BusinessUseContext>

```

486  
 487 Referring to the XPath expressions in Figure 10 – Syntax example for BusinessUseContext, examples of all  
 488 three types of expression are given to show how the XPath expressions are determined and used. For  
 489 external control values the special leading \$ indicator followed by the variable name denotes a substitution  
 490 value from a context reference variable that is declared in the CAM template header.

491 Referring to Figure 11 - Matrix of predicates for BusinessUseContext declarations) below, the following  
 492 applies:

493

//elementpath	XPath expression resolving to an element(s) in the structure. This parameter is not required when predicate is used in-line, since then it is implicit.
//memberpath	XPath expression resolving to either an element(s) or an attribute(s) in the structure
//treepath	XPath expression resolving to parent element with children in the structure
//StructureID	reference to an in-line ID assignment within the structure, or ID value assigned using setID() predicate.

//elementpath@ attributename	XPath expression resolving to an attribute or attributes in the structure
//attributepath	This can be used interchangeably with //elementpath when //memberpath is an allowed parameter of a predicate. Either a single XPath expression resolving to an attribute in the structure, or a collection of XPath expressions referencing more than one attribute for the given element of the form //elementpath@[attributename1, attributename2, attributename3,...], or //elementpath@[*] to reference all attributes for that element.
IDvalue	String name used to identify structure member
UIDreference	Valid UID and optional associated registry and taxonomy that points to an entry in a Registry that provides contextual metadata content such as a [valuelist] or other information
value, valuelist, count, mask	String representing parameter. When lists are required then group with paired brackets [ a, b, c, ...], and when group of groups use nested brackets [[a, b, d, f],[d, e, g, m]]  Note: groups are required for collections of attributes in in-line predicate assertions.



Predicate	Parameter(s)	Description
<code>excludeAttribute()</code>	<code>//elementpath@attributename</code>	Conditionally exclude attribute from structure
<code>excludeElement()</code>	<code>//elementpath</code>	Conditionally exclude element from structure
<code>excludeTree()</code>	<code>treepath</code>	Conditionally exclude a whole tree from structure
<code>makeOptional()</code>	<code>//elementpath</code>	Conditionally allow part of structure to be optional
<code>makeMandatory()</code>	<code>//elementpath</code>	Conditionally make part of structure required
<code>makeRepeatable()</code>	<code>//elementpath</code>	Conditionally make part of structure occur one or more times in the content
<code>setChoice()</code>	<code>//elementpath</code>	Indicate that the first level child elements below the named elementpath are actually choices that are conditionally decided with a <code>useChoice()</code> predicate action
<code>setId()</code>	<code>//elementpath, IDvalue</code>	Associate an ID value with a part of the structure so that it can be referred to directly by ID
<code>setLength()</code>	<code>//memberpath, value</code>	Control the length of content in a structure member
<code>setLength()</code>	<code>//memberpath, [minvalue-maxvalue]</code>	Control the length of content in a structure member, allows two factors for range of lengths.
<code>setLimit()</code>	<code>//elementpath, count</code>	For members that are repeatable, set a count limit to the number of times they are repeatable
<code>setDateMask()</code> <code>setStringMask()</code> <code>setNumberMask()</code>	<code>//memberpath, [mask   masklist]</code>  <code>or</code>  <code>//memberpath, [mask   masklist]</code>	Assign a CAM picture mask to describe the content. The mask can also set explicit datatype of an item as well using the first parameter of the mask accordingly (default is string if datatype parameter omitted). Masklist allows an optional list of masks to be provided as well as one single mask.
<code>datatype()</code> <code>or</code> <code>setDatatype()</code>	<code>//memberpath, value</code>	associate datatype with item, valid datatypes are same as W3C datatypes. If a <code>setMask()</code> statement is present for the item, this statement will be ignored.

Predicate	Parameter(s)	Description
<code>setRequired()</code>	<code>//elementpath,value</code>	For members that are repeatable, set a required occurrence for the number of members that must at least be present (nnnn must be greater than 1) <sup>5</sup> .
<code>setValue()</code>	<code>//memberpath, value</code>	Place a value into the content of a structure
<code>setValue()</code>	<code>//memberpath, [valuelist]</code>	Place a set of values into the content of a structure (allows selection of multiple values of member items).
<code>as:datetime()</code> Non-Normative,level 2	<code>date-picture-mask</code> <code>date-picture-mask + P7D</code> <code>date-picture-mask - P30D</code>	Allows variables to contain computed date values for use in rule comparisons or setting event timings (value is returned from system clock of server)
<code>setUID()</code> Non-Normative,level 2	<code>//memberpath, alias, value</code>	Assign a UID value to a structure element. Alias must be declared in registry addressing section of ContentReferences).
<code>restrictValues()</code>	<code>//memberpath,</code> <code>[valuelist],[defaultValue]</code>	Provide a list of allowed values for a member item
<code>restrictValuesByUID()</code>	<code>//memberpath, UIDreference,</code> <code>[defaultValue]</code>	Provide a list of allowed values for a member item from a registry reference
<code>useAttribute()</code>	<code>//elementpath@attributename, or</code> <code>//attributepath</code>	Require use of an attribute for a structure element and exclude other attributes
<code>useChoice()</code>	<code>//elementpath</code>	Indicate child element to select from choices indicated using a <code>setChoice()</code> predicate.
<code>useElement()</code>	<code>//elementpath</code>	Where a structure definition includes choices indicate which choice to use (this function is specific to an element path, and does not require a prior <code>setChoice()</code> predicate to be specified).

<sup>5</sup> Design note: `makeRepeatable()`, `makeMandatory()` is the preferred syntax over the alternate: `makeRepeatable() as:setRequired="1"`.

<b>Predicate</b>	<b>Parameter(s)</b>	<b>Description</b>
<code>useTree()</code>	<code>//treepath</code>	Where a structure member tree is optional indicate that it is to be used. Note: the <code>//treepath</code> points directly to the parent node of the branch and implicitly the child nodes below that, that are then selected.
<code>useAttributeByID()</code> Non-Normative	StructureID	As per <code>useAttribute</code> but referenced by structure ID defined by SetId or in-line ID assignment
<code>useChoiceByID()</code> Non-Normative	StructureID	As per <code>useChoice</code> but referenced by structure ID defined by SetId or in-line ID assignment
<code>useTreeByID()</code> Non-Normative	StructureID	As per <code>useTree</code> but referenced by structure ID defined by SetId or in-line ID assignment
<code>useElementByID()</code> Non-Normative	StructureID	As per <code>useElement</code> but referenced by structure ID defined by SetId or in-line ID assignment
<code>checkCondition()</code> Non-Normative, level 2	conditionID	conditionID is required and references the ID of the conditional block in the data validation section (defined in attribute – conditioned). The validation block will be performed at that point in the structure processing flow.
<code>makeRecursive()</code>	StructureID	Denote that the specified parent element can occur recursively as a child of this parent. Note that if the <code>orderChildren()</code> is set the recursive element must occur after all the other children.
<code>startBlock()</code> Non-Normative, level 2	StartBlock, [StructureID]	Denote the beginning of a logical block of structure content. The StructureID is an optional reference. This function is provided for completeness. It should not be required for XML structures, but may be required for non-XML content; basic CAM conformance at Level 1 does not require this function.

Predicate	Parameter(s)	Description
<b>endBlock()</b> Non-Normative, level 2	<b>endBlock, [StructureID]</b>	Denote the end of a logical block of structure content. The StructureID is an optional reference, but if provided must match a previous startBlock() reference. This function is provided for completeness. It should not be required for XML structures, but may be required for non-XML content; basic CAM conformance at Level 1 does not require this function.
<b>orderChildren()</b>	<b>//elementpath</b>	This means that the children must occur within the element in the order that they occur in the Structure provided. This overrides the default CAM behaviour which is to allow child elements to occur in any order.
<b>allowNulls()</b>	<b>//memberpath</b>	<p>When used for elements either the XML empty syntax &lt;empty/&gt; format or the &lt;empty&gt;&lt;/empty&gt; format would be accepted as valid mandatory content.</p> <p>For attributes they are permitted to be empty i.e. no white space or any characters between value delimiters (" or ").</p> <p><i>Note: This is to enable a similar functionality to the "nillable" function in xsd, however the user would not have to supply the XML instance xsi:nil="true" attribute.</i></p>
<b>setDefault()</b>	<b>//memberpath</b>	<p>Sets the default value for a node to the value given (applies to element or attribute) when the item is empty or missing (if optional).</p> <p>This will allow defaults to be applied either directly or in conjunction with the restrictValues() function.</p> <p><i>Note: This can also apply with the lookup() extension function (non-normative).</i></p>

Predicate	Parameter(s)	Description
<code>setNumberRange()</code>	<code>//memberpath</code>	<p>For use with nodes of content type number.</p> <p>This would allow the specification of a number being between two values inclusively (e.g. 0-10 would include 0 and 10).</p> <p><i>Note: This supplements the <code>restrictValues()</code> function for nodes of type number.</i></p>

497

498 The predicates shown in Figure 11 - Matrix of predicates for BusinessUseContext declarations) can also be  
499 used as in-line statements within an assembly structure, refer to the section on advanced usage to see  
500 examples of such use.

### 501 3.4.1 XPath syntax functions

502 The W3C XPath specification provides for extended functions. The CAM XPath usage exploits this by  
503 following the same conditional evaluations as used in the open source project for the jaxen parser (this is  
504 used as the reference XPath implementation). The base XPath provides the “contains” function for  
505 examining content, the jaxen functions shown in Figure 12 - XPath Comparator functions below extend this to  
506 provide the complete set of familiar logical comparisons.

507 *Figure 12 - XPath Comparator functions*

508

Comparator	Syntax	Description
Equal to	<code>\$variable = 'testValue'</code>	Conditionally check for a matching value
Not equal to	<code>not(value1,'value')</code>	Conditionally check for a non-matching value
Greater than	<code>value &gt; value</code> or <code>value &amp;gt; value</code>	Conditionally check for a greater value
Less than	<code>value &lt; value</code> or <code>value &amp;lt; value</code>	Conditionally check for a lesser value
Greater than or equal	<code>value &gt;= value</code> or <code>value &amp;gt;= value</code>	Conditionally check for a greater than or equal to value
Less than or equal	<code>Value &lt;=value</code> or <code>value &amp;lt;= value</code>	Conditionally check for a lesser or equal value
begins	<code>starts-with(value,value)</code>	Conditionally check for a string matching the front part of value, equal or longer strings match.

ends	ends-with(value,value)	Conditionally check for a string matching the end part of value, equal or longer strings match.
String length	string-length()	Conditional check for the length of a string.
Count	count()	Conditionally check for the occurrence of an element
Contains	contains (value,'value')	Conditional check for an occurrence of one string within another.
concat	concat(//elementpath, //elementpath, 'stringvalue')	This operator concatenates the values from locators together as a string, or constant string values. This allows evaluations where the content source may separate related fields; e.g. Month, Day, Year.
after	after(xpath, DateMaskPicture,\$pseudovariable)	Non-normative extra function for comparison of dates and times
before	before(xpath, DateMaskPicture,\$pseudovariable)	Non-normative extra function for comparison of dates and times

509  
510 Using these capabilities provides sufficient expressive capability to denote structural combinations for context  
511 driven assembly and also for basic data validation (see following applicable sections).  
512 The next section shows how to associate a reference to a dictionary of content model metadata, or to provide  
513 the content model directly for members of the structure content.

### 514 3.4.2 Handling CDATA content with XPath

515 An XML element parent may enclose a CDATA section of embedded information. When outputting such  
516 information there are two choices, the CDATA markup may be stripped off and the data processed, or the  
517 CDATA section, including the markup, is passed through “as-is” into the output. The XPath expression can  
518 only reference the parent element and not any markup within the CDATA itself. This specification does not  
519 stipulate how to treat CDATA sections.

### 520 3.4.3 CAM content mask syntax

521 In order to provide a base-line character mask set, and also to provide a character mask set that is accessible  
522 to business technical users as well as programming staff, CAM provides a default character mask system.  
523 This mask system is based on that used by typical program generator tools available today and is designed to  
524 provide a neutral method that can be mapped to specific program language syntax as needed. The mask  
525 system syntax is provided below and usage details can be found by studying the examples provided in the  
526 example tables.

527 The ability to support alternate date mask syntax for dates, such as with the Java Simple Date and Numeric  
528 Format (JSDF / JSNF) syntax<sup>6</sup> and class methods, is now also permitted and a mechanism described.

529 The JSDF / JSNF functionality is very similar to the original CAM mask system but provides some extra  
530 capabilities and formats.

531 (Note: this technique can allow use of alternate mask systems syntaxes such as SQL, Perl, and so on as may be required  
532 for specific industry / partner use).

533 **Description**

534 Picture masks are categorized by the basic data-typing element that they can be used in combination with.  
535 CAM processors must check the content of the element or attribute against the masks and report any errors.

536 Note for items of arbitrary length and no mask – use the datatype() function instead of mask functions.

537 **String Pictures**

538 The positional directives and mask characters for string pictures are as follows:

539 X - any character mandatory

540 Aa - A for alphanumeric mandatory and a for alphanumeric optional may include spaces

541 ? – any character optional, \* - more than one character, arbitrary occurrence of – (equivalent to CDATA).

542 U - a character to be converted to upper case

543 ^ - uppercase optional

544 L - a character to be converted to lower case

545 \_ - Lowercase optional

546 0 - a digit (0-9 only)

547 # - a digit (0-9 only), trailing and leading zeros shown as absent

548 ‘ ‘ – single quotes, escape character block to denote actual mandatory character

549 Examples of string pictures are shown in the following table:

---

<sup>6</sup> See details of SDF at - <http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/docs/api/java/text/SimpleDateFormat.html>

550

String value	Picture mask (shorthand)	Full expanded mask	Validation match
portability	X6	XXXXXX	portab
portability	UX3	UXXX	Port
portability	XXXXing	XXXXing	porting
realtime	XXXX-XXXX	XXXX-XXXX	real-time
<b>BOLD!</b>	L5	LLLLL	<b>bold!</b>
asX	XX'X'	XX'X'	Matches asX but not asd

551

552 **Numeric Pictures**

553 The positional directives and mask characters for numeric pictures are as follows:

554 0 - a digit (0-9 only)

555 # - a digit (0-9 only), trailing and leading zeros shown as absent

556 . - indicates the location of the decimal point. For example, '0000.000' defines a numeric variable of four whole digits and three decimal digits

558 J - Uppercase, first character of - invoke alternate optional Java character format library methods to handle mask processing - character J is ignored in actual mask (see alternate masks item below)

560 Examples of numeric pictures are shown in the following table (the ^ symbol represents one space character):

Numeric value	Picture
-1234.56	#####.##
-1234.56	000000.##
-1234.56	-#####.##
0	-#####.##Z* where Z indicates zero suppress - e.g. 000000.01 becomes 0.01



561 **Basic Date Pictures**

562 The typical date formats are DD/MM/YYYY (European), MM/DD/YYYY (American), or YYYY/MM/DD  
 563 (Scandinavian). When you define the attribute Date for a variable, you must also select the format for the date  
 564 item (see below). You can change this default picture and place in it any positional directives and mask  
 565 characters you need.

566 DD—A place holder for the number of the day in a month

567 DDD—The number of the day in a year

568 DDDD—The relative day number in a month

569 MM—A place holder for the number of the month in a year

570 MMM...—Month displayed in full name form (up to 10 'M's in a sequence). e.g. January, February. If the  
 571 month name is shorter than the number 'M's in the string, the rest of the 'M' positions are filled with blanks.

572 YY—A place holder of the number of the year

573 YYYY—A place holder for the number of the year, represented in full format (e.g. 1993)

574 W—Day number in a week

575 WWW...—Name of day in a week. The string can be from 3 to 10 'W's. If the name of the day is shorter than  
 576 the number of 'W's in the string, the rest is filled with blanks.

577 /—Date separator position.

578 —Date separator position (alternate).

579 J - Uppercase, first character of – invoke alternate optional Java character format library methods to handle  
 580 mask processing – character J is ignored in actual mask (see alternate masks item below)

581 Examples of date pictures are shown in the following table, using the date of 21 March 1992 (the ^ symbol  
 582 represents one space character – used to show spaces for this document only):

583

Picture	Validation Matches
MM/DD/YYYY	03/21/1992
MMMMMMMMMM^DDDD, ^YYYY	March^21st,^1992
MMMMMMMMMM^DDDD, ^YYYYT	March^21st,^1992 with trimming directive (see below)
WWWWWWWWWW^~W	Saturday^~7
WWWWWWWWWW^~WT	Saturday^~7 with trimming directive (see below)

584 "Trimming directive" is invoked by adding the directive T to the variable picture. This directive instructs XML  
 585 parser to remove any blanks created by the positional directives 'WWW...' (weekday name), 'MMM...' (month  
 586 name), or 'DDDD' (ordinal day, e.g. 4th, 23rd). Since these positional directives must be specified in the  
 587 picture string using the maximum length possible, unwanted blanks may be inadvertently created for names  
 588 shorter than the specified length. The Trim Text directive will remove all such blanks. If a space is required  
 589 nevertheless, it must be explicitly inserted in the picture string as a mask character, (the ^ symbol is used to  
 590 indicate a blank character), e.g., 'TWWWWWWWWWW^DDDD MMMMMMMMMM,^YYYY'

591 "Zero fill" is invoked by adding the functional directive Z to the variable picture. This directive instructs XML  
 592 parser to fill the entire displayed variable, if its value is zero, with the "Character" value. If you don't specify a  
 593 Character the variable is filled with blanks.

594 **Time Pictures**

595 The XML parser defines the default picture mask HH/MM/SS for an element of datatype Time. Examples of  
 596 time pictures are shown in the following table:

597

Picture	Result	Comments
HH:MM:SS	08:20:00	Time displayed on 24-hour clock.
HH:MM:SS	16:40:00	Time displayed on 24-hour clock.
HH:MM PM	8:20 am	Time displayed on 12-hour clock.
HH:MM PM	4:40 pm	Time displayed on 12-hour clock.
HH-MM-SS	16-40-00	Using Time Separator of '-'

598

### 599 3.4.3.1 Alternate Simple Date Format - Date and Time Patterns

600 The simple date and time formats are specified by *date and time pattern* strings<sup>7</sup>. Within date and time pattern  
601 strings, unquoted letters from 'A' to 'Z' and from 'a' to 'z' are interpreted as pattern letters representing  
602 the components of a date or time string. Text can be quoted using single quotes (') to avoid interpretation,  
603 where ''' represents a single quote. All other characters are not interpreted; they're simply copied into the  
604 output string during formatting or matched against the input string during parsing.

605 The following tables provide details of the patterns and their usage.

606 A compliant implementation should first check the initial character of the picture mask. If it is uppercase J  
607 character – then the mask is assumed to be of Java simple format. Then the processor should pass the mask  
608 to the equivalent alternate mask processor – such as the Java Simple Date Format method - for either date or  
609 time handling, and if that then fails – then an error should be returned.

610 The following pattern letters are defined (all other characters from 'A' to 'Z' and from 'a' to 'z' are  
611 reserved):

Letter	Date or Time Component	Presentation	Examples
G	Era designator	Text	AD
Y	Year	Year	1996; 96
M	Month in year	Month	July; Jul; 07
w	Week in year	Number	27
W	Week in month	Number	2
D	Day in year	Number	189
d	Day in month	Number	10

<sup>7</sup> Source: Sun Java documentation - <http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/docs/api/java/text/SimpleDateFormat.html>

F	Day of week in month	Number	2
E	Day in week	Text	Tuesday; Tue
a	Am/pm marker	Text	PM
H	Hour in day (0-23)	Number	0
k	Hour in day (1-24)	Number	24
K	Hour in am/pm (0-11)	Number	0
h	Hour in am/pm (1-12)	Number	12
m	Minute in hour	Number	30
s	Second in minute	Number	55
S	Millisecond	Number	978
z	Time zone	General time zone	Pacific Standard Time; PST; GMT-08:00
Z	Time zone	RFC 822 time zone	-0800

612 Pattern letters are usually repeated, as their number determines the exact presentation:

- 613 • **Text:** For formatting, if the number of pattern letters is 4 or more, the full form is used; otherwise a
- 614 short or abbreviated form is used if available. For parsing, both forms are accepted, independent of
- 615 the number of pattern letters.
- 616 • **Number:** For formatting, the number of pattern letters is the minimum number of digits, and shorter
- 617 numbers are zero-padded to this amount. For parsing, the number of pattern letters is ignored unless
- 618 it's needed to separate two adjacent fields.
- 619 • **Year:** For formatting, if the number of pattern letters is 2, the year is truncated to 2 digits; otherwise it
- 620 is interpreted as a [number](#).

621 For parsing, if the number of pattern letters is more than 2, the year is interpreted literally, regardless of the

622 number of digits. So using the pattern "MM/dd/yyyy", "01/11/12" parses to Jan 11, 12 A.D.

623 For parsing with the abbreviated year pattern ("y" or "yy"), `SimpleDateFormat` must interpret the

624 abbreviated year relative to some century. It does this by adjusting dates to be within 80 years before and 20

625 years after the time the `SimpleDateFormat` instance is created. For example, using a pattern of "MM/dd/yy"

626 and a `SimpleDateFormat` instance created on Jan 1, 1997, the string "01/11/12" would be interpreted as

627 Jan 11, 2012 while the string "05/04/64" would be interpreted as May 4, 1964. During parsing, only strings

628 consisting of exactly two digits, as defined by [Character.isDigit\(char\)](#), will be parsed into the default

629 century. Any other numeric string, such as a one digit string, a three or more digit string, or a two digit string

630 that isn't all digits (for example, "-1"), is interpreted literally. So "01/02/3" or "01/02/003" are parsed, using the

631 same pattern, as Jan 2, 3 AD. Likewise, "01/02/-3" is parsed as Jan 2, 4 BC.

- 632 • **Month:** If the number of pattern letters is 3 or more, the month is interpreted as [text](#); otherwise, it is
- 633 interpreted as a [number](#).
- 634 • **General time zone:** Time zones are interpreted as [text](#) if they have names. For time zones
- 635 representing a GMT offset value, the following syntax is used:
- 636 • *GMTOffsetTimeZone:*
- 637 • *GMT Sign Hours : Minutes*
- 638 • *Sign:* one of
- 639 • *+ -*

- 640 • *Hours:*
- 641 • *Digit*
- 642 • *Digit Digit*
- 643 • *Minutes:*
- 644 • *Digit Digit*
- 645 • *Digit: one of*
- 646 • 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

647 *Hours* must be between 0 and 23, and *Minutes* must be between 00 and 59. The format is locale  
 648 independent and digits must be taken from the Basic Latin block of the Unicode standard.

649 For parsing, [RFC 822 time zones](#) are also accepted.

- 650 • **RFC 822 time zone:** For formatting, the RFC 822 4-digit time zone format is used:
- 651 • *RFC822TimeZone:*
- 652 • *Sign TwoDigitHours Minutes*
- 653 • *TwoDigitHours:*
- 654 • *Digit Digit*

655 *TwoDigitHours* must be between 00 and 23. Other definitions are as for [general time zones](#).

656 For parsing, [general time zones](#) are also accepted.

657 `SimpleDateFormat` also supports *localized date and time pattern* strings. In these strings, the pattern  
 658 letters described above may be replaced with other, locale dependent, pattern letters. `SimpleDateFormat`  
 659 does not deal with the localization of text other than the pattern letters; that's up to the client of the class.

### 660 3.4.3.2 Examples

661 The following examples show how date and time patterns are interpreted in the U.S. locale. The given date  
 662 and time are 2001-07-04 12:08:56 local time in the U.S. Pacific Time time zone.

Date and Time Pattern	Examples
"yyyy.MM.dd G 'at' HH:mm:ss z"	2001.07.04 AD at 12:08:56 PDT
"EEE, MMM d, ''yy"	Wed, Jul 4, '01
"h:mm a"	12:08 PM
"hh 'o''clock' a, zzzz"	12 o'clock PM, Pacific Daylight Time
"K:mm a, z"	0:08 PM, PDT
"yyyyy.MMMMM.dd GGG hh:mm aaa"	02001.July.04 AD 12:08 PM

"EEE, d MMM yyyy HH:mm:ss Z" Wed, 4 Jul 2001 12:08:56 -0700

"yyMMddHHmmssZ" 010704120856-0700

663

### 664 3.4.3.3 Alternate Simple Decimal Format - Number Patterns

665 The Java simple decimal formats are specified by patterns that represent the number formatting required<sup>8</sup>.  
666 These patterns are selected using an uppercase J character to indicate the pattern syntax.

### 667 3.4.3.4 Patterns

668 DecimalFormat patterns have the following syntax:

669 *Pattern:*

670 *PositivePattern*

671 *PositivePattern ; NegativePattern*

672 *PositivePattern:*

673 *Prefix<sub>opt</sub> Number Suffix<sub>opt</sub>*

674 *NegativePattern:*

675 *Prefix<sub>opt</sub> Number Suffix<sub>opt</sub>*

676 *Prefix:*

677 any Unicode characters except \uFFFE, \uFFFF, and special characters

678 *Suffix:*

679 any Unicode characters except \uFFFE, \uFFFF, and special characters

680 *Number:*

681 *Integer Exponent<sub>opt</sub>*

682 *Integer . Fraction Exponent<sub>opt</sub>*

683 *Integer:*

684 *MinimumInteger*

685 *#*

686 *# Integer*

687 *# , Integer*

688 *MinimumInteger:*

689 *0*

690 *0 MinimumInteger*

691 *0 , MinimumInteger*

692 *Fraction:*

693 *MinimumFraction<sub>opt</sub> OptionalFraction<sub>opt</sub>*

694 *MinimumFraction:*

695 *0 MinimumFraction<sub>opt</sub>*

696 *OptionalFraction:*

697 *# OptionalFraction<sub>opt</sub>*

698 *Exponent:*

699 *E MinimumExponent*

---

<sup>8</sup> Java simple decimal format - <http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/docs/api/java/text/DecimalFormat.html>

700 *MinimumExponent:*  
 701 0 *MinimumExponent<sub>opt</sub>*  
 702

703 A `DecimalFormat` pattern contains a positive and negative subpattern, for example,  
 704 "#,##0.00;(#,##0.00)". Each subpattern has a prefix, numeric part, and suffix. The negative subpattern  
 705 is optional; if absent, then the positive subpattern prefixed with the localized minus sign (code>'-' in most  
 706 locales) is used as the negative subpattern. That is, "0.00" alone is equivalent to "0.00;-0.00". If there is  
 707 an explicit negative subpattern, it serves only to specify the negative prefix and suffix; the number of digits,  
 708 minimal digits, and other characteristics are all the same as the positive pattern. That means that  
 709 "#,##0.0#;(#)" produces precisely the same behavior as "#,##0.0#;(#,##0.0#)".

710 The prefixes, suffixes, and various symbols used for infinity, digits, thousands separators, decimal separators,  
 711 etc. may be set to arbitrary values, and they will appear properly during formatting. However, care must be  
 712 taken that the symbols and strings do not conflict, or parsing will be unreliable. For example, either the  
 713 positive and negative prefixes or the suffixes must be distinct for `DecimalFormat.parse()` to be able to  
 714 distinguish positive from negative values. (If they are identical, then `DecimalFormat` will behave as if no  
 715 negative subpattern was specified.) Another example is that the decimal separator and thousands separator  
 716 should be distinct characters, or parsing will be impossible.

717 The grouping separator is commonly used for thousands, but in some countries it separates ten-thousands.  
 718 The grouping size is a constant number of digits between the grouping characters, such as 3 for 100,000,000  
 719 or 4 for 1,0000,0000. If you supply a pattern with multiple grouping characters, the interval between the last  
 720 one and the end of the integer is the one that is used. So "#,##,###,####" == "##### ,####" ==  
 721 "## ,#### ,####".

### 722 3.4.3.5 Special Pattern Characters

723 Many characters in a pattern are taken literally; they are matched during parsing and output unchanged  
 724 during formatting. Special characters, on the other hand, stand for other characters, strings, or classes of  
 725 characters. They must be quoted, unless noted otherwise, if they are to appear in the prefix or suffix as  
 726 literals.

727 The characters listed here are used in non-localized patterns. Localized patterns use the corresponding  
 728 characters taken from this formatter's `DecimalFormatSymbols` object instead, and these characters lose  
 729 their special status. Two exceptions are the currency sign and quote, which are not localized.

Symbol	Location	Localized?	Meaning
0	Number	Yes	Digit
#	Number	Yes	Digit, zero shows as absent
.	Number	Yes	Decimal separator or monetary decimal separator
-	Number	Yes	Minus sign
,	Number	Yes	Grouping separator
E	Number	Yes	Separates mantissa and exponent in scientific notation. <i>Need not be quoted in prefix or suffix.</i>
;	Subpattern boundary	Yes	Separates positive and negative subpatterns
%	Prefix or suffix	Yes	Multiply by 100 and show as percentage
\u2030	Prefix or suffix	Yes	Multiply by 1000 and show as per mille

¤ (\u00A4)	Prefix or suffix No	Currency sign, replaced by currency symbol. If doubled, replaced by international currency symbol. If present in a pattern, the monetary decimal separator is used instead of the decimal separator.
'	Prefix or suffix No	Used to quote special characters in a prefix or suffix, for example, "'#'#" formats 123 to "#123". To create a single quote itself, use two in a row: "# o' 'clock".

730

731 For more information, examples and pattern manipulation see the documentation for the Java DecimalFormat  
732 method and links to examples there. The library also supports use of scientific notation numbers.

### 733 3.5 Predicate Format Options

734 There are several ways in which predicates can be referenced with a CAM template. The tables below show  
735 the different forms to be used and when. The first table shows the BusinessUseContext Rules format when a  
736 constraint is applying one and only one action to an element or attribute. The second table is for when a  
737 constraint is applying several actions to one item (specified by a path). The third table shows the inline  
738 functions when applied to elements. The fourth shows a proposed extension for the inline definitions to be  
739 used with attributes.

740

TABLE 1: Functions used for constraint action attribute: <as:constraint action=" <i>functiondefn</i> " />
<code>excludeAttribute(xpath)</code>
<code>excludeElement(xpath)</code>
<code>excludetree(xpath)</code>
<code>makeMandatory(xpath)</code>
<code>makeOptional(xpath)</code>
<code>makeRepeatable(xpath)</code>
<code>restrictValues(xpath, valuesList)</code>
<code>setChoice(xpath)</code>
<code>setDateMask(xpath, dateMask)</code>
<code>setID(xpath, idValue)</code>
<code>setLength(xpath, lengthDescription)</code>
<code>setLimit(xpath, limitValue)</code>
<code>setMask(xpath, datatype, Mask)</code>
<code>setValue(xpath, value)</code>
<code>useAttribute(xpath)</code>

TABLE 1: Functions used for constraint action attribute:

`<as:constraint action="function" />`

`useChoice(xpath)`

`useElement(xpath)`

`useTree(xpath)`

`orderChildren(xpath)`

741

742

TABLE 2: Function used for constraint action element:

`<as:constraint item="xpath">`  
`<as:action>function</as:action>`  
`</asconstraint>`

`excludeAttribute()`

`excludeElement()`

`excludetree()`

`makeMandatory()`

`makeOptional()`

`makeRepeatable()`

`restrictValues(valuesList)`

`setChoice()`

`setDateMask(dateMask)`

`setID(idValue)`

`setLength(lengthDescription)`

`setLimit(limitValue)`

`setMask(datatype,Mask)`

`setValue(value)`

`useAttribute()`

`useChoice()`

`useElement()`

`useTree()`

`orderChildren()`

743



TABLE 3: Inline Element functions – used alongside structure example - all are attributes
<code>as:makeMandatory="true"</code>
<code>as:makeOptional="true"</code>
<code>as:makeRepeatable="true"</code>
<code>as:restrictValues="valuesList"</code> valuesList ::= value value ... value ::= string with or without single quotes
<code>as:setChoice="idValue"</code> all elements in choice have same idValue
<code>as:setDateMask="dateMask"</code>
<code>as:setID="idValue"</code>
<code>as:setLength="lengthDescription" : lengthDescription = min-max or max</code>
<code>as:setLimit="limitValue"</code>
<code>as:setMask="Mask"</code> - must be used with a <code>as:datatype</code> attribute for non string masks
<code>as:setValue="value"</code>
<code>as:orderChildren="true"</code>

TABLE 4: Inline attribute functions – used alongside structure example all are attributes. Assumed to be for an attribute called 'example' - <code>&lt;element example="value"/&gt;</code>
<code>as:makeMandatory-example="true"</code>
<code>as:makeOptional-example="true"</code>
<code>as:restrictValues-example="valuesList"</code> valuesList ::= value value ... value ::= string with or without quotes
<code>as:setMask-example="Mask"</code> - must be used with a <code>as:datatype</code> attribute for non string masks
<code>as:setID-example="idValue"</code>
<code>as:setLength-example="lengthDescription" : lengthDescription = min-max or max</code>
<code>as:setNumberMask-example="numberMask"</code>
<code>as:setValue-example="value"</code>

747 **3.6 In-line use of predicates and references**

748 Figure 8 in Section 3.3 above shows an example for an AssemblyStructure with different structure  
 749 components for address (e.g. US, Europe, Canada). Using different structures for content can be controlled  
 750 with in-line statements indicating by context those optional and required content selections. The in-line  
 751 commands are inserted using the "as:" namespace prefix, to allow insertion of the command statements  
 752 wherever they are required. These in-line commands compliment the predicates used within the  
 753 <BusinessUseContext> section of the assembly for setChoice() and useChoice(). The table in Figure 13  
 754 below gives the list of these in-line statements and the equivalent predicate form where applicable.

755 In-line command entries marked as "not applicable" can only be used within the <BusinessUseContext>  
 756 section. Also where there is both a predicate statement and an in-line command, then the predicate  
 757 statement overrides and takes precedent. For attributes inline functions can be included by using the format  
 758 'as:attributename-functionname="value"'. .

759 The in-line statements available are detailed in the table shown in Figure 13. In-line command entries marked  
 760 as "not applicable" can only be used within the <BusinessUseContext> section. Also where there is both a  
 761 predicate statement and an in-line command, then the predicate statement overrides and takes precedent.  
 762 See Figure 14 below for examples of using in-line predicates.

763 *Figure 13 - Matrix of in-line statement commands and predicate commands*

Predicate	In-line Command	Notes
excludeAttribute()	Not applicable	
excludeElement()	Not applicable	
excludeTree()	Not applicable	
makeOptional()	as:makeOptional="true"	Make part of structure optional, or make a repeatable part of the structure optional (e.g. occurs=zero)
makeMandatory()	as:makeMandatory="true"	Make part of the structure required; leaf element may not be nillable
allowNull()	as:allowNull="true"	Allow null content model for leaf element

Predicate	In-line Command	Notes
<code>makeRepeatable()</code>	<pre>as:makeRepeatable="true" as:setLimit="5n" as:setRequired="3n"</pre>	Make part of the structure occur one or more times in the content; the optional <code>as:setLimit="nnnn"</code> statement controls the maximum number of times that the repeat can occur <sup>9</sup> . The optional <code>as:setRequired="nnnn"</code> statement controls the required occurrences that must at least be present.
<code>setChoice()</code>	Not applicable	
<code>setId()</code>	<code>as:choiceID="label"</code>	Associate an ID value with a part of the structure so that it can be referred to directly by ID
<code>setLength()</code>	<code>as:setLength="nnnn-mmmmm"</code>	Control the length of content in a structure member
<code>setLimit()</code>	<code>as:setLimit="nnnn"</code>	For members that are repeatable, set a count limit to the number of times they are repeatable
<code>setRequired()</code>	<code>as:setRequired="nnnn"</code>	For members that are repeatable, set a required occurrence for the number of members that must at least be present (nnnn must be greater than 1) <sup>10</sup> .
<pre>setDateMask() setNumberMask() setStringMask()</pre>	<pre>as:setDateMask="DD-MM-YY" as:setNumberMask="####.##" as:setStringMask="U8" "x'Mask' "</pre>	Assign a regular expression or picture mask to describe the content. First character of the mask indicates the type of mask.

<sup>9</sup> Design note: the `setLimit` / `setRequired` are deliberately optional. It is intended they only be used sparingly, when exceptional constraints are really needed. In W3C schema max/min are used as required factors. This impairs the ability to know when an exceptional constraint is present and therefore is an inhibitor to engineering robust interoperable systems.

<sup>10</sup> Design note: `makeRepeatable()`, `makeMandatory()` is the preferred syntax over the alternate: `makeRepeatable() as:setRequired="1"`.

Predicate	In-line Command	Notes
setValue()	as:setValue="string"	Place a value into the content of a structure
restrictValues()	as:restrictValues=""value' 'value'" "[valuelist]"	Provide a list of allowed values for a member item
restrictValuesByUID()	as:restrictValuesByUID= "UID"	Provide a list of allowed values for a member item from an registry reference
useAttribute()	Not applicable	
useChoice()	Not applicable	
useElement()	as:useElement="true"	Where a structure definition includes choices indicate which choice to use.
useTree()	as:useTree="true"	Where a structure member tree is optional indicate that it is to be used.
useAttributeByID()	Not applicable	
useChoiceByID()	Not applicable	
useTreeByID()	Not applicable	
useElementByID()	Not applicable	
Not applicable	<as:include>URL </as:include> <as:include ignoreRoot="yes">	Allows inclusion of an external source of assembly instructions or structure. The URL is any single valid W3C defined URL expression that resolves to physical content that can be retrieved. Note: can only be used in the <Structure> section of assembly. The optional ignoreRoot attribute permits inclusion of fragments of XML that are not well-formed by ignoring the root element from the XML source content.
checkCondition()	as:checkCondition= "conditionID"	Points to the condition to be tested in the data validation section.
makeRecursive()	as:makeRecursive="true"	Denotes element as a recursive structure member, so can appear as child of this parent.

Predicate	In-line Command	Notes
orderChildren()	as:orderChildren="true"	Denotes that the children of the element must occur in the order they occur in the reference structure template.

764

765 The next Figure 14 shows some examples of using these in-line commands within a structure.

766

767 *Figure 14 - Use of in-line commands with a well-formed XML structure*

768

```

769 <AssemblyStructure xmlns:as="http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/cam">
770 <Structure taxonomy='XML'>
771 <Items CatalogueRef="2002">
772 <SoccerGear>
773 <Item as:makeRepeatable="true">
774 <RefCode as:makeMandatory="true" as:setLength="10">%%</RefCode>
775 <Description>%%</Description>
776 <Style>WorldCupSoccer</Style>
777 <UnitPrice as:setNumberMask="q999.9###.##">%%</UnitPrice>
778 </Item>
779 <QuantityOrdered as:setNumberMask="q999####">%%</QuantityOrdered>
780 <SupplierID as:makeMandatory="true">%%</SupplierID>
781 <DistributorID>%%</DistributorID>
782 <OrderDelivery>Normal</OrderDelivery>
783 <DeliveryAddress/>
784 </SoccerGear>
785 </Items>
786 </Structure>
787 </AssemblyStructure>

```

788 It should be noted that in-line commands cannot be used with non-XML structures; all such structures require  
789 the use of predicates within the <BusinessUseContext> section of the assembly instead.

## 790 3.7 Advanced Features

791 The following sections contain advanced feature options and use details.

## 792 3.8 Use of namespace declarations

793 The default CAM template assumes that all that is required is one namespace declaration for use with in-line  
794 CAM predicates within a template (e.g. <myTagName as:setValue="xxx">).

795 However many business vocabularies have adopted wholesale use of namespace prefixes for the elements  
796 and attributes in their schemas regardless of whether this is necessary or not. While this is not an issue for  
797 the design of CAM it is an issue for several of the XML parser implementations and the way they have been  
798 coded, including their DOM representations. Essentially when multi-namespace declarations exist in an XML  
799 instance they can no longer support the default namespace having no prefix.

800 Unfortunately this is a common behaviour that has been widely copied due to sharing of the underlying Java  
801 libraries involved. Another issue is the placing of namespace declarations. Again the XML specifications  
802 permit these to occur anywhere in the XML instance. However the Java library implementation will often fail if  
803 all namespace declarations are not placed at the top of the XML instance.

804 To resolve this CAM templates permit the use of a global namespace at the root CAM template level and  
805 placing all namespace declarations in the root element declaration. You should only need to resort to this  
806 when handling structures that involve multiple inline namespace declarations within the XML content.

807 Processors can provide a function to extract namespace definitions from an XML example and correctly  
808 define a CAM template skeleton with namespaces moved to the root node and any anonymous namespaces  
809 provided with a prefix (the jCAM editor implementation provides an example of this, along with the  
810 autogenerate template feature in jCAM itself). The figure 15 here illustrates an example.

811 *Figure 15 - An example of namespace declarations for CAM templates*

```
812 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
813 <!-- Sample CAM Template showing use of namespaces extensions -->
814 <as:CAM CAMlevel="1" version="0.13"
815   xmlns:as="http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/cam"
816   xmlns:tic="http://era.nih.gov/Projectmgmt/SBIR/CGAP/ticket.namespace"
817   xmlns:cb="http://era.nih.gov/Messaging/SBIR/CGAP/ticket.namespace"
818   xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
819   xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/cam
820   file:///D:/eclipse/workspace/camprocessor/schema/CAMv0151.xsd">
821   <!-- note: namespace declarations should all be here, not in body of CAM
822   template -->
823   <as:Header>
824   <as:Description>Validates an Incoming transaction</as:Description>
825   <as:Owner>CAM smaple templates</as:Owner>
826   <as:Version>0.1</as:Version>
827   <as:DateTime>2004-09-09T17:00:00</as:DateTime>
828   <as:Parameters>
829   <!-- example parameter declaration -->
830   <as:Parameter name="applicationType" values="competing_continuation|80|70"
831   use="global" default="competing_continuation"/>
832   </as:Parameters>
833   </as:Header>
834   <as:AssemblyStructure>
835   <as:Structure ID="default" taxonomy="XML">
836   <cb:MessageType>
837   <tic:ticket>
838   <tic:institutionID>%%</tic:institutionID>
839   <tic:correctionID>%%</tic:correctionID>
840   <tic:timestamp>%%</tic:timestamp>
841   <tic:application>
842   <tic:projectTitle>%text%</tic:projectTitle>
843   <tic:applicationType>%%</tic:applicationType>
844   <tic:revisionNumber>%%</tic:revisionNumber>
845   </tic:application>
846   </tic:ticket>
847   </cb:MessageType>
848   </as:Structure>
849   </as:AssemblyStructure>
850   <as:BusinessUseContext>
851   <as:Rules>
852   <as:default>
853   <as:context>
854   <as:constraint action="setNumberMask(//tic:institutionID,#9)"/>
855   <as:constraint action="restrictValues(//tic:correctionID,'N'|'Y')"/>
856   <as:constraint action="setDateMask(//tic:timestamp,YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MI:SS)"/>
857   <as:constraint
858   action="restrictValues(//tic:applicationType,'competing_continuation'|'other')"/>
859   <as:constraint action="setNumberMask(//tic:revisionNumber,##)"/>
860   </as:context>
861   </as:default>
862   <!-- example additional rules -->
863   <as:context>
864   </as:context>
865   </as:Rules>
866   </as:BusinessUseContext>
867   </as:CAM>
```

868

## 869 **3.9 Extending CAM Processors**

870 Originally CAM v1.0 was designed to have 5 distinct areas within the template. These were to cover off  
871 expected forms of content handling and advanced functionality. In the 1.1 specification these have been  
872 replaced in favour of a more extensible framework. This framework is based on the idea of a CAM processor  
873 being able to provide a core set of XML handling functions, while allowing extensions via the optional include  
874 or ANY functionality.

875 An extension entry is designed to allow CAM processors to invoke functionality that is too specialized to allow  
876 strict normative definition by the CAM specification and implementation by the CAM processor developers  
877 (such as for local integration specialization needs, error handling and reporting, XML marshalling or un-  
878 marshalling, or mutually agreed to vertical industry extensions).

879 There are two types of extension allowed, `preprocessor` and `postprocessor`. If more than one included  
880 extension is defined of a given type they will be handled in the order that the extensions appear within the  
881 CAM template.

882 Further ideas for implementing extensions and example syntax are provided in the Addendum B of this  
883 document.

### 884 **3.9.1 as:Extension**

885 This is a hook to enable any extension to be included in the CAM Template. It may contain any valid XML  
886 from any defined source. Any number of extensions may be defined. Any process dependencies must be  
887 defined by the CAM processor supporting the Extension.

888 For Java implementations of CAM the Apache Maven linkage approach provides a default configuration  
889 method for associating external process handlers with the default CAM processor.

890 An example of an extension is provision of a `lookup()` function. This can be tailored to suit the particular  
891 domain and/or local application needs.

### 892 **3.9.2 Preprocessor Extensions**

893 Preprocessor extensions are run **after** the CAM template has been read in to the processor and after any  
894 pseudo-variables have been defined for the run. Any includes of any type are also completed before the  
895 extensions run. They are run **before** any `BusinessUseContext` rules are applied to the Structure in question.

896 In order to run the processor must supply an API to allow the preprocessor extension access to the complete  
897 CAM template and also to any input file that has been supplied to the processor. The preprocessor may then  
898 update either of these items before completion. A method to pass back any errors to the processor for  
899 onward communication must be provided.

### 900 **3.9.3 Postprocessor Extensions**

901 Postprocessor extensions are to be run after all the `BusinessRulesContext` rules have been completed.  
902 Processors are at liberty to provide an option as to whether extensions are run in the case of errors occurring  
903 during the core processing.

904 As with the preprocessors there are requirements to be able to access both the CAM template after any  
905 processing and the input file that has been processed. Each extension may change these and return them  
906 via the API for either the processor to complete work or to pass onto further extensions. A method to pass  
907 back any errors to the processor for onward communication must be provided.

### 908 **3.9.4 as:include**

909 The include provided outside the `AssemblyStructure` and `BusinessUseContext` elements is purely to allow  
910 `as:Extension` elements to be included.

911 In addition note that the as:include may optionally specify the ignoreRoot="yes" attribute. This permits  
912 inclusion of XML fragments that are not well-formed, by allowing a dummy root element to be used to ensure  
913 the fragment is well-formed – but then the dummy root element is ignored.

914 e.g. :

```
915 <tempRoot>  
916   <not_well_formed_by_itself/>  
917   <tag1_include/>  
918   <tag2_include/>  
919   <well_formed>  
920     <tag3_include/>  
921     <well_formed>  
922   </tempRoot>
```

924 So tempRoot will be ignored

### 926 3.9.5 Template Location defaulting

927 This provides the ability to associate from an XML instance to the CAM template that validates it. A URL is  
928 provided for the CAM template location. A CAM processor therefore can locate and validate XML directly.  
929 The syntax for this is:

930 asi:templateLocation="[URL]">

931 and the namespace declaration is:

932 xmlns:asi="http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/cam/instance"

933 and these should occur on the root element of the XML instance.

### 934 3.9.6 Selection of Assembly Structure

935 When a template contains more than one structure instance (such as different versions of the same structure)  
936 it is necessary to provide the ability to dynamically select which structure to apply to an XML instance for  
937 validation. One option is to pass in a CAM parameter. However this advanced feature permits the use of an  
938 xpath attribute onto the Structure element that then uniquely identifies the ID value of the relevant structure  
939 that should be used to validate the message (this can optionally be overridden by the structure ID name being  
940 passed in from outside the template). This first matching XPath expression that returns true is then selected  
941 for use.

942 The XML below provides an example. The xpath expression effectively equates to true if the XML instance  
944 contains the matching relevant structure item, and / or associated value.

945

```
946 <as:AssemblyStructure>  
947   <as:Structure ID="ex_1" taxonomy="XML"  
948   xpath="/ex:example"> <!-- Xpath check here -->  
949   <ex:example>  
950     <ex:test name="Fred">  
951     </ex:example>  
952   </as:Structure>  
953  
954   <as:Structure ID="new_1" taxonomy="XML"  
955   xpath="/new:example"> <!-- Xpath check here -->  
956   <new:example>  
957     <new:test name="%Fred%">  
958     <new:inside>%value%</new:inside>  
959   </new:example>  
960 </as:Structure>  
961 </as:AssemblyStructure>  
962
```



## 963 **3.10 Future Feature Extensions**

964 This section is provided as a holding area for potential extensions to the base CAM specifications.

### 965 **W3C RIF and OMG PRR Rule Support**

966 The ability to add extensions to the base CAM templates means that common rule syntax approaches can be  
967 exploited easily to augment the base XML content validations that CAM provides. W3C Rule Interchange  
968 Format (RIF) and OMG Production Rule Representation (PRR) are both examples of such extended rules  
969 syntax that can be used to augment the basic built-in XPath support and CAM functions to add more complex  
970 logic handling. Examples of these techniques will be developed for future use.

### 971 **RDF / OWL support**

972 The ability to use RDF / OWL syntax to provide metadata and semantics in the ContentReference section for  
973 elements.

### 974 **Registry based noun semantics**

975 This is currently under development with the Registry SCM group and will be referenced here when complete.

### 976 **WSDL support for CAM processor**

977 A draft WSDL interface has been posted to the OASIS CAM TC site for discussion and is available.  
978 Implementers may use this as a basis for deploying a CAM processor as a web service.

### 979 **Accessing content in ebXML Registry**

980 The ebXML Registry Services Specification (RSS) describes this capability.  
981 Typical functions include the QueryManager's getRegistryObject, and getRepositoryItem operations. Also  
982 there is the HTTP interface and also the SQL or Filter query interface as described by AdhocQueryRequest.

983 This also includes the possibility of running external library functions offered by a registry.

984 The registry specifications may be found at:

985 [3] ebXML Registry specifications

986 <http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/regrep/documents/2.5/specs/>

### 987 **Import Feature**

988 Some basic IMPORT functionality is available in this V1.0 of CAM, however this is not intended to be  
989 comprehensive or complete. Subsequent versions of CAM will enhance the basic functions available in V1.0  
990 and allow more sophisticated sub-assembly techniques.

### 991 **XACML support**

992 In many ways the CAM context mechanisms mirror the ability to include or exclude content as a filtering style  
993 operation between the input and output. An extension to support XACML (eXtensible Access Control Markup  
994 Language) syntax is there a natural addition to CAM processing. CAM functions can simplify the creation and  
995 coding of XACML while being able to call an XACML extension.

996

---

## 997 **A. Addendum**

### 998 **A1.1 CAM schema (W3C XSD syntax)**

999 This item is provided as a reference to the formal specification of the XML structure definition for CAM itself.  
1000 However specific implementation details not captured by the XSD syntax should be referenced by studying  
1001 the specification details provided in this document and clarification of particular items can be obtained by  
1002 participating in the appropriate on-line e-business developer community discussion areas and from further  
1003 technical bulletins supplementing the base specifications. For specific details of the latest XSD  
1004 documentation please reference the OASIS CAM TC documents area where the latest approved XSD version  
1005 is available. This is also mirrored to the open source jCAM site as well ( <http://www.jcam.org.uk> ). See  
1006 document download area from OASIS website: <http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/cam>  
1007 In addition OASIS may provide a static location to the reference CAM XSD schema under [http://docs.oasis-](http://docs.oasis-open.org/cam)  
1008 [open.org/cam](http://docs.oasis-open.org/cam) once an approved specification is available.  
1009

### 1010 **A1.2 CAM Processor Notes (Non-Normative)**

1011 CAM processor notes assist implementers developing assembly software, these are non-normative. Within  
1012 an assembly implementation the processor examines the assembly document, interprets the instructions, and  
1013 provides the completed content structure details given a particular set of business context parameters as  
1014 input. This content structure could be stored as an XML DOM structure for XML based content, or can be  
1015 stored in some other in-memory structure format for non-XML content. Additionally the memory structure  
1016 could be temporarily stored and then passed to a business application step for final processing of the  
1017 business content within the transaction.

1018 Since typical development environments already contain linkage between the XML parser, the DOM, an  
1019 XPath processor, a scripting language such as JavaScript, the data binding toolset such as XSLT or a  
1020 comparable mapping tool. The assembly approach based on an XML script fits naturally into this  
1021 environment.

1022 Some suggested uses and behaviours for CAM processors include:

- 1023 · Design time gathering of document parts to build a context sensitive assembly service that can be  
1024 called via an API or webservice interface.
- 1025 · Design time generation of validation scripts and schemas for the run time environment that is not  
1026 CAM savvy or that does not provide any context flexibility. Think of this as a CAM compiler. This  
1027 would mean that context parameters would be passed in as input to this.
- 1028
- 1029 · Runtime validation engine based on context parameters and controlled via a Business Process  
1030 engine with BPM script definitions running within the gateways of trading partners.

## 1031 **A1.3 Processing Modes and Sequencing**

### 1032 **Non-normative**

1033 Context elements can have conditions. These conditions can either be evaluated against variables  
1034 (parameters) or XPath statements. These conditions can be evaluated in two modes:

1035

- 1036 1) A standalone CAM template - i.e. on the basis of external parameters values passed to the CAM  
1037 processor to evaluate the conditionals.
- 1038 2) CAM template and XML instance - check the XML instance to evaluate the condition and then  
1039 proceed (this is the normal mode for a CAM processor).

1040

1041 The first mode is typically used when you are trying to produce documentation about what is allowed for a  
1042 transaction and it is useful to pre-process (precompile) the structure rules without the existence of an XML  
1043 instance file. This means that any condition that falls into the second category can not be evaluated (these  
1044 conditions then behave equivalent of having Schematron asserts, and are documented but not actioned).

1045

---

1046 **B. Addendum**

1047 **B1.1 CAM extension mechanism example**

1048 This item illustrates the approach using Apache Maven linker technology to implement the component and  
1049 Extension mechanism in CAM as implemented in the jCAM open source tool. It also shows how alternative  
1050 strict and lax XML conformance can be optionally configured via this mechanisms.

1051  
1052 **Figure B1.1.1**

```
1053 <container>  
1054   <component-implementation class="uk.org.jcam.processor.dataObjects.Template" />  
1055   <component-implementation class="uk.org.jcam.processor.dataObjects.DataFile" />  
1056   <!-- <component-implementation  
1057   class='uk.org.jcam.processor.validator.DefaultValidator' />  
1058   -->  
1059   <!-- <component-implementation  
1060   class='uk.org.jcam.processor.validator.UnOrderedValidatorLax' />  
1061   -->  
1062   <component-implementation  
1063   class="uk.org.jcam.processor.validator.UnOrderedValidatorStrict" />  
1064   <component-implementation class="uk.org.jcam.processor.trimmer.DefaultTrimmer"  
1065   />  
1066   <component-implementation class="uk.org.jcam.processor.adorner.DefaultAdorner"  
1067   />  
1068   <component-implementation  
1069   class="uk.org.jcam.processor.transformer.XSLTransformer" />  
1070   <component-implementation class="uk.org.jcam.drools.DroolsDataValidator" />  
1071   <component-implementation class="uk.org.jcam.groovy.GroovyDataValidator" />  
1072   <component-implementation class="uk.org.jcam.beanshell.BeanShellDataValidator"  
1073   />  
1074 </container>
```

1075

---

## C. Acknowledgements

1076 The views and specification expressed in this document are those of the authors and are not necessarily  
1077 those of their employers. The authors and their employers specifically disclaim responsibility for any  
1078 problems arising from correct or incorrect implementation or use of this design.

1079 The following individuals have participated in the creation of this specification and are gratefully  
1080 acknowledged.

1081 **Participants:**

1082

1083

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---

1084

## **D. Non-Normative Text**

1085 Non-normative items are noted as such in the body of the specification as applicable. Possible Future  
1086 Extensions are noted in that section above. Also a separate document is maintained by the CAM TC of  
1087 experimental and extension items that are under consideration for inclusion in future versions of the  
1088 specification. The latest public version of that draft non-normative items document is available from the  
1089 committee area web site.

1090

## E. Revision History

1091 [optional; should not be included in OASIS Standards]

1092

1093

1094

### Change History:

Status	Version	Revision	Date	Editor	Summary of Changes
Draft	1.0	0.10	30 December, 2002	DRRW	Rough Draft
		0.11	12 <sup>th</sup> February, 2003	DRRW	Initial Draft
		0.12	23 <sup>rd</sup> February, 2003	DRRW	Revision for comments to 28/02/2003
		0.13	17 <sup>th</sup> May, 2003	DRRW	Revision for comments to 08/05/2003
		0.14	13 <sup>th</sup> August, 2003	DRRW	Revision for comments to 15/08/2003
		0.15	3 <sup>rd</sup> February, 2004	DRRW	Final edits prior to first public release
		0.16	15 <sup>th</sup> February, 2004	DRRW	Release Candidate for Committee Draft CAM
		0.17	19 <sup>th</sup> February 2004	MMER	Edited detailed comments into draft.
Committee Draft		0.17C	12 <sup>th</sup> March 2004	DRRW	Cosmetic changes to look of document to match new OASIS template and notices statement.
Revised Committee Draft		0.18	10 <sup>th</sup> December 2004	DRRW	Revisions from comment period, corrections, and bug fixes to examples. Added Table of Figures index.
		0.19	4 <sup>th</sup> January, 2005	DRRW	Layout changes to align with new OASIS document template formatting and logo. Update figure 4.1.2 to reflect latest schema, and also 4.5 for noun content referencing. Add addendum glossary of terms and abbreviations.
Revised Committee Draft	1.1	0.01	25 <sup>th</sup> May, 2006	DRRW	New revised specification to reflect extensible model and architecture.
	1.1	0.02	27 <sup>th</sup> June 2006	MR	Explicit corrections to line up with implementable features and also explicit definition of normative and non-normative sections.
	1.1	0.03	28 <sup>th</sup> June 2006	MR	Included section on extensions (plug-ins).
	1.1	0.04	4 <sup>th</sup> July 4, 2006	DRRW	Refined text, general edits.
	1.1	0.05	27 <sup>th</sup> July, 2006	DRRW	Revise examples + figure captioning
	1.1	0.06	5 <sup>th</sup> Sept 2006	MR	Issues around Order tackled

Status	Version	Revision	Date	Editor	Summary of Changes
	1.1	0.06	12 <sup>th</sup> September 2006	DRRW	Changes consolidation and clean-up edits
	1.1	0.07	12 <sup>th</sup> Sept 2006	MR	Schema Diagram Updated, Appendix re-factored, extensions approach re-worked
	1.1	0.08	15 <sup>th</sup> Sept 2006	DRRW / MR	Edits and changes for accuracy. Import Function refined, Date comparison functions amended. W3C RIF and OMG PRR notes
	1.1	0.09	21 <sup>st</sup> October 2006	MR / DRRW	Very Simple Extensions added. Align date masks with Java SDF. Correct examples XML
	1.1	0.10	24 <sup>th</sup> October 2006	DRRW	Refine masks mechanism details, including both date and numeric masks.
	1.1	0.11	2 <sup>nd</sup> November 2006	DRRW/ MR	Minor editing corrections and fixes to mask details, handling of quote characters and non-normative clarification of psuedo-variables.
	1.1	0.12	15 <sup>th</sup> February 2007	DRRW	Revised to include comments from OASIS member 60 day review period (changes noted in comment review log document).
	1.1	0.13	5 <sup>th</sup> March 2007	DRRW	Revised to use new OASIS document template and include TC member comments prior to formal Committee Specification ballot (changes noted in comment review log document).
	1.1	0.14	8 <sup>th</sup> March 2007	DRRW	Cosmetic edits/fixes to URLs and layout to meet OASIS document specification, template and site requirements.

1095