

# ESDL Language Reference

Boca Raton Documentation Team



## ESDL Language Reference

Boca Raton Documentation Team

Copyright © 2021 HPCC Systems®. All rights reserved

We welcome your comments and feedback about this document via email to <docfeedback@hpccsystems.com>

Please include **Documentation Feedback** in the subject line and reference the document name, page numbers, and current Version Number in the text of the message.

LexisNexis and the Knowledge Burst logo are registered trademarks of Reed Elsevier Properties Inc., used under license.

HPCC Systems® is a registered trademark of LexisNexis Risk Data Management Inc.

Other products, logos, and services may be trademarks or registered trademarks of their respective companies.

All names and example data used in this manual are fictitious. Any similarity to actual persons, living or dead, is purely coincidental.

2021 Version 7.12.36-1

|  |    |
|--|----|
| ESDL Language Overview .....             | 4  |
| ESDL Structures .....                    | 5  |
| ESPstruct .....                          | 6  |
| ESPrequest .....                         | 7  |
| ESPresponse .....                        | 8  |
| ESParray .....                           | 9  |
| ESPenum .....                            | 10 |
| ESPinclude .....                         | 11 |
| ESPservice .....                         | 12 |
| ESPmethod .....                          | 13 |
| ESDL Datatypes .....                     | 14 |
| booleanbool .....                        | 15 |
| string .....                             | 16 |
| int .....                                | 17 |
| int64 .....                              | 18 |
| float .....                              | 19 |
| double .....                             | 20 |
| binary .....                             | 21 |
| ESDL, XSD, and ECL Type Mapping .....    | 22 |
| ESDL Attributes .....                    | 23 |
| max_len (n) .....                        | 24 |
| ecl_max_len (n) .....                    | 25 |
| ecl_name ("name") .....                  | 26 |
| counter and count_val .....              | 27 |
| max_count .....                          | 28 |
| max_count_var .....                      | 29 |
| ecl_null (n   string) .....              | 30 |
| leading_zero(n) .....                    | 31 |
| ecl_hide .....                           | 32 |
| ecl_type ("type") .....                  | 33 |
| ecl_keep .....                           | 34 |
| min_ver .....                            | 35 |
| max_ver .....                            | 36 |
| ping_min_ver .....                       | 37 |
| depr_ver .....                           | 38 |
| get_data_from .....                      | 39 |
| optional .....                           | 40 |
| help .....                               | 41 |
| description .....                        | 42 |
| version and default_client_version ..... | 43 |
| auth_feature .....                       | 44 |

# ESDL Language Overview

ESDL (Enterprise Service Description Language) is a methodology that helps you develop and manage web-based query interfaces quickly and consistently.

Dynamic ESDL takes an interface-first development approach. It leverages the ESDL Language to create a common interface "contract" that both Roxie Query and Web interface developers will adhere to. It is intended to allow developers to create production web services, with clean interfaces that can evolve and grow over time without breaking existing applications.

ESDL's built-in versioning support helps ensure compiled and deployed applications continue to operate while changes are made to the deployed service's interface for new functionality.

ESDL's ability to define and reuse common structures helps maintain consistent interfaces across methods.

The Dynamic ESDL service is built to scale horizontally, and hooks are provided to add custom logging and security to help create fully "productionalized" web services.

Once a service is deployed, application developers and end-users can consume the service using REST, JSON, XML, SOAP, or form encoded posts. Dynamic ESDL provides quick and easy access to a WSDL, live forms, sample requests and responses, and testing interfaces to allow developers to test logic changes, data changes, or new features, as well as to interact with the service directly using SOAP, XML, or JSON.

# ESDL Structures

## ESPstruct

ESPstruct is a set of elements grouped together under one name. These elements, known as *members*, can have different types and different lengths. Structures can be nested and support inheritance.

### **Example:**

```
ESPstruct NameBlock
{
    string FirstName;
    string MiddleName;
    string LastName;
    int Age;
};

ESPstruct NameBlockExtended:NameBlock
{
    string SSN;
    string partyAffiliation;
};
```

# ESPrequest

The request structure for a method. ESPrequests can be nested and support inheritance.

## **Example:**

```
ESPrequest  MyQueryRequest
{
    string FirstName;
    string MiddleName;
    string LastName;
    string Sortby;
    bool Descending(false);
};

ESPrequest  MyQueryRequestExtended:MyQueryRequest
{
    string SSN;
};
```

# ESResponse

The response structure for a method. ESResponses can be nested and support inheritance.

## **Example:**

```
ESResponse MyQueryResponse
{
    string FirstName;
    string MiddleName;
    string LastName;
};

ESResponse MyQueryResponseExtended:MyQueryResponse
{
    string SSN;
    string partyAffiliation;
};
```



## ESArray

A structure for unbounded arrays. Arrays support inheritance and can be nested.

Either [max\_count\_var(k)] or [max\_count\_var(k)] is required for an ESArray when  $k > 1$ .

### Example:

```
ESPstruct NameBlock
{
    string FirstName;
    string MiddleName;
    string LastName;

    int Age;
};

[max_count(20)] ESArray <ESPstruct NameBlock, Name> Names;
```

This results in something like:

```
<Names>
  <Name>
    <FirstName>James</FirstName>
    <MiddleName>Joseph</MiddleName>
    <LastName>Deerfield</LastName>
    <Age>42</Age>
  </Name>
  <Name>
    <FirstName>Emily</FirstName>
    <MiddleName>Kate</MiddleName>
    <LastName>Constance</LastName>
    <Age>33</Age>
  </Name>
</Names>
```

See Also: max\_count\_var, max\_count

## ESPenum

A structure containing an enumerated value.

### **Example:**

```
ESPenum EyeColors : string
{
    Brn("Brown"),
    Blu("Blue"),
    Grn("Green"),
};

ESPstruct Person
{
    string FirstName;
    string MiddleName;
    string LastName;

    ESPenum EyeColors EyeColor("Brown"); //provides a default value
};
```

## ESPinclude

ESPinclude allows you to include an external ESDL file. This is similar to the `#include` statement.

**Example:**

```
ESPinclude(commonStructures);
```

## **ESPservice**

This defines an ESP web service interface. Once defined, this interface definition can be assigned (bound) to a Dynamic ESDL-based ESP Service.

An ESPservice should contain one or more method definitions.

### **Example:**

```
ESPservice [auth_feature("AllowMyService")] MyService
{
    ESPmethod MyMethod1(MyMethod1Request, MyMethod1Response);
    ESPmethod MyMethod2(MyMethod2Request, MyMethod2Response);
};
```

## ESPmethod

This defines a method definition you can reference in an ESPservice structure. The method definition should contain references to a previously defined ESPrequest and ESPresponse.

### **Example:**

```
ESPservice MyService
{
    ESPmethod MyMethod1(MyMethod1Request, MyMethod1Response);
    ESPmethod
    [
        auth_feature("AllowMyMethod2"),
        description("MyMethod Two"),
        help("This method does everything MyMethod1 does plus a few extra features"),
        min_ver("1.2")
    ]
    MyMethod2(MyMethod2Request, MyMethod2Response);
};
```

# ESDL Datatypes

## **booleanbool**

A boolean or logical data type having one of two possible values: true (1) or false (0).

**Example:**

```
boolean includeFlag;  
bool includeMore;
```

## **string**

A data type consisting of sequence of alphanumeric characters.

**Example:**

```
string FirstName;
```



## **int**

An integer value.

### **Example:**

```
int Age;
```

## **int64**

A 64-bit integer value

**Example:**

```
int64 Iterations;
```

## **float**

A 4-byte floating point or real number.

### **Example:**

```
float Temperature;
```

## **double**

An 8-byte floating point or real number.

**Example:**

```
double Temperature;
```

## **binary**

A data type containing binary data, similar to a BLOB .

### **Example:**

```
binary RetinaScanSample;
```

## ESDL, XSD, and ECL Type Mapping

| ESDL         | XSD          | ECL                     |
|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Bool boolean | bool         | boolean                 |
| Binary       | Base64Binary | String (base64 encoded) |
| Float        | float        | REAL4                   |
| Double       | double       | REAL8                   |
| Int          | int          | INTEGER                 |
| Int64        | long         | INTEGER8                |
| String       | string       | String                  |

# ESDL Attributes

You can use ESDL attributes to extend and override the default behavior of an ESDL definition. For example, adding a `max_len(n)` to a string defines the string will only need to store a certain number of characters.

Many attributes are treated as hints that may have more effect on some implementations than others. For example, `max_len(n)` will affect generated ECL code, but is ignored when generating C++.

## max\_len(n)

The *max\_len* attribute specifies the field length for ECL string field.

### Example:

```
[max_len(20)] string City;
```

It means that in ECL, City field is a fixed length of 20 chars. For integer type, the *max\_len* means the maximum size in bytes for the integer (8\**max\_len* bits integer).

### Example:

```
[max_len(3)] int Age;
```

This generates ECL code:

```
integer3 Age{xpath('Age')};
```

This attribute works for ESPenum type, too. The ECL type is also string.

```
[max_len(2)] ESPenum StateCode State;
```

Here the StateCode is 2-char state code enumeration.

This attribute can also be used for ESPstruct, ESPrequest, ESPresponse:

```
ESPstruct [max_len(1867)] IdentitySlim : Identity  
{  
    ...  
};
```

This generates ECL code:

```
export t_MyQuery := record (share.t_Name), MAXLENGTH(1867)  
{  
};
```

The ECL option *MAXLENGTH* helps ECL engine better manage memory.

This does not affect the type in the XSD/WSDL. ESP ignores this attribute when generating the schema. The type for a string is *xsd:string* which has no length limit. Therefore, the schema stays the same if the field length changes in the Roxie query.



## ecl\_max\_len (n)

This *ecl\_max\_len* attribute tells the ECL generator to use ECL *maxlength* instead of the regular field length.

### **Example:**

```
[ecl_max_len(50)] string CompanyName;  
[max_len(6)] string Gender;
```

The generated ECL code is:

```
string CompanyName { xpath("CompanyName"),maxlength(50) };  
    string6 Gender { xpath("Gender") };
```

**Note:** when both *max\_len* and *ecl\_max\_len* are specified, *ecl\_max\_len* is used and *max\_len* is ignored.

## **ecl\_name ("name")**

The *ecl\_name* attribute specifies the field name in generated ECL code. By default, the field name in ECL is the same as the name defined in ECM. However, in some cases, the name could causes issues in ECL. For example keywords in ECL cannot be used as a field name.

### **Example:**

```
[ecl_name("_export")] string Export;  
[ecl_name("_type")] string Type;
```

Here, both **EXPORT** and **TYPE** are ECL keywords and cannot be used as ECL field names. We use *ecl\_name* to tell the esdl2ecl process to generate acceptable names.

## counter and count\_val

These two attributes are used to help ESP calculate the record count of the response.

*counter* counts the number of children of the nodes. When the node is an array, it is the same as the number of items in the array.

*count\_val* will use the value of the node as record count. Field **RecordCount** is implicitly marked as *count\_val*.

When an response has multiple counter, count\_val, the sum of the values is returned as record-count.

### **Example:**

```
[counter] ESParray<MyRecord, Record> Records;  
[count_val] int TotalFound;
```

## **max\_count**

The max\_count attribute is used to specify the expected max items in a dataset (ESArray).

### **Example:**

```
[max_count(20)] ESArray <ESPstruct MYRecord, Record> Records;
```

See Also: ESArray, max\_count\_var

## max\_count\_var

The `max_count_var` attribute is used to specify a variable (an ECL Attribute) containing the value of the expected max items in a dataset (ESArray).

### **Example:**

```
[max_count_var("iesp.Constants.JD.MaxRecords")] ESParray <ESPstruct MYRecord, Record> Records;
```

The ECL developer defines the constant `iesp.Constants.JD.MaxRecords` rather than hard coding the max count value in the ESDL.

See Also: `ESArray`, `max_count`

## **ecl\_null (n | string)**

The *ecl\_null* attribute tells ESP to remove the field altogether if the field's value is *n* or *string*. This provides a means to remove a field completely when there is no data for it.

### **Example:**

```
[ecl_null(0)] int Age;  
[ecl_null("false")] bool IsMatch;
```

Age 0 means there is no Age data for this person. So, if Age is 0, the <Age> tag is not returned.

Without this attribute, <Age>0</Age> would be returned.

For the second example, a bool value of *false*, returned as a string, is treated as null and therefore the tag is not returned.

## leading\_zero(n)

The *leading\_zero* attribute adds zero(s) to the field value so that the total length is *n*.

### **Example:**

```
ESPstruct Date
{
    [leading_zero(4)] Year;
    [leading_zero(2)] Month;
    [leading_zero(2)] Day;
};
```

So the Date will always have a 4-digit Year and a 2-digit Month and a 2-digit Day.

## **ecl\_hide**

The *ecl\_hide* attribute hides the field from ECL (that is, the field is removed when generating the ECL code). This is used for some special cases.

### **Example:**

```
ESPstruct Relative
{
    [ecl_hide] ESParray<ESPstruct Relative, Relative> Relatives;
    "
};
```

In this case, the Relative structure is defined in a recursive manner, and ECL does not support such a construct. Therefore, we use *ecl\_hide* to avoid the recursive definition in ECL.

Sometimes a field is hidden from ECL for other reasons. In these cases, *ecl\_hide* is not needed.



## **ecl\_type ("type")**

The *ecl\_type* attribute defines the field type in ECL.

### **Example:**

```
[ecl_type("Decimal10_2")] double RetailPrice;
```

ESDL does not have a monetary type, so we use *ecl\_type* to define it.

## **ecl\_keep**

The *ecl\_keep* attribute keeps the field in the generated ECL even though this field would have been hidden without this attribute.

## min\_ver

The `min_ver` attribute allows you to define the minimum (earliest) version where a field is visible. Requests using a prior version will not have access to the field.

**Example:**

```
[min_ver("1.03")] bool IsValid;
```

## **max\_ver**

The `max_ver` attribute allows you to define the maximum (latest) version where a field is visible. Requests using a later version will not have access to the field.

### **Example:**

```
[max_ver("1.04")] bool IsValid;
```

## ping\_min\_ver

Dynamic ESDL services automatically add a ping method to your service for monitoring connectivity to the service.

The ping\_min\_ver attribute on a service allows you to define the minimum (earliest) version where the ping method is visible. The ping method is not visible to versions lower than the ping\_min\_ver

### **Example:**

```
[ping_min_ver("1.03")] ;
```

## **depr\_ver**

The `depr_ver` attribute allows you to declare a field's end of life version. The field is deprecated at the specified version number. Requests using that version or any subsequent version will not have access to the field.

### **Example:**

```
[depr_ver("1.04")] bool IsValid;
```

## get\_data\_from

The `get_data_from` attribute allows you to specify that a field gets its data from another variable. This supports code reuse when complex versioning changes are made.

### **Example:**

```
ESPresponse RoxieEchoPersonInfoResponse
{
    ESPstruct NameInfo Name;
    string Var1;
    [get_data_from("Var1")] string Var2;
};
```

In the example above, the query returns the data in `Var1` then the service puts the data into the `Var2` field and sends that in the response to the client.

In this example both `Var1` and `Var2` are in the response to the client. Typically, `Var1` and `Var2` are in non-overlapping versions so only one will be in the response depending on the version specified.

Since the `get_data_from` attribute supports complex data types, such as an `ESPstruct`, the fields do not have to be limited to string types.

## optional

The optional attribute allows you to specify that a field is optional and is hidden or not depending on the absence or presence of a URL decoration.

When a field has an optional attribute, the field is visible only when the option appears on the URL. But when the option starts with an exclamation point (!), then the field is hidden only if the option is in the URL.

### **Example:**

```
ESPrequest RoxieEchoPersonInfoRequest
{
    ESPstruct NameInfo Name;
                                string First;
                                string Middle;
                                string Last;
    [optional("dev")]          string NickName;
    [optional("!_NonUS_")]     string SSN;
};
```

Assuming the service is running on a server with the hostname of example.com and the service binding is set to 8003:

If the URL is

```
http://example.com:8003/
```

then SSN is visible and NickName is hidden;

If the URL is

```
http://example.com:8003/?dev
```

then SSN and NickName are both visible

If the URL is

```
http://example.com:8003/?dev&_NonUS_
```

then NickName is visible and SSN is hidden.

If the URL is

```
http://example.com:8003/?_NonUS_
```

then both NickName and SSN are hidden.



## help

The help attribute (valid only for an ESPMethod) allows you to specify some additional text to display on the form that is automatically generated to execute a method.

### **Example:**

```
ESPservice MyService

{
  ESPmethod MyMethod1(MyMethod1Request, MyMethod1Response);
  ESPmethod
  [
    description("MyMethod Two"),
    help("This method does everything MyMethod1 does plus a few extra features"),
    min_ver("1.2")
  ]
  MyMethod2(MyMethod2Request, MyMethod2Response);
};
```

## description

The description attribute (valid only for an ESPMethod) allows you to specify some additional text to display on the form that is automatically generated to execute a method.

### **Example:**

```
ESPservice MyService
{
    ESPmethod MyMethod1(MyMethod1Request, MyMethod1Response);
    ESPmethod
    [
        description("MyMethod Two"),
        help("This method does everything MyMethod1 does plus a few extra features"),
        min_ver("1.2")
    ]
    MyMethod2(MyMethod2Request, MyMethod2Response);
};
```

## version and default\_client\_version

The **version** and **default\_client\_version** attributes (valid only for an ESPService) allow you to specify the version to use when a version is not explicitly specified in the request.

The **default\_client\_version** is used for API requests in SOAP format if the client doesn't specify the version. The **version** is used for requests coming from a web browser without a version decoration in the URL.

These attributes provide better API backward compatibility while allowing API developers to see the latest interface using a browser.

If **default\_client\_version** is higher than **version**, the service uses **default\_client\_version** for all requests that don't specify a **version**.

Even though defaults can be specified for a service, you should still encourage API developers to specify a version in requests to ensure compatibility between their application and the service.

### Example:

```
ESPservice [version("0.02"), default_client_version("0.01")] ESDLExample
{
    ESPmethod EchoPersonInfo(EchoPersonInfoRequest, EchoPersonInfoResponse);
    ESPmethod RoxieEchoPersonInfo(RoxieEchoPersonInfoRequest, RoxieEchoPersonInfoResponse);
};
```

## auth\_feature

The `auth_feature` attribute (valid only for an `ESPService` or `ESPMethod`) allows you to specify a means to verify a user's permission to execute a method.

In order to enable this feature, your system must be configured to use a form of security that supports feature level authentication, such as LDAP security included in the Community edition of the platform. Once LDAP is configured, you would add the tag name provided as the value for the **authFeature** attribute to the feature level authentication list in the Security section of ECL Watch. Then you would set permissions for users and/or groups.

If you are using a third-party Security Manager plugin, consult their documentation for details on adding the tag name to their security configuration.

The `auth_feature` attribute is required for every method, but can be specified at the `ESPService` level to apply to all methods within a service. You can override for an individual method by setting the attribute at a method level.

Setting `auth_feature("NONE")` means no authentication is needed. Setting `auth_feature("DEFERRED")` defers the authentication to the business logic in the ESP developer's method implementation logic.

### Example:

```
ESPService MyService [auth_feature("NONE")]
{
    ESPMethod MyMethod1(MyMethod1Request, MyMethod1Response);
    ESPMethod
    [
        description("MyMethod Two"),
        auth_feature("AllowMyMethod2"),
        help("This method does everything MyMethod1 does plus a few extra features"),
        min_ver("1.2")
    ]
    MyMethod2(MyMethod2Request, MyMethod2Response);
};
```