

# User and Reference Manual



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# **Altova SchemaAgent 2016 User & Reference Manual**

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## **Chapter 1**

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**Altova SchemaAgent 2016**

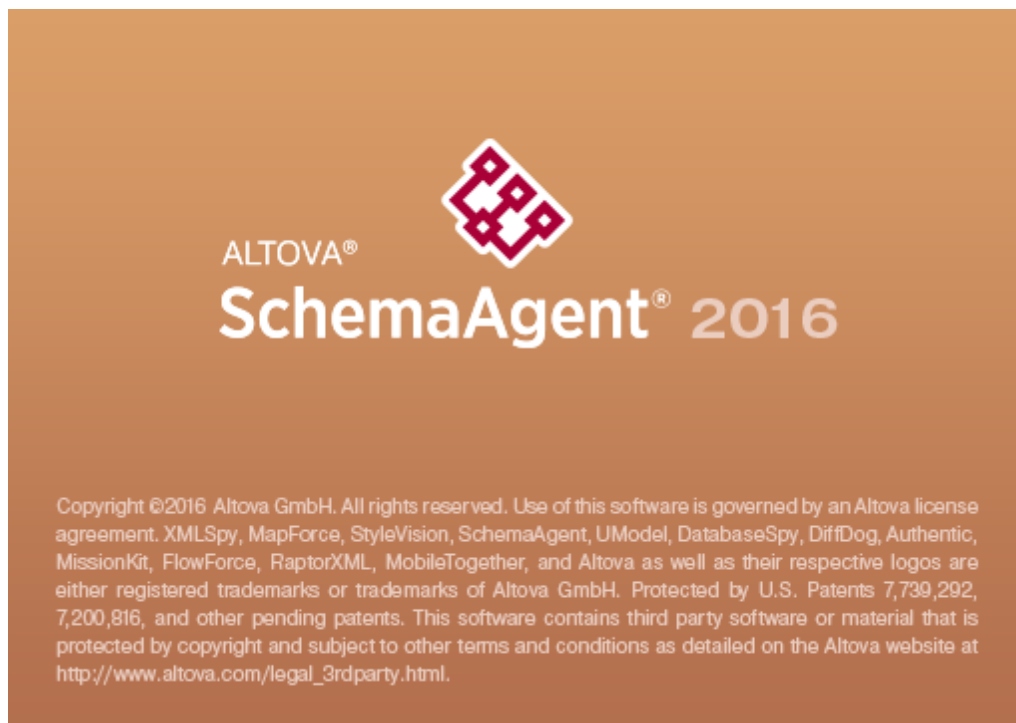


# 1 Altova SchemaAgent 2016

**Altova SchemaAgent 2016** is an Altova technology that enables you to manage multiple schemas and build relationships between W3C XML schemas from within a GUI. SchemaAgent also provides a display of relationships between Altova MapForce design (MFD) files and their associated schemas as well as XSL or XSLT stylesheets and WSDL files.

Altova's SchemaAgent technology consists of two components:

- A [SchemaAgent](#) server serves supported files to one or more SchemaAgent Clients on the network. The server can be installed as a local server together with SchemaAgent Client, as an independent Altova SchemaAgent Server installation, or run as a service.
- The [SchemaAgent Client](#) is an application with a GUI that provides access to the files served by a SchemaAgent server. Using standard GUI mechanisms, such as copy-and-paste and drag-and-drop, SchemaAgent Client users are able to easily build relationships between the served files and to make large-scale changes—such as in path references—across multiple files.



*Last updated: 03 February 2016*



## **Chapter 2**

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### **About this Documentation**

## 2 About this Documentation

This document provides an overview of how SchemaAgent technology works, and describes how to use the SchemaAgent server and SchemaAgent Client together. It also provides an overview of how Altova's XMLSpy application (Enterprise and Professional Editions) can utilize SchemaAgent technology to provide powerful schema editing and management capabilities.

This document is divided into the following parts:

- An [introduction](#) to SchemaAgent and its mechanism.
- An overview of SchemaAgent's [main features](#).
- A description of how to [configure the search paths](#) for SchemaAgent.
- A SchemaAgent [tutorial](#).
- A description of the installation, configuration, and use of [SchemaAgent Server](#) .
- A description of the installation, configuration, and use of [SchemaAgent Client](#).
- An overview of how to use [XMLSpy](#) Enterprise and Professional Editions as SchemaAgent clients.

## **Chapter 3**

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### **Introduction**

### 3 Introduction

Altova's SchemaAgent technology consists of two components: a SchemaAgent server and SchemaAgent Client. A SchemaAgent server is installed either

- on the same machine as SchemaAgent Client, where it serves that particular client (the **LocalServer** version, installed with SchemaAgent Client); or
- on a network, from where it can serve multiple clients (**SchemaAgent Server**, separate installation from SchemaAgent Client).

SchemaAgent technology can also be used in Altova's **XMLSpy® 2016** product (Enterprise and Professional Editions). XMLSpy communicates via SchemaAgent Client with either LocalServer or SchemaAgent Server.

#### SchemaAgent in the Altova product range

Both SchemaAgent Server and SchemaAgent Client are to be downloaded separately from the [SchemaAgent download page](#) at the Altova website and installed separately. SchemaAgent Server is available free of charge, whereas SchemaAgent Client requires a license that must be purchased from Altova.

The Altova® MissionKit™ 2016 includes the SchemaAgent product and a license key for it. The SchemaAgent Server application, however, is not included as part of the Altova® MissionKit™ 2016 packages, and must be downloaded from the [SchemaAgent download page](#) at the Altova website.

In order to use SchemaAgent with XMLSpy, SchemaAgent Client must be installed on the same machine as XMLSpy. SchemaAgent Server can be installed anywhere on the network. Once SchemaAgent Server and SchemaAgent Client are correctly installed, XMLSpy will automatically make the necessary associations. XMLSpy Enterprise Edition and XMLSpy Professional Edition (when purchased independently of Altova® MissionKit™ 2016 applications) can both use SchemaAgent.

**Important:** Any SchemaAgent or SchemaAgent-related product from Altova (including XMLSpy) starting with Version 2005 release 3 is **not compatible** with versions of SchemaAgent or SchemaAgent-related products previous to it.

#### File Paths

File paths given in this documentation are not the same for all operating systems. Note the following correspondences:

- *(My) Documents folder:* Example files are located in a sub-folder of the (My) Documents folder.

|                                                 |                                                   |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Windows XP                                      | C:/Documents and Settings/<username>/My Documents |
| Windows Vista, Windows 7, Windows 8, Windows 10 | C:/Users/<username>/Documents                     |

- *Application folder:* The Application folder is the folder where your Altova application is

located (by default, C:/Program Files/Altova). When Schema Agent 32-bit is installed on a 64-bit operating system, the path is C:/Program Files (x86)/Altova.

## 3.1 System Requirements

Altova SchemaAgent Client and SchemaAgent Server run on the following operating systems:

- Windows 10
- Windows 8
- Window 7
- Windows Vista
- Windows XP
  
- Windows Server 2012
- Windows Server 2008
- Windows Server 2003

Both the 32-bit and 64-bit modes are supported.

## 3.2 SchemaAgent's Main Features

**SchemaAgent Server** processes client requests to create, update, or delete schema IIRs (Includes, Imports, and Redefines) and manages client-server communication. It also processes all file-based manipulations: create, delete, move, and rename.

### Installation options

SchemaAgent Server can be installed as a standalone application with a GUI, or as an interactive or non-interactive service.

### Graphical user interface

SchemaAgent Server's graphical user interface (GUI) provides full environment information, including lists of currently connected clients and all defined search paths. An Environment window displays all defined search paths as hierarchical tree structures as well as all file extensions defined for schemas, MFD, XML, XSL/XSLT, and WSDL files, and provides easy-to-use search path selection using Explorer-type browse functionality. The main window in the right area of SchemaAgent Server displays all files with the defined file extensions that have been found in the search paths.

### Logging functionality

The user interface provides a Log window that displays detailed communications activity. The log reports can be configured and written to CSV files.

### Access to schemas on the web

SchemaAgent Server enables access to schemas located in WebDAV folders on (secure) WebDAV servers with UNC paths and drive letters.

**SchemaAgent Client** provides a GUI that enables you to build schema relationships and manage large numbers of schemas, as well as view relationships between MFD files and their associated schemas. These are the core features of SchemaAgent technology. In addition, SchemaAgent Client provides user-friendly GUI features.

### SchemaAgent designs

Schema designs help you to manage and organize schema collections intuitively. These designs can be saved as SchemaAgent design files for subsequent editing. You can create, update, or delete IIRs (Includes, Imports, and Redefines) between schemas by direct manipulation in a SchemaAgent design using drag-and-drop. Once an IIR relationship is created or modified in a SchemaAgent design, that relationship is physically written into the relevant schema (XSD) file(s) and any related schema file. To undo a modification to a relationship, you must edit the SchemaAgent design accordingly.

For XSLT stylesheets, SchemaAgent Client allows you to create imports and includes as well as import schemas or create new or display existing inline schemas.

The Design window also shows WSDL files where you can explore the content of the WSDL file and view its internal schemas as well as all of its messages, port types, bindings, and services. The import of XML schemas or different WSDL files is also possible.

### File administration

If a file is renamed or moved, the change is passed to all other files in the workspace that reference the changed file. The advantage is that multiple files can be managed from within the SchemaAgent Client GUI, thus obviating the need to edit individual files separately.

**Viewing structures and relations**

In the Design window, you can obtain a graphical view of the relationships between an MFD file, its source and target schemas, and all schemas associated with the source and target schemas. IIRs can be viewed immediately and in greater detail in the schema component itself and the detailed structure of schema components, such as elements and complex types, can be displayed.

This applies also to XML instances, XSLT stylesheets and WSDL files. For each of these files, SchemaAgent Client displays a file box in the Design window. These file boxes contain all the relevant information for a particular file, structured in collapsed sections which can be expanded to view some of the data in detail.

**Selecting or inserting related files**

SchemaAgent Client offers several options to select file boxes or insert files that reference other files in the workspace.

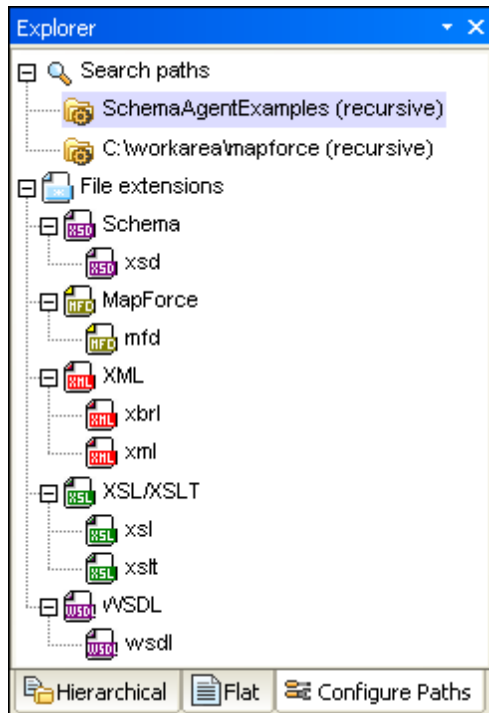
**Integration with XMLSpy**

If set up to work with SchemaAgent, Altova's XMLSpy provides powerful schema editing capabilities. While a schema is being edited in the Schema/WSDL View of XMLSpy, components of all schemas in SchemaAgent Server's search paths are listed in the Entry Helpers and can be modified and reused in the schema being edited. Information about IIRs created or modified in Schema/WSDL View is written to related schemas.

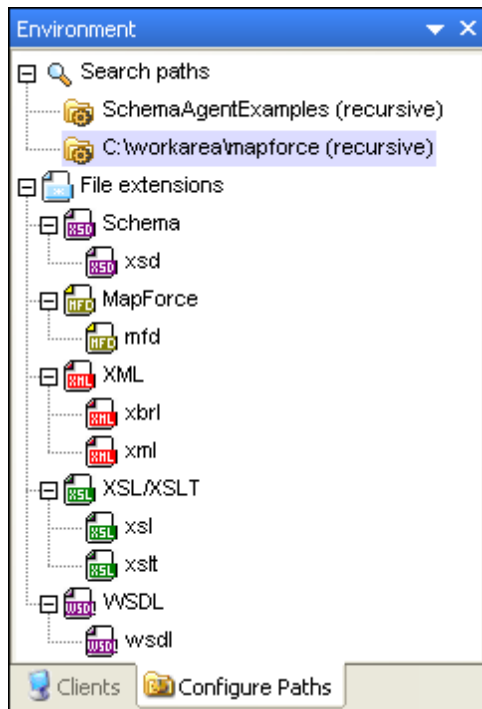
### 3.3 Configuring Search Paths

Search paths are the paths or folders that are scanned for XML Schemas, MapForce Design (MFD) files, and XML files. Depending on your SchemaAgent installation, you can configure (i.e., add, edit, or delete) search paths in the Configure Paths tab of either SchemaAgent Client or SchemaAgent Server.

If you are working with a **LocalServer**, the Configure Paths tab is displayed as an additional tab in the Explorer window of the SchemaAgent Client application.



If you have installed a **SchemaAgent Server** locally or in a network, the Configure Paths tab is displayed in the Environment window of SchemaAgent Server. The Explorer window in SchemaAgent Client has no Configure Paths tab if you are connected to SchemaAgent Server.



Apart from its location, the Configure Paths tab is identical in both of the above mentioned cases.

### Search Path considerations

Depending on the installation location of SchemaAgent, certain file access and path restrictions may apply. If you access schemas on a network share, make sure that the SchemaAgent application has the correct access permissions.

File system support is as follows:

- UNC paths are supported. Note that schema paths can be, or references within schemas can contain, UNC paths or relative paths.
- WebDAV folders are supported. Location paths can be, or references within schemas can contain, WebDAV folders or relative paths.
- FTP connections are supported. Files can be directly accessed using FTP.
- Mapped drives are supported. If drive letters are used in search paths, then machines hosting SchemaAgent clients must have the identical drive letter mapped to the same shared folder.
- Local drives/directories are **not directly** supported. Access to local directories or resources, however, is possible if the local directories are shared to the network and search paths on LocalServer are configured to use the network shares.

### 3.3.1 Adding or Editing Search Paths

In order to be able to work with a file in SchemaAgent Client, it must be contained in one of the search paths that are displayed in the Hierarchical and Flat tabs of the Explorer window. You cannot open files from outside SchemaAgent Client or drag them into the Design window.

**Please note:** The procedure described below applies to the Configure Paths tab in both the Explorer window in SchemaAgent Client and the Environment window in SchemaAgent Server. The type of your SchemaAgent installation and the server you are connected to, respectively, determines in which window the Configure Paths tab is displayed.

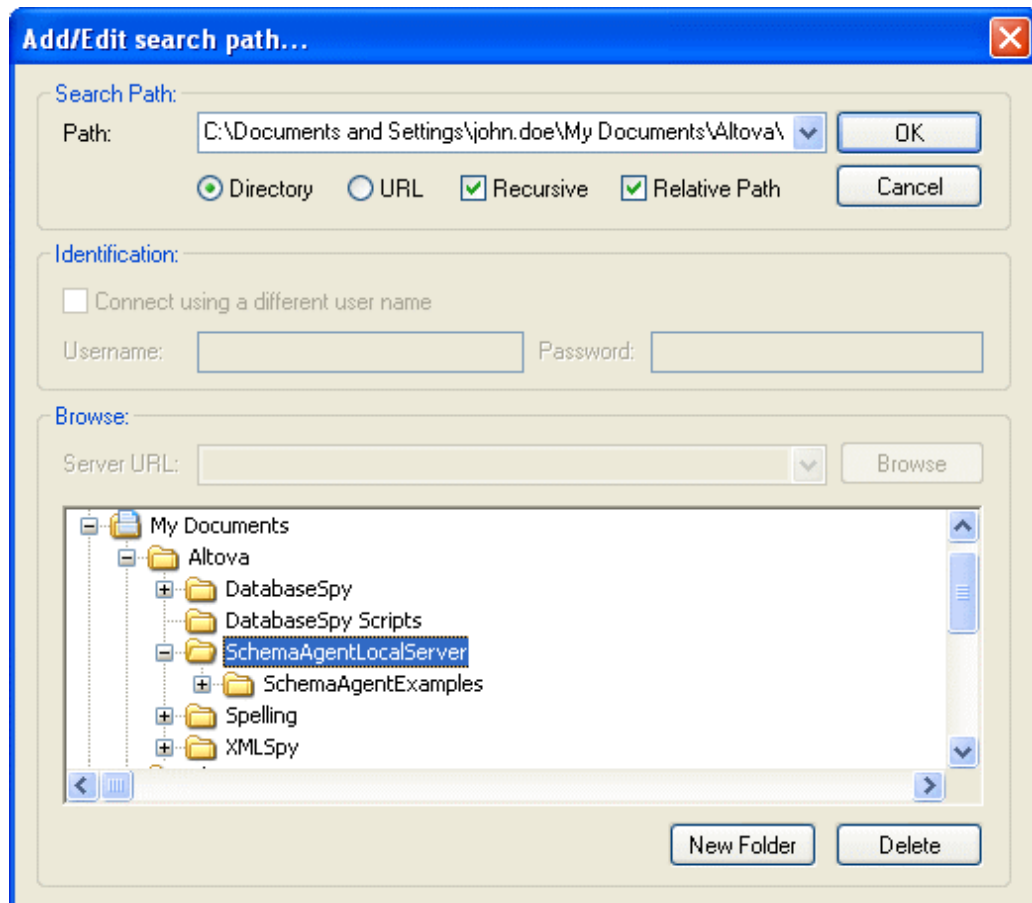
## Relative paths

In SchemaAgent, you can define to display search paths relative to location the [configuration file](#). This allows you to have shorter search path, if you folder structure is very extensive. Please note, that with SchemaAgent LocalServer each user has a separate configuration file in [\My Documents\Altova\SchemaAgent LocalServer2016](#).

### To add or edit a search path:

1. In the Configure Paths tab of your respective SchemaAgent application, do one of the following:
  - To add a search path, right-click the Search paths folder and select **Add search path** from the context menu, or click the folder and press the **Insert** key.
  - To edit a search path, right-click one of the existing search paths and select **Edit search path** from the context menu.

The **Add/Edit search path** dialog box opens.



2. In the Search Path group box, choose whether the search path is a directory or a URL.  
If the search path is a directory, do the following:
  1. Select the **Directory** radio button and enter the search path directly in the **Path** text box. Alternatively, browse for the required directory in the **Browse** pane; the selected directory is entered in the **Path** text box.

2. Select the **Relative Path** check box to make the search path entry in the Configure Paths pane relative; leave the check box unchecked to use an absolute path.

If the search path is a URL, do the following:

1. Enter the server URL in the Server URL text box of the Browse pane.
2. If authorization is required, in the Identification group box, select the **Connect using a different user name** check box and enter the username and password.
3. In the Browse group box, click the **Browse** button to browse for the required directory; the selected directory is entered in the Path text box in the Search Path group box.
3. Select the **Recursive** check box if you wish sub-directories of the selected directory to be searched. If this check box is not selected, no sub-directories will be searched.
4. Click **OK**.

#### To delete a search path:

1. In the Configure Paths tab of your respective SchemaAgent application, select the path you want to delete and do one of the following:
  - Right-click and choose **Delete search path** from the context menu.
  - Press the **Delete** key.
2. Click **Yes** in the message box that pops up.

### 3.3.2 Configuring File Extensions

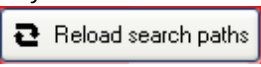
By default, SchemaAgent Client displays the following file types in the Hierarchical and Flat tabs of the Explorer window:

- W3C XML Schema
- MapForce Design files
- XML files
- XSL and XSLT stylesheets
- Web Service Description Language (WSDL) files

The File extensions folder in the Configure Paths tab, therefore, has five sub-folders, Schema, MapForce, XML, XSL/XSLT, and WSDL. Three of these folders include a single entry—xsd, mfd, or wsdl, respectively—whereas in the XSL/XSLT and XML folders two entries—xsl and xslt, and xbrl and xml, respectively—are displayed. You can, however, define additional file extensions for any of the supported files.

#### To add a file extension:

1. In the Configure Paths tab of your respective SchemaAgent application, select a folder or a file extension under the File extensions folder and do one of the following:
  - Right-click and choose **Add file extension** from the context menu.
  - Press the **Insert** key.
2. An entry named "newextension" is added to the respective folder and selected for editing.

The  button appears flashing red.

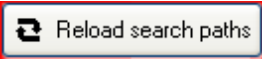
3. Enter the desired file extension and press **Enter**.
4. Click the **Reload search paths** button to display files with the newly added file extension in the Explorer window.

#### To edit a file extension:

1. In the Configure Paths tab of your respective SchemaAgent application, select a file extension under one of the sub-folders of the File extensions folder and do one of the following:
  - Right-click and choose **Edit file extension** from the context menu.
  - Press **F2**.

The file extension name is selected for editing.

2. Edit the file extension name as required and press **Enter**.

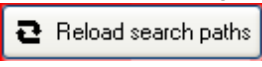
The  button appears flashing red.

3. Click the **Reload search paths** button to display files with the changed file extension in the Explorer window.

#### To delete a file extension:

1. In the Configure Paths tab of your respective SchemaAgent application, select a file extension under one of the sub-folders of the File extensions folder and do one of the following:
  - Right-click and choose **Delete file extension** from the context menu.
  - Press **Delete**.

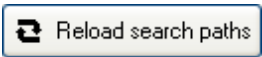
2. Click **Yes** in the message box that pops up.

The  button appears flashing red.

3. Click the **Reload search paths** button to remove files with the deleted file extension from the Explorer window.

### 3.3.3 Reloading or Resetting Search Paths

The **Reload search paths** command updates the search paths. This may be useful if files have been changed outside SchemaAgent, for example in XMLSpy, or if the search path configuration has changed. After a search path or file extension has been added, edited, or deleted, an asterisk

appears at the right of that search path or file extension and the  button is displayed at the bottom of the Configure Paths tab. This indicates that the currently loaded search paths need to be updated.

The **Reset Search Paths** command resets search paths to the settings with which they were last saved.

#### To reload search paths:

Do one of the following:

- In the Configure Paths tab of your respective SchemaAgent application, right-click and select **Reload search paths** from the context menu.
- Select the menu option **Extras | Reload search paths**.
- Click the **Reload search paths**  icon in the Extras toolbar.

#### To reset search paths:

- In the Configure Paths tab of your respective SchemaAgent application, right-click and select **Reset search paths** from the context menu.

### 3.3.4 Viewing the Configuration File

The set of supported files managed by LocalServer or SchemaAgent Server, respectively, is defined in an XML file called SchemaAgentServerCfg.xml, which is by default stored in the [\(My\) Documents](#) folder.

This file defines the **search paths**, and what paths or folders are scanned for schema files. The SchemaAgentServerCfg.xml file looks something like this:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<SearchPaths XMLSchema=".xsd" MapForce=".mfd" XML=".xbrl, .xml"
XSL=".xsl, .xslt" WSDL=".wsdl">
  <Path recursive="1" user="" auth="000000">s:\schemas-mydir\</Path>
  <Path recursive="0" user="" auth="000000">X:\schemas\</Path>
  <Path recursive="1" user="" auth="000000">http://test.webdav.org/dav</Path>
  <Path recursive="1" user="" auth="000000">\\Server1\Share1\Dir1\Schemadata</Path>
  <Path recursive="1" user="jsmith" auth="k04EKS">ftp://myftpserver</Path>
</SearchPaths>
```

Note that any number of search paths can be defined, and search paths can include paths on a local machine, network paths (mapped drive letters and UNC paths), as well as folders on WebDAV servers and FTP access.

After search paths have been defined, LocalServer or SchemaAgent Server, respectively, retrieves all files with defined file extensions in individual search paths and builds an internal map of the relationships between the supported files in a search path. It is this mapping of relationships that enables SchemaAgent clients to present data about file relationships graphically. Further, if an IIR or file manipulation change is made in a SchemaAgent client, it is this mapping that enables the automatic updating of such changes in related files in the search path.

## **Chapter 4**

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### **SchemaAgent Tutorial**

## 4 SchemaAgent Tutorial

This tutorial gives a short overview of W3C XML schemas and takes you through several tasks which provide an overview of how to use SchemaAgent to its fullest.

You will learn how to:

- [Set up](#) SchemaAgent Client properly
- **Create** [Include](#), [Import](#), and [Redefine](#) relationships between XML schemas
- [Include](#), [redefine](#), and [import](#) a **type**
- Import a type [using only XMLSpy](#)
- View [updated relationships](#)
- View [MapForce design](#) (MFD) files

### Installation and configuration

This tutorial assumes that you have successfully installed SchemaAgent on your computer and received a free evaluation key-code, or are a registered user. The evaluation version of SchemaAgent is fully functional but limited to a 30-day period. You can request a regular license from our secure web server or through any one of our resellers.

### Tutorial example files

The tutorial files are available in the [\(My\) Documents\Altova\SchemaAgentLocalServer2016\SchemaAgentExamples\Tutorial](#) folder. The Examples folder contains various XML schemas for you to experiment with, while the Tutorial folder contains all the files used in this tutorial. For each Windows user account, a separate SchemaAgentExamples folder as well as a [configuration file](#) is created when the user runs SchemaAgent for the first time. This allows each user on the computer to have separate SchemaAgent search paths and example files.

## 4.1 Setting Up SchemaAgent Client

In this tutorial, we will work with the LocalServer that is automatically installed with SchemaAgent Client. You must connect SchemaAgent Client to the LocalServer before you can use it to create relationships between XML schemas.

In order to work with SchemaAgent, you must configure at least one path to a folder. Paths you configure are stored on the SchemaAgent server (in this case, the LocalServer). Using SchemaAgent Client, you create relationships between existing schemas in these paths. You can also create new skeleton XML schemas, which can be completed later using XMLSpy.

### Objective

In this section of the tutorial, you will learn how to connect to a server and define a search path. Specifically, you will learn how to do the following:

- Start SchemaAgent Client and [connect](#) to the LocalServer
- [Configure a search path](#) to the folder that contains the examples for this tutorial

### Commands used in this section

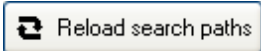
In this section of the tutorial, you will use the Explorer window exclusively. The following commands are used:



**Connect to Server:** This icon is located in the Extras toolbar. Click this icon to open the **Connect to SchemaAgent Server** dialog box where you can choose a server to connect to.

**Add search path:** This command is included in the context menu that opens when you right-click anywhere in the Configure Paths tab of the Explorer window. Choose this command to add a new search path to the current SchemaAgent server.



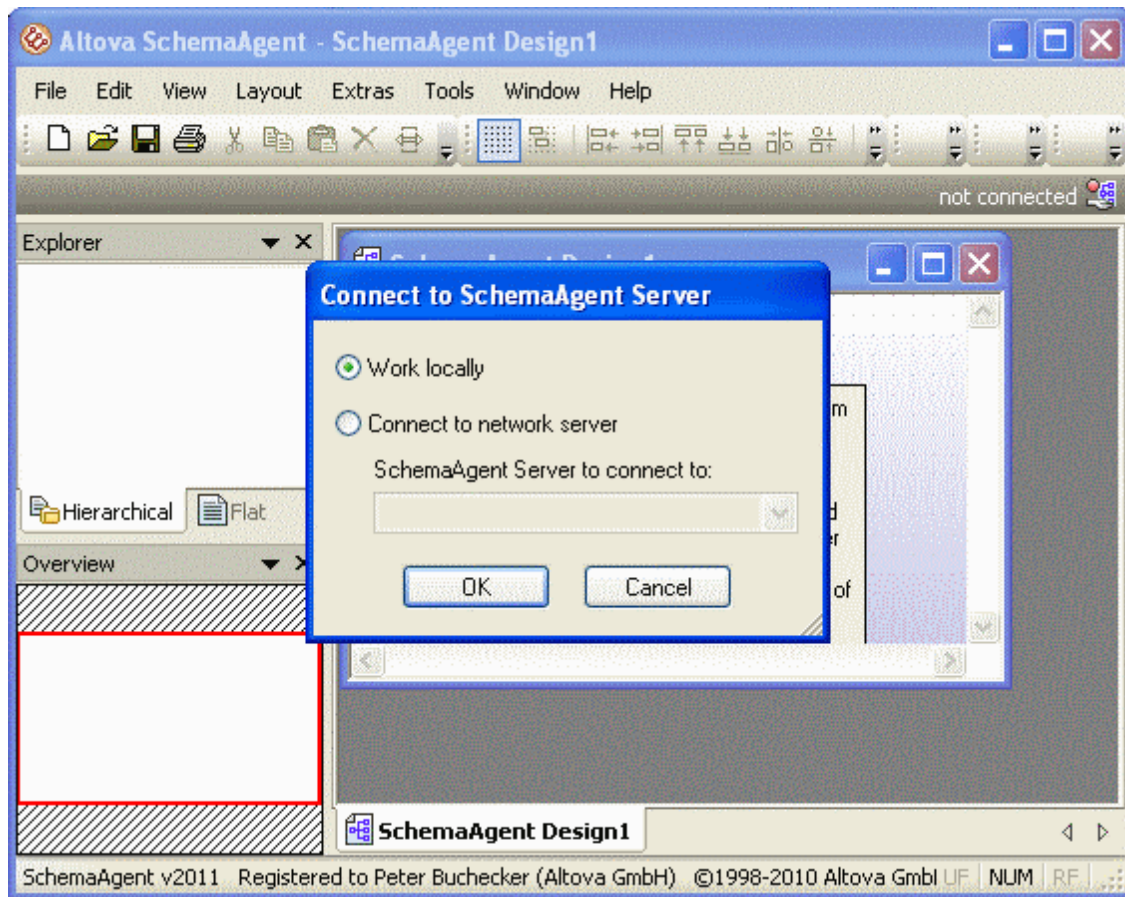
**Reload search paths:** This icon is located in the Extras toolbar and also appears as a  button at the bottom of the Explorer window after changes occurred in the search paths.

### 4.1.1 Connecting to the LocalServer

When you install SchemaAgent Client, both the client and the LocalServer are installed. The connection to the LocalServer is established during the startup process of SchemaAgent Client.

#### Starting SchemaAgent Client

To start SchemaAgent Client, double-click the SchemaAgent icon on your desktop or use the **Start | All Programs** menu to access the SchemaAgent program. SchemaAgent Client is started with no documents open in the interface and the **Connect to SchemaAgent Server** dialog box pops up.



Note the main parts of the interface: the Explorer and Overview windows on the left and the Main window in the middle.

#### To connect to the LocalServer:

1. Do one of the following:
  - Double-click the SchemaAgent icon on your desktop or use the **Start | All Programs** menu and choose **Altova SchemaAgent 2016 | Altova SchemaAgent**.
  - If SchemaAgent Client is already running, select the menu option **Extras | Connect to server** or choose the **Connect to Server**  icon from the Extras toolbar.

The **Connect to SchemaAgent Server** dialog box appears.
2. Choose **Work locally**.
3. Click **OK**.

### 4.1.2 Configuring a Search Path to the Examples Folder

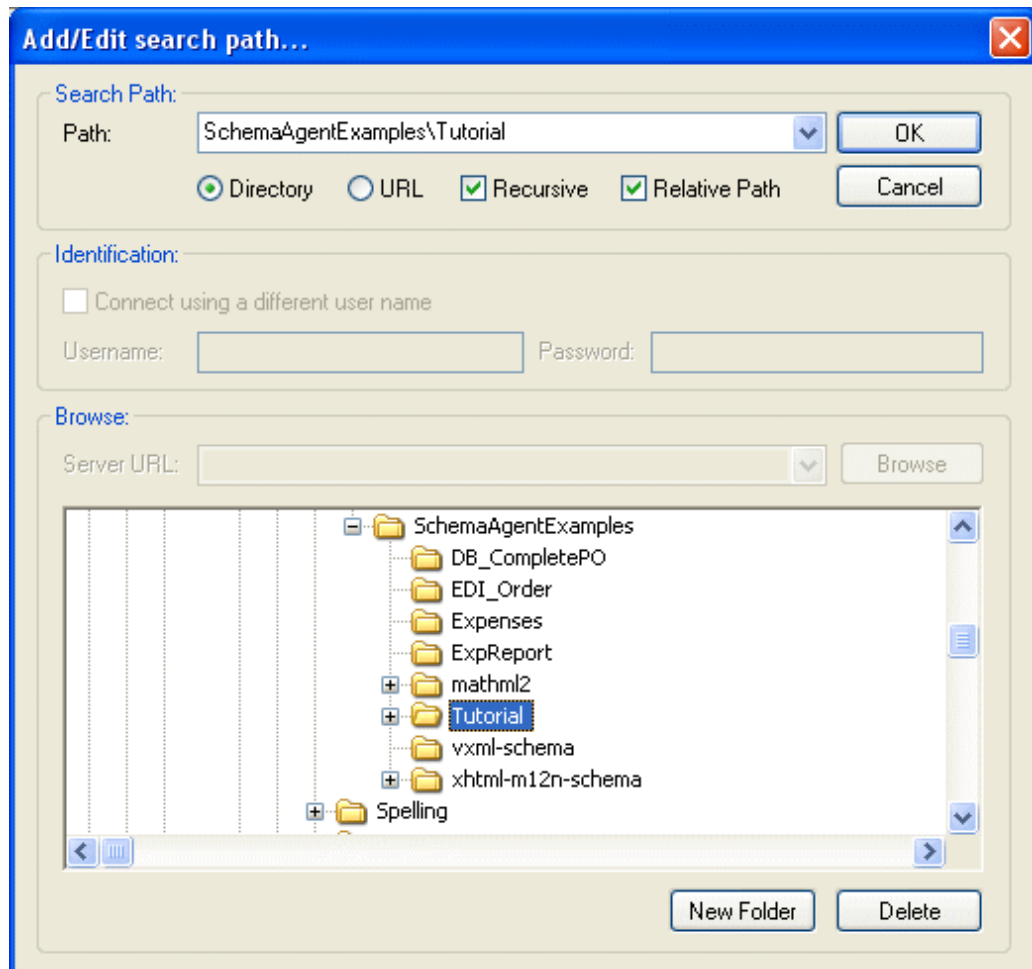
SchemaAgent Client displays the search paths defined in a SchemaAgent server in the Hierarchical and Flat tabs of the Explorer window. If you edit a schema file using SchemaAgent Client and XMLSpy is currently connected to the SchemaAgent server, XMLSpy prompts you to reload the schema file, if you currently have that file open.

In this section, you will configure a path to the folder that contains the files used in this tutorial.

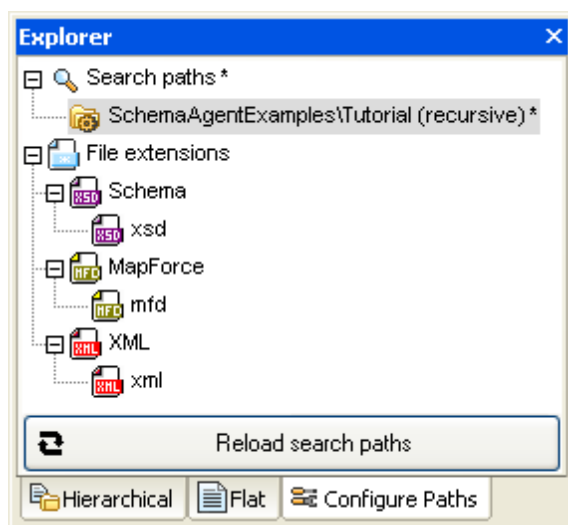
**To configure a search path to the Tutorial folder:**

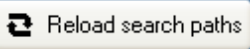
1. In the Explorer window of SchemaAgent Client, click the **Configure Paths** tab.
2. Right-click anywhere in the Explorer window and select **Add search path** from the context menu. Alternatively, select the Search paths entry in the Explorer window and press the **Insert** key.

The **Add/Edit search path** dialog box opens.



3. In the Search Path group box, select the **Directory** radio button and activate the **Recursive** check box to have the sub-folders displayed as well.
4. In the Browse group box, navigate to the **(My) Documents\Altova\SchemaAgent LocalServer2016\SchemaAgentExamples\Tutorial** sub-folder.
5. Optionally, if your paths are very long, activate the **Relative Path** check box in the Search Path group box.
6. Click **OK**.  
The search path appears in the Explorer window.



7. Click the  button that appears at the bottom of the Explorer window.

## 4.2 Creating Relationships Between XML Schemas

In this section, you will use SchemaAgent Client to create [include](#), [redefine](#), and [import](#) relationships between schemas.

### Objective

In this section of the tutorial you will learn how to create IIR relationships between schemas. Specifically, you will learn how to do the following:

- [Show schemas](#) in the Design view of SchemaAgent Client
- [Create an include relationship](#) between two schemas
- [Create a redefine relationship](#) between two schemas
- [Create an import relationship](#) between two schemas using different namespaces

### Commands used in this section

In this section of the tutorial, you will use the Design window exclusively. The following commands are used:



**New (Ctrl+N):** This icon is located in the Standard toolbar and it is also available as an option in the **File** menu. Use this command to open a new Design window.

### 4.2.1 Creating an Include Relationship

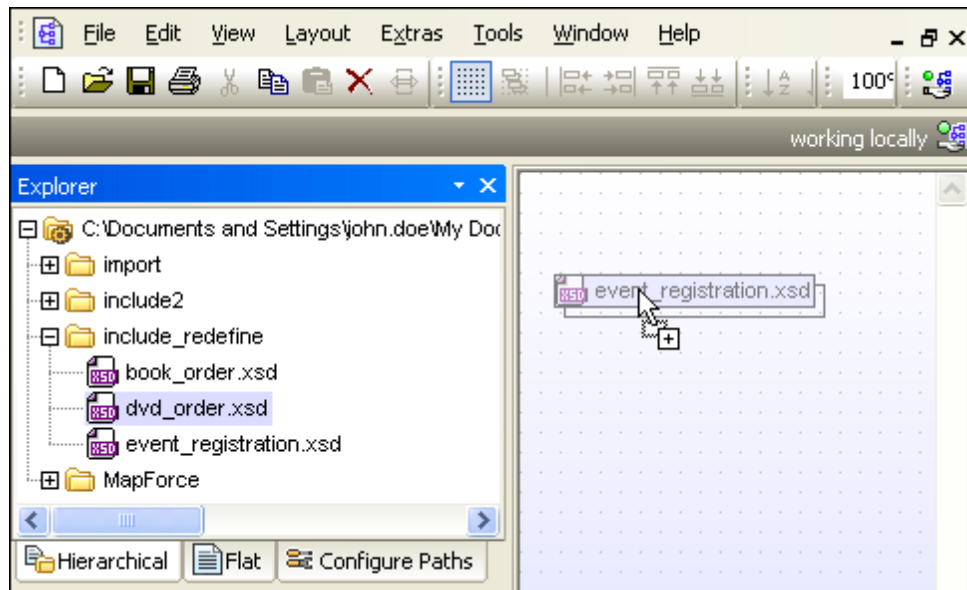
In this section you will create an include relationship between the following schemas provided in the `include_redefine` sub-folder of the `SchemaAgentExamples\Tutorial` folder:

- **event\_registration.xsd:** This schema is structured to contain information about a participant who registers for a sporting event. Because these events have fees, a type for containing credit card information is also defined in this schema.
- **dvd\_order.xsd:** This schema is structured to contain order details for mail order DVDs, and customer shipping details.

In the course of this example, you will create an Include relationship so that `dvd_order.xsd` includes types from `event_registration.xsd`, specifically those that store customer and credit card data.

#### To display schemas in a Design window:

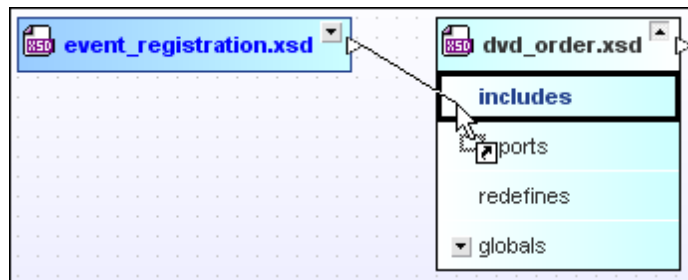
1. Select the menu option **File | New**, or click the **New**  icon in the Standard toolbar, or press **Ctrl+N** to open a new Design window.
2. In the Explorer window, select `event_registration.xsd` and `dvd_order.xsd` from the `include_redefine` folder and drag them into the Design window.



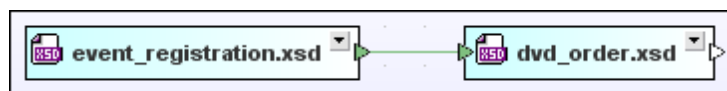
**Please note:** To drag and drop more than one file at the same time, select the files first by clicking on the files while holding down the **Ctrl** key. Drag and drop a folder to put all the files it contains in the Design window.

#### To create an include relationship:

1. Click on the small white triangle on the right side of the file box of `event_registration.xsd` and drag the connector line to the file box of `dvd_order.xsd`.



2. Release the mouse button over the word "includes".  
A green arrow that points from `event_registration.xsd` to `dvd_order.xsd` appears.



This arrow shows that an include relationship has been made between these schemas.

## 4.2.2 Creating a Redefine Relationship

In this section, you will create a redefine relationship between the following schemas provided in the `include_redefine` sub-folder of the `SchemaAgentExamples\Tutorial` folder:

- **event\_registration.xsd**
- **book\_order.xsd**: This schema is structured to contain order details for mail order books.

In the course of this example, you will create a redefine relationship so that `book_order.xsd`

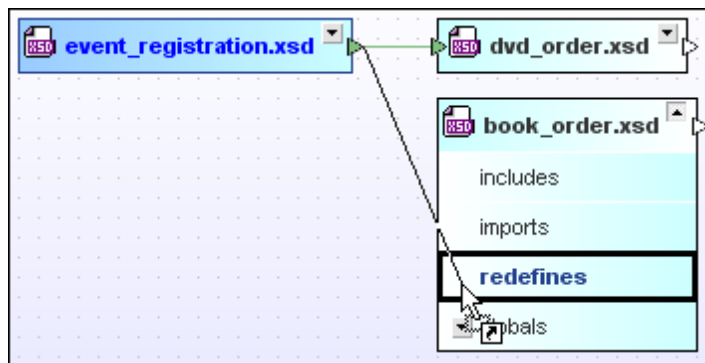
includes and redefines types from `event_registration.xsd`, specifically the types for storing customer and credit card data.

Redefinition of schemas creates an implicit include relationship between the schemas and enables access to all elements in the referenced schema. It allows you to redefine (i.e., restrict or extend) the individual components of the referenced schema.

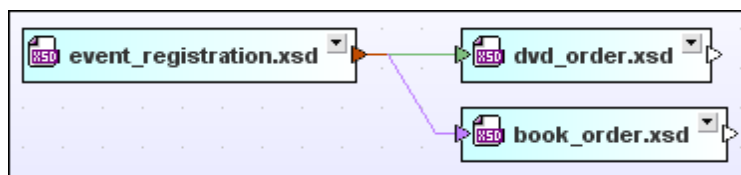
**Please note:** In SchemaAgent Client, only the redefine relationship is created between the schemas. The [actual redefinition of individual components](#) can be done in XMLSpy.

#### To create a redefine relationship:

1. In the Explorer window, select `book_order.xsd` from the `include_redefine` folder and drag it into the Design window that already contains the files `event_registration.xsd` and `dvd_order.xsd`.
2. Click on the small green triangle on the right side of the file box of `event_registration.xsd` and drag the connector line to the file box of `book_order.xsd`.



3. Release the mouse button over the word "redefines". A purple arrow that points from `event_registration.xsd` to `book_order.xsd` appears.



This arrow shows that a redefine relationship has been made between these schemas. Please note that the color of the triangle in the `event_registration.xsd` file box changed to indicate that relationships of different types are existing with this file box.

### 4.2.3 Creating an Import Relationship

The import relationship is used when you want to reuse components from one schema in a schema with a different namespace. In this section, you will create an import relationship between the following schemas provided in the import sub-folder of the `SchemaAgentExamples\Tutorial` folder:

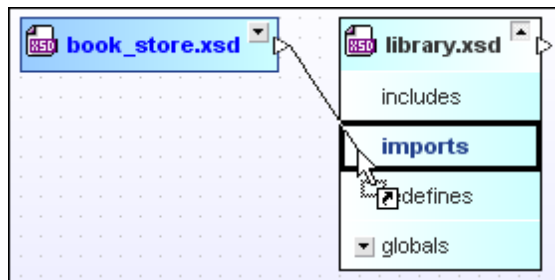
- **book\_store.xsd:** This schema is structured to contain the address of the book store, and details for each book in the inventory.
- **library.xsd:** This schema is structured to contain the address of the library, and details (card catalog number and whether the book is currently being borrowed) for each book in

the library.

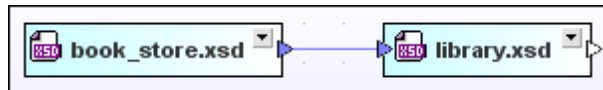
In the course of this examples, you will create an import relationship so that `library.xsd` imports a type containing other book information from `book_store.xsd`.

**To create an import relationship:**

1. Select the menu option **File | New**, or click the **New**  icon in the Standard toolbar, or press **Ctrl+N** to open a new Design window.
2. In the Explorer window, select `book_store.xsd` and `library.xsd` from the import folder and drag them into the new Design window.
3. Click on the small white triangle on the right side of the file box of `book_store.xsd` and drag the connector line to the file box of `library.xsd`.



4. Release the mouse button over the word "imports".



A blue arrow that points from `book_store.xsd` to `library.xsd` appears.  
This arrow shows that an import relationship has been made between these schemas.

## 4.3 Using XMLSpy as a SchemaAgent Client

In the previous sections of the tutorial, you have created [include](#), [import](#) and [redefine](#) relationships between schemas. When you create a relationship using SchemaAgent Client, the corresponding include, import or redefine statement is automatically added to the XML schema.

### Objective

In this section of this tutorial, you will learn how to use XMLSpy to do the actual including, importing and redefining of individual components of the schemas. Specifically, you will learn how to do the following:

- [Connect XMLSpy](#) to a SchemaAgent server
- Make elements of a content model [into global complex types](#)
- [Include complex types](#) in a different schema
- [Redefine types](#) in XMLSpy
- [Import complex types](#) from schemas using different namespaces
- Include complex types [directly in XMLSpy](#)

### Commands used in this section

In this section of the tutorial, you will use the Schema/WSDL View of XMLSpy exclusively. The following commands are used:



**Connect to SchemaAgent Server:** This icon is located in the Schema design toolbar. Click this icon to open the **Connect to SchemaAgent Server** dialog box where you can choose a server to connect to.



**Display Diagram** (or Display Content Model View): This icon is located to the left of all global components in Schema Overview. Click this icon to display the content model of the associated global component.

**Make Global:** This command is included in the context menu that opens when you right-click an element in the Content Model View. Use this command to make this element into a new global element.

**Add Child | Element:** This command is included in the context menu that opens when you right-click a sequence element in the Content Model View. Use this command to add a new child element to the content model.



**Insert:** This icon is located at the top left-hand corner of the Schema Overview. Clicking the icon enables you to insert a global component before the selected element.



**Display All Globals:** This icon is located at the top left-hand corner of the Content Model View. Clicking the icon switches the view to Schema Overview, which displays all global components.

### 4.3.1 Connecting XMLSpy to the LocalServer

You can connect to the LocalServer either during the starting process of SchemaAgent Client or, later, by using the appropriate menu option or toolbar icon.

#### To open XMLSpy and connect to the SchemaAgent LocalServer:

1. In SchemaAgent Client, right-click the file box of event\_registration.xsd and select **Edit in XMLSpy (Ctrl+Y)** from the context menu.
2. In XMLSpy, select the menu option **Schema design | Connect to SchemaAgent**

**Server** or click the **Connect to SchemaAgent Server**  icon in the Schema design toolbar.

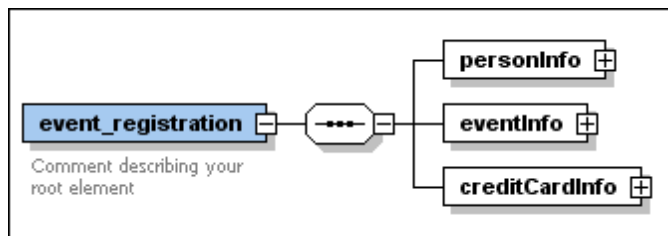
3. In the **Connect to SchemaAgent Server** dialog box, select the **Work locally** radio button and click **OK**.
4. Click **OK** in the information window that pops up.

### 4.3.2 Making Elements into Global Complex Types

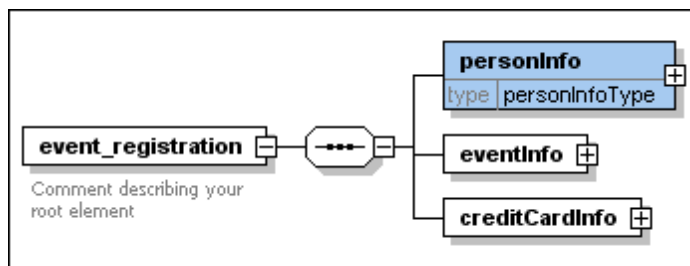
Creating IIR relationships makes the element of a schema available to other schemas. However, only global elements can be used in other schemas. In this section of the tutorial, you will learn how to use XMLSpy to make an element into a global complex type that can be included in different schemas.

**To make elements to be included global:**

1. [Open event\\_registration.xsd in XMLSpy.](#)
2. In XMLSpy, click the **Display Diagram**  icon for the element `event_registration` to display its content model.



3. Right-click on the `personInfo` element and select **Make Global | Complex type** from the context menu.  
A new global complex type called `personInfoType` is created.

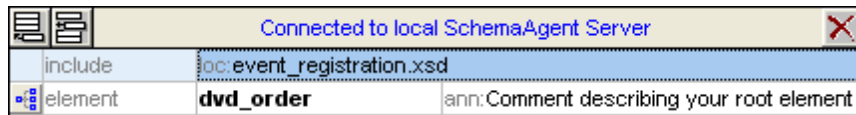


**Please note:** If "type" does not appear as shown in the screenshot above, proceed as follows:

1. Select the menu option **Schema design | Configure view**.
2. In the **Schema display configuration** dialog box, click the **Predefined** button.
3. Click **OK** to confirm.
4. In the same way, make the `creditCardInfo` element into a global complex type. This results in a type called `creditCardInfoType`.
5. Save the file.

### 4.3.3 Including Types

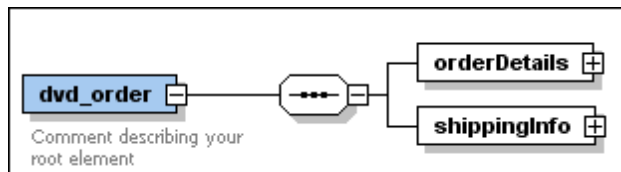
In this section, you will learn how the elements of an included schema are actually used in the target schema. To this aim, you have to open and edit the target schema, for example `dvd_order.xsd`, in XMLSpy.



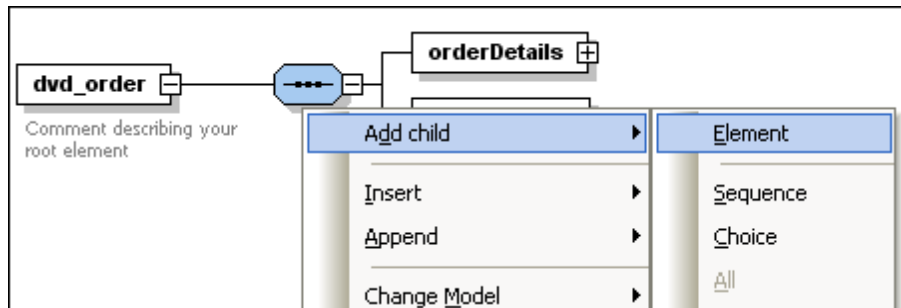
Notice that the schema contains an include statement, which was automatically added when you connected the two schemas in the [Include section](#) discussed previously. The global complex types that you have created in the [previous section](#) of the tutorial are now available in `dvd_order.xsd`.

**To include `personInfoType` and `creditCardInfoType` in `dvd_order.xsd`:**

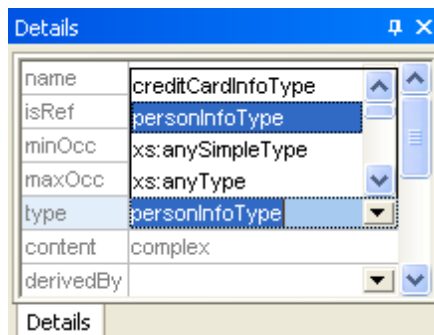
1. [Open `dvd\_order.xsd` in XMLSpy.](#)
2. In XMLSpy, click the **Display Diagram**  icon for the element `dvd_order` to display its content model.



3. Right-click the sequence element and select **Add child | Element**.

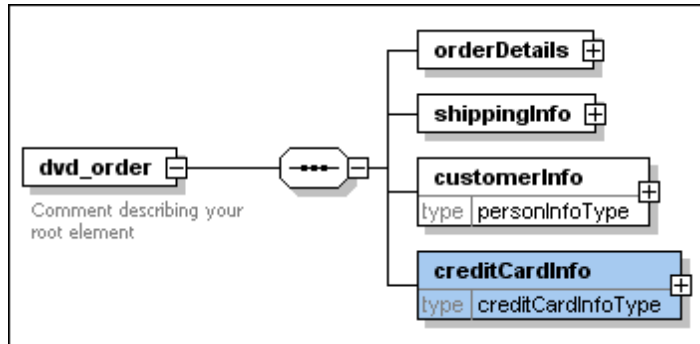


4. Enter "customerInfo" as the name for this element.
5. With this element still selected, in the Details entry helper, select `personInfoType` from the type drop-down list. Components that are part of a relation between the two schemas are in black, all others are in blue.



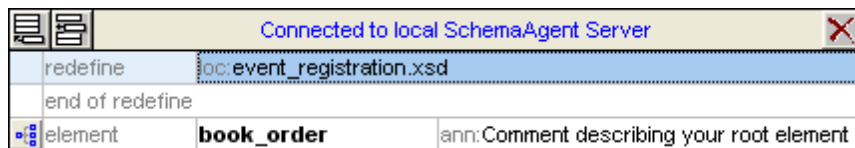
6. Right-click on the sequence element and select **Add child | Element**.
7. Enter "creditCardInfo" as the name for this element.
8. With this element still selected, in the Details entry helper, select creditCardInfoType from the type drop-down list.
9. Save the file.

You have now included two types from the schema event\_registration.xsd in the schema dvd\_order.xsd.



#### 4.3.4 Redefining Types

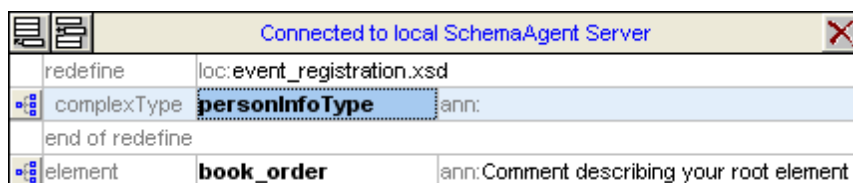
In this section, you will learn how to redefine a type from one schema in another schema. You will also learn how to add a new element to a redefined type. This is also done in XMLSpy. For the purpose of this tutorial, we will use the schema book\_order.xsd as an example.



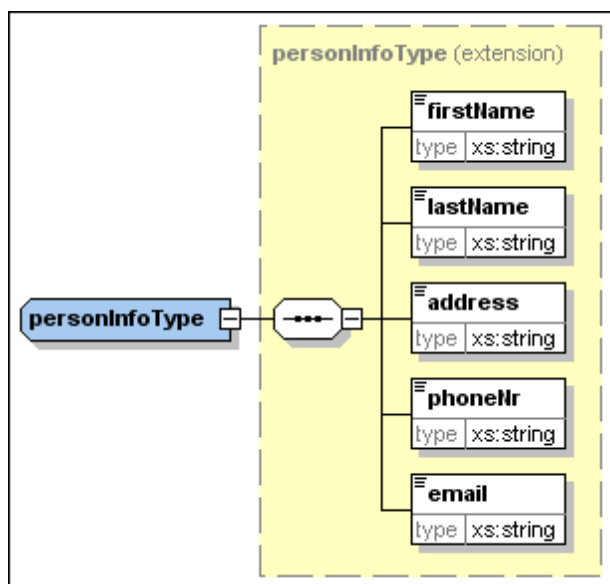
Notice that the schema contains a redefine statement, which was automatically added when you connected the two schemas in the [Redefine section](#) discussed previously.

##### To redefine the type PersonInfoType:

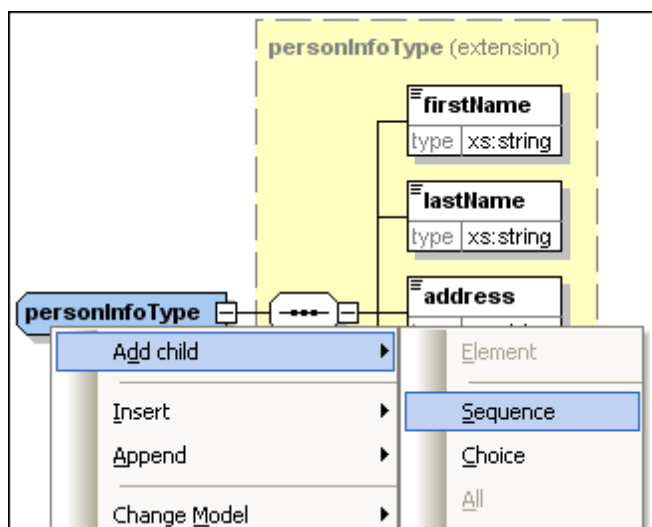
1. [Open book\\_order.xsd in XMLSpy](#).
2. Select the line that says "end of redefine" and click the **Insert**  icon.
3. Select **ComplexType** from the menu that pops up and enter "personInfoType" as the name for this type.



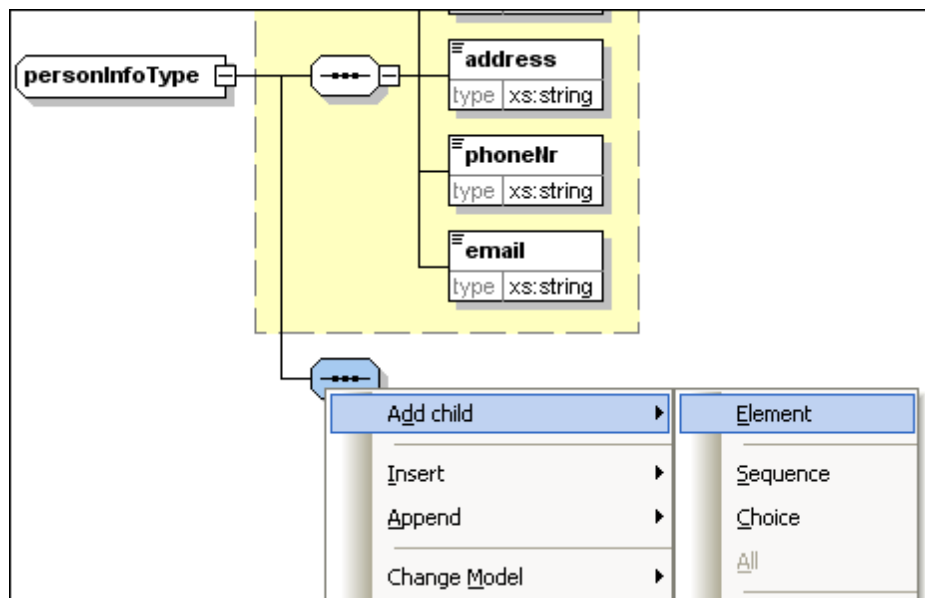
4. Click the **Display Diagram**  icon for personInfoType.  
The content model of personInfoType, as defined in event\_registration.xsd, appears.



5. Right-click the  complexType, and select **Add child | Sequence** from the context menu.

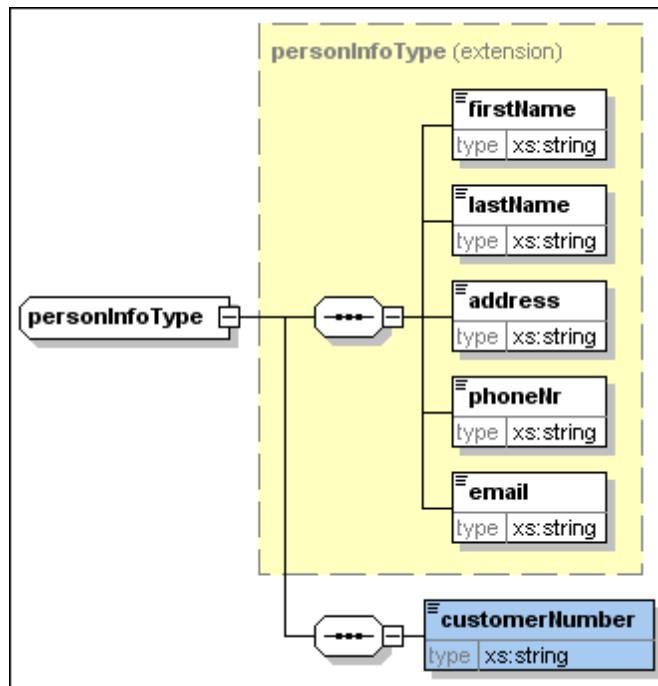


6. Right-click the new sequence icon and select **Add Child | Element** from the context menu.



7. Enter "customerNumber" as the name for this element.
8. In the Details entry helper, select xs:string from the type drop-down list.

9. Save the file.
- You have now redefined personInfoType to be used as a type in the XML schema book\_order.xsd.



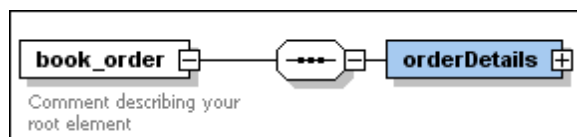
### 4.3.5 Using Redefined Types

In the [previous section](#), you redefined schema `event_registration.xsd` in schema `book_order.xsd` by adding a customer number to the complex type `personInfoType`. In this section, you will learn how to use this redefined complex type in schema `book_order.xsd`.

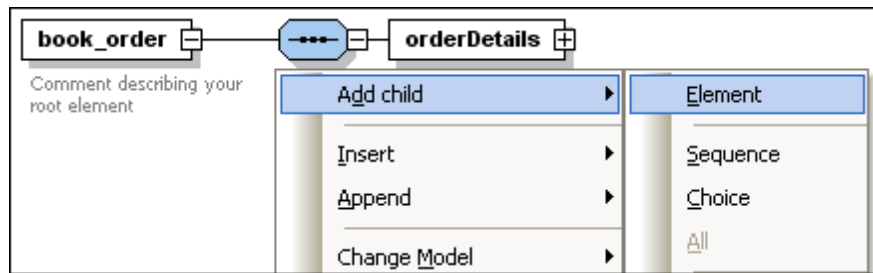
|                                       |                            |                                          |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Connected to local SchemaAgent Server |                            |                                          |
| redefine                              | loc:event_registration.xsd |                                          |
| complexType                           | personInfoType             | ann:                                     |
| end of redefine                       |                            |                                          |
| element                               | book_order                 | ann:Comment describing your root element |

To use a redefined type in the target schema:

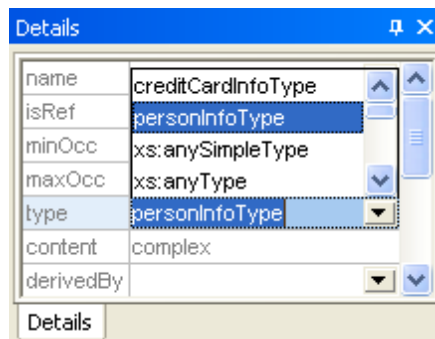
1. In the schema overview for `book_order.xsd`, click the **Display Diagram**  icon of the root element `book_order`.



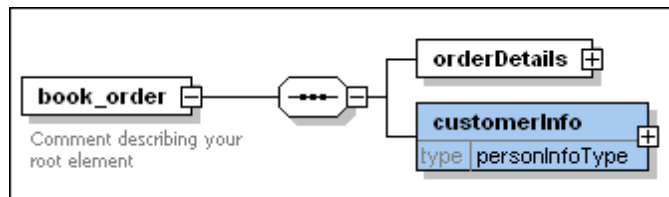
2. Right-click the sequence element and select **Add child | Element** from the context menu.



3. Enter "customerInfo" as the name for this element.
4. With this element still selected, in the Details entry helper, select personInfoType from the type drop-down list. Components from both schemas are in black, all others are in blue.



The redefined type is now being used as the type of an element in book\_order.xsd.



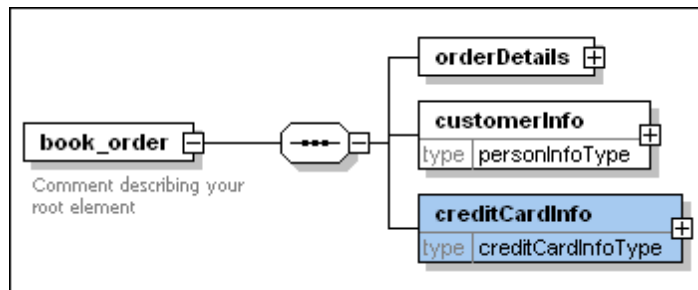
### Using types without redefinition

Within a redefine relationship, you can also use types from the source schema without redefining them in the target schema.

#### To use a type in the target schema as is:

1. In the display diagram for the element book\_order, right-click on the sequence element and select **Add child | Element** from the context menu.
2. Enter "creditCardInfo" as the name for this element.
3. With this element still selected, in the Details entry helper, select creditCardInfoType from the type drop-down list.
4. Save the file.

The type creditCardInfoType is now being used as the type of an element in book\_order.xsd.



### 4.3.6 Importing Types

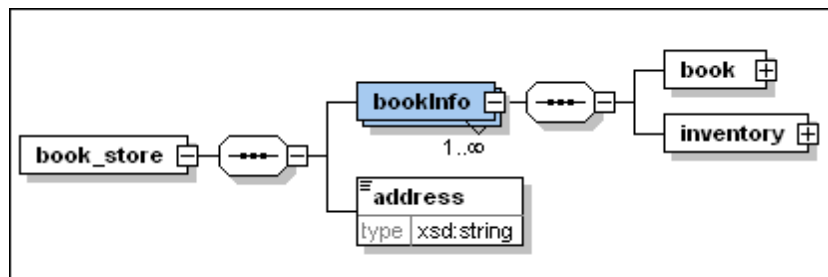
In our tutorial example, the schema `book_store.xsd` has a different namespace from the schema `library.xsd`. Therefore, to use elements from `book_store.xsd` in `library.xsd`, these elements must be imported. In this section, you will learn how to import a type that stores information about books from `book_store.xsd` to `library.xsd`.



Notice that the schema contains an import statement, which was automatically added when you connected the two schemas in the [Import section](#) discussed previously. Also note that the namespace is specified in the `ns` field of the import statement. In this section, you will use a type from the imported schema in the importing schema.

**To make the component book into a global complex type:**

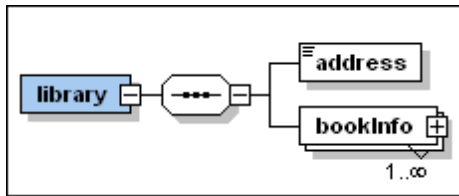
1. [Open the book\\_store.xsd schema in XMLSpy.](#)
2. In XMLSpy, click the **Display Diagram**  icon for the element `book_store` to display its content model.
3. Click the "+" icon to expand the `bookInfo` element.



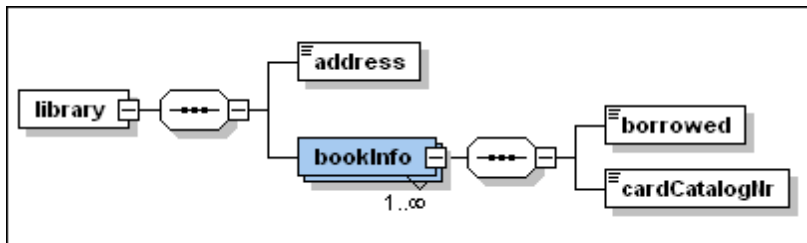
4. Right-click the `book` element and select **Make Global | Complex type** from the context menu.
5. Save the file.

**To import bookType to library.xsd:**

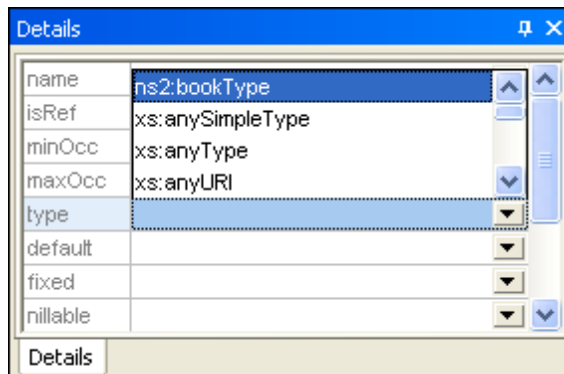
1. [Open the library.xsd schema in XMLSpy.](#)
2. In XMLSpy, click the **Display Diagram**  icon for the element `library` to show its content model.



- Click the "+" icon to expand the bookInfo element.

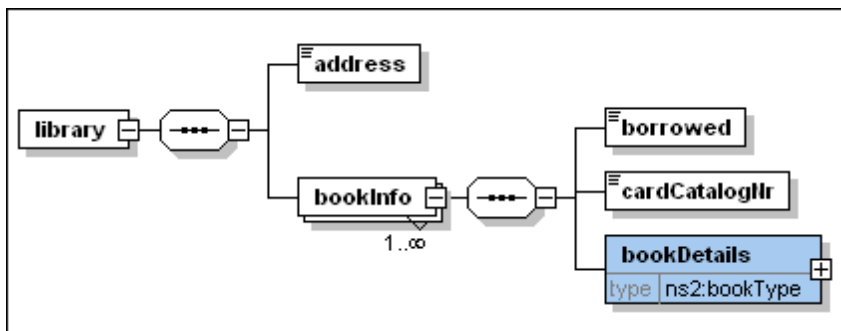


- Right-click the sequence icon after the bookInfo element and select **Add child | Element** from the context menu.
- Enter "bookDetails" as the name for the element.
- With this element still selected, in the Details entry helper, select ns2:bookType from the type drop-down list. Components from both schemas are in black, all others are in blue.



- Save and close all files that are currently open in XMLSpy.

You have now imported a type from the schema `book_store.xsd` to the schema `library.xsd`.



### 4.3.7 Including Types Using Only XMLSpy

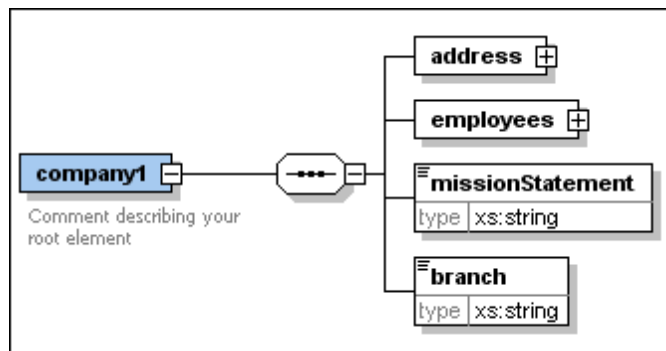
In this section you will use only XMLSpy as a client [connected to the SchemaAgent LocalServer](#) to create an include relationship between the following schemas provided in the include2 sub-folder of the SchemaAgentExamples\Tutorial folder:

- **company1.xsd**: This schema is structured to contain information about a company and its employees.
- **company2.xsd**: This schema is structured to contain information about the products of a company.

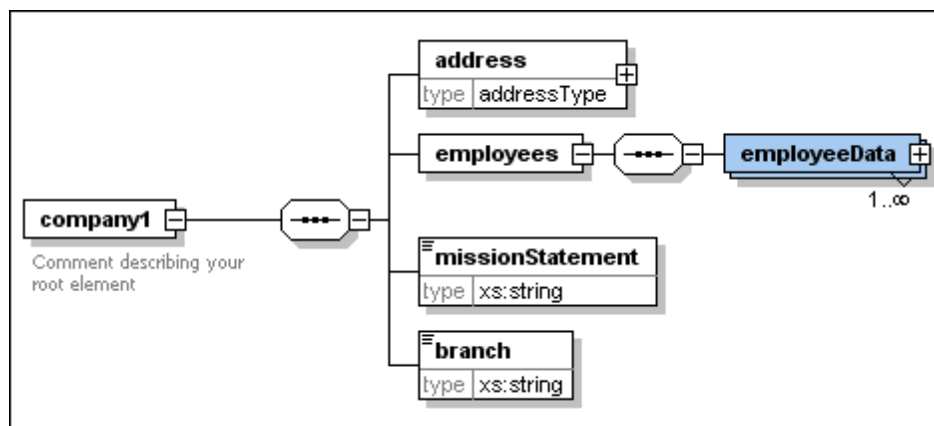
In the course of this example, you will include the address and employee components from company1.xsd in company2.xsd.

**To make the components to be included into global complex types:**

1. [Open the company1.xsd schema in XMLSpy](#).
2. Make sure that you are [connected](#) to the SchemaAgent LocalServer.
3. In XMLSpy, click the **Display Diagram**  icon for the root element company1 to display its content model.



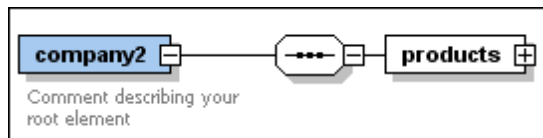
4. Right-click the address element and select **Make Global | Complex type** from the context menu.  
A new global complex type called addressType is created.
5. Click the "+" icon to expand the employees element.



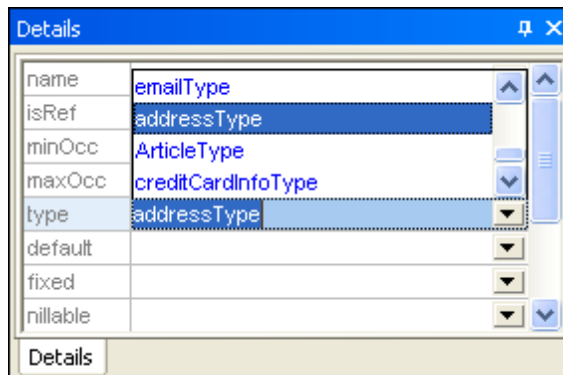
6. In the same way, make the employeeData element into a global complex type.  
This results in a type called employeeDataType.
7. Save the file.

### To include global complex types in schemas using XMLSpy:

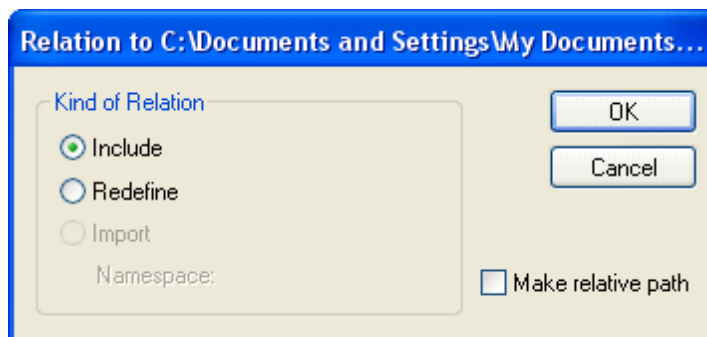
1. Open the target schema, company2.xsd in this example, in XMLSpy.
2. Make sure that you are [connected](#) to the SchemaAgent LocalServer.
3. In XMLSpy, click the **Display Diagram**  icon for the root element company2 to display its content model.



4. Right-click the sequence element and select **Add child | Element** from the context menu.
5. Enter "companyAddress" as the name for this element.
6. With this element still selected, in the Details entry helper, select addressType from the type drop-down list. The word "addressType" is in blue because there is no include, import or redefine relationship between the schemas.

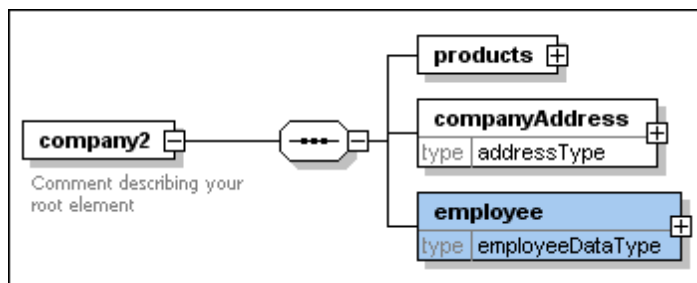


7. A dialog box opens where you can select which type of relationship you want to have between the two schemas.



8. Select Include and confirm with **OK**.  
This inserts an include statement into the company2.xsd schema.
9. Repeat steps 3 to 5 to create a further element with the name "employee" and of type "employeeDataType".  
Notice that when in the Details entry helper you select employeeDataType from the type drop-down list, it is in black, because there is now an include relationship between

the schemas.



10. Save the file.

You have now included two types from the schema `company1.xsd` in the schema `company2.xsd`.

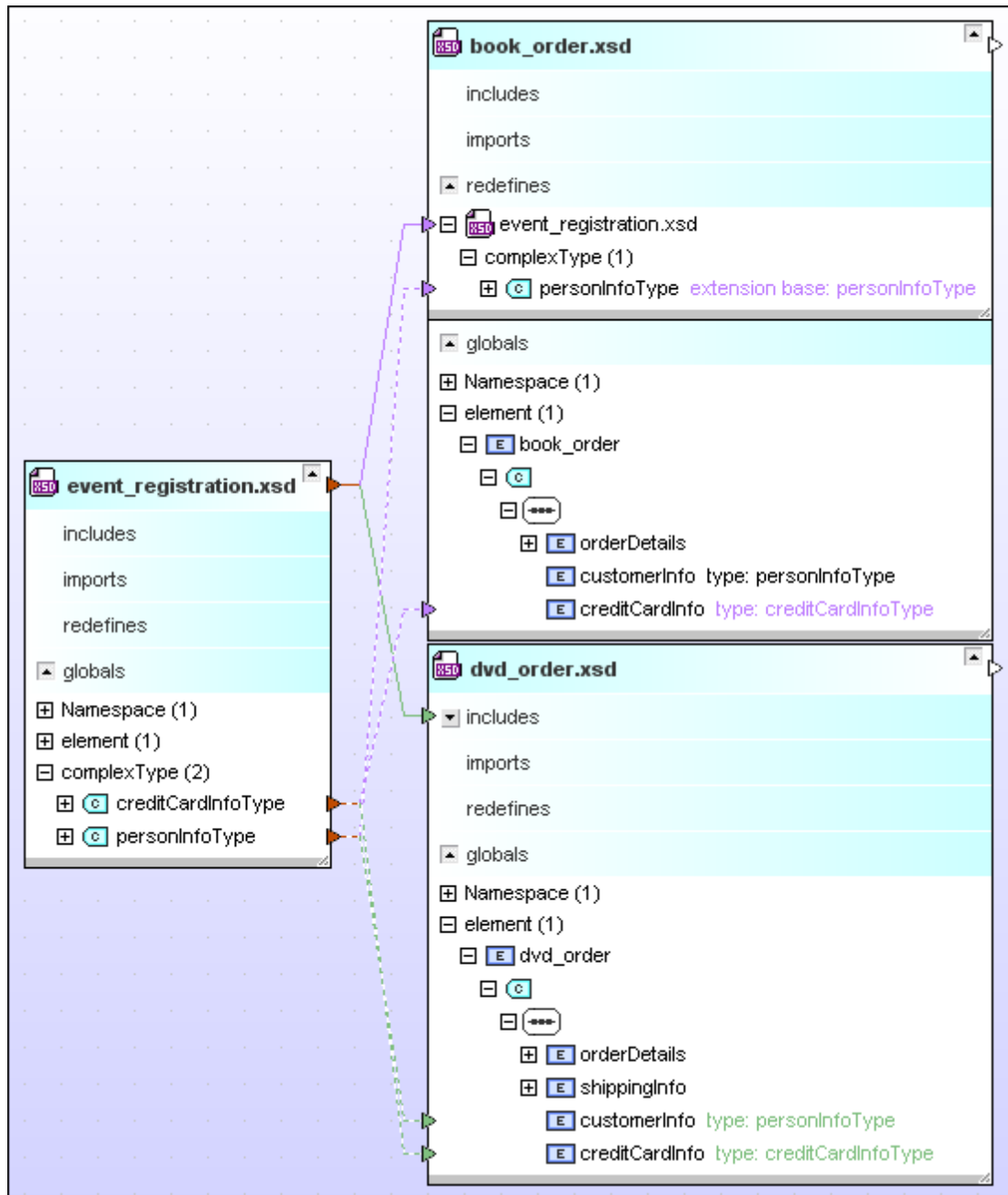
**To view the include statement that has been inserted:**

- Click the **Display All Globals**  icon.

|                                                                                                                           |                                                       |                                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Connected to local SchemaAgent Server  |                                                       |                                  |
| include                                                                                                                   | loc:C:\Documents and Settings\My Documents\Altova\Sci |                                  |
| element                                                                                                                   | company2                                              | ann:Comment describing your root |

## 4.4 Viewing the Updated Relationships

In this section, you will use SchemaAgent Client to view the include and redefine relationships that you created between schemas in the course of this tutorial.



**To view the updated relationships:**

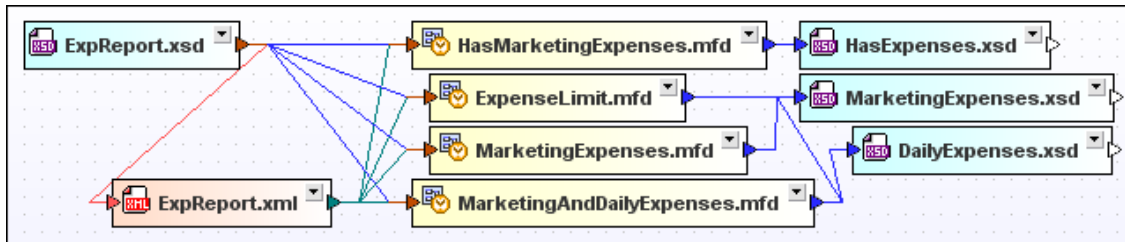
1. In SchemaAgent Client, make the Design tab active that contains the files `event_registration.xsd`, `dvd_order.xsd`, and `book_order.xsd`.
2. Click the expand  icon in each of the file boxes to expand it.
3. Click the "globals" expand  icon in each of the file boxes.

4. In `event_registration.xsd`, expand "complexType".
5. In `dvd_order.xsd`, click "element" and continue to expand its sub-elements until you see "customerInfo" and "creditCardInfo".
6. In `book_order.xsd`, expand "redefines" and continue to expand its sub-elements until you see "personInfoType".

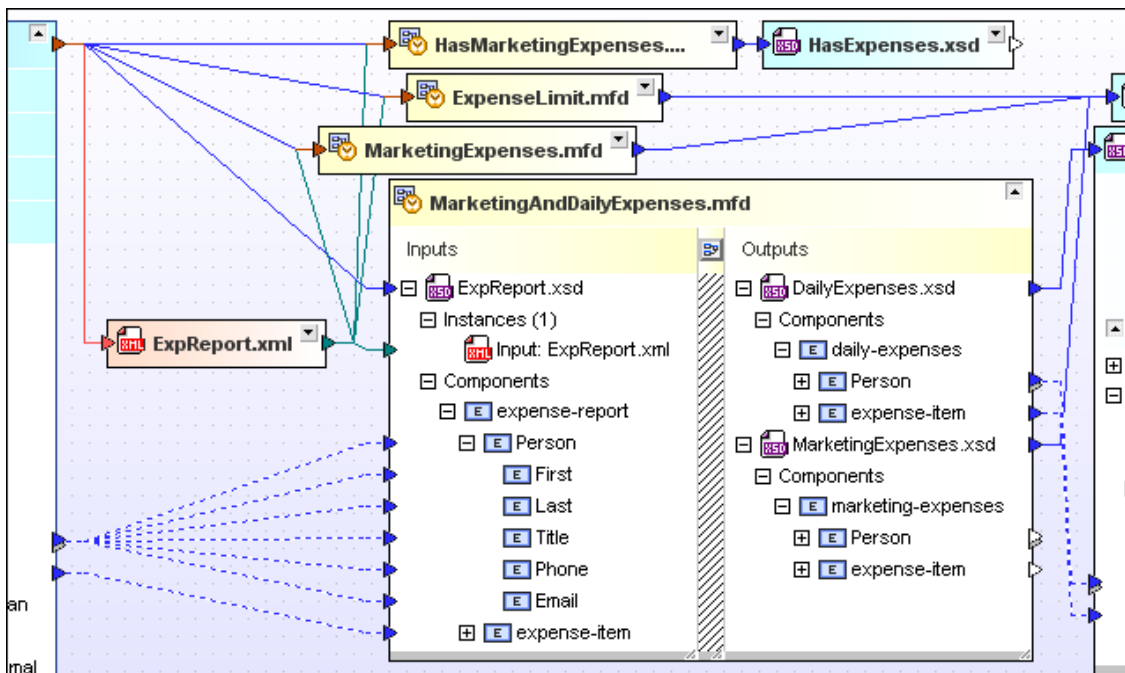
Now you can see exactly what elements were included or redefined in other schemas.

## 4.5 Viewing MapForce Design (MFD) Files

In this section, you will learn how to use SchemaAgent Client to view the components of MapForce Design (MFD) files. Drag the MFD files from the Explorer and drop them onto a Design window. Using the options in the context menu, you can also insert all (directly) referenced or linked files into the design.



Expand the MFD file boxes and the individual sections within them to see the details of the IIR relations between the MFD files, XML schemas, and XML instances. Use the context menu to expand or collapse children and to adapt the size of the file box to view all expanded details.



**To view MapForce design (MFD) files in SchemaAgent:**

1. In SchemaAgent Client, select the menu option **File | New**, or click the **New**  icon in the Standard toolbar, or press **Ctrl+N** to open a new Design window.
2. In the Explorer window, select `ExpenseLimit.mfd`, `HasMarketingExpenses.mfd`, `MarketingAndDailyExpenses.mfd`, and `MarketingExpenses.mfd` from the MapForce folder and drag them into the Design window.
3. Right-click the files and select **Insert | All directly referenced | Files** from the context menu.  
The related XML schemas and their relationships appear in the Design window.

4. Click the expand  icon to expand the file box of each of the MFD files. Now you can see the MapForce Design files and their related XML schemas.
5. Click the expand button in front of an XML schema to view its XML instances and components. To expand all children of an item, right-click that item and select **Expand all children** from the context menu.
6. To resize the file box and view all expanded items, right-click anywhere into the white area of the file box and select **Size to fit** from the context menu.
7. Optionally, position the cursor over the title bar of a MapForce file box to get a Quickinfo bubble that displays information about that file.



## **Chapter 5**

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### **SchemaAgent Server**

## 5 SchemaAgent Server

SchemaAgent Server reads information about the supported files in a folder you identify (and optionally in that folder's sub/folders)—the search path. SchemaAgent Server determines the relationships between, and creates an internal map of these files and their components. You can define multiple search paths.

You can administer the relationships between one or more files in the defined search paths from within the SchemaAgent Client GUI. The relationships between files can be modified using SchemaAgent clients, and the modified relationships are propagated through the affected file via SchemaAgent Server. Information about the files in the search path(s) and the relationships between these files is then served to SchemaAgent clients that connect to SchemaAgent Server.

SchemaAgent Server processes client requests to create, update, or delete schema IIRs (Includes, Imports, and Redefines) and references between schemas and supported files, and manages the communication between SchemaAgent Server and its clients. IIR (Include, Import, and Redefine) relationships between files can be modified and files can be deleted in SchemaAgent clients. These modifications and deletions are implemented in the actual files via SchemaAgent Server. SchemaAgent Server processes client requests to create, update, or delete schema IIRs (Includes, Imports, and Redefines) and to manipulate files, and it manages the communication between SchemaAgent Server and its clients.

SchemaAgent clients use the internal map that is created in SchemaAgent Server. This map is created or updated when: (i) a new search path is created, or (ii) an existing search path is modified within SchemaAgent Server; or (iii) SchemaAgent Server is started with search paths already defined. If the contents of a folder are physically modified (for example, if a file is physically deleted from the repository—and not from within a SchemaAgent client) after SchemaAgent Server has been started, then SchemaAgent Server's internal schema map is **not** automatically updated, and SchemaAgent clients will continue to use the original map.

**Please note:** SchemaAgent Server and its clients transfer data using UDP and TCP over **port 2799**.

## 5.1 Installing SchemaAgent Server

The SchemaAgent Server installation package can be downloaded free of charge from the [SchemaAgent download page](#).

During the installation process of SchemaAgent Server, you are presented with a dialog box, where can choose from among several options how you want to install and start your SchemaAgent server application: You can install and start SchemaAgent Server as a [standalone server](#), or install it as a [service](#) or an [interactive service](#). These options determine the level of user interactivity required to start SchemaAgent Server on your computer. Optionally, you can also choose to start the SchemaAgent Service immediately after installation.

### Changing SchemaAgent Server's installation method using the Command Line

If you want to change SchemaAgent Server's installation method after you have installed the program, you can do so by calling SchemaAgentServer.exe using the command line. Otherwise you would have to uninstall SchemaAgent Server and reinstall it choosing a different installation method.

The commands listed below are available when calling SchemaAgentServer.exe from the command line. The EXE always returns a return code when run in command-line mode. If an error is encountered using the install and remove parameters, then the returned error code is identical to the code supplied by the operating system.

|                                              |                                                                                                 |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| No command line parameters                   | Start as GUI application.                                                                       |
| /install or -install                         | Install as a (non-interactive) service (creates an entry in the SCM Database*).                 |
| /install:interactive or -install:interactive | Install as an interactive service (creates an entry in the SCM Database*).                      |
| /remove or -remove                           | Uninstalls the service (deletes entry from the SCM-Database*).                                  |
| /quiet or -quiet                             | Suppresses message boxes that appear when an error occurs using the Install or Remove commands. |

\* The Service Control Manager (SCM) maintains a database of installed services and driver services, and provides a unified and secure means of controlling them. The database includes information on how each service or driver service should be started. It also enables system administrators to customize security requirements for each service and thereby control access to the service. (Source: MSDN Library)

#### To install SchemaAgent Server:

1. Double-click the SchemaAgent Server installer file.
2. Follow the on-screen instructions.  
During the installation process, you will be given a choice of whether you wish to install SchemaAgent Server as a [standalone server](#), an [interactive service](#), or a [\(non-interactive\) service](#).

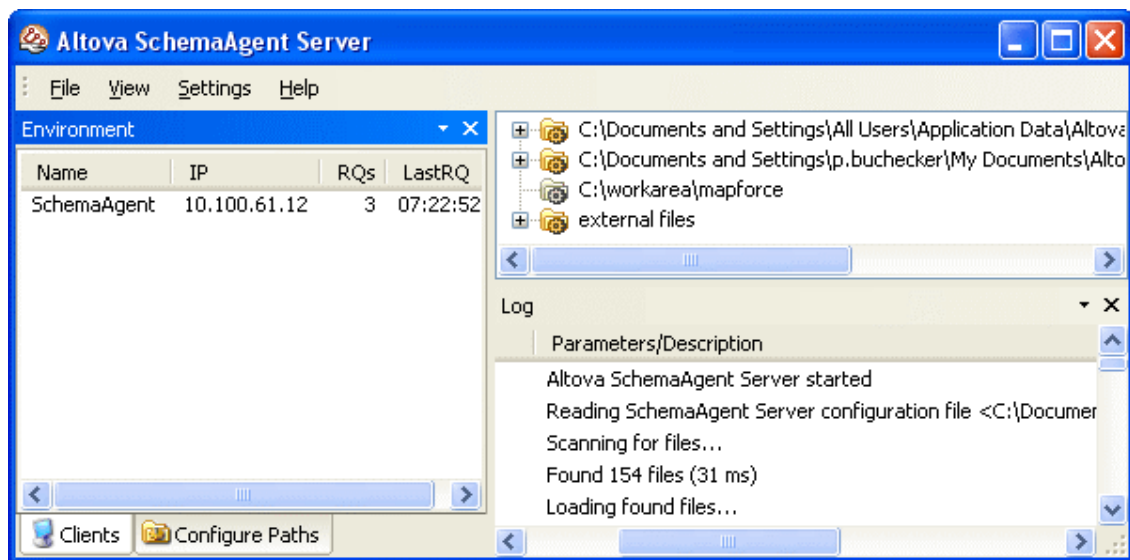
#### To change the installation method:

1. To exit a running SchemaAgent Server server, do one of the following:

- Right-click the **Altova SchemaAgent Server**  application icon in the system tray and select **Shutdown** from the context menu.
  - Click **Start | Control Panel**, double-click **Administrative Tools** and **Services**, right-click the **SchemaAgent Server Service** and choose **Stop** from the context menu.
2. Click **Start | All Programs | Accessories | Command Prompt** to open a command line window.
  3. In the **Command Prompt** window, change to the installation folder of SchemaAgent Server (C:\Program Files\Altova\SchemaAgentServer2016 by default).
  4. If applicable, enter `SchemaAgentServer.exe /remove` to uninstall an existing SchemaAgent Server service, and press the **Enter** key.
  5. Enter `SchemaAgentServer.exe /install` to install SchemaAgent Server as a service and add `:interactive` (without blank before the colon) to install it as an interactive service. To start SchemaAgent Server as a stand-alone installation, enter just `SchemaAgentServer.exe`.
  6. Press **Enter** to start the installation and close the **Command Prompt** window.
  7. If required, click **Start | Control Panel**, double-click **Administrative Tools** and **Services**, right-click the **SchemaAgent Server Service** and choose **Start** from the context menu to start the service.

### 5.1.1 Standalone Server

When installed as a standalone server, SchemaAgent Server can be started from the **Start | All Programs** menu or from a desktop icon. The application opens in a GUI, and, when started, an application icon  appears in the system tray. SchemaAgent Server can be configured (that is, have [search paths defined](#) for it) directly in the GUI. This installation is well suited for installation on a local machine.

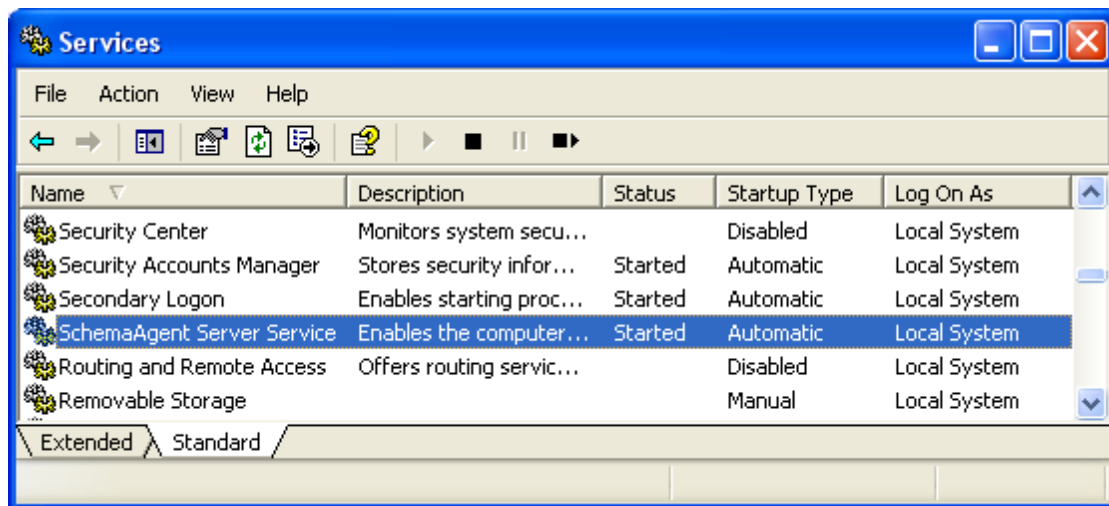


**To install SchemaAgent Server as a standalone server:**

1. Double-click the SchemaAgent Server installer file.
2. When prompted, choose **Install** and **Start SchemaAgent Server as Standalone Server**.
3. Click **Next** and follow the on-screen instructions.

### 5.1.2 Interactive Service

Installing SchemaAgent Server as an interactive service causes SchemaAgent Server to be started automatically on every system start. The SchemaAgent Server application icon is available in the system tray, and the application can be started and stopped using the system tray icon. SchemaAgent Server can also be started and stopped using operating system tools (in Windows XP, **Administrative Tools | Services**).



Installing SchemaAgent Server as an interactive service saves you the task of starting and stopping the service manually. Clicking the application icon in the system tray enables you to [show/hide the GUI](#), [change the configuration](#) settings, and [shutdown](#) SchemaAgent Server. This type of installation is best if SchemaAgent Server is to act as a network server for multiple clients.

**To install SchemaAgent Server as an interactive service:**

1. Double-click the SchemaAgent Server installer file.
2. When prompted, choose **Install SchemaAgent Server as an Interactive Service**.
3. Click **Next** and follow the on-screen instructions.

### 5.1.3 Non-Interactive Service

Installing SchemaAgent Server as a non-interactive service completely hides it from users. The operating system starts SchemaAgent Server automatically on every system start. No system tray icon is available when SchemaAgent Server is installed as a (non-interactive) service.

**Please note:** In order to configure SchemaAgent Server (that is, define search paths), you must first install SchemaAgent Server as an [interactive service](#), configure it, and then run it as a non-interactive service.

**To configure SchemaAgent Server and run it as a (non-interactive) service:**

1. Install SchemaAgent Server as [interactive service](#).
2. Define the [configuration settings](#) in the GUI.
3. In your Windows desktop, click **Start** and choose **Control Panel**.
4. Click **Administrative Tools** and choose **Services**.
5. Right-click the SchemaAgent Service and choose **Properties** from the context menu or select the menu option **Action | Properties**.
6. In the **SchemaAgent Server Service Properties** dialog box, change to the **Log On** tab and deactivate the **Allow service to interact with desktop** check box.
7. Click **OK**.
8. Restart the SchemaAgent Service (menu option **Action | Restart**).

The **Altova SchemaAgent Server**  icon disappears from the system tray and interaction with the desktop is no longer possible.

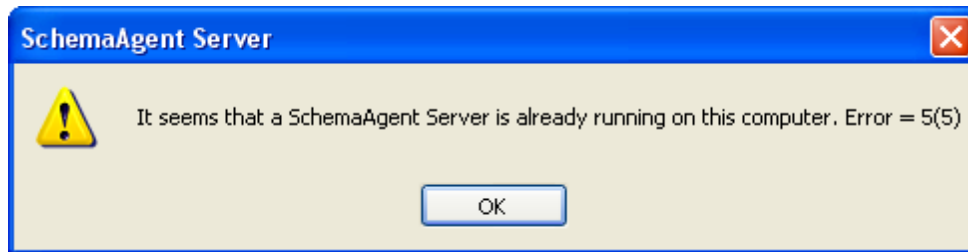
**To install SchemaAgent Server as a (non-interactive) service:**

1. Double-click the SchemaAgent Server installer file.
2. When prompted, choose **Install SchemaAgent Server as a Service**.
3. Click **Next** and follow the on-screen instructions.

## 5.2 Starting SchemaAgent Server

If you have installed SchemaAgent Server as a [standalone server](#), you must start the server application before SchemaAgent Client can connect to it. A SchemaAgent Server application that has been installed as a service (be it [interactive](#) or [non-interactive](#)) is started automatically on system start.

**Please note:** Only one instance of SchemaAgent Server can be started at a time. If you try to start SchemaAgent Server when it is already running (indicated by the **Altova SchemaAgent Server**  icon in the system tray), an error message appears.



**To start SchemaAgent Server:**

- In the Windows **Start** menu, select **All Programs | Altova SchemaAgent Server 2016 | Altova SchemaAgent Server**.  
The [SchemaAgent Server GUI](#) appears.

## 5.3 Hiding and Exiting SchemaAgent Server

After you have configured the [search paths](#) and the [file extensions](#) to search for in the path as desired, you can either decide to run SchemaAgent Server as a (non-interactive) service and thus make it completely unavailable to the users, or hide the application in the system tray.

### Exiting SchemaAgent Server

Please note that if you exit SchemaAgent Server while clients are still connected, these clients will lose their connection to SchemaAgent Server and thus will not be able to process commands that depend on a connection to SchemaAgent Server (e.g., commands such as creating or modifying an IIR relationship in a SchemaAgent design). Therefore, a prompt appears in this case, displaying the number of currently connected clients and asking whether shutdown should be continued.

#### To hide SchemaAgent Server in the system tray:

- Right-click the **Altova SchemaAgent Server**  application icon in the system tray and activate **Hide** in the context menu.

#### To show SchemaAgent Server when hidden in the system tray:

Do one of the following:

- Right-click the **Altova SchemaAgent Server**  application icon in the system tray and deactivate **Hide** in the context menu.
- Double-click the application icon in the system tray.

#### To exit SchemaAgent Server:

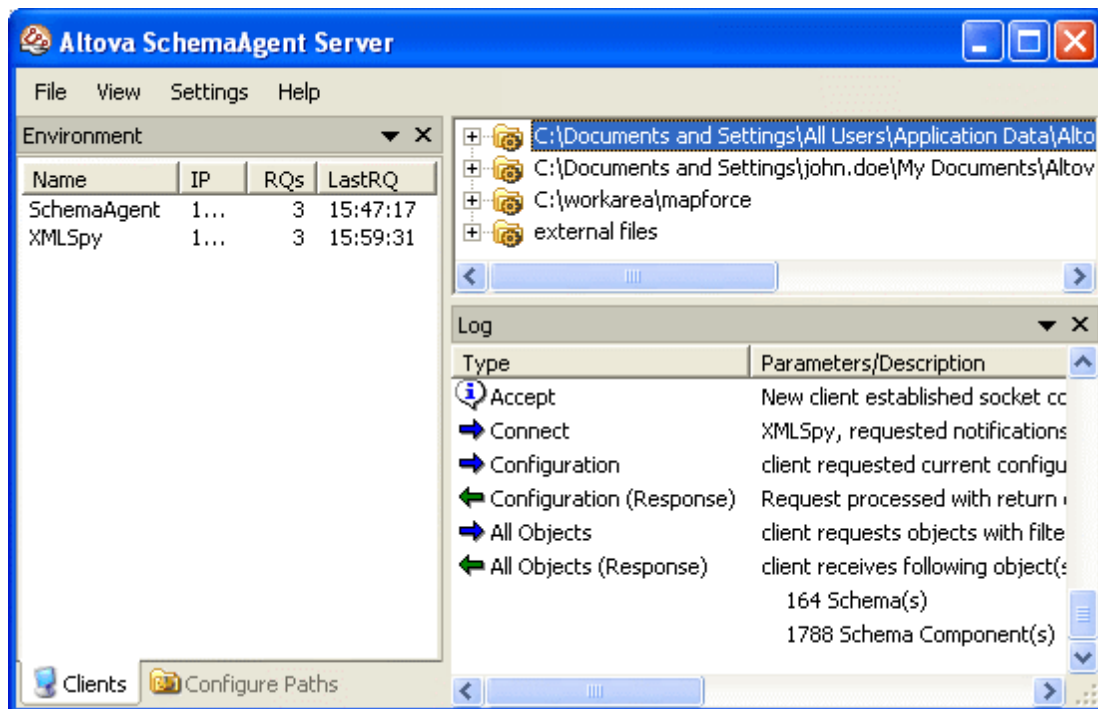
Do one of the following:

- In the SchemaAgent Server GUI, select the menu option **File | Shutdown**.
- Right-click the **Altova SchemaAgent Server**  application icon in the system tray and select **Shutdown** from the context menu.

## 5.4 The SchemaAgent Server User Interface

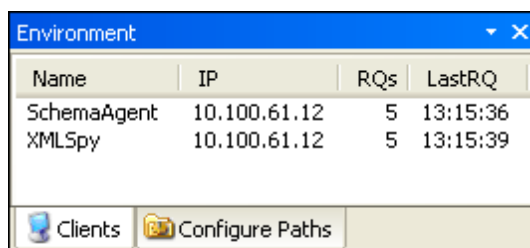
The graphical user interface (GUI) is available if you have installed SchemaAgent Server as a [standalone server](#) or as an [interactive service](#). If you have installed and started SchemaAgent Server as a [non-interactive service](#), no GUI will be available. The graphical interface is organized into three broad parts:

- The [Environment window](#) provides you with information about search paths and files available herein.
- The **Main window** (located in the upper right part of the application) shows the content of the folders defined in the search paths.
- The [Log window](#) shows client requests, server responses, and other server-related data.



### 5.4.1 Environment Window

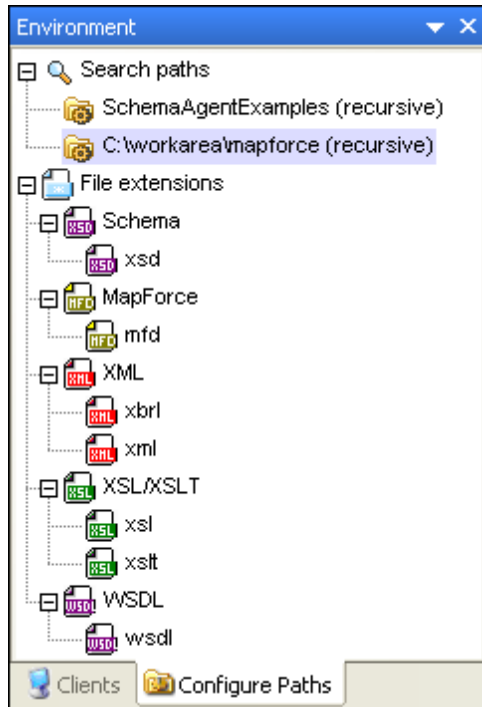
The **Clients** tab displays details about the clients that are currently connected to SchemaAgent Server. Connections to SchemaAgent Server are initiated by a request from the client, and must be made from the client.



The above screenshot shows that two clients, SchemaAgent Client and XMLSpy, are currently connected to SchemaAgent Server. The IP addresses of the connected clients are also listed. The number of requests made by a client is shown in the RQs column, and the time of the last

request made by each client is shown in the LastRQ column.

The **Configure Paths** tab displays the search paths as well as the file extensions of the files the paths are searched for. Please see chapter [Configuring Search Paths](#) for details on how to configure the search paths in SchemaAgent.



**To view connections to SchemaAgent Server:**

- In the Environment window, click the **Clients** tab.

**To configure the search paths in SchemaAgent Server:**

- See the following chapters in the SchemaAgent documentation for details:
  - [Adding or Editing Search Paths](#)
  - [Configuring File Extensions](#)
  - [Reloading or Resetting Search Paths](#)

## 5.4.2 Log Window

The Log window shows client requests, server responses, and other server-related data. This data is presented as a description, together with the time of execution (in the case of actions) or the time of data transfer (in the case of notifications). When the information involves a client, the client is listed together with its IP address.

| Log                          |                                               |               |              |          |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------|
| Type                         | Parameters/Description                        | Source/Target | IP           | Time     |
| ➔ Relation Change            | client requests relation change               | SchemaAgent   | 10.100.61.12 | 15:26:58 |
|                              | Redefine - ipo2.xsd in address2.xsd           |               |              | 15:26:58 |
|                              | Schema C:\Program Files\Altova\Schem...       |               |              | 15:26:58 |
|                              | Schema C:\Program Files\Altova\Schem...       |               |              | 15:26:58 |
| ← Relation Change (Response) | Request processed with return code 0          | SchemaAgent   | 10.100.61.12 | 15:26:58 |
| ➔ Single Object              | client requests objects with filter 0 and ... | SchemaAgent   | 10.100.61.12 | 15:26:58 |
| ← Single Object (Response)   | client receives following objects: 1 R...     | SchemaAgent   | 10.100.61.12 | 15:26:58 |
| ⓘ Disconnect                 | Client closed the socket                      | SchemaAgent   | 10.100.61.12 | 15:28:49 |
|                              | Last client disconnected                      |               |              | 15:28:49 |
| ⓘ Accept                     | New client established socket connection      |               | 10.100.61.12 | 15:29:18 |
| ➔ Connect                    | XMLSpy, requested notifications 0xFFFF...     | XMLSpy        | 10.100.61.12 | 15:29:18 |
| ➔ Configuration              | client requested current configuration        | XMLSpy        | 10.100.61.12 | 15:29:18 |
| ← Configuration (Response)   | Request processed with return code 0          | XMLSpy        | 10.100.61.12 | 15:29:18 |
| ➔ All Objects                | client requests objects with filter 4 and ... | XMLSpy        | 10.100.61.12 | 15:29:18 |
| ← All Objects (Response)     | client receives following objects:            | XMLSpy        | 10.100.61.12 | 15:29:55 |
|                              | 0 Config Paths                                |               |              | 15:29:55 |
|                              | 0 Directories                                 |               |              | 15:29:55 |
|                              | 458 Schemas                                   |               |              | 15:29:55 |
|                              | 0 MapForce Mappings                           |               |              | 15:29:55 |
|                              | 7643 Schema Components                        |               |              | 15:29:55 |
|                              | 0 Relations                                   |               |              | 15:29:55 |
|                              | 0 Schema Component Relations                  |               |              | 15:29:55 |

The following symbols are used in the Log window:

- ➔ Requests from the client (blue, right-pointing arrow)
- ← Responses from the server (green, left-pointing arrow)
- ⓘ Information regarding connection or disconnection of a client

The source client (of requests) and target client (for responses) are indicated in the Source/Target column. The Parameters/Description column shows the kind of action, while the Time column gives the time of the action.

Each time a search path is modified in SchemaAgent Server (for example, if the **Recursive** option is disabled for a search path), the modified file structure is sent by SchemaAgent Server to all connected clients.

If a folder that is in a search path has its structure modified outside SchemaAgent Server (for example, if a subfolder is deleted from the repository), then this information is not updated in SchemaAgent Server until search paths are reloaded.

The Failed to read <file type> file message appears when a file includes or imports other files which cannot be found at the location specified.

## 5.5 Configuring the SchemaAgent Server GUI

SchemaAgent Server's graphical user interface allows you to configure the appearance and the logging options of the application.

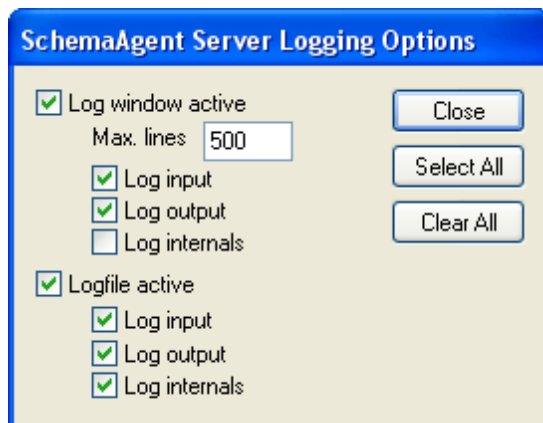
### Changing the display of the windows

The Environment and Log windows can be closed by either clicking the **Close** button at the top-right of the respective pane or by right-clicking into the Log window or the Clients tab of the Environment window, respectively, and deactivating the desired window in the context menu that pops up.

Double-clicking the title bar of the Environment and Log windows enables you to dock or undock these two windows in the application window. When you drag the title bar of a window, you can position that window freely anywhere in your workspace. When dragging a window, blue placement arrows appear in the SchemaAgent Server application window. Dragging the window over one of these placement arrows docks the window at the location indicated by that placement arrow. The four outer placement arrows dock the window along each of the four edges, respectively. The four inner placement arrows dock the window relative to the panes located along the edges.

### Setting the logging options

You can choose whether you like to have SchemaAgent Server's actions online in the Log window or to write them to a log file. The logging options can be configured in the **SchemaAgent Server Logging Options** dialog box (see *screenshot*).



Selecting the **Log window active** check box causes SchemaAgent Server actions to be displayed in the Log window. Selecting the **Logfile active** check box causes SchemaAgent Server actions to be written to a log file. The log file is a Comma Separated Values (CSV) file named `SchemaAgentServerLog.csv` and is created in the same folder as SchemaAgent Server each time you start a SchemaAgent Server session, provided that the **Logfile active** check box is activated.

- The **Log input** option enables/disables the display of incoming requests.
- The **Log output** option enables/disables the display of outgoing responses.
- The **Log internals** option enables/disables the display of internal SchemaAgent Server information.

**To switch individual windows in SchemaAgent Server on or off:**

1. Do one of the following:
  - Select the menu option **View | Toolbars**.
  - Right-click anywhere in the Log window or the Clients tab of the Environment window.
2. Activate or deactivate the window you want to display or hide, respectively. Display of the pane is toggled on or off.

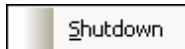
**To configure the logging options:**

1. Select the menu option **Settings | Logging Options**. The **Logging Options** dialog box opens.
2. To activate the log window:
  1. Activate the Log window active check box.
  2. Specify the number of lines to be displayed in the Log window.
  3. Activate the respective check boxes to log input, output, or internals in the Log window.
3. To activate the log file:
  1. Activate the Logfile active check box.
  2. Activate the respective check boxes to log input, output, or internals in the log file.
4. Optionally, click **Select All** or **Clear All** to select, or clear, respectively, all check boxes.
5. Click **Close**.

## 5.6 User Reference

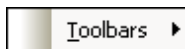
The **User Reference** section contains a complete description of all SchemaAgent Server menu commands. We've tried to make this user manual as comprehensive as possible. If, however, you have questions which are not covered in the User Reference or other parts of this documentation, please look up the FAQs and Discussion Forums on the [Altova website](#). If you are still not able to have your problem satisfactorily addressed, please do not hesitate to contact us through the [Support Center](#) on the Altova website.

### 5.6.1 File Menu

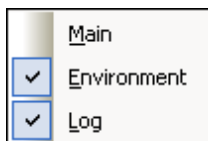


The **File | Shutdown** command [exits](#) SchemaAgent Server. Please note that all connections to clients will be lost.

### 5.6.2 View Menu

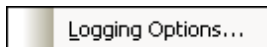


The **View | Toolbars** command opens a sub-menu, where you can toggle the display of the Environment and Log windows on and off.



Deselect the respective menu option to hide the corresponding window.

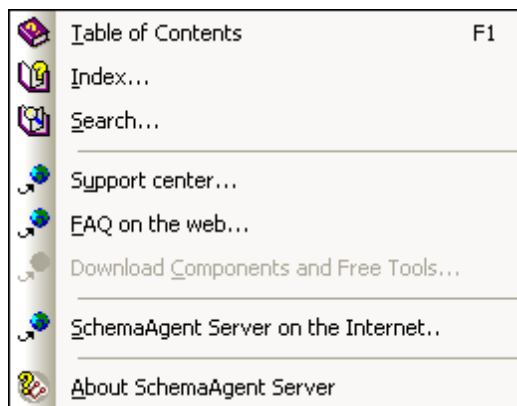
### 5.6.3 Settings Menu



The **Settings | Logging Options...** command opens the **SchemaAgent Server Logging Options** dialog box which enables you to [configure the logging options](#) of SchemaAgent Server.

### 5.6.4 Help Menu

The **Help** menu contains commands required to get help or more information on SchemaAgent, as well as links to information and support pages on our web server.



### Table of Contents



F1

The **Table of Contents** command displays a **hierarchical representation** of all chapters and topics contained in the online help system. Use this command to jump to the table of contents directly from within SchemaAgent.

Once the help window is open, use the three tabs to navigate between the table of contents, [index](#), and [search](#) panes. The Favorites tab lets you bookmark certain pages within the help system.

### Index...



The **Index...** command accesses the **keyword index** of the Online Help. You can also use the Index tab in the left pane of the online help system.

The index lists all relevant keywords and lets you navigate to a topic by double-clicking the respective keyword. If more than one topic matches the selected keyword, you are presented a list of available topics to choose from.

### Search...



The **Search** command performs a **full-text search** on the entire online help system.

1. Enter your search term in the query field and press Enter.  
The online help system displays a list of available topics that contain the search term you've entered.
2. Double-click on any item in the list to display the corresponding topic.

### Support Center...

If you have any questions regarding our product, please feel free to use this command to send a query to the Altova Support Center at any time. This is the place where you'll find links to the FAQ, support form, and e-mail addresses for contacting our support staff directly.

**FAQ on the Web...**

To help you in getting the best support possible, we are providing a list of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) on the Internet, that is constantly updated as our support staff encounters new issues that are raised by our customers.

Please make sure to check the FAQ before contacting our technical support team. This will allow you to get help more quickly.

We regret that we are not able to offer technical support by phone at this time, but our support staff will typically answer your e-mail requests within one business day.

If you would like to make a feature suggestion for a future version of SchemaAgent Server or if you wish to send us any other general feedback, please use the questionnaire form.

**SchemaAgent Server on the Internet...**

The **SchemaAgent Server on the Internet** command takes you directly to the [Altova web-server](#) where you can find out about news, product updates and additional offers from the Altova team.

**About SchemaAgent Server**

The **About SchemaAgent Server** command shows the SchemaAgent splash screen and copyright information dialog box, which includes the version number of your product and the SchemaAgent logo. If you are using the 64-bit version of SchemaAgent, this is indicated with the suffix (x64) after the application name. There is no suffix for the 32-bit version.

## **Chapter 6**

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### **SchemaAgent Client**

## 6 SchemaAgent Client

SchemaAgent Client enables you to build a SchemaAgent design, in which you [create](#) or [modify](#) IIR relationships (Imports, Includes, and Redefines) between schemas as well as relations between any of the supported file types.

In a SchemaAgent design, you can also [view relationships](#) between schemas and between a schema-based MapForce Design (MFD) file and its associated schemas. Furthermore, you can display XSLT stylesheets and WSDL files and view the relations these files have with schema files, XML instances, and MFD files. A SchemaAgent design is saved as a SAD file, which can subsequently be opened in SchemaAgent Client and edited. SchemaAgent Client has a simple, easy-to-use [graphical user interface](#), in which the supported files can easily be linked to each other using standard GUI techniques, such as drag-and-drop.

Additionally, SchemaAgent Client enables you to manage schemas and their associated files ([rename](#) them, move them, [delete](#) them, etc.) so that references to files that have been modified in this way are globally updated in related files. This functionality makes SchemaAgent Client a powerful workspace from which to manage large numbers of complex, related schemas, and edit relationships between these schemas and any of the other supported files that are linked to them in any form.

### How SchemaAgent Client works

SchemaAgent Client [connects to a SchemaAgent server](#). It can either connect to the [LocalServer](#) that is installed with the SchemaAgent product, or connect to Altova's free [SchemaAgent Server](#) product. The main difference between these two servers is that LocalServer is installed on the local machine and serves clients on the same computer, while SchemaAgent Server can be installed on a network machine, serves multiple clients, and provides detailed logging information.

After connecting to the server, SchemaAgent Client retrieves information about the monitored files in the respective server's [search paths](#), and displays the folders in the search paths as a tree structure (hierarchical and flat) in the [Explorer window](#) of SchemaAgent Client. In SchemaAgent Client, you then [drag files from the tree](#) and drop them into the SchemaAgent design in the [Design window](#).

In the Design window, you can [view the composition of schemas and their associated files](#), and [build relationships between the supported files](#) in the SchemaAgent design. When you build or modify a relationship between two schemas, not only are the actual schema files updated with the new information, but all other linked schemas affected by the relationship are also updated.

## 6.1 Installing SchemaAgent Client

Prior to installing the software, you must download the SchemaAgent 2016 installation package from the [SchemaAgent download page](#) at the Altova website. If you have purchased Altova® MissionKit™ 2016, the SchemaAgent 2016 product is included in the package.

A local SchemaAgent server—the so-called LocalServer—will be installed as part of the SchemaAgent Client software installation. During the installation process, you will be asked whether you wish to use SchemaAgent locally (that is via the LocalServer) or via SchemaAgent Server. Your selection determines the default setting for which server the client will connect to on startup. This can always be changed using the [Extras | Connect to Server](#) menu option.

The SchemaAgent Client license must be purchased at the Altova Shop at the Altova Website. If you have purchased Altova® MissionKit™ 2016, the license for SchemaAgent Client is included in that package.

### To install SchemaAgent Client:

1. Double-click the installer file to run the installation process.
2. Enter and save the licensing information so as to activate the product license.

## 6.2 Starting SchemaAgent Client

After you have successfully installed SchemaAgent Client, the application appears in your program list (**Start | All Programs**) of your workstation. If your license information has not yet been registered with SchemaAgent, you will be prompted for it when you try to start SchemaAgent. If you have registered a valid license, the **Connect to SchemaAgent Server** dialog box will appear.



You have two options for working with SchemaAgent:

- [Work locally](#)
- [Connect to a network server](#)

For a detailed description of the difference between these two options, please see the relevant chapters later in this documentation.

### To start SchemaAgent Client:

1. Click the **Altova SchemaAgent** entry in the **All Programs** list or the **Altova SchemaAgent**  icon in the Quick Launch tray. The **Connect to SchemaAgent Server** dialog box appears.
2. Do one of the following:
  - Select **Work Locally** to connect to the LocalServer.
  - Making sure that the required server is already up and running, select **Connect to Network Server** and choose a SchemaAgent Server (running on the network) from the drop-down list.
3. Click **OK** to confirm.

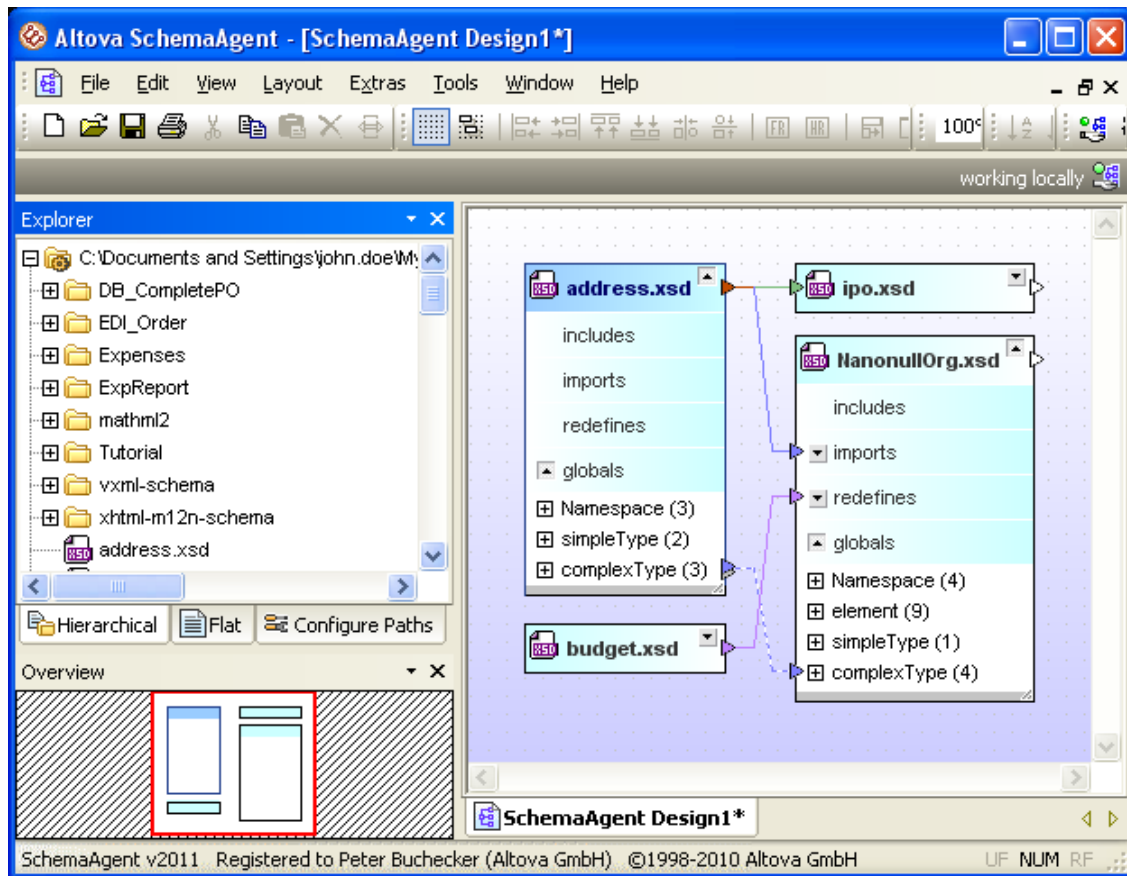
### To exit SchemaAgent Client:

- Select the menu option **File | Exit**.

## 6.3 The SchemaAgent Client User Interface

SchemaAgent Client has a graphical interface, which is organized into two broad parts:

- [Explorer window](#), which provides you with information about search paths and files available herein; and [Overview window](#), which shows what part of the active design is currently in view in the main window.
- [Design window](#), which graphically displays the structure of the supported file types, and shows existing Includes, Imports, Redefines (IIRs) between schemas, or relationships between any of the supported files, respectively.



The Explorer and Overview windows can be docked under a menu bar and toolbar (see *screenshot*), or they can be freely arranged under the menu bar and toolbar. Their positions and sizes can be changed by dragging and re-sizing them.

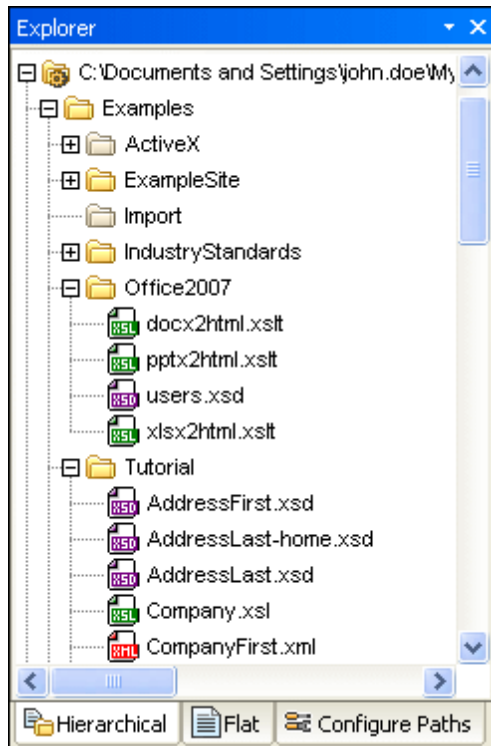
This section provides an introduction to these broad parts of the interface. Detailed descriptions of the various interface parts follow later in this documentation.

### 6.3.1 Explorer Window

The Explorer window displays all search paths defined for the selected SchemaAgent Server as well as the relevant files contained herein. Depending on your installation, these search paths can be configured directly in the Configure Paths tab of the Explorer window (if you are connected to a LocalServer) or in SchemaAgent Server (if you are connected to a network-based server). Consequently, the Configure Paths tab is only visible if you are connected to a LocalServer.

## Hierarchical Tab

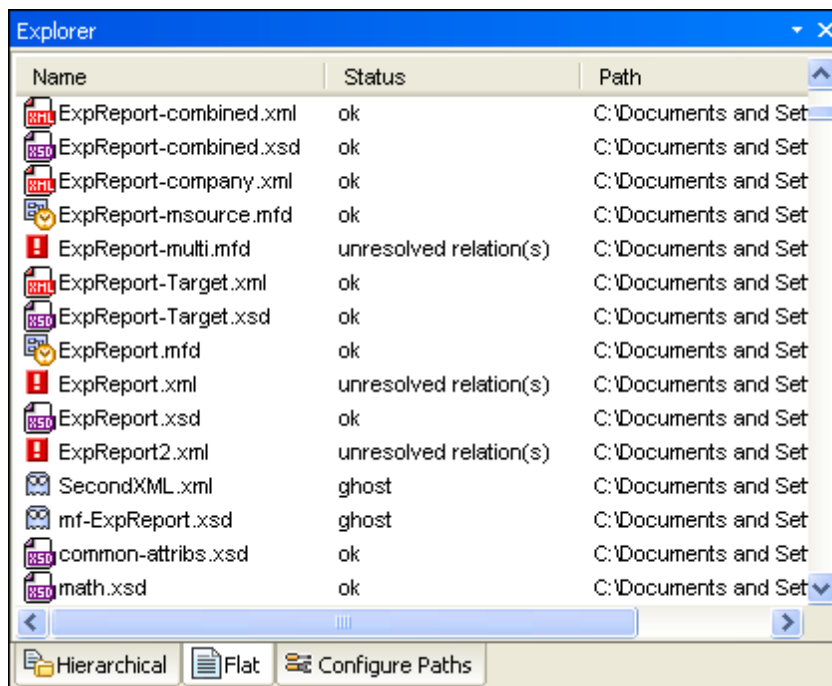
The Hierarchical tab in a tree structure shows all files for which a [file extension has been defined](#) in all the [search paths](#) defined in the selected SchemaAgent Server (see *screenshot*). Folders that contain a supported file are colored dark yellow. Folders that contain no such files are colored light yellow.



You can hide folders that contain no supported files by unselecting the option **Show Empty Folders** in the context menu.

## Flat Tab

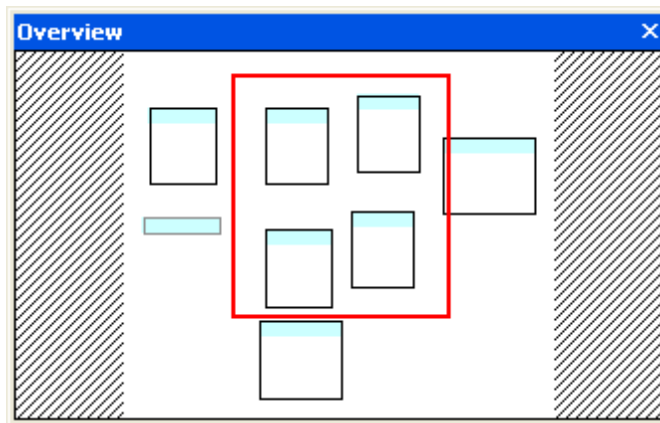
The Flat tab (see *screenshot*) displays a flat list of all monitored files in all search paths defined in the selected SchemaAgent Server, as well as all schemas in the External files folder (i.e. schemas referenced by schemas in the search paths, but which are not themselves in any search path), if such schemas exist. Each file entry is displayed with its location and its status.



In the screenshot above, note the different icons used to indicate [ghost files](#)  and files with [unresolved relations](#) .

### 6.3.2 Overview Window

The **Overview window** serves as a navigator for big design files that occupy more space than is available in the Design window. The Overview window shows the currently displayed area in the design and you can move the focus by clicking into the rectangle and moving it to the desired location in the design file.



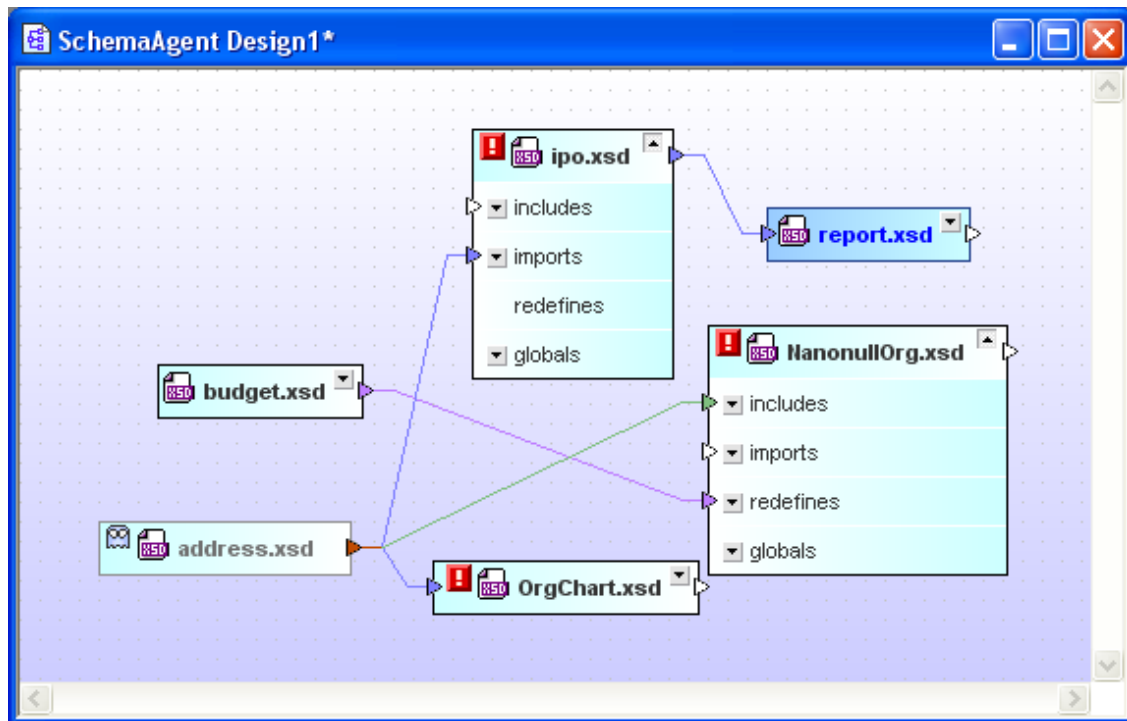
By default, the Overview window is a docked window in the bottom left part of the application. You can, however, [undock the window and drag it](#) to any position within the application.

### 6.3.3 Design Window

The Design window is where you view and edit the files for which you have [defined the relevant file extensions](#). Currently, the following files are supported in SchemaAgent:

- [W3C XML Schema](#)
- [MapForce Design files](#)
- [XML instance files](#)
- [XSL/XSLT stylesheets](#)
- [Web Service Description Language \(WSDL\) files](#)

You can drag files from the Explorer window and drop it onto the Design window to get a graphical illustration of the files and their existing Includes, Imports, and Redefines (IIRs). The files can be [aligned](#) and [sorted](#) according to your needs, or [removed](#) from the design again. It is possible to [recreate a deleted file](#) and to [correct reference paths](#) to files that are not existing on the specified location.



Includes, Imports, and Redefines between schemas or schemas and MFD files, respectively, are illustrated with customizable colored lines. IIRs can be [edited](#) and [added](#) using drag-and-drop and you can [save](#) each design as SAD file for late re-use. You can open several designs in the Design window, each of them is displayed in a separate Design tab.

### 6.3.4 Menu Bar, Toolbars, and Status Bar

The **menu bar** contains the various application menus. The following conventions apply:

- If commands in a menu are **not** applicable, they are unavailable.
- Some menu commands pop up a sub-menu with a list of additional options. Menu commands with sub-menus are indicated with a right-pointing arrowhead to the right of the command name.
- Some menu commands pop up a dialog that prompts you for further information required to carry out the selected command. Such commands are indicated with an ellipsis (...) after the name of the command.
- To access a menu command, click the menu name and then the command. If a sub-menu is indicated for a menu item, the submenu opens when you move the mouse pointer over the menu item. Click the required sub-menu item.

- A menu can be opened from the keyboard by pressing the appropriate key combination. The key combination for each menu is **Alt+KEY**, where **KEY** is the underlined letter in the menu name. For example, the key combination for the **File** menu is **Alt+F**.
- A menu command (that is, a command in a menu) can be selected by sequentially selecting (i) the menu with its key combination (see previous point), and then (ii) the key combination for the specific command (**Alt+KEY**, where **KEY** is the underlined letter in the command name). For example, to open a file (**File | Open**), press **Alt+F** and then **Alt+O**.
- Some menu commands can be selected **directly** by pressing a special **shortcut** key or key combination (**Ctrl+KEY**). Commands which have shortcuts associated with them are indicated with the shortcut key or key combination listed to the right of the command. For example, you can use the shortcut key combination **Ctrl+N** to create a new file; the shortcut key **F2** to rename a file or folder in the Explorer window.

### Toolbars

The **toolbars** contain buttons that are shortcuts for commands found in the menus. The name of the command appears when you place your mouse pointer over the button. To execute the command, click the button.

Toolbar buttons are arranged in groups. In the [Tools | Customize | Toolbars](#) dialog, or when right-clicking into the toolbar and selecting **Customize**, you can specify which toolbar groups are to be displayed. In the GUI, you can also drag toolbar groups by their handles (or title bars) to alternative locations on the screen. Double-clicking the handle causes the toolbar to undock and to float; double-clicking its title bar causes the toolbar to dock at its previous location.

### Status Bar

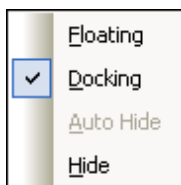
The Status Bar is located at the bottom of the application window and displays (i) status information about the loading of files, and (ii) information about menu commands and command shortcuts in the toolbars when the mouse cursor is placed over these. If you are using the 64-bit version of SchemaAgent, this is indicated in the status bar with the suffix (x64) after the application name. There is no suffix for the 32-bit version.

## 6.3.5 Arranging the Information Windows

All information windows can be docked/undocked by double-clicking the title bar.

### Context Menu

The context menu can be accessed by right-clicking a window's title bar or by clicking the little arrowhead in the upper right part of the window.

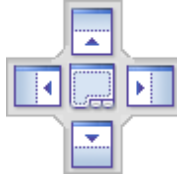


Click the required option to cause that window to float, be docked, or be hidden.

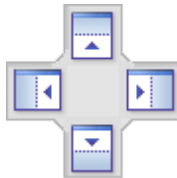
### Drag-and-drop

You can drag a window by its title bar and place it at a desired location. Additionally, you can dock the window in another window or in the interface using placement controls that appear when you drag a window:

- When you drag a window over another window, a circular placement control appears (see *screenshot below*). This control is divided into five placement sectors. Releasing the mouse key on any of these sectors docks the dragged window into the respective sector of the target window. The four arrow sectors dock the dragged window into the respective sides of the target window. The center button docks the dragged window as a tab of the target window. You can also dock a window as a tab in another window by dragging it to the tab bar and dropping it there.



- When you drag a window, a placement control consisting of four arrows appears. Each arrow corresponds to one side of the Design window. Releasing a dragged window over one of these arrows docks the dragged window into one side of the Design window.



You can also double-click the title bar of a window to toggle it between its docked and floating positions.

## 6.4 Connecting to a Server

In order to use SchemaAgent Client, you must connect the application to a server first. When you start SchemaAgent Client, the  icon is displayed in the upper right corner of the application and the **Connect to SchemaAgent Server** dialog box pops up.



You have two options to use SchemaAgent Client:

- [Work locally](#): This will start a standalone LocalServer on your PC which you can configure from within SchemaAgent Client
- [Connect to network server](#): This will connect to a network-based SchemaAgent Server which must already be running and allows for several users being connected. To configure SchemaAgent Server, you have to open the server application and this configuration is available to all connected clients.

If a SchemaAgent server connection already exists, you have to close this connection before making a new connection.

### To connect to a server:

1. Select the menu option **Tools | Connect to Server** or click the **Connect to Server**  icon in the Extras toolbar.  
The **Connect to SchemaAgent Server** dialog box opens.
2. Do one of the following:
  - Select **Work locally** to start and connect to the standalone LocalServer.  
The **Configure Paths** tab is added to the Explorer window.
  - Select **Connect to network server** and choose a SchemaAgent Server to connect to from the drop-down list.  
The search paths are displayed in the Explorer window.
3. Click **OK**.

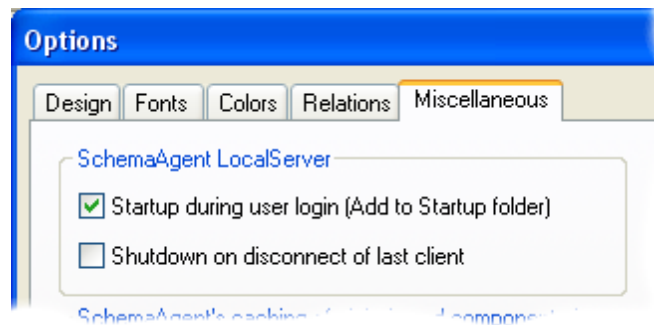
### To close a connection:

- Click the SchemaAgent server  icon in the system tray (at the bottom right of your screen) and select the **Shutdown** command.

### 6.4.1 Working Locally

If you choose to connect to your local standalone server, the LocalServer will be started automatically and the Configure Paths tab is added to the Explorer window. The  icon is displayed in the upper right corner of the application and the system tray shows the LocalServer  icon.

You can define in the Options that the LocalServer be started automatically when the user logs in.



If the Startup during user login (Add to Startup folder) check box is activated, the SchemaAgentLocalServer.exe is added to the Windows Startup folder and the LocalServer will be started automatically each time the user logs in to Windows.

#### To start LocalServer automatically:

1. Select the menu option **Tools | Options** and go to the **Miscellaneous** tab.
2. In the SchemaAgent LocalServer group box, activate the Startup during user login (Add to Startup folder) check box.
3. Click **OK**.  
The next time a user logs in to Windows, the SchemaAgent LocalServer will be started automatically.

#### To shut down the LocalServer:

- Click the LocalServer  icon in the system tray (at the bottom right of your screen) and select **Shutdown SchemaAgent LocalServer**.

### 6.4.2 Connecting to a Network Server

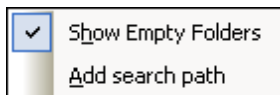
If you have set up a network server you wish to connect to, select the Connect to network server option and choose the appropriate server from the drop-down list. Please note that the server must already be running (i.e., the SchemaAgent Server  icon must be displayed in the system tray) in order for SchemaAgent Client to be able to connect to. The

 icon is displayed in the upper right corner of the application and indicates the name of the server you are connected to. The search paths can be configured directly in SchemaAgent Server and are valid for all connected clients. Therefore, no Configure Paths tab is available in the Explorer window.

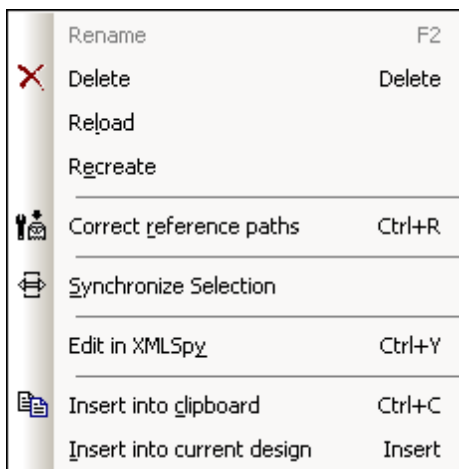
## 6.5 Working with the Explorer

The Hierarchical and Flat tabs of the Explorer window show all the [defined search paths](#) as well as the files with the [defined file extensions](#). In the Hierarchical tab, you can furthermore [create](#) a new, or [rename](#) or [delete](#) an existing file or folder; or you can move files and folders to other positions under each path entry; and [recreate ghost files](#).

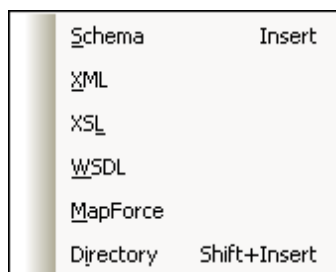
All of the actions in the Explorer window are performed by means of the context menu or by using drag-and-drop. The content of the context menu depends on the file, folder, or area from where it is called. The following menu appears if you right-click anywhere into the blank area within the Explorer window:



- **Show Empty Folders:** This command toggles on and off the display of folders that do not contain any files with [file extensions defined](#) in the Configure Paths tab.
- **Add search path:** This command is only available if you are connected to the LocalServer. It changes to the Configure Paths tab and opens the **Add/Edit search path** dialog box where you can define the settings for a new search path.



- **Rename (F2):** [Renames](#) the selected file or folder.
- **Delete (Delete):** [Deletes](#) the selected file or folder from the file system.
- **New:** Opens a sub-menu from where you can choose to [create a new file or directory](#).



- **Reload:** Reloads the selected file. You can also select several files and choose the **Reload** command to reload the files in one single step.

- **Recreate:** This command is only available if you have selected at least one ghost file. It [creates a new rudimentary file](#) with the name of the ghost file.
- **Correct reference paths (Ctrl+R):** This command is only available if you have selected at least one file with a reference to a ghost file. It opens the **Correct reference path** dialog box where you can search for the ghost file in different locations.
- **Synchronize Selection:** If you have a design open in the Design window, this command selects the same files in the Design window as are selected in the Explorer.
- **Edit files in MapForce (Ctrl+M):** Opens the selected MFD file in MapForce for editing (provided that you have installed MapForce).
- **Edit files in XMLSpy (Ctrl+Y):** Opens the selected file in XMLSpy for editing (provided that you have installed XMLSpy).
- **Insert files into clipboard (Ctrl+C):** Copies the selected files to the clipboard.
- **Insert files into current design (Insert):** Adds the selected files to the design that is currently open in the Design window.

**Please note:** If actions, such as renaming or deleting, or IIR changes (Includes, Imports, Redefines), that affect any file referencing the changed file are carried out on a file, all relationships of any file referencing the modified file or folder are **immediately** and automatically updated, and, in some cases, the changes are propagated through the search paths.

**Warning:** Any change made in the Hierarchical and Flat tabs automatically affects any file referencing the changed file. Since there is no Undo command available for these actions, it is highly recommended that you have a working backup system or use source control software when working with SchemaAgent Client.

### 6.5.1 Creating Files and Folders

When you create a new file or folder in the Explorer window, a rudimentary untitled and having the respective file extension, is created in the folder that currently has the focus in the Hierarchical tab and a corresponding entry is created in the Hierarchical tab.

If you open a new **schema** in XMLSpy, it will look like this:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  elementFormDefault="qualified"
  attributeFormDefault="unqualified" />
```

A new **XML** file has the following content:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<root />
```

A new **XSLT** file will look like this:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<xsl:stylesheet version="2.0"
  xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform"
  xmlns:fo="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Format"
  xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  xmlns:fn="http://www.w3.org/2005/xpath-functions" />
```

A file with the following content is created if you choose to add a new **WSDL 1.1** file:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<wsdl:definitions
  xmlns:wsdl="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/"
  xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/soap/"
  xmlns:http="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/http/"
  xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  xmlns:soapenc="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding/"
  xmlns:mime="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/mime/"
  xmlns:tns="http://new.webservice.namespace"
  targetNamespace="http://new.webservice.namespace" />
```

A file with the following content is created if you choose to add a new **WSDL 2.0** file:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<wsdl:description
  targetNamespace="http://new.webservice.namespace"
  xmlns:wsdl="http://www.w3.org/ns/wsdl"
  xmlns:wsoap="http://www.w3.org/ns/wsdl/soap"
  xmlns:whhttp="http://www.w3.org/ns/wsdl/http"
  xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  xmlns:tns="http://new.webservice.namespace" />
```

When a new folder is created, an empty folder called `new folder` is physically created in the folder that currently has the focus in the Hierarchical tab and an entry for this folder is created in the Hierarchical tab.

**Please note:** If you have deselected the **Show Empty Folders** option in the Explorer context menu, the new folder, because it contains no schemas, will not be displayed in the Hierarchical tab.

#### To create a new file or folder in the Explorer window:

1. In the Hierarchical tab, select the folder where you want to create the file or folder.
2. Do one of the following:
  - Right-click and select **New | Schema file** from the context menu, or press the **Insert** key to create a new schema.
  - Right-click and select **New | XML file** from the context menu to create a new XML file.

- Right-click and select **New | XSL file** from the context menu to create a new XSLT file.
- Right-click and select **New | WSDL 1.1 file** from the context menu to create a new WSDL 1.1 file.
- Right-click and select **New | WSDL 2.0 file** from the context menu to create a new WSDL 2.0 file.
- Right-click and select **New | MapForce design** from the context menu to create a new MFD file.
- Right-click and select **New | Folder** from the context menu, or press **Shift+Insert** to create a new sub-folder.

3. Enter a descriptive name and press **Enter**.

### 6.5.2 Renaming Files and Folders

When you rename a file in the Explorer window, SchemaAgent automatically corrects any references to the changed name and updates the display in the Design window if the renamed item is contained in the currently open design.

**Please note:** Although you can change the file extension when renaming files, this will not change the file type and the file may become unusable if you ignore the warning that is displayed by SchemaAgent.

#### To rename a file or folder:

1. In the Explorer window, select the file or folder and do one of the following:
  - Right-click and select **Rename** from the context menu.
  - Press **F2**.
2. Change the name as desired. Any references to the changed name are automatically updated.

### 6.5.3 Deleting Files and Folders

The Explorer window allows you to physically delete files or folders from the hard disk.

**Please note:** Deleted files are not placed in the Windows Recycle Bin, and this step cannot be undone.

If the deleted file is present in a Design tab, it is represented as an **unknown file** (see *screenshot*); since the file is physically deleted, SchemaAgent Server has no more knowledge of it. SchemaAgent Client, however, still has an entry for it in the Design window, where it receives a yellow alert icon.



#### To delete a file or folder:

1. In the Explorer window, select a file or folder and do one of the following:
  - Right-click and select **Delete** from the context menu.
  - Press the **Delete** key.
2. Click **Yes** in the message box to confirm the deletion.

## 6.5.4 Editing Files

Apart from the definition of Includes, Imports, and Redefines, files cannot be directly edited in SchemaAgent. However, the context menus of the Explorer window and the Design window provide options to edit the selected files in XMLSpy or MapForce. Please note that these options are only available if the respective programs are installed on your computer.

### To edit a file in XMLSpy:

- In the Design window or in the Explorer window, select the file you want to edit and do one of the following:
  - Right-click and select **Edit in XMLSpy** from the context menu.
  - Press **Ctrl+Y**.

The selected file is opened in XMLSpy if XMLSpy is installed.

### To edit an MFD file in MapForce:

- In the Design window or in the Explorer window, select the MFD file you want to edit and do one of the following:
  - Right-click and select **Edit in MapForce** from the context menu.
  - Press **Ctrl+M**.

The selected MFD file is opened in MapForce if MapForce is installed.

## 6.6 Viewing Files in the Design Window

The Design window offers several grid and zoom options that can be configured to facilitate an optimal display of [XML schemas](#), [MapForce Design files](#), [XML files](#), [XSL/XSLT stylesheets](#), [WSDL files](#), and [IIR relations](#).

### Showing or hiding the grid

Displaying the grid in the design window can serve as an aide for properly aligning the file boxes. You can toggle the grid display on and off separately for each individual Design window.

#### To toggle the grid in a SchemaAgent Design window on and off:

Do one of the following:

- Select the menu option **Layout | Show Grid**.
- Right-click anywhere in the design pane and select **Align | Grid active** from the context menu.
- Press **Alt+G**.
- Choose the **Enable/Disable grid**  icon from the Alignment toolbar.

### Aligning file boxes on grid

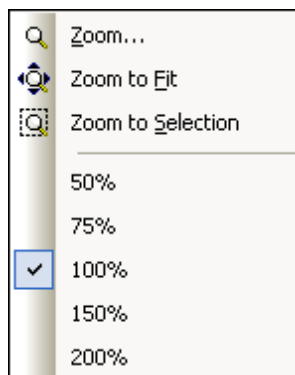
When the grid is displayed, you can align the top and left edges of file boxes on the grid.

#### To align file boxes on the grid:

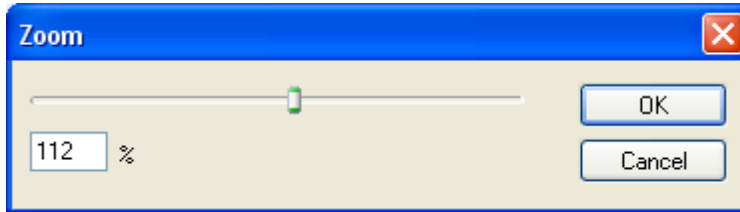
1. [Turn the grid display on](#) if it is not currently displayed.
2. Select the file boxes you want to align.
3. Do one of the following:
  - Select the menu option **Layout | Align on Grid**.
  - Right-click anywhere in the design pane and select **Align | On Grid** from the context menu.
  - Choose the **Align on Grid**  icon from the Alignment toolbar.

### Zooming in and out

The zoom of a design can be adjusted individually for each Design window. SchemaAgent provides the **Zoom** sub-menu in the **Layouts** menu as well as the Zoom toolbar to this aim.



When you select the **Zoom...** command from the menu or click the **Show Zoom dialog**  icon in the Zoom toolbar, the **Zoom** dialog box opens where you can adjust the zoom by using the slider.



In addition, you can zoom in and out of a design view by scrolling (with the scroll-wheel of the mouse) while keeping the **Ctrl** key pressed. This enables you to magnify and reduce the size of file boxes in a particular design view.

#### To zoom in or out of a design view:

1. Do one of the following:
  - Select the menu option **Layout | Zoom** and choose **Zoom** from the sub-menu.
  - Choose the **Show Zoom dialog**  icon from the Zoom toolbar.

The **Zoom** dialog box appears.

2. In the **Zoom** dialog box, do one of the following:
  - Adjust the zoom factor using the slider.
  - Enter a specific zoom factor in the box below the slider.
3. Click **OK**.

Alternatively, you can also select a zoom factor from, or enter it in, the drop-down list in the Zoom toolbar.

#### To make all file boxes fit in a Design window:

- Do one of the following:
  - Select the menu option **Layout | Zoom** and choose **Zoom to fit** from the sub-menu.
  - Choose the **Zoom to Fit**  icon from the Zoom toolbar.

The zoom factor is adjusted so that all file boxes in the Design window become visible.

#### To zoom to a selection:

1. Select one or more file boxes.
2. Do one of the following:
  - Select the menu option **Layout | Zoom** and choose **Zoom to selection** from the sub-menu.

- Choose the **Zoom to Selection**  icon from the Zoom toolbar.

The zoom factor is adjusted so that the selected file boxes in the Design window become visible.

### 6.6.1 Creating and Saving Designs

In the [Design window](#), you can open multiple design tabs. Each design tab contains a SchemaAgent design, in which you can graphically [design and manage the relationships](#), that is IIRs (Includes, Imports, or Redefines), between an unlimited number of W3C XML schemas, and also display the relationships between XSLT stylesheets, Web Services Description (WSDL) files, MapForce Design (MFD) files or XML files and their associated schemas. In this way, you can organize schemas (and MFD or XML files) into collections of related files.

#### Saving designs

A SchemaAgent design can be saved as a SAD file for editing at a later time. This is useful if you wish to modify relationships in the SchemaAgent design at a later time. Note that a set of files (and, therefore, their relationships) can be contained in multiple SchemaAgent designs. Any IIR relationship created in a SchemaAgent design is immediately propagated to the respective files as soon as the relationship is created.

#### To open a new SchemaAgent design window:

- Select the menu option **File | New (Ctrl+N)** or click the **New**  button in the Standard toolbar.  
A new Design window appears.

#### To open an existing SchemaAgent design (file):

1. Select the menu option **File | Open (Ctrl+O)** or click the **Open**  button in the Standard toolbar.  
The **Open** dialog box appears.
2. In the **Open** dialog box, select the desired file and click **Open**.

#### To open a recently used design file:

- Select the menu option **File** and click one of the recently opened files that are displayed in the lower part of the menu.

#### To save a design:

1. Select the menu option **File | Save (Ctrl+S)** or click the **Save**  button in the Standard toolbar.  
Alternatively, select the menu option **File | Save As...** if you want to save the file under a different file name or path.
2. If the design has not been saved before, choose a path and enter a file name in the **Save As** dialog box.

#### To close the currently active design file:

1. Select the SchemaAgent design window for the design file you want to close.
2. Select the menu option **File | Close**.

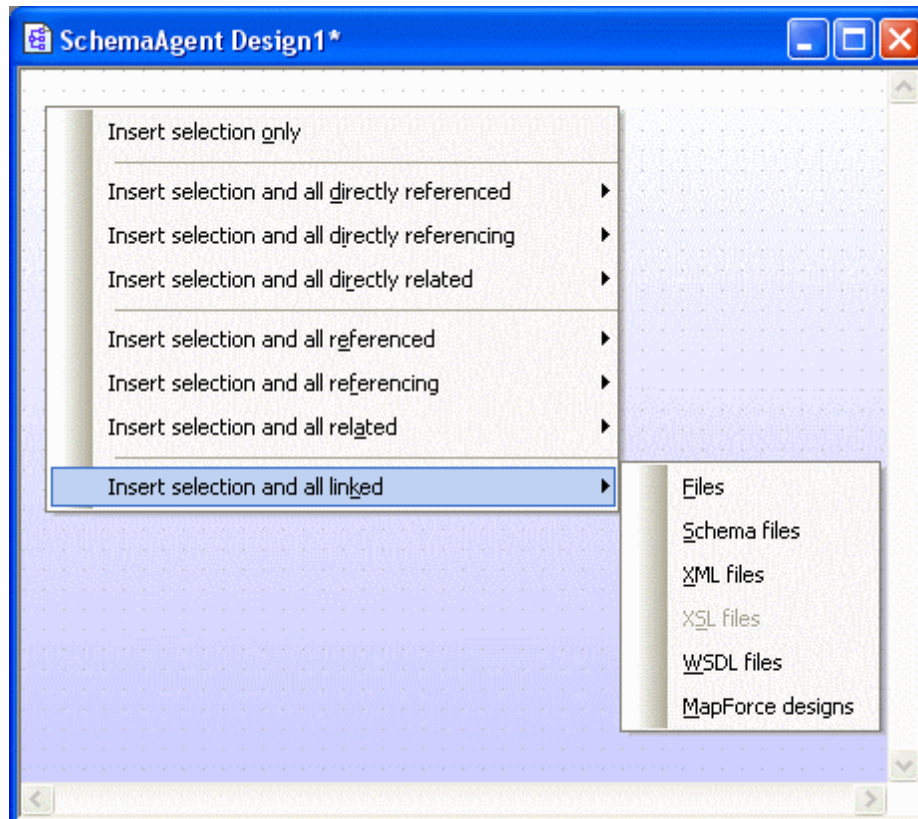
### 6.6.2 Inserting Files and Folders

XML schemas, MFD, XML, XSLT, and WSDL files are added to a design either using the context menu in the Explorer or by dragging them from the Explorer window into a Design window. Each file is displayed as a file box, existing relationships between files are represented with colored

lines.

When inserting files into a design window, you have several options to do so:

- Selecting one or several files in the Explorer, then right-clicking and choosing **Insert into current design** from the context menu.
- Dragging the file(s) from the Explorer window using the left mouse button will insert only the selected file(s).
- When dragging the file(s) from the Explorer window using the right mouse button, a context menu appears upon releasing the mouse button:



In addition to inserting only the selected file(s), you can now also choose to insert all files that are directly or indirectly referenced by the selected file(s). Each of the options opens a sub-menu where you can further restrict your choice to a single file type (XSD, MFD, XML, XSLT, or WSDL) or select all files.

- Selecting a folder in the Explorer window and dragging it into a design window will insert all relevant files that are contained in the selected folder.
- Expanding a file box in the Design window, right-clicking an included or imported file and selecting **Insert into current design** will add a file box for this file to the design.

#### To insert files or folders into a design:

- In the Explorer window, do one of the following:
  - To insert one or several individual files, select the desired files and drag them into a Design window using the left mouse button.
  - To insert all files contained in a folder, drag the folder into a Design window.

The files or the files contained in the dragged folders, respectively, appear in the Design window. Alternatively, you can also select one or several files or folders and choose **Insert into current design** from the context menu or press **Insert**.

- To insert the file(s) as well as all directly or indirectly referenced files, select one or more files, drag them into a Design window using the right mouse button and select the desired option from the context menu that appears.

The selected file(s) as well as the respective referenced files appear in the Design window.

- To select a file box for a file that shows up as related file in a different file's box, right-click that file in the relevant section of the file box and choose **Insert into current design** from the context menu or press **Insert**.

### 6.6.3 Inserting Related Files

Once you have dragged a schema, MFD, or XML file into a Design window, you can use the context menu to add all the related files to the design. Several options are available in the **Insert** sub-menu:

- All directly referenced
- All directly referencing
- All directly related
- All referenced
- All referencing
- All related
- All linked

Each of these menu options opens a sub-menu, from where you can choose **Files**, **Schema files**, **XML files**, **XSLT files**, **WSDL files**, or **MapForce designs**. The **Files** option will insert all files that meet the requirements, the remaining options will restrict the inserted files to the chosen file type.

Note that these options are also available when you [insert a file into a Design window](#) by dragging it from the Explorer window using the right mouse button.

#### To insert related underlying files into the design:

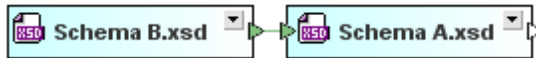
1. Right-click the title bar of a file box and select one of the following options from the **Insert** sub-menu of the context menu:
  - All directly referenced
  - All directly referencing
  - All directly related
  - All referenced
  - All referencing
  - All related
  - All linked
2. From the sub-menu choose either **Files**, to insert all files or choose from among one of the available file types.

#### Directly Related Files

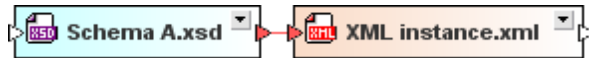
Files that are directly related are displayed with an uninterrupted connector line between them in a Design window.

#### Directly referenced files

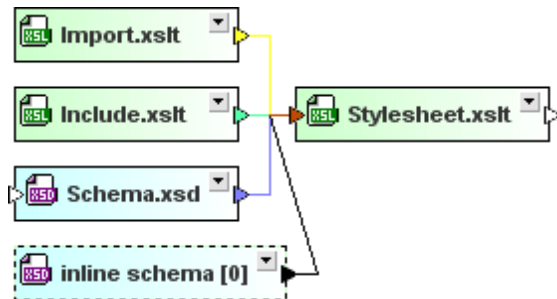
These are files that are directly referenced with an IIR statement. For example, if Schema A has an Include statement that references Schema B, then Schema B is directly referenced by Schema A.



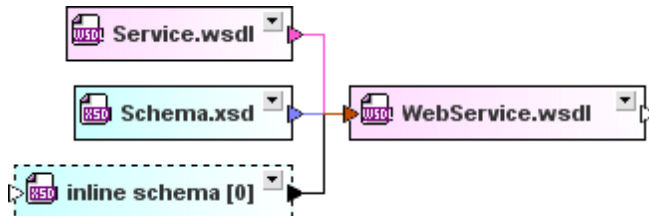
An XML file can reference one or several XML schemas or XSLT stylesheets.



An XSLT file can import XML schemas, and import or include other XSLT files. What is more, it can also have one or more inline schemas defined. All these relations are direct references.



Other imported WSDL files and XML schemas as well as any inline schemas that may exist are directly referenced by WSDL files.



An MFD file directly references its source and target schemas as well as XML instances.



### Directly referencing files

In this case, the file to be inserted references the selected file with an IIR statement, that is, the selected file is referenced by the file to be inserted. In our example above, Schema A is directly referencing Schema B and Target.xsd is directly referencing Design File.mfd.

### All directly related

This option applies to both directly referenced and directly referencing files.

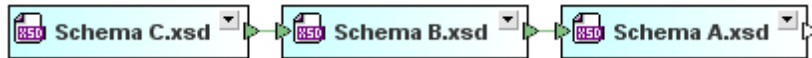
### Indirectly Related Files

When files are indirectly related to each other, no direct connection is visible between the file boxes. The relation is established via a third file box with a direct relation to these files.

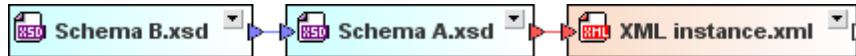
### Referenced files

These are files that are directly as well as indirectly referenced. For example, if Schema A has an Include statement that references Schema B, and Schema B has an Include statement that

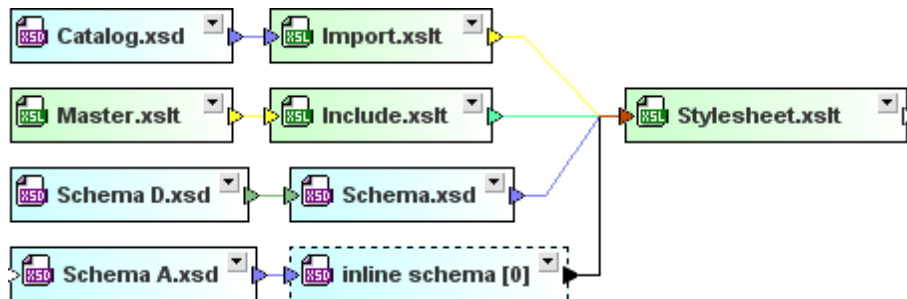
references Schema C, then (i) Schema B is directly referenced by Schema A, (ii) Schema C is directly referenced by Schema B, and (iii) Schema C is indirectly referenced by Schema A (since Schema A references Schema B, which in turn references Schema C).



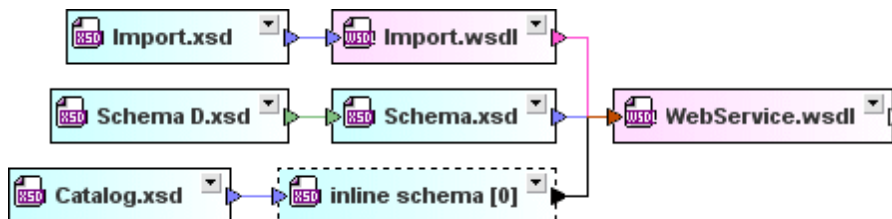
If a schema that is directly referenced by an **XML file** references another schema (e.g. Schema B is imported by Schema A), this schema (Schema B in our example) is said to be indirectly referenced by the XML file.



Any schemas and XSLT files that are included or imported in files directly referenced by **XSLT stylesheets** are said to be indirectly referenced by these stylesheets. So, in the example below, Catalog.xsd is indirectly referenced by Stylesheet.xslt because it is imported in Import.xslt which is included in Stylesheet.xslt.



**WSDL files** can contain (inline) schemas or and these (inline) schemas can include, import, or redefine other schemas. Any schema that is included, imported, or redefined in such a schema (like Schemas Import, D, and Catalog in the example below), is indirectly referenced by the WSDL file.



In the case of an **MFD file**, in addition to the directly referenced source and target schemas, any schema that the source schema references or the target schema is referenced by (Schema Z in our example) is considered to be referenced by the MFD file.



### Referencing files

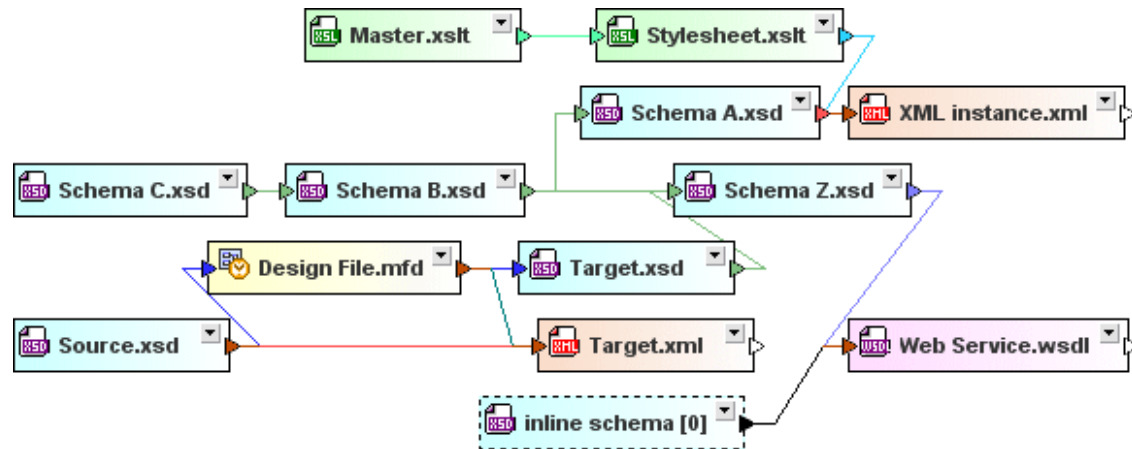
Files that are directly as well as indirectly referencing the selected file.

### All related

This option applies to both referenced and referencing files with a direct as well as indirect reference.

## Linked Files

These are schemas that are directly and indirectly referenced, as well as schemas that are linked to any of the directly or indirectly referenced schemas in any way. For example, if we extend our previous example so that Schema Z includes Schema B, then Schema Z is linked to Schema A (because Schema A includes Schema B). Further, if Schema Z, which is linked to Schema A, is either the target or source schema of an MFD file, then that MFD file is considered to be linked to Schema A. Web Service.wsdl is also linked to schema A because it uses Schema Z which includes Schema B and Schema A includes Schema B. Stylesheet.xslt is linked to Schema A because it is referenced by XML instance.xml, which in turn references Schema A.

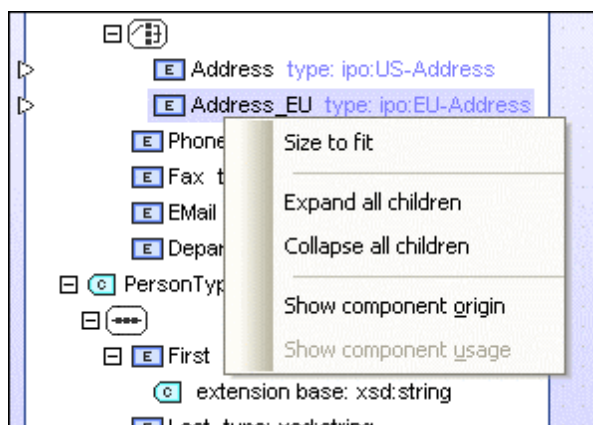


## 6.6.4 Arranging Files in Designs

After you have [inserted files](#) into a Design window, you can arrange the file boxes on the design pane by dragging them to the desired location with the mouse. For designs containing a large number of files, the [Overview window](#) provides an overview so that you can see at a glance where in the design the visible part is located.

You can resize boxes by dragging box borders as well as expand or collapse them by clicking the expand  button in the title bar of boxes.

Tree structures within boxes can be expanded and collapsed individually by clicking the plus and minus symbols to the left of tree entries. When you right-click an item in a file box, the context menu that appears (see *screenshot below*) provides commands to expand or collapse tree levels, and to size the file box to fit.



You can expand or collapse all children of the selected item, or expand or collapse the entire tree in which the selected item is. The **Size to fit** command resizes file boxes to show all visible items without the file box having any scrollbar.

### Navigating within the Design window

Within a Design window, you can navigate from one file box to the next using the cursor keys (Up, Down, Left, Right).

#### To expand or collapse a file box:

- Click the expand  button in the title bar or a file box.

#### To expand or collapse the tree structure in a file box:

Do one of the following:

- To expand or collapse individual items, click the plus or minus icons to the left of the item.
- To expand or collapse an individual item and its children, right-click the item and select **Expand all children** or **Collapse all children** from the context menu.
- To expand or collapse all items in a file box, right-click any item in the box and select **Expand all** or **Collapse all** from the context menu.

#### To show all expanded items in a file box:

- Right-click anywhere in an expanded section of the file box and select **Size to fit** from the context menu.

## 6.6.5 Viewing Schemas

In the Design window, each schema is displayed as a box, which can be expanded and collapsed. When schemas are inserted into a design, they appear as collapsed schema boxes.

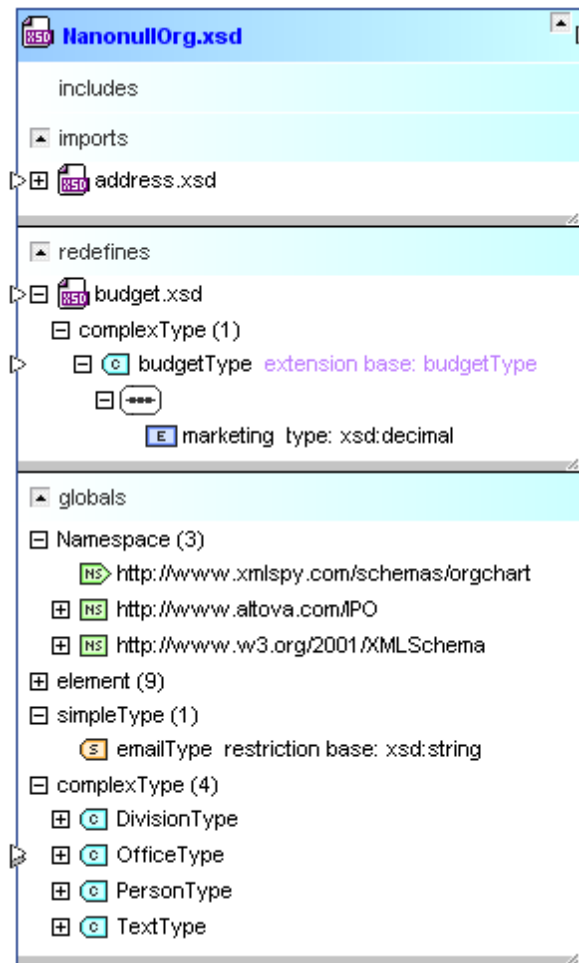


In the above schema, note that—apart from the arrowhead in the expand  button—there are two more arrowheads. The arrowhead on the left indicates that this schema either includes, imports, or redefines other schemas or schema components. By expanding the schema box, you can determine exactly which other schemas or schema components are included, imported, or redefined. The arrowhead on the right is used to [create an IIR](#) that includes, imports, or redefines this schema or its schema components in other schemas.

Minimized schema boxes can be expanded (see *screenshot below*) by clicking the button in the title bar. They expand into four sections: Includes, Imports, Redefines, and Globals. In the screenshot below, the arrowheads at the left of the Imports and Redefines sections indicate that this schema imports at least one schema and redefines at least one schema component from an external schema.



Each section of the schema box can be further expanded if a sub-structure is present (indicated by the expand  button in the upper right corner of the schema box), and this sub-structure is displayed as a freely expandable tree structure of IIRs and global components.



The arrowheads move depending on the level of detail that you display by expanding the individual sections. Note the double arrowhead next to the `OfficeType` complexType indicating that two relationships are contained in this section.

#### To view a schema:

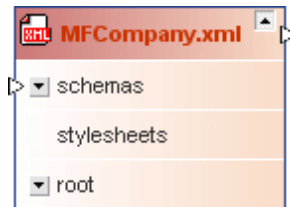
1. Drag-and-drop the schema you want to view from the Explorer window onto a Design window or use the context menu to add the file to the current design.
2. Optionally, expand the sub-sections to view detailed information on IIRs or components.

### 6.6.6 Viewing XML instance files

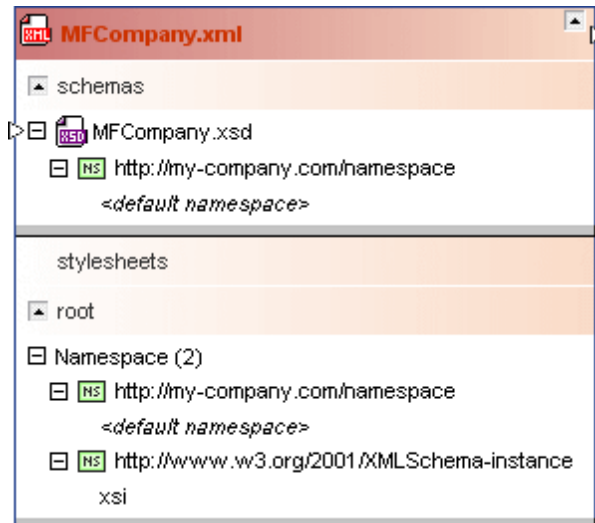
XML files that are inserted into a design are displayed as collapsed XML boxes.



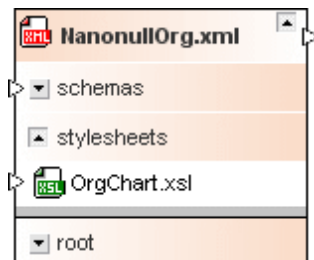
The design of an XML box is basically identical to the design of a [schema box](#). The box can be expanded and then shows three sub-sections. In the screenshot below, the arrowhead at the left of the Schema section indicates that this XML instance has an XML schema defined.



You can further expand the Schema and the Root sections of the XML box to see which XML schema and which namespaces are defined for the XML file.



If the XML instance has also an XSLT stylesheet defined, you can expand the stylesheets section and view information on the XSLT file.

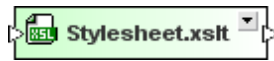


#### To view an XML file:

1. Drag-and-drop the XML file you want to view from the Explorer window onto a Design window or use the context menu to add the file to the current design.
2. Optionally, expand the sub-sections to view detailed information on schemas, stylesheets, or namespaces.

### 6.6.7 Viewing XSL/XSLT stylesheets

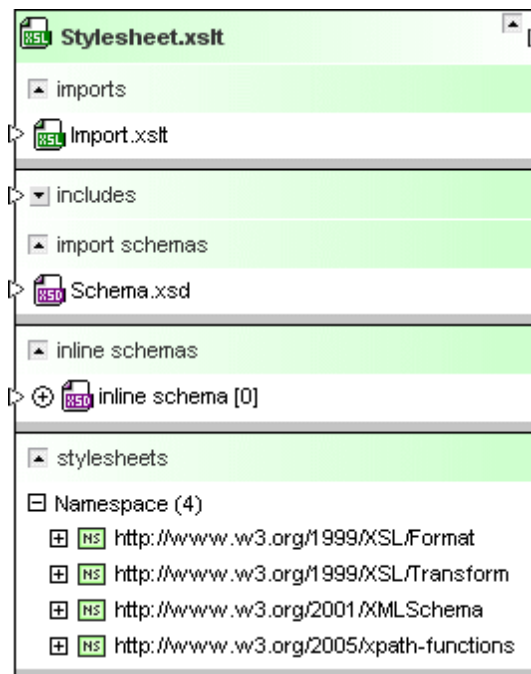
An XSLT stylesheet appears as a collapsed XSLT box when it is inserted into a Design window.



The expanded box shows five sub-sections for imported or included XSLT files, imported schemas, inline schemas, and stylesheets.



Expanding the sub-sections displays the names of the imported or included files, and the namespaces that are defined for the stylesheet.



**Please note:** Since stylesheet files of version 1.0 support neither importing schemas nor inline schema, the relevant sections are not displayed in the file boxes of these files. The version of a stylesheet file is displayed in the [Quick Information](#) of a file box.

#### To view an XSLT file:

1. Drag-and-drop the XSLT file you want to view from the Explorer window onto a Design window or use the context menu to add the file to the current design.
2. Optionally, expand the sub-sections to view detailed information on imports or includes, imported or inline schemas, or namespaces.

### 6.6.8 Viewing WSDL files

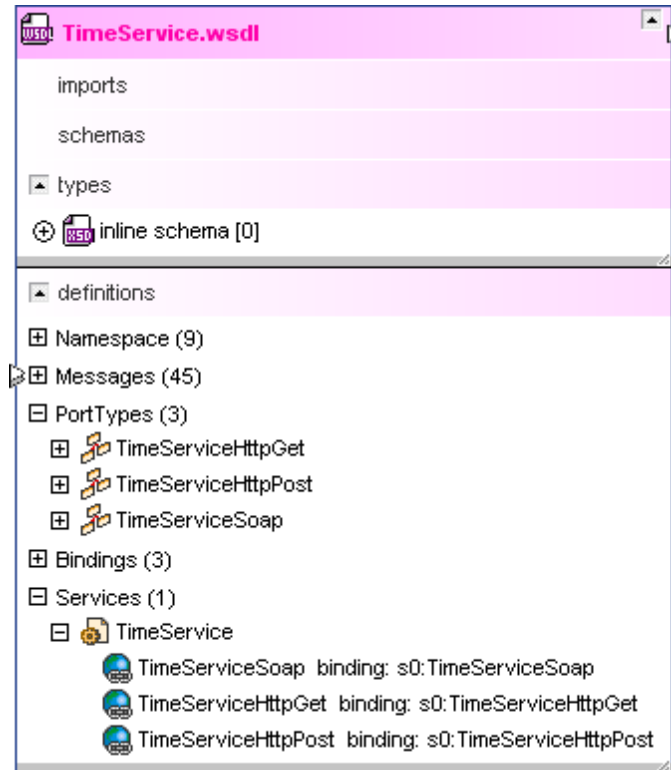
When you add a WSDL file to a Design window, it appears as collapsed WSDL file box.



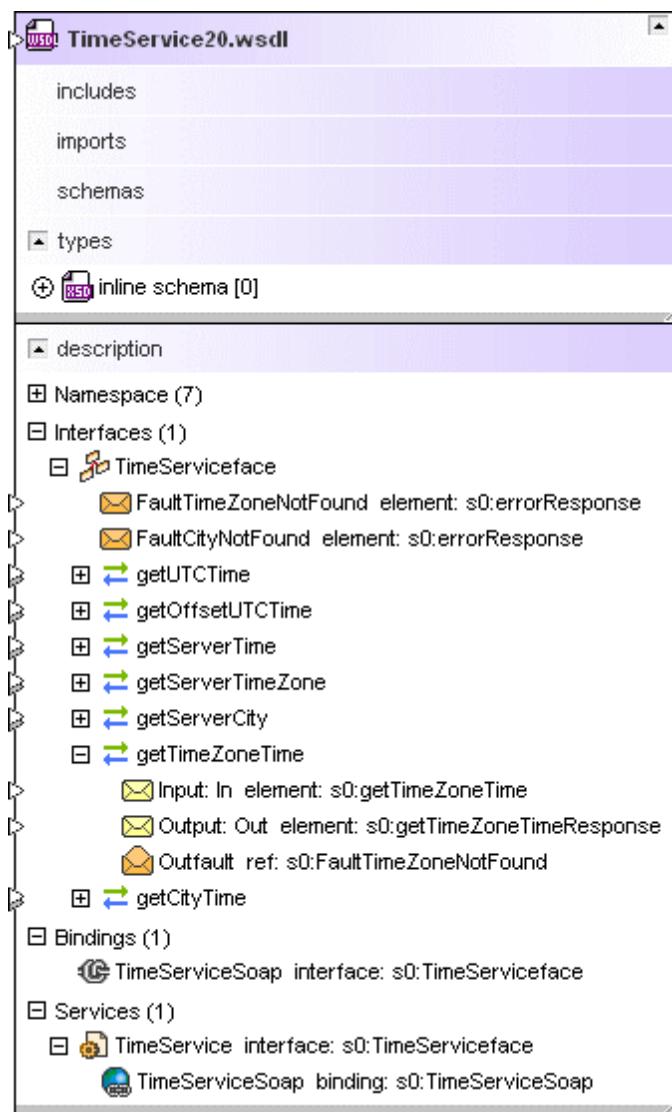
The expanded box shows four sub-sections for imported WSDL or XML schema files, inline schemas, and definitions.



When you further expand the sub-sections, you can view details about the imported WSDL files or XML schema, the inline schemas, and the individual definitions of the web service.



As of version 2010 Release 2, SchemaAgent also supports WSDL 2.0.



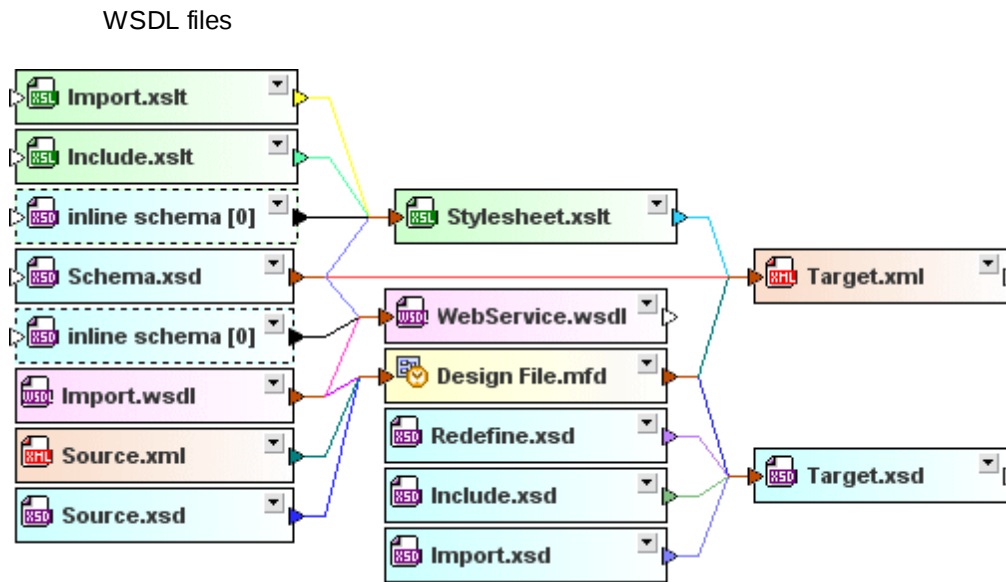
#### To view a WSDL file:

1. Drag-and-drop the WSDL file you want to view from the Explorer window onto a Design window or use the context menu to add the file to the current design.
2. Optionally, expand the sub-sections to view detailed information on imported WSDL or schema files, inline schemas, or web service definitions (WSDL 1.1) or web service descriptions (WSDL 2.0), respectively.

### 6.6.9 Displaying Relations

SchemaAgent can illustrate a number of different relations between the files it supports.

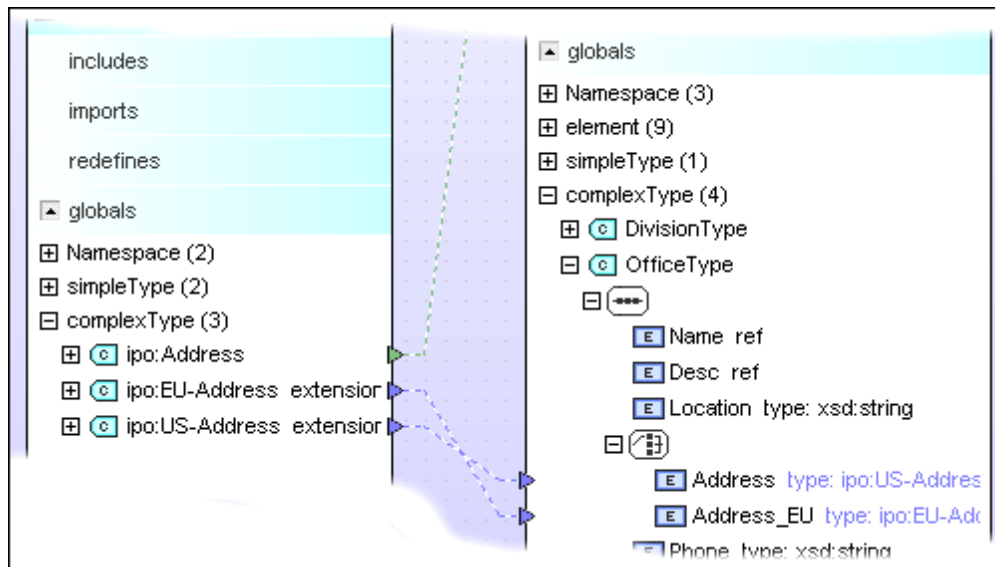
- IIR relations between [XML schemas](#) (includes, imports, and redefines)
- Relations between [XML instances](#) and XML schemas or XSLT stylesheets
- Include and import relations between [XSLT stylesheets](#) as well as relations between XSLT stylesheets and XML schemas
- Import relations between [WSDL files](#) as well as relations between WSDL files and XML schemas
- Relations between [MapForce Design \(MFD\) files](#) and XML schemas, XML instances, or



These relations are illustrated by solid lines between the individual file boxes by default. The lines have different colors indicating the kind of relations that exists between particular files. You can customize the appearance of the connector lines in the [Colors](#) and [Relations](#) tabs of the **Options** dialog (menu option **Tools | Options**).

### Component relations

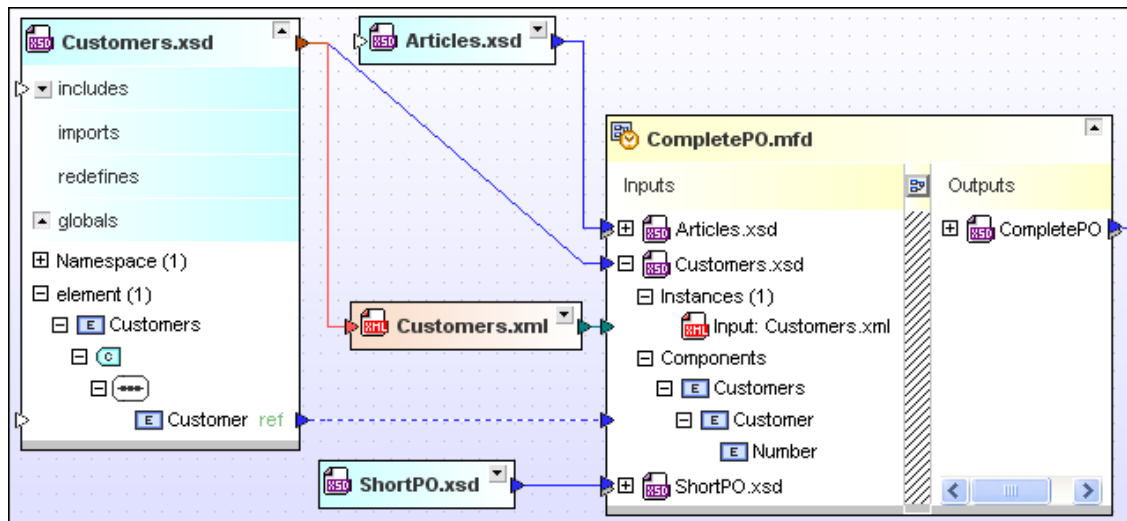
Lines to show relationships between global components in two schemas or between an MFD file and its source or target schemas, respectively, are dashed by default. If such lines connect two schema boxes, they lead from the respective component in the Globals section to the related component in the Globals section of the second schema.



**Please note:** To display relationships between the components of two schemas, the Globals sections of both schemas must be expanded.

Component relations between an MFD file and its source and target schemas are indicated by dashed connector lines between the Globals section of the source schema box and the Input section of the MFD file, and the Output section of the MFD file and the corresponding Globals

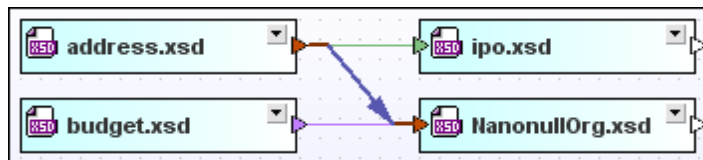
section of the target schema box, respectively.



**Please note:** To display relationships between the components of an MFD file and its schemas, the Globals sections of the schema as well as the MFD file's Input or Output section, respectively, must be expanded.

### Highlighting connector lines

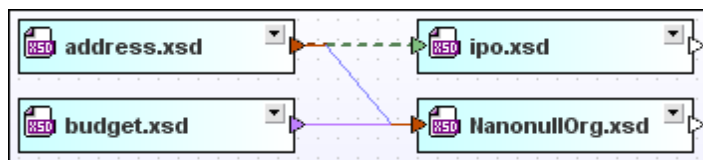
When you place the cursor over a connector line, the line is highlighted. An arrowhead appears that indicates the "direction" of the relationship and a [Quick-Info box](#) with details of the relationship is displayed.



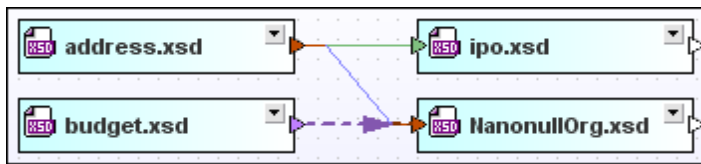
In the screenshot above, the blue import relation is highlighted and shows that `address.xsd` is imported in `NanonullOrg.xsd`. The appearance of highlighted connector lines can also be configured in the Relations tab of the Options dialog.

### Selecting connector lines

When you click a connector line, it is selected and several options are available in the context menu.

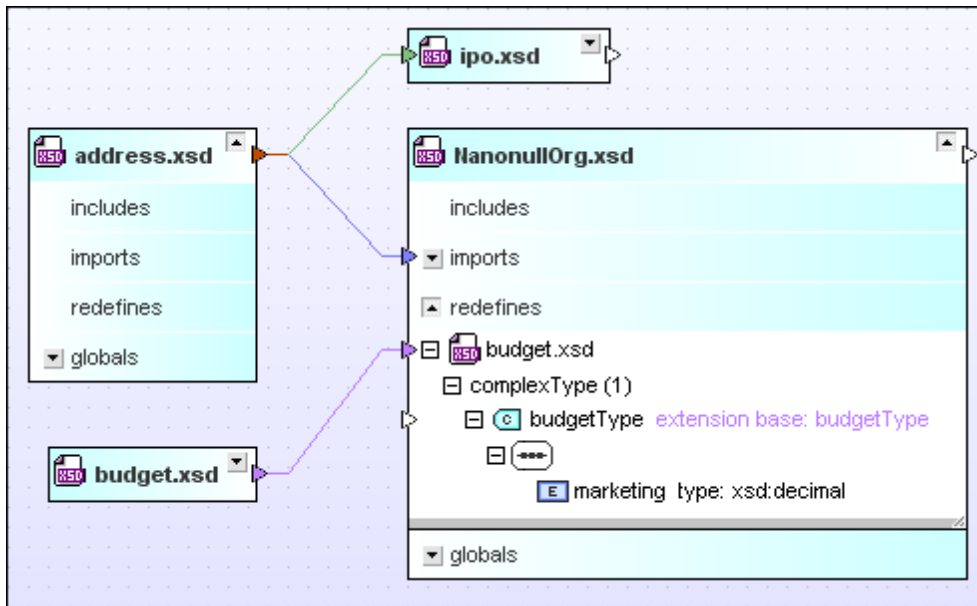


In the screenshot above, the green include relation is selected. The appearance of a selected line can also be configured the Relations tab of the Options dialog. Note that a selected line can also be highlighted (see screenshot below).



### Schema Relationships

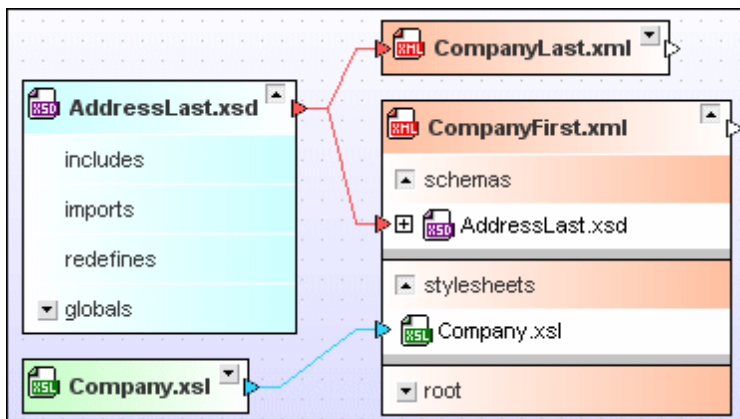
Lines to show relationships between schemas are solid by default and lead from the title bar of a schema box to the title bar of another schema box when the schema box is collapsed, or to an Include, Import, or Redefine section within a schema box when the schema box is expanded. Different colors are used to distinguish Imports, Includes, and Redefines; the default settings show Imports in light blue, Includes in green, Redefines in purple-violet.



Note that the connector points directly to the referenced component if you also expand the section within the schema box.

### XML Instances

Relationships that exist between XML schemas or XSLT stylesheets and their corresponding XML instances are also displayed in SchemaAgent.

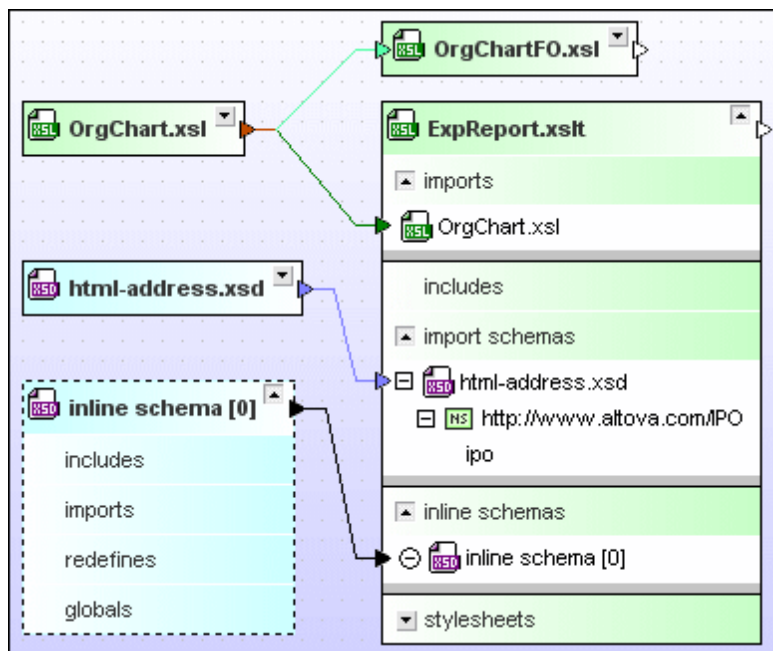


The connector lines lead from the title bar of an **XML schema** box to the title bar of an XML instance box when the XML box is collapsed, or to the schemas section within an XML box when the XML box is expanded. The default color for schema relations is red.

Relationships between **XSLT stylesheets** and XML instances lead from the title bar of a stylesheet box to the title bar of an XML instance box when the XML box is collapsed, or to the stylesheets section within an XML box when the XML box is expanded. The default color for stylesheet relations is cyan.

### Stylesheet Relationships

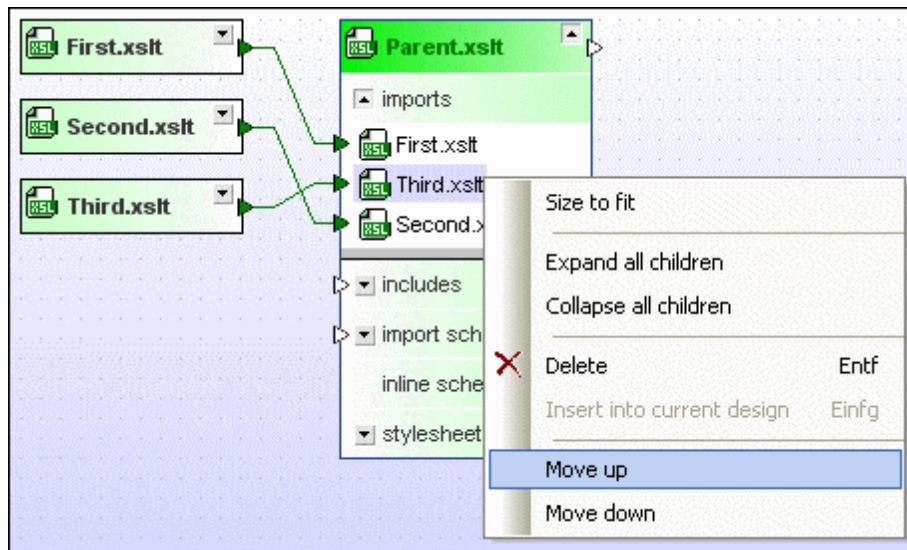
XSLT stylesheet files can import or include other XSLT files or XML schemas. In addition, one or several inline schemas may be present in an XSLT file. SchemaAgent illustrates these relationships with different colors.



The connector lines lead from the title bar of an XML schema or XSLT stylesheet box to the title bar of an XSLT box when the XSLT box is collapsed, or to the imports, includes, or import schemas sections, respectively, within an XSLT box when the XSLT box is expanded. The default color for imports is dark green, for includes it is light green, and for schema relations it is light blue.

### Changing the order

Since in XSL Transformations it is of importance in which sequence the imported or included stylesheets are applied, these files are not sorted alphabetically in the file boxes, but in the order of their insertion. You can, however, later on change this order using the sorting options in the context menu of the XSLT file box.



#### To change the order of imported or included XSLT files:

1. Expand the imports or includes section to view the related XSLT files.
2. Right-click the file whose position you want to change and choose one of the following options from the context menu:
  - Move up
  - Move down
3. Optionally, repeat step 2 until the file shows up at the desired position.

#### Inline schemas

Inline schemas are displayed when you expand the inline schemas section in an XSLT box. You can also show a file box for the inline schema. The file box for the inline schema has a dashed border, apart from that, you can proceed as with any other XML schema box.

#### To display a schema box for an inline schema:

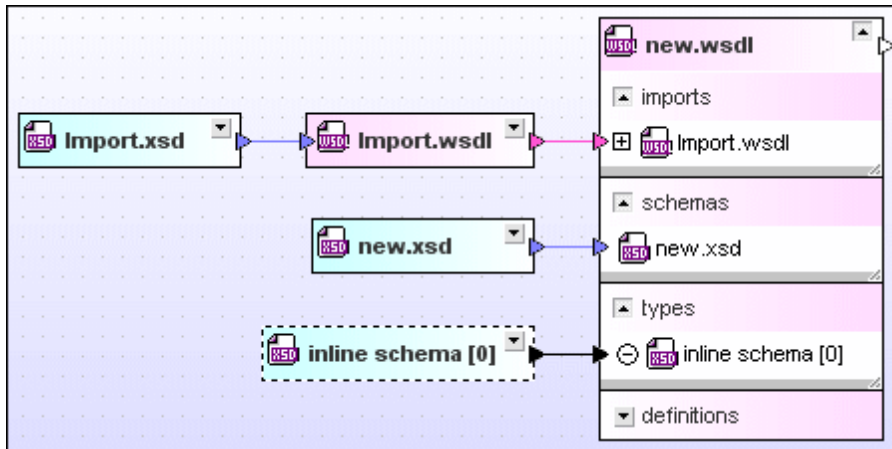
1. Expand an XSLT box until the inline schemas are listed under the inline schemas section.
2. Right-click an inline schema and deactivate the **Show inline** option in the context menu or click the ☺ icon to the left of the schema name. Alternatively, you can also double-click the inline schema entry in the inline schemas section.  
The inline schema is displayed in a separate schema box which is connected to the inline schemas section of the XSLT file box.

#### To hide a schema box for an inline schema:

- Right-click an inline schema that has a schema box displayed in the WSDL box and activate the Show inline option in the context menu. Alternatively, click the ☹ icon to the left of the schema name, or double-click the inline schema entry in the inline schemas section.

#### WSDL Relationships

WSDL files can import other WSDL files or XML schemas. In addition, one or several inline schemas may be present in a WSDL file. SchemaAgent illustrates these relationships with different colors.



The connector lines lead from the title bar of an XML schema or WSDL box to the title bar of a WSDL box when the WSDL box is collapsed, or to the imports or schemas sections, respectively, within a WSDL box when the WSDL box is expanded. The default color for imports is magenta, for schema relations it is light blue.

Inline schemas are displayed when you expand the types section in a WSDL box. You can also show a file box for the inline schema. The file box for the inline schema has a dashed border, apart from that, you can proceed as with any other XML schema box.

#### To display a schema box for an inline schema:

1. Expand a WSDL box until the inline schemas are listed under the types section.
2. Right-click an inline schema and deactivate the **Show inline** option in the context menu or click the ☹ icon to the left of the schema name. Alternatively, you can also double-click the inline schema entry in the types section.

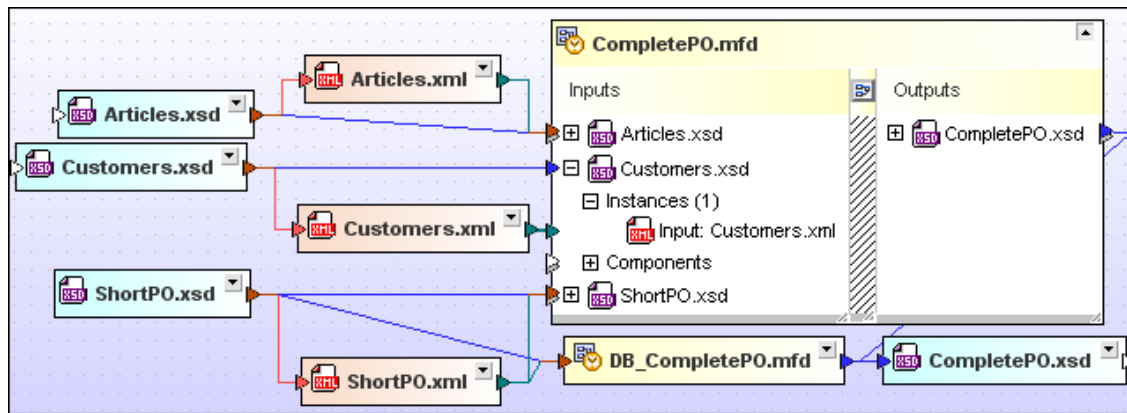
The inline schema is displayed in a separate schema box which is connected to the types section of the WSDL file box.

#### To hide a schema box for an inline schema:

- Right-click an inline schema that has a schema box displayed in the WSDL box and activate the Show inline option in the context menu. Alternatively, click the ☺ icon to the left of the schema name, or double-click the inline schema entry in the types section.

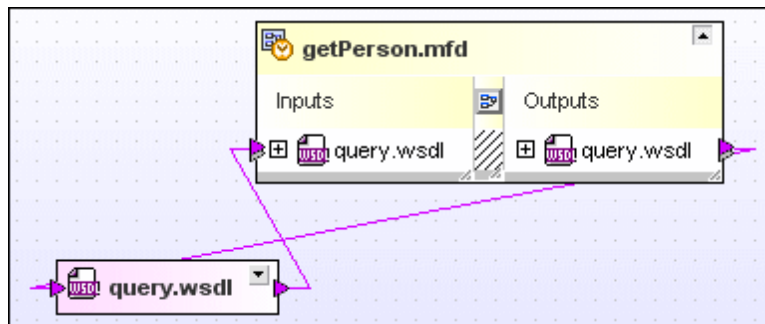
### MapForce Design Relationships

When an MFD file is concerned, solid connector lines lead from the input and output handles of the MFD file to the title bars of the respective source and target schema boxes or any existing XML instances, respectively. If the MFD file is expanded, the connector lines point to the schemas contained in the Input and Output section of the MFD file. You can further expand each schema to display XML instances contained in the Instances section.



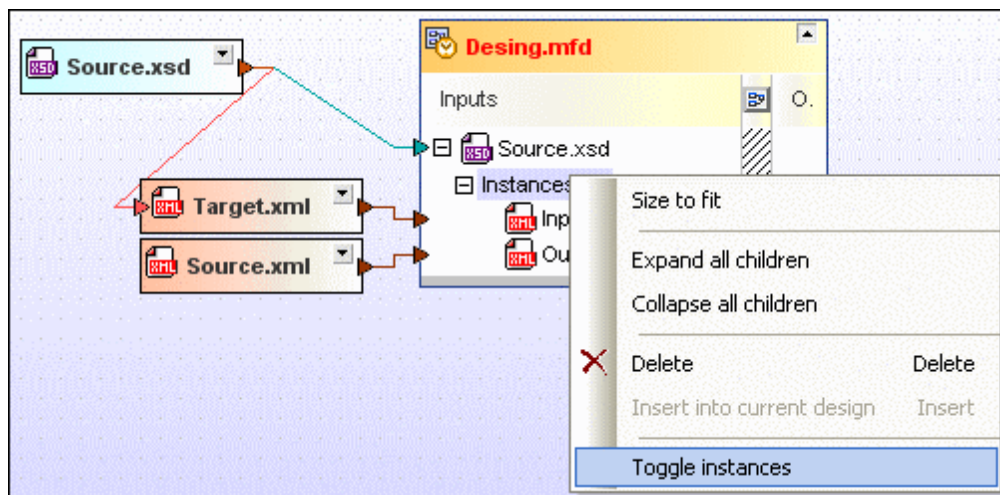
SchemaAgent uses different colors to indicate relations between MFD files and schemas (default color: blue) or XML instances (default color: green).

Relations between MFD files and WSDL files are illustrated with magenta connector lines between the title bar of an WSDL box to the title bar of a MFD box when the MFD box is collapsed, or to the Inputs and Outputs sections, respectively, within an MFD box when the MFD box is expanded.



### Toggleing the input and output instances

When you drag XML instances onto an XML schema inside an MFD box, normally the first XML instance is considered the input, and the second XML instance is considered the output. You can change that default allocation using the **Toggle instances** option in the context menu.

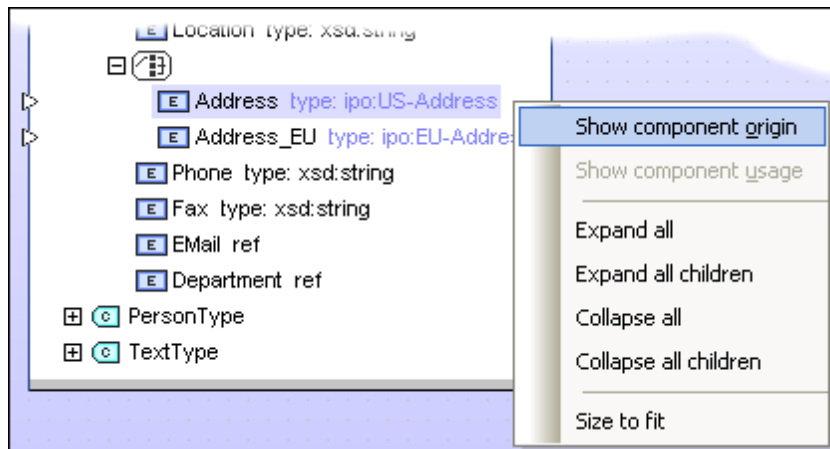


**To toggle input and output instances:**

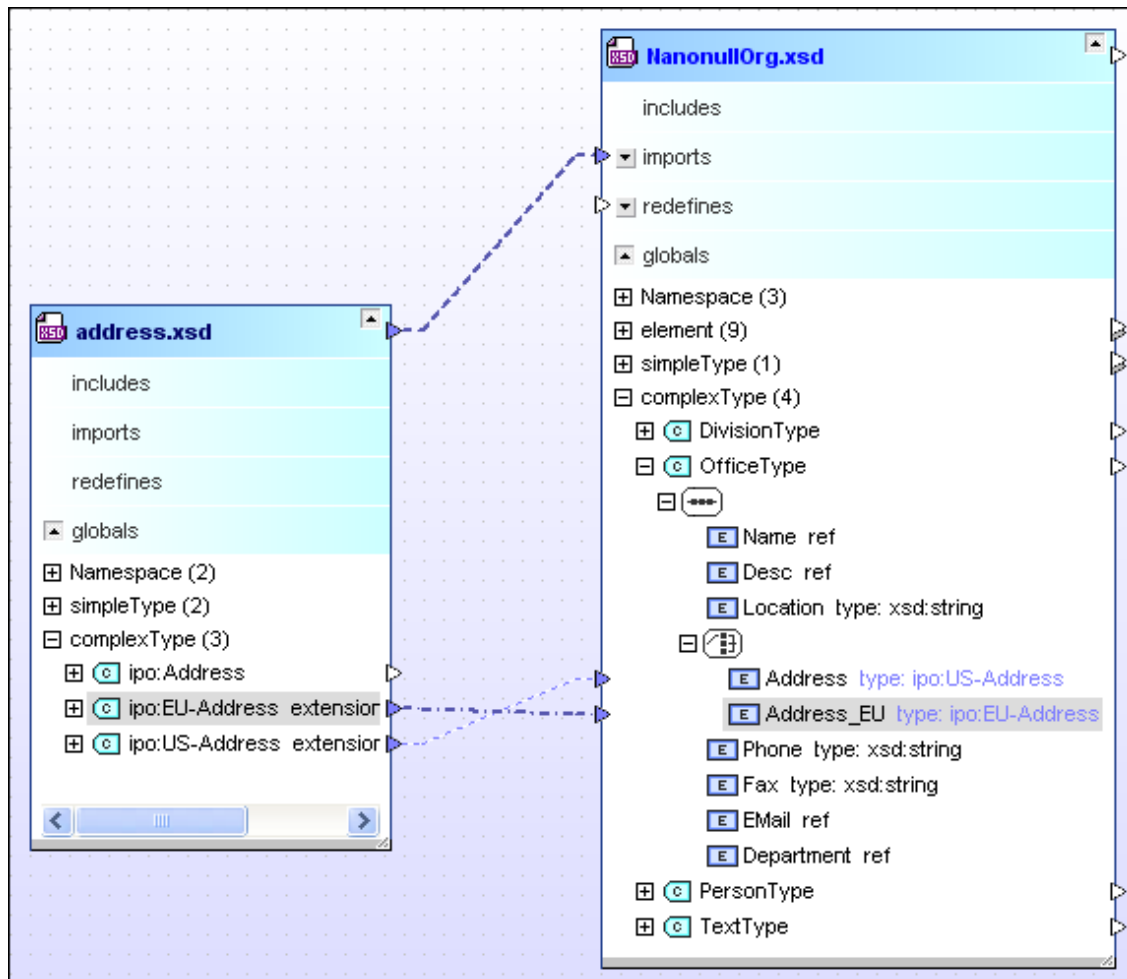
1. Expand the MFD box to see the XML instances.
2. Right-click the parent XML schema, the Instances node, or either of the XML instances and choose Toggle instances from the context menu.

**6.6.10 Showing Related Components**

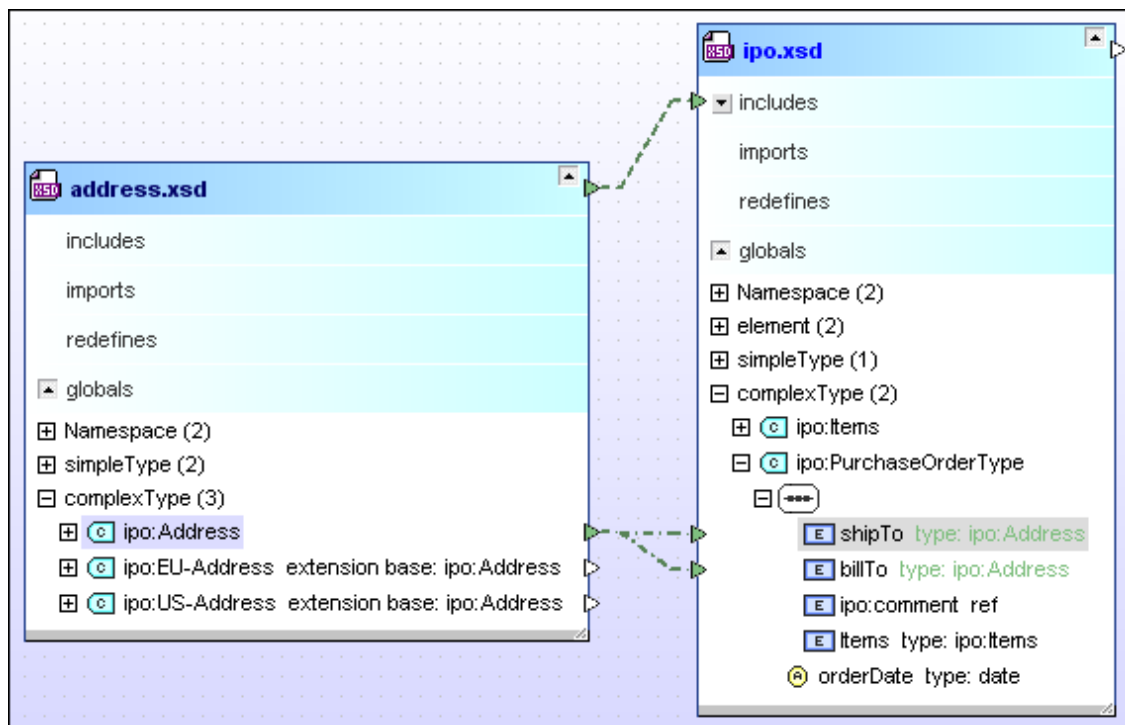
If a component or its type is defined in another schema (indicated by arrowheads on the left-hand-side of the component) or used by another schema (indicated by arrowheads on the right-hand-side of the component), the context menu that opens when you right-click that component provides the **Show component origin** (see *screenshot below*) as well as the **Show component usage** options. The text color of the complex type `ipo:US-Address` (blue) in the screenshot indicates that this complex type is an import (according to the default color scheme).



Selecting the **Show component origin** command from the context menu causes the connector line to the relevant definition in the source schema to be selected, together with the connector line showing the relation between both schemas (that is, whether it is an Include, Import, or Redefine). If the connector line is not visible because the relevant schema box or section, respectively, is collapsed, SchemaAgent will expand the design so as to be able to display the required connector lines. If the schema box containing the definition is not present in the design, a message to that effect is displayed and you are asked whether this schema box should be inserted into the design.



Conversely, if in the schema box of `address.xsd`, you right-click the component `ipo:Address` (a complex type), and select **Show component usage**, then the `ipo.xsd` schema box will be added to the design and the link to the `Address` element in `ipo.xsd` will be selected.



#### To show the origin of a component:

1. In the Globals section of a schema box, or in the Input or Output section of an MFD file box, respectively, right-click a component and select **Show component origin** from the context menu.
2. Optionally, click **Yes** in the message box that pops up if the schema of the source component is not present in the current design.

SchemaAgent will select the connector lines between the related components as well as the the connector line showing the type of relation between the schemas. If the schema box of the component source is collapsed, it will be expanded to the level required to display the relation.

#### To show the usage of a component:

1. In the Globals section of a schema box, right-click a component and select **Show component usage** from the context menu.
2. Optionally, click **Yes** in the message box that pops up if the schema of the target component is not present in the current design.

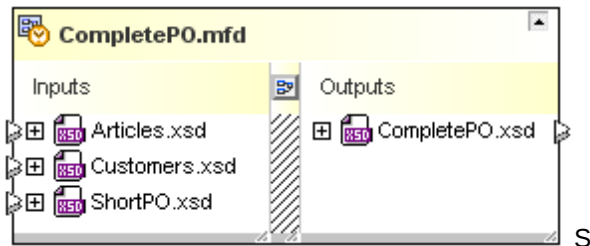
SchemaAgent will select the connector lines between the related components as well as the the connector line showing the type of relation between the schemas. If the schema box of the target component is collapsed, it will be expanded to the level required to display the relation.

### 6.6.11 Viewing MFD Files

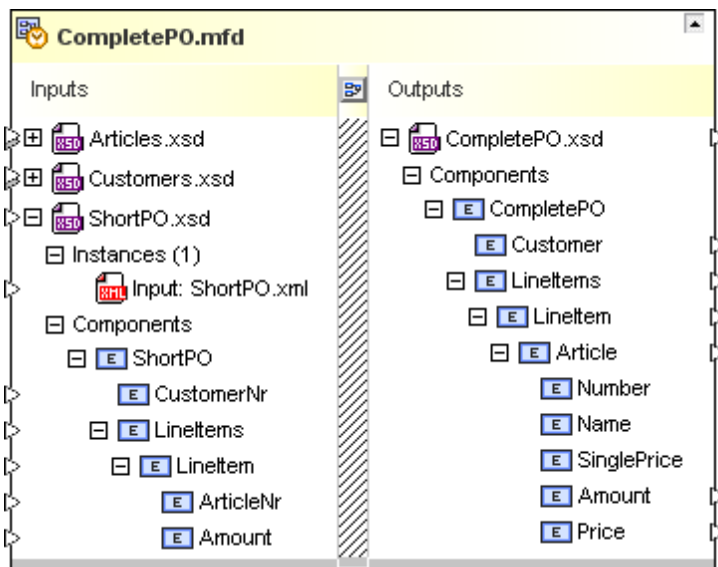
When dragging one or several MFD files into the Design window, SchemaAgent displays the content of each individual MFD file as well as the mapping of the schemas contained in the MFD file.

#### Content

The content of an MFD file is indicated within the MFD file box. The input as well as the output files are listed when the box is expanded. Expand the MFD file box by clicking the expand  button to the right of the file name to see which files are contained in the MFD file.

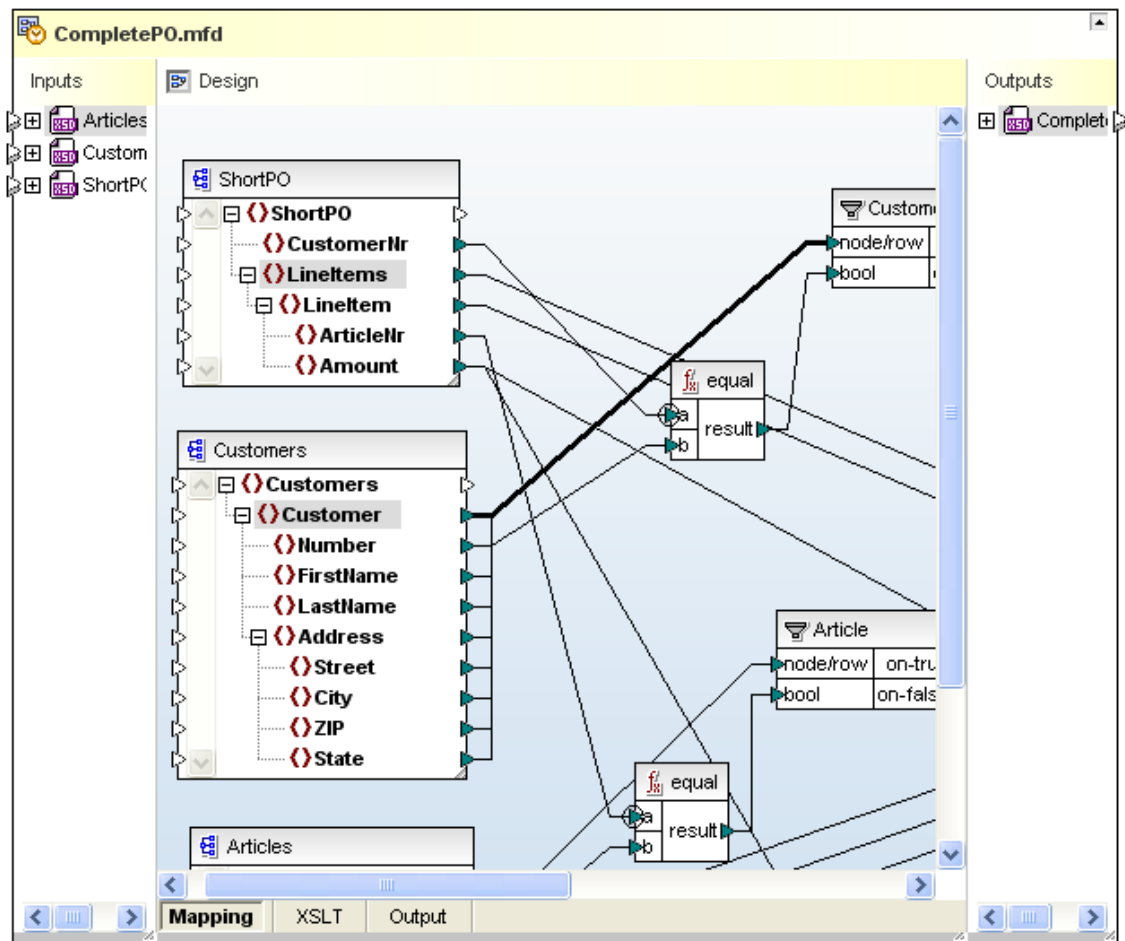


Click the expand buttons to the left of the input or output file names to drill down the structure of the individual files contained in the MFD file.



### Mapping

The mapping of the input and output files contained in an MFD file can be viewed by clicking the **MapForce Design**  icon located between the input and output files.



You can also view the XSLT file of the MapForce mapping and the XSLT output by clicking the respective tabs at the bottom of the MapForce Design pane. To close the pane, click the **MapForce Design** icon.

**Please note:** In order for the MapForce Design pane to be displayed, MapForce 2016 must be installed on your computer. You cannot edit an MFD file directly in SchemaAgent, you have to use the **Edit in MapForce** command from the context menu or press **Ctrl+M** to open the file in MapForce.

#### To view a MapForce design (MFD) file:

- Drag and drop the MFD file you want to view from the Explorer window onto a Design window.

## 6.6.12 Displaying Quick Information

When you move the mouse pointer over the title bar of a file or highlight a connector line in a Design window, SchemaAgent displays a Quick-Info box with details on file location, target namespace, IIR information etc. The type and amount of information displayed in a Quick-Info box depends on the object being under the focus of the mouse pointer.

A Quick-Info box is provided for the following objects:

- Schema boxes
- Schemas contained in the individual sections of other schema boxes

- MFD file boxes
- Schemas contained in the Input or Output section of MFD file boxes
- XML instances
- IIR connector lines
- MapForce connector lines
- Component relation connectors
- References to XML instances

## Schemas

When you move the mouse pointer over the title bar of a schema box, a Quick-Info box containing the following information is displayed:

- Location of the schema
- Target namespace
- IIR information about the schema, for example, what schemas are included in that schema, and in which schemas that schema is included itself.

**Please note:** The Quick-Info box displays IIR information as determined in the search path.

```
Quickinfo XML Schema <NanonullOrg.xsd>
C:\...\Altova\XMLSpy2016\Examples\NanonullOrg.xsd

Target namespace: http://www.xmlspy.com/schemas/orgchart
Prefix: <default namespace>

imports: (2 entries)
    address.xsd
    TextState.xsd

referenced by:
    NanoNullOrg.xml
```

Placing the text cursor over an **alert**  icon, if visible in the schema box, opens the relevant error message in the Quick-Info box.

When you have expanded a schema box and move the mouse pointer over the file name of an included, imported, or redefined external schema, the Quick-Info box displays the following information on the external schema:

- Location of the schema
- Target namespace

## MapForce design files

When you move the mouse pointer over the title bar of a MFD file box, a Quick-Info box containing the following information is displayed:

- Location of the MFD file
- source file(s)
- target file

Quickinfo MapForce Design <CompletePO.mfd>  
C:\...\Altova\MapForce2016\MapForceExamples\CompletePO.mfd  
reading from: (3 entries)  
    ShortPO.xsd  
    Articles.xsd  
    Customers.xsd  
writing to:  
    CompletePO.xsd

When you move the mouse pointer over the file name of a schema contained in the MFD file, the Quick-Info box displays the following information:

- Location of the schema
- Target namespace

### XML instances

When you move the mouse pointer over the title bar of an XML instance file box, a Quick-Info box containing the following information is displayed:

- Location of the XML file
- referenced file(s)
- files writing the XML instance
- files reading the XML instance

Quickinfo XML Instance <input.xml>  
C:\...\Altova\MapForce2016\MapForceExamples\Tutorial\input.xml  
references:  
    Input.xsd  
written by:  
    Summing-nodes.mfd  
read by:  
    Summing-nodes.mfd

### XSLT stylesheets

When you move the mouse pointer over the title bar of an XSLT stylesheet box, a Quick-Info box containing the following information is displayed:

- Location of the XSLT file
- XSL Version
- imported XSLT files
- included XSLT files
- imported XML schemas
- Files containing the XSLT file
- inline schemas contained in the XSLT file

```
Quickinfo XSL <ExpReport.xslt>

C:\...\Altova\XMLSpy2016\Examples\ExpReport.xslt
version = 2.0

imports:
    OrgChart.xsl

includes:
    OrgChartFO.xsl

imports:
    html-address.xsd

imported in:
    Master.xslt

contains:
    inline schema [0]
```

### Web Service Description files

When you move the mouse pointer over the title bar of a WSDL file box, a Quick-Info box containing the following information is displayed:

- Location of the WSDL file
- WSDL version
- Target namespace
- imported WSDL files
- imported XML schemas
- files containing the WSDL file
- files reading the WSDL file
- inline schemas contained in the WSDL file

```
Quickinfo WSDL <WebService.wsdl>

C:\...\Altova\MapForce2016\UPSRates.wsdl

version = 1.1

Target namespace http://www.mackeybros.com/ WebServices/
Prefix: tns

is written by:
    Complete POws.mfd

is read by:
    Complete POws.mfd

contains:
    inline schema [0]
```

### Relations

When connector lines between schemas, MFD files, XML instances, or components and their respective source or target item are highlighted, a Quick-Info box is displayed. The content of the Quick-Info box differs depending on the type of the highlighted connector.

The following is displayed for relations:

- Type (Import, Include, Redefine, MapForce, or Reference)

- Source
- Target

Quickinfo <Relation>

Type: MapForce  
Source: Customers.xsd  
Target: CompletePO.mfd

When you move the mouse pointer over a component relation, the Quick-Info box contains information regarding the input component the MapForce item reads from, or the MapForce item the output component is written by, respectively.

Quickinfo <Component Relation>

MapForce: ArticleNr (CompletePO.mfd) reads from ArticleNr (ShortPO.xsd)

Quickinfo <Component Relation>

MapForce: Customer (CompletePO.xsd) is written by Customer (CompletePO.mfd)

The Quick-Info box for a component nested in a schema box looks similar.

Quickinfo <Component Relation>

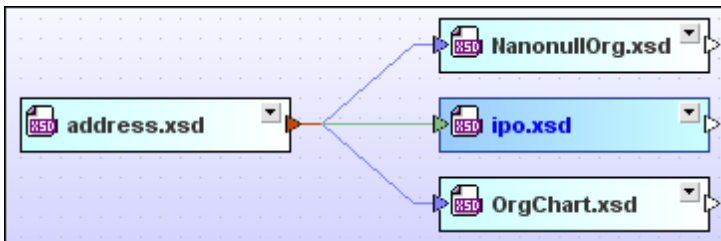
Import: Address (NanonullOrg.xsd) uses ipo: US-Address (address.xsd)

## 6.7 Working with Designs

When working with SchemaAgent designs in a Design window, you can not only [select](#) file boxes, rearrange or [remove](#) them, but also [reload files](#) that have been changed outside SchemaAgent Client as well as [print](#) and [export](#) designs. Context menus are available for the [design](#) itself as well as for file boxes and [connector lines](#). You can [correct incorrect reference paths](#) and even [recreate ghost files](#).

### 6.7.1 Selecting Files

When selecting a single file in a Design window, the file box changes its color and the selected box will automatically receive the focus, which is indicated by the title also being displayed in a different color (see *screenshot*). You can change the color for selected files in the [Options](#). In the description below, the selection mechanism is explained with reference to schemas; note that the same mechanism also applies to MFD files as well as XML, WSDL, and XSL files.



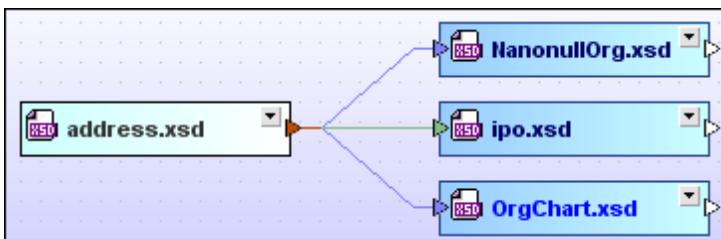
**To select a schema in a Design window:**

- Click anywhere inside the schema box.

#### Selecting multiple files

In a Design window, several schemas, MFD, or XML files can be selected at a time. The title bars of the selected files will change their color. The way in which you select the files, determines which file will get the focus:

- If you use the **Ctrl+click** method to select multiple file boxes, the last file box that is selected will receive the focus.
- If you use the marquee selection method, the last file box over which the cursor passes will receive the focus.
- If you drag the marquee in such a way that the cursor passes over no file box, then no file will receive the focus.



**To select multiple schemas in a Design window:**

Do one of the following:

- Click the schema boxes of the schemas you wish to select while keeping the **Ctrl** key pressed.

- Use the marquee selection technique on the schema boxes of the schemas you wish to select (that is, click and drag the marquee rectangle around the required schema boxes).

### Changing the focus

For some actions, such as aligning, it is important to set the focus correctly because the selected files are aligned on the file that has the focus. For other actions, such as sorting, the focus is irrelevant.

#### To change the focus in a multiple selection:

- Press **Ctrl** and click twice on the box of the file to which you want to give the focus.

### Selecting related files

Schema boxes are also selected when the [Show Component Origin](#), [Show Component Usage](#), and [Show Relation Path](#) commands are used.

Another way to select related files in a design is to right-click a file and choose one of the following options from the **Select** sub-menu of the context menu. Each of the options provides a sub-menu where you can further restrict your choice to certain file types, or choose **Files** to select all files.

- **All directly referenced**: Selects all files that are directly referenced by the selected file.
- **All directly referencing**: Selects all files that are directly referencing the selected file.
- **All directly related**: Selects all files that are either directly referenced by, or are directly referencing the selected file.
- **All referenced**: Selects all files that are directly as well as indirectly referenced by the selected file.
- **All referencing**: Selects all files that are directly as well as indirectly referencing the selected file.
- **All related**: Selects all files that are either referenced by, or are referencing the selected file directly as well as indirectly.
- **All linked**: Selects all files that are directly and indirectly referenced, as well as files that are linked to any of the directly or indirectly referenced files in any way.

Alternatively, you may also select a file in the Design window and choose the menu option **Edit | Select**. Use one of the options in the appropriate sub-menu to select the desired files in the Design window.

In addition to the menu, you can always use the keyboard shortcut **Ctrl+A** to select all files in the active Design window.

### Copying and pasting a selection

Selections can be copied and pasted across designs. When used with paths, this is a convenient way to create new designs containing closely related schemas.

### Synchronizing Selections

The context menu of a selected file box provides an option to synchronize the selection in the Design window and the Explorer window. This command is most useful when a Design window is active because it is not possible to rename, delete, or move a file in a Design window. So, if you choose the **Synchronize Selection** command in the Design window, then the currently selected file in the Design window is also selected in the Hierarchical and Flat tabs of the Explorer window, enabling you to switch to the Explorer pane and take the required action.

**Please note:** Synchronized selection only applies to the currently selected Design window and not to all open Design windows.

**To synchronize a selection:**

Do one of the following:

- Double-click a file in the Hierarchical tab or the Flat tab of the Explorer window, or in a Design window.  
The file is then selected in the other two tabs as well.
- Choose the menu option **Edit | Synchronize Selection**.
- In a Design window, right-click a file box and choose **Synchronize Selection** from the context menu.
- Click the **Synchronize Selection**  button in the standard toolbar.

### 6.7.2 Removing Files

In contrast to [deleting a file in the Explorer](#) window, a file that is removed from a design will remain available in the file system of your computer as well as in other designs where it is contained.

**Please note:** Be sure that the focus of the selected file is on the Design window and **not** in the Explorer window if you just want to remove the file from the design. Otherwise you will delete the file from your file system and it will not be removed from the design but will appear as a so-called **unknown file** since the relevant SchemaAgent server is not able to locate a file of the given name in any of its search paths. Such a file is represented in Design windows with a yellow exclamation mark.



The only way to bring a deleted file back into use (thus making the yellow exclamation mark disappear) is to have the file physically re-created or copied from a backup to its correct location.

**To remove a file from a design:**

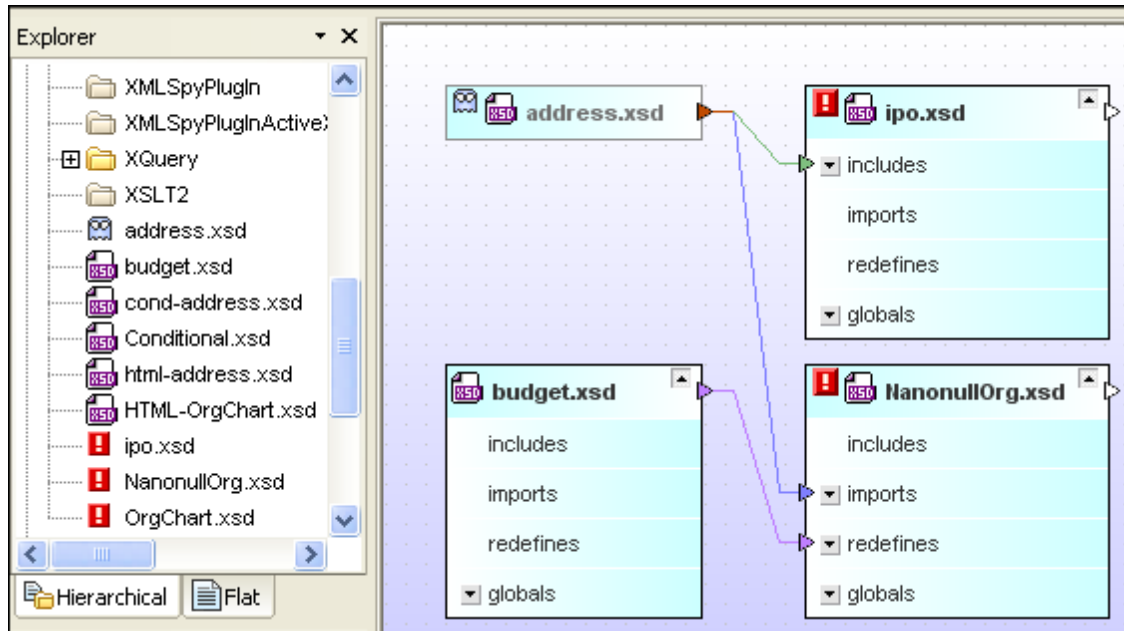
Do one of the following:

- Right-click a file in a Design window and select **Delete** from the context menu.
- Select a file in a Design window and choose the menu option **Edit | Delete** or press the **Delete** key.
- Click the **Delete**  button in the Standard toolbar.

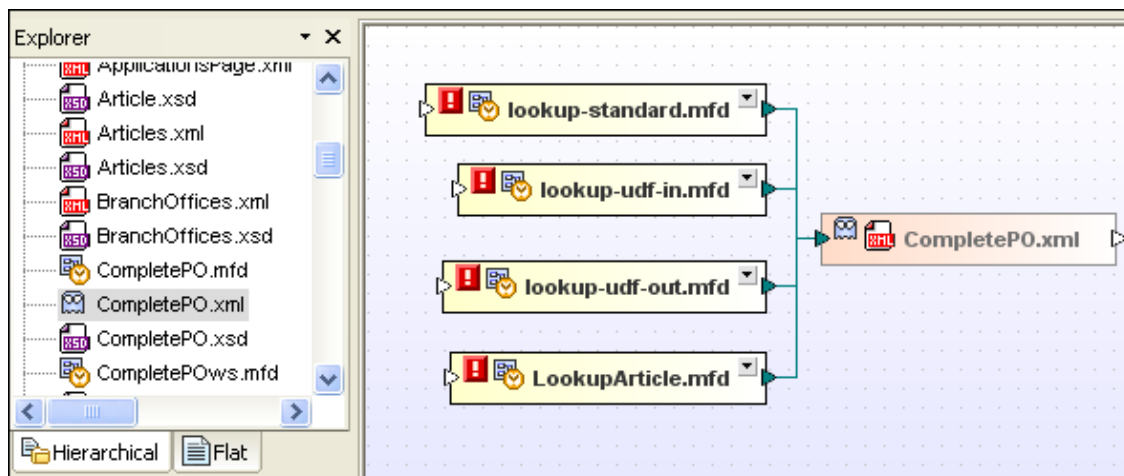
The file is removed from the design.

### 6.7.3 Ghost Schemas and Incorrect Paths

If a file contains a reference to another file that cannot be found at the specified location—a so-called ghost file—an error  icon appears in the top left of its title bar. The ghost file is indicated by the ghost  icon in its title bar. In the screenshot below, ipo.xsd has an Include statement that points to the schema address.xsd, which cannot be located at the location specified in the Include statement. In this case, address.xsd is the ghost schema file. All files that reference address.xsd in an IIR statement are marked with the error  icon, both in their schema boxes as well as in the Explorer pane (see screenshot).



An XML instance is also marked and treated as ghost file if it cannot be found at the location specified in the MFD file(s) by which it is written.



A schema can be a ghost schema for any of several reasons. The most common are:

- The schema is not physically present at the specified location for any of several reasons. For example, it might have been moved.
- The schema cannot be loaded because the web server or network node is unavailable.

Note that ghost files are displayed in the Explorer and Design windows (even though they are not at the location specified in the reference). In the design, the connector line between the ghost file and its target schema is also displayed.

If you encounter incorrect references and ghost files, there are two possible ways to deal with the problem:

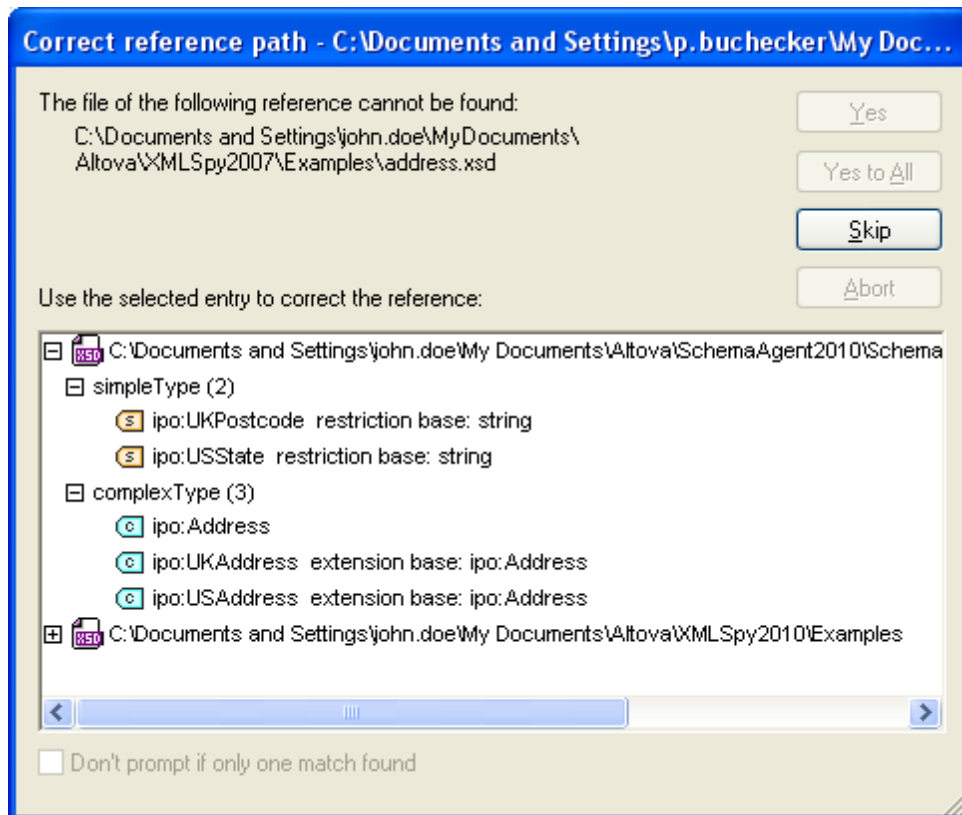
- [Correcting the path to the reference](#)

- [Recreating the ghost file](#)

### Correcting Reference Paths

SchemaAgent Client offers the **Correct reference paths** command when you right-click the file with the incorrect reference. This action causes SchemaAgent Client to look for files of the same name in the search path. This is the ideal solution if the ghost file has been moved to another location within the search path. In such cases, SchemaAgent Client lists all the files with the ghost file's name that it finds in the search paths. You can then select the correct path, and this path will be inserted as the reference.

When a reference in a file (that is, either an IIR statement in a schema or a schema specification in an MFD file) points to a file that cannot be found at the location specified, you can use the **Correct reference paths** command to make SchemaAgent look for a file with a name matching that of the referenced file at other locations in the search path. If one or more matches are found, a dialog box appears displaying the available alternative paths.

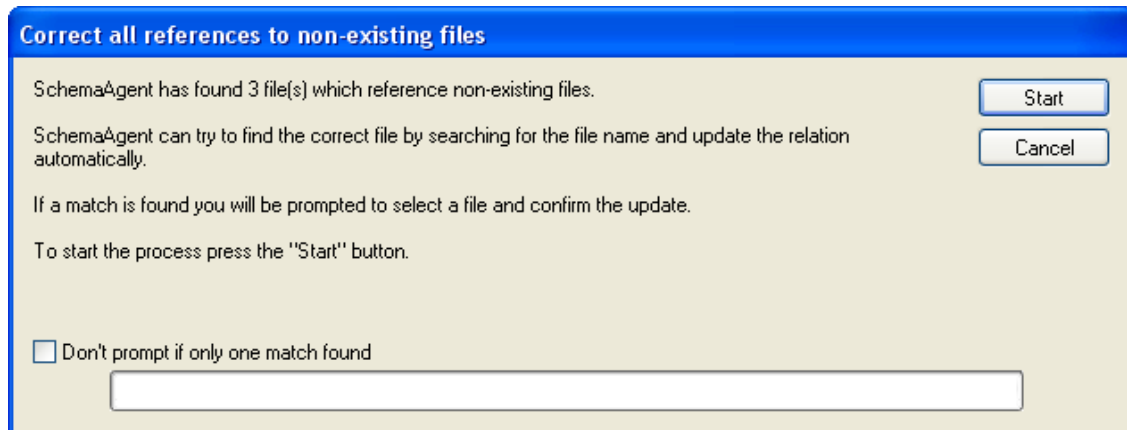


In the **Correct reference path** dialog box, you can expand the individual hits to check if the structure of the found file is really identical with the missing file. The dialog box is resizable so that you can display even very long paths or show complex schemas in detail without having to use the scroll bars.

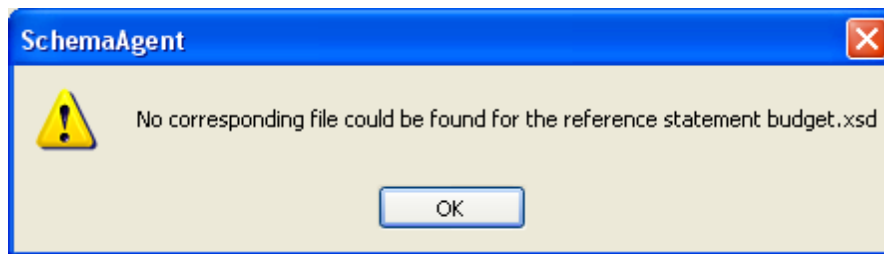
You can also attempt to correct all incorrect paths in one single step. In this case, SchemaAgent displays a dialog box, where you can choose to correct the path without prompt if only one match is found.

**Please note:** The menu option **Extras | Correct all reference paths** will correct all paths in

SchemaAgent independent of the files displayed in a design window. You can also perform this operation with no Design window open.



When you have started the process, a separate **Correct reference path** dialog box is displayed for each of the ghost files that are present in the design. If no match is found for a particular ghost file, this is reported in a message box.



#### To correct a single reference path:

- In the Explorer window or in a Design window, right-click a file with an error  icon and select **Correct reference paths** from the context menu, or select the file and press **Ctrl +R**, or click the **Correct reference paths**  button in the Extras toolbar.

#### To correct all reference paths:

1. Select the menu option **Extras | Correct all reference paths**.  
The **Correct all references to non-existing files** dialog box opens.
2. Optionally, activate the **Don't prompt if only one match found** check box if you want paths corrected automatically when only one alternative path is found.
3. Click **Start**.  
The **Correct reference path** dialog box appears for the first ghost file. Do one of the following:
  - Select a matching path and click **Yes** to confirm the correction (a single match will be confirmed automatically without showing the **Correct reference path** dialog box if the **Don't prompt if only one match found** check box has been activated).
  - Click **Yes to All** to confirm all single matches without prompting.
  - Click **Skip** to jump to the next ghost file without correcting the current path.

- Click **Abort** to terminate the process without correcting the remaining paths.

### Recreating Ghost Files and XML Instances

From within SchemaAgent Client, you can recreate the ghost schema as a rudimentary schema at the location specified in the reference. A rudimentary schema is one that contains only the `xs:schema` declaration. A ghost XML instance is recreated as a rudimentary XML file containing only an empty `<root />` element.

Note that if the folder specified at the location defined in the reference statement does not exist or is not within the search path, then the **Recreate** command is not available. This solution ensures that the IIR or reference path correctly points to the specified schema or XML file, respectively. However, you still have to add appropriate content to the recreated rudimentary file.

#### To recreate a schema:

1. In the Explorer window or in a Design window, select a ghost schema and do one of the following:
  - Choose the menu option **Edit | Recreate**.
  - Right-click and select **Recreate** from the context menu.A rudimentary schema of the same name is created at the location specified for it in the IIR statement.
2. Open the rudimentary schema in XMLSpy and add appropriate content.

#### To recreate an XML file:

1. In the Explorer window, right-click a ghost XML file and select **Recreate** from the context menu.  
A rudimentary XML file of the same name is created at the location specified for it in the reference.
2. Open the rudimentary XML file in XMLSpy and add appropriate content.

## 6.7.4 Reloading Files

If a file is edited in an external editor program (for example, XMLSpy or MapForce), the changes are not automatically reflected in SchemaAgent Client. In order to view the structure of the modified file in SchemaAgent Client, you have to reload the respective file.

#### To reload a file:

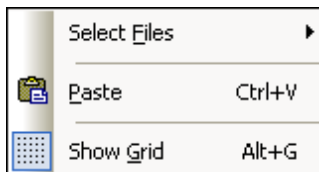
- Right-click the required folder or file in the Explorer window or in a Design window and select **Reload** from the context menu.

## 6.7.5 Design Options

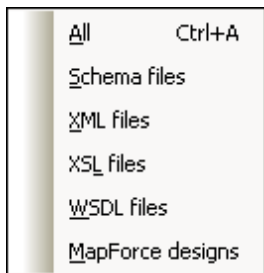
The context menu that opens when you right-click anywhere in a Design window pane provides a series of commands that facilitate the editing and changing the layout of a SchemaAgent design. The content of the menu changes dynamically depending on where you right-click in the Design window:

- Design window background
- File box or section caption (the content also changes depending on the file type)
- Blank area in a section
- Item in a section (the content also changes depending on the item type)

### Design window background

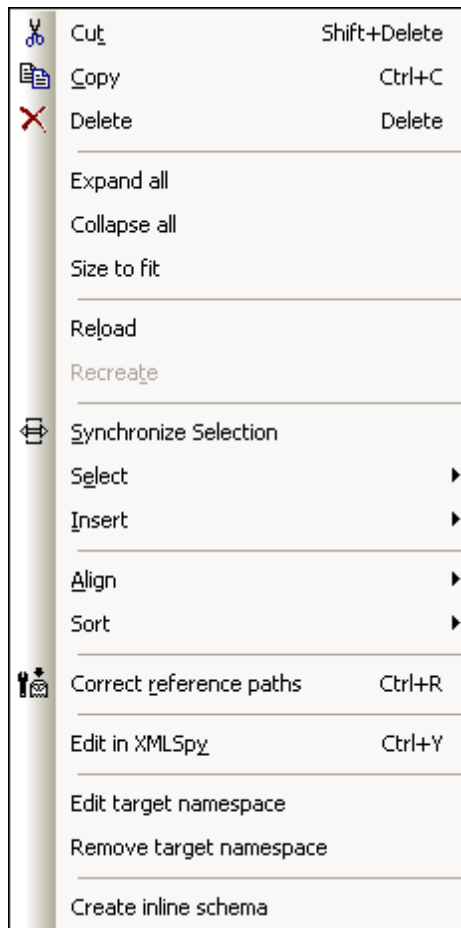


- **Select Files:** Opens a sub-menu for selecting file boxes by type.



- **Paste (Ctrl+V):** Pastes a file box that you have previously copied into the clipboard from the Explorer.
- **Show Grid (Alt+G):** Toggles the display of the [grid on and off](#).

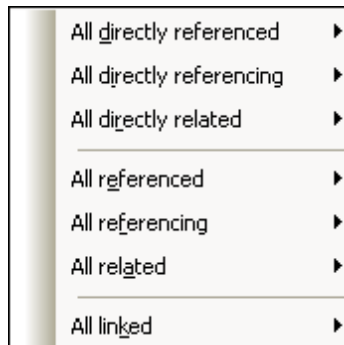
### File box or section caption



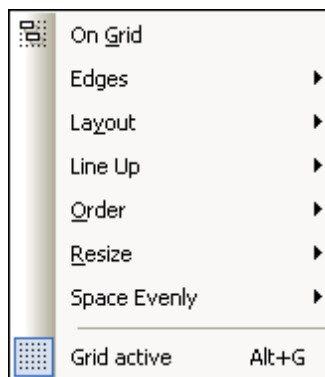
- **Cut (Shift+Delete):** Copies the selected file(s) to the clipboard and deletes it from the design.
- **Copy (Ctrl+C):** Copies the selected file(s) to the clipboard. You can use this command to copy files from one design window to another.
- **Paste (Ctrl+V):** Pastes the content of the clipboard to the active design window.
- **Delete:** [Removes the selected file\(s\)](#) from the design. Please note that the files will not be deleted from the file system.
- **Expand all:** Expands all sub-sections (includes, imports, redefines, globals, Inputs/Outputs, schemas, stylesheets, root, import schemas, inline schemas, stylesheets, types, definitions) of the selected file box.
- **Collapse all:** Collapses all expanded sub-sections of the selected file box.
- **Size to fit:** Resizes the file box so that all expanded content is visible.
- **Reload:** [Updates the display](#) of the selected files. If more than one file is selected, the command reads **Reload files**.
- **Recreate:** [Creates a rudimentary XML schema](#) with the name of, and at the location specified in an IIR statement for, the selected ghost schema(s). This option is only available for [ghost files](#). If more than one file is selected, the command reads **Recreate files**.
- **Synchronize Selection:** [Synchronizes the selection](#) of the Explorer and the Design

windows, so that the file selected in the Design window is also selected in the Explorer.

- **Select:** Opens a sub-menu providing several [selection](#) options.



- **Insert:** Opens a sub-menu (identical to the **Select** sub-menu illustrated above) providing several options for [inserting related files](#).
- **Align:** Opens a sub-menu providing several options for [aligning the selected files](#) and toggles the grid display on and off.



- **Sort:** Opens a sub-menu where you can [sort the selected files](#) by name or by width, either ascending or descending.



- **Correct reference paths (Ctrl+R):** Tries to [find an identical file](#) at a different location within the defined search paths. This option is only available for files with an IIR statement defined pointing to a file that cannot be found at the specified location.
- **Edit in XMLSpy:** Opens the selected files for editing in XMLSpy. This option is not available for MFD files. If more than one file is selected, the command reads **Edit files in XMLSpy**.
- **Edit files in MapForce:** Opens the selected files for editing in MapForce. This option is only available for MFD files. If more than one file is selected, the command reads **Edit files in MapForce**.
- **Edit target namespace:** Allows you to add an additional namespace to the namespace definition in the Globals section of the selected schema. SchemaAgent expands the Globals section of the schema box and adds a new ns element where you can enter the definition of the target namespace. If a target namespace is already existing, it is selected for editing.  
**Please note:** In WSDL files that contain inline schemas, the target namespaces also

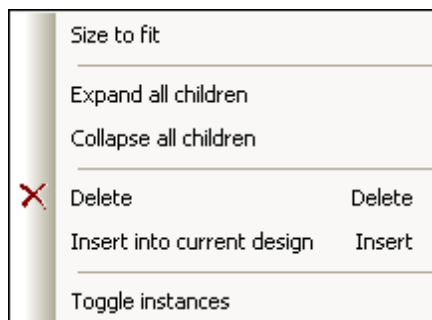
applies to the inline schemas. You may have to consider this if you plan to edit or delete the target namespace in a WSDL file.

- **Remove target namespace:** Deletes the target namespace from the selected schema.
- **Create inline schema:** Creates an inline schema for the selected XSLT or WSDL file. This option is not available for schemas, MFD files, and XML instances.

### Blank area in a section

If you right-click into a blank area of an expanded section, the context menu provides the **Size to fit**, **Expand all**, and **Collapse all** commands. The definitions section of a WSDL file box additionally offers the **Edit target namespace** and **Remove target namespace** commands. Please note that these commands apply only to the particular section where the cursor is positioned when calling the command.

### Items in a section



- **Size to fit:** Resizes the section so that all expanded items are visible.
- **Expand all children:** Expands any available children of the selected item.
- **Collapse all children:** Collapses any available expanded children of the selected item.
- **Show inline:** In XSLT and WSDL file boxes, shows the inline schema as a separate schema box.
- **Delete (Delete):** Deletes the IIR relation between the item and the parent file (i.e., the file that is represented by the file box in which the item is displayed).
- **Insert into current design (Insert):** Inserts the corresponding file box of the item into the current design. This option is grayed out if the file box is already present in the design.
- **Toggle instances:** In MFD file boxes, toggles between input and output XML instances. You can use this option independently for the input and output schemas of the MFD file. This option is only available for MFD files.
- **Show component origin:** Selects and expands the file box where the component originates from or inserts that file box into the design, if desired.
- **Show component usage:** Selects and expands the file box where the component is used or inserts that file box into the design, if desired.

### Drag-and-drop

In addition to the options available in the context menu, you can also use drag-and-drop to move a file within a design window or to copy a file to another design window.

#### To move a file within a Design window:

- Drag the file to the desired position.

### To copy a file to another Design window:

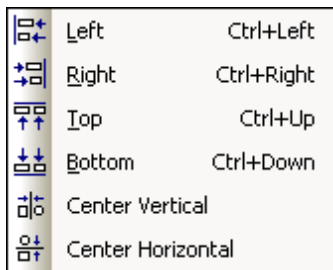
- Drag the file from the first Design window to the desired Design window and drop it. If the target window is not visible, move the mouse pointer to the corresponding tab at the bottom of the Design window to activate the target window and drop the file there.

### Aligning Files in Designs

SchemaAgent provides several options for automatically aligning the file boxes in a Design window. You can select these options either via the **Layout** menu, by selecting and right-clicking several file boxes in a Design window, or by clicking the appropriate toolbar icon in the Alignment toolbar.

### Aligning box edges

When several file boxes are selected in a Design window, you can choose from among several aligning options provided in the sub-menu that opens when you select the menu option **Layout | Align Edges** or when you right-click the Design pane and select **Align | Edges** from the context menu.



The selected file boxes will be aligned with the file box that has the focus. You can change the focus within a selection by double-clicking a file box while holding down the **Ctrl** key. If you add a file to a selection, the focus will be automatically set to the newly added file.

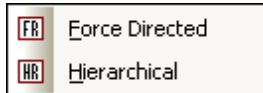
### To align the edges of file boxes:

1. Select the file boxes you want to align, giving the focus to the file box you want to align the others with.
2. Select the menu option **Layout | Align Edges** or right-click and select **Align | Edges** from the context menu. A sub-menu appears.
3. Select from this sub-menu, how you want the edges aligned. Alternatively, skip step 2 and do one of the following:
  - Press **Ctrl+Left** or choose the **Align Left Edges** icon from the Alignment toolbar.
  - Press **Ctrl+Right** or choose the **Align Right Edges** icon from the Alignment toolbar.
  - Press **Ctrl+Up** or choose the **Align Top Edges** icon from the Alignment toolbar.
  - Press **Ctrl+Down** or choose the **Align Bottom Edges** icon from the Alignment toolbar.

- Choose the **Align Vertical Center**  icon from the Alignment toolbar.
- Choose the **Align Horizontal Center**  icon from the Alignment toolbar.

## Changing the design layout

In SchemaAgent, you can change the layout of a Design window automatically. Two options are available in the **Layout** sub-menu to this aim when more than one file box is selected.

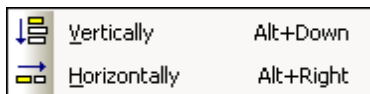


### To automatically change a design layout:

1. Select at least two file boxes in a Design window.
2. Select the menu option **Layout | Layout** or right-click and select **Align | Layout** from the context menu.  
A sub-menu appears.
3. Select the appropriate layout from the sub-menu.  
Alternatively, skip step 2 and do one of the following:
  - Choose the **Layout using force-directed algorithm**  icon from the Alignment toolbar.
  - Choose the **Layout as a hierarchy**  icon from the Alignment toolbar.

## Lining up file boxes

Using the options in the **Line Up** sub-menu, you can line up the top edges of the selected file boxes with the top edge of the file box that has the focus (when **Horizontally** is selected) or the left edges of the selected file boxes with the left edge of the file box that has the focus (when **Vertically** is selected).

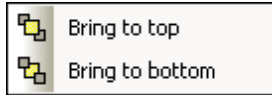


### To line up file boxes:

1. Select the file boxes you want to line up.
2. Select the menu option **Layout | Line Up** or right-click and select **Align | Line Up** from the context menu.  
A sub-menu appears.
3. Select from this sub-menu, how you want to line up the selected file boxes.  
Alternatively, skip step 2 and do one of the following:
  - Press **Alt+Down** or choose the **Vertically**  icon from the Alignment toolbar.
  - Press **Alt+Right** or choose the **Horizontally**  icon from the Alignment toolbar.

## Changing the order of file boxes

If located in a stack of boxes you can bring a particular file box to top or bottom of this stack by selecting the corresponding option in the **Order** sub-menu.

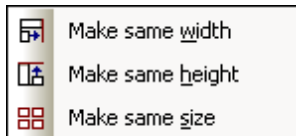


### To bring a file box to the top or bottom of a stack of file boxes:

1. Select the file box you want to change the stack position of.
2. Select the menu option **Layout | Order** or right-click and select **Align | Order** from the context menu.  
A sub-menu appears.
3. Select the appropriate option from the sub-menu.  
Alternatively, skip step 2 and do one of the following:
  - Choose the **Bring to Top**  icon from the Alignment toolbar.
  - Choose the **Bring to Bottom**  icon from the Alignment toolbar.

## Resizing file boxes

The **Resize** sub-menu provides several options to unify the appearance of file boxes in a design. The size to be applied to all selected file boxes is taken from the file box that has the focus.



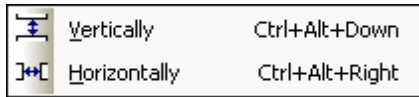
**Please note:** Resizing height might require that components in a file box be collapsed in order to attain the height of the file box that has the focus.

### To resize file boxes:

1. Select the file boxes you want to resize, giving focus to the file box whose size you want the others to be changed to.
2. Select the menu option **Layout | Resize** or right-click and select **Align | Resize** from the context menu.  
A sub-menu appears.
3. Select the appropriate option from the sub-menu.  
Alternatively, skip step 2 and do one of the following:
  - Choose the **Make same width**  icon from the Alignment toolbar.
  - Choose the **Make same height**  icon from the Alignment toolbar.
  - Choose the **Make same size**  icon from the Alignment toolbar.

## Distributing file boxes evenly

Within a selection of at least three file boxes, you can use the options provided in the **Space Evenly** sub-menu to arrange the files in a way that the space between them is equally distributed.



### To space file boxes evenly:

1. Select three or more file boxes in a design.
2. Select the menu option **Layout | Space Evenly** or right-click and select **Align | Space Evenly** from the context menu.  
A sub-menu appears.
3. Select the appropriate option from the sub-menu.  
Alternatively, skip step 2 and do one of the following:
  - Press **Ctrl+Alt+Down** or choose the **Space evenly vertically**  icon from the Alignment toolbar.
  - Press **Ctrl+Alt+Right** or choose the **Space evenly horizontally**  icon from the Alignment toolbar.

## Sorting Files in Designs

The Sort sub-menu provides options for sorting file boxes in alphabetical order or according to their widths.



**Please note:** Alphabetical sorting is case-sensitive.

### To sort file boxes by name:

1. Select the file boxes you want to sort.
2. Select the menu option **Layout | Sort** or right-click and choose **Sort | By Name** from the context menu.  
A sub-menu appears.
3. Select the appropriate option from the sub-menu.  
Alternatively, skip step 2 and do one of the following:
  - Choose the **Sort by Name ascending**  icon from the Sort toolbar.
  - Choose the **Sort by Name descending**  icon from the Sort toolbar.

### To sort file boxes by width:

1. Select the file boxes you want to sort.
2. Select the menu option **Layout | Sort** or right-click and choose **Sort | By Width** from the

context menu.

A sub-menu appears.

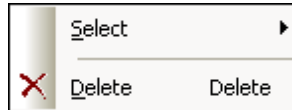
3. Select the appropriate option from the sub-menu.  
Alternatively, skip step 2 and do one of the following:

- Choose the **Sort by Width ascending**  icon from the Sort toolbar.
- Choose the **Sort by Width descending**  icon from the Sort toolbar.

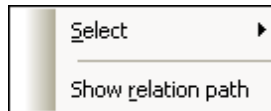
## 6.7.6 Connector Options

When you right-click a connector line in a Design window, different context menus open depending on the type of connector that has been clicked:

- When you right-click a **relation**, a context menu opens allowing you to select the source and/or target file, and to delete the relation.



- For **component relations**, the context menu enables you to select the source and/or target file, and to show the relation path, that is, select the corresponding IIR relation as well as the respective file boxes.



- The **Select** sub-menu is the same for both types of relation.



### To select source and/or target file boxes for a relation:

- Right-click an IIR relation or a component relation and select one of the following options from the **Select** sub-menu of the context menu:
  - **Source**
  - **Target**
  - **Source & Target**

The corresponding file boxes are selected in the Design window.

### To delete an IIR relation:

1. Do one of the following:
  - Right-click an IIR connector line and select **Delete** from the context menu.
  - Select an IIR connector line and press the **Delete** button.
  - Select an IIR connector line and click the **Delete**  icon in the Standard toolbar.

A message box appears asking whether you really want to delete the selected objects.

2. To confirm the deletion, click **Yes**.

#### To show the relation path of a component relation:

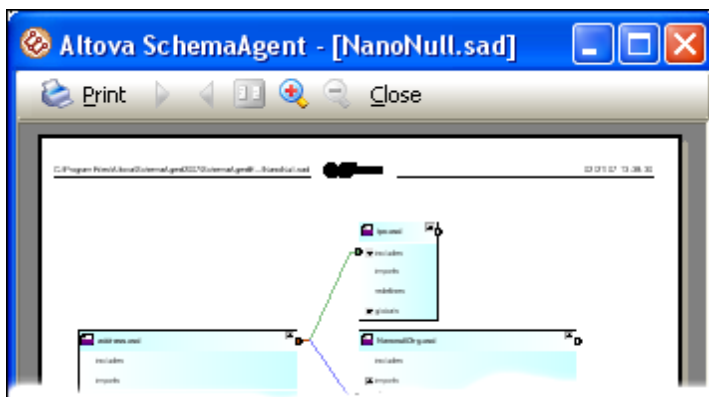
- Right-click the connector line of a component relation and select **Show relation path** from the context menu.

SchemaAgent will select the connector lines between the related components as well as the the connector line showing the type of relation between the schemas. If the schema box of the source or target component is collapsed, it will be expanded to the level required to display the relation.

### 6.7.7 Printing Designs

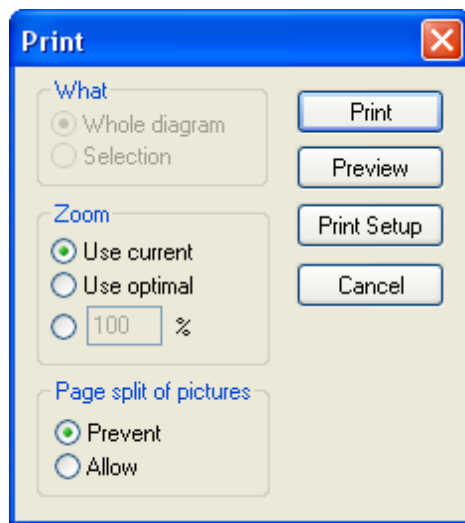
The Design diagram in the active Design window can be printed together with a header and footer that provides meta information about the user environment and SchemaAgent application information.

A print preview is available for you to check the layout of the printed page before sending it to the printer.



#### To print a design:

1. Select the design you want to print.
2. Select the menu option **File | Print...**, or press **Ctrl+P**, or click the **Print**  icon in the Standard toolbar.  
The **Print** dialog box appears.



3. Choose the appropriate zoom factor in the Zoom group box. The Use optimal option ensures that the design is printed on one page.
4. Optionally, define the printer setup by clicking the **Print Setup** button.
5. Optionally, click the **Preview** button to preview the print-out before actually sending it to the printer.
6. In the Page split of pictures group box, choose whether schema boxes may be split across page breaks.
7. Click **Print**.

#### To preview a design before printing:

1. Select the design you want to preview.
2. Select the menu option **File | Print Preview** or **File | Print...**, or press **Ctrl+P**, or click the **Print**  icon in the Standard toolbar. The **Print** dialog box appears.
3. In the **Print** dialog box, click **Preview**.
4. In the print preview, do one of the following:
  - Click the **Print** button to print the file.
  - Click **Close** to return to the **Print** dialog box.

#### To change the printer setup:

1. Select the menu option **File | Print Setup**. The **Print Setup** dialog box opens.
2. Adjust settings as desired and click **OK**.

## 6.7.8 Exporting Designs as Images

Designs that have been saved as PNG images can be opened with any picture viewer.

#### To export a design to a PNG image file:

1. Select the design you want to save as an image file.

2. Select the menu option **File | Export to image....**  
The standard Windows **Save As** dialog box appears.
3. Select the folder where you want to save the image.
4. Enter the file name for the image.
5. Click **Save**.

## 6.8 Designing IIR Relationships

XML schemas provide three main methods of modularizing your schemas: Imports, Includes, and Redefines, which we collectively call IIRs for short. Each of these methods has specific namespace requirements, which are automatically checked by SchemaAgent when you create IIRs in SchemaAgent Client.

IIRs are used as follows:

- **Includes** are used to incorporate schema components that belong to the same target namespace or that do not have a target namespace. In the SchemaAgent default color scheme, Includes appear as green lines.
- **Imports** are used when combining schema components that belong to different namespaces. Using Import defines the schema location, as well as the namespace for the schema. This allows the document instance to contain both namespaces. In the SchemaAgent default color scheme, Imports appear as blue lines.
- **Redefines** are used to combine and modify schema components of the same target namespace or that do not have a target namespace. Using Redefines allows you to incorporate external schema definitions and declarations, such as complexTypes, and change them in the redefining schema. In the SchemaAgent default color scheme, Redefines appear as purple-violet lines.

In SchemaAgent's Design window, you can easily [create](#) or [modify](#) IIR relationships between schemas using drag-and-drop. Please note that you cannot create a new schema file from scratch in SchemaAgent; you have, however, the possibility to [add a new file in the Explorer window](#) and then use the context menu to [edit the schema](#) in XMLSpy.

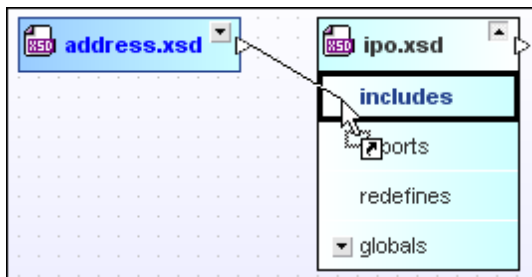
**Please note:** Connectors appear as soon as a schema is inserted into the design if the inserted schema has existing IIR relationships with other schemas present in the design.

### 6.8.1 Creating IIR Relations

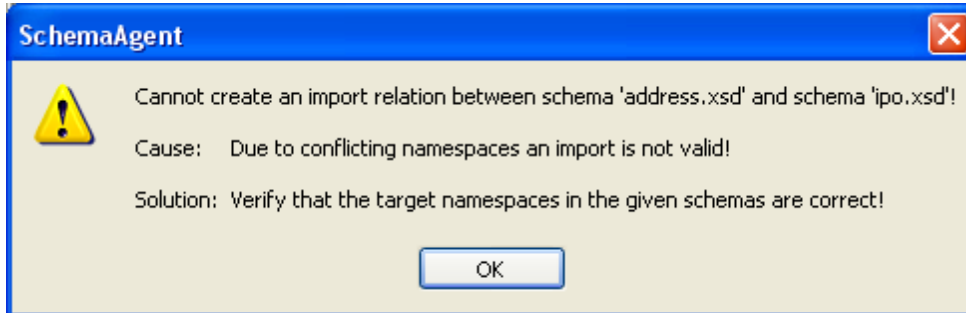
Once you have [dragged a schema](#) into a Design window, you can create includes, imports, and redefines by adding the referenced schemas to the design and using drag-and-drop. To this aim, each schema or MFD file box has a handle located at the right border of the title bar.



Clicking the schema box handle and dragging the cursor to the schema in which the IIR statement is to appear creates an IIR relation between the two schemas. The target schema will automatically expand to display the IIR entries when the cursor is positioned over the schema box. SchemaAgent automatically checks namespaces and highlights permissible relations in the target schema box when you place the cursor over the corresponding entry. This ensures that no invalid IIR statement is created in the target schema.



Releasing the mouse button when the cursor is positioned over the desired section of the target schema creates an Include, Import, or Redefine relation. When dropping the connector onto an entry that does not turn bold, an error message appears, explaining why the selected IIR relationship is not allowed.



#### To create an IIR relation:

1. Click the schema box handle of the schema from which you wish to create the IIR and drag the cursor to the schema in which the IIR statement is to appear. If minimized, the target schema box expands, allowing you to drop the connector onto one of the IIR entries.
2. Place the cursor over the desired IIR entry.
3. When the desired IIR entry turns bold and a frame appears around it, drop the connector. The IIR command has now been inserted in the schema, and a drop-down symbol appears next to the IIR entry.
4. Optionally, create additional IIR relationships that are allowed between schemas.

### 6.8.2 Moving IIR Relationships

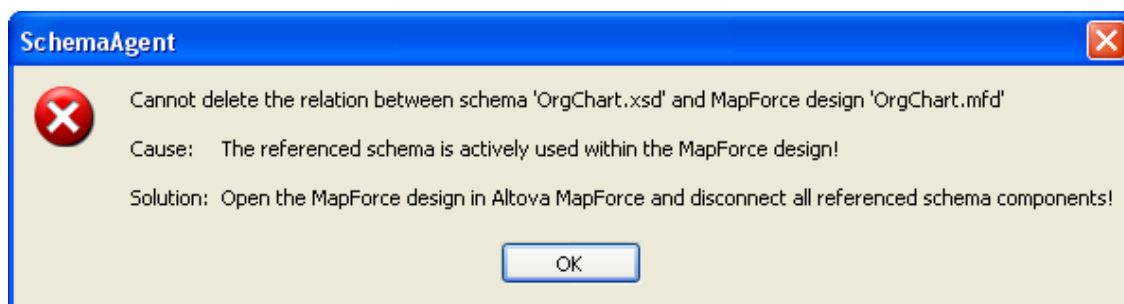
Existing IIR Includes, Imports, and Redefines can be moved from one schema box to another using drag-and-drop. Simply click the connector line and drag it to the appropriate section of a different schema box. If the relationship with the new schema is not valid, a message box to this effect pops up and the relation remains unchanged.

#### To move an existing IIR relationship:

1. Click the connector line of the IIR relation you wish to move and drag the cursor to the schema in which the IIR statement is to appear instead. If minimized, the target schema box expands, allowing you to drop the connector onto one of the IIR entries.
2. Place the cursor over the desired IIR entry.
3. When the desired IIR entry turns bold and a frame appears around it, drop the connector. The IIR command has now been inserted in the schema, and a drop-down symbol appears next to the IIR entry.

### 6.8.3 Deleting IIR Relationships

Unwanted Includes, Imports, and Redefines can be deleted in a Design window. If a given relation cannot be deleted, a message box pops up stating the reason of and offering a solution for the failure.

**To delete an IIR relation:**

1. Do one of the following:
  - Right-click an IIR connector line and select **Delete** from the context menu.
  - Select an IIR connector line and press the **Delete** button.
  - Select an IIR connector line and click the **Delete**  icon in the Standard toolbar.

A message box appears asking whether you really want to delete the selected objects.
2. To confirm the deletion, click **Yes**.

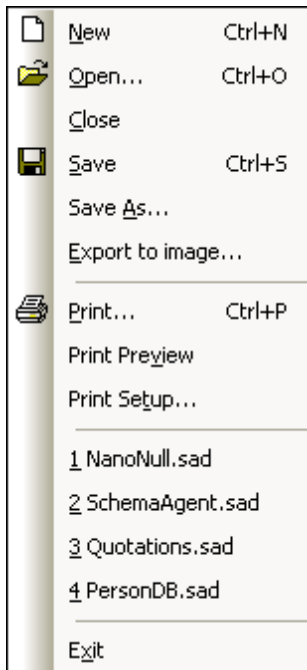
## 6.9 User Reference

The **User Reference** section contains a complete description of all SchemaAgent Client menu commands. We've tried to make this user manual as comprehensive as possible. If, however, you have questions which are not covered in the User Reference or other parts of this documentation, please look up the FAQs and Discussion Forums on the Altova website. If you are still not able to have your problem satisfactorily addressed, please do not hesitate to contact us through the Support Center on the Altova website.

Note that in the [File](#) and [Edit](#) menus, all standard Windows commands are supported.

### 6.9.1 File Menu

The **File** menu contains all commands relevant to manipulating files, in the order common to most Windows software products.



In addition to the standard [New](#), [Open](#), [Save](#), [Print](#), [Print Setup](#), and [Exit](#) commands, SchemaAgent Client offers also application-specific commands.

#### New



The **New** command opens a new [Design window](#).

#### Open...



The **Open...** command pops up the familiar Windows **Open** dialog box and allows you to open any design file (\*.sad). In the **Open** dialog box, you can select more than one file to open. Use

the **Files** of **Type** combo box to restrict the kind of files displayed in the dialog box.

### Close

The **Close** command closes the active window. If the file was modified (indicated by an asterisk \* after the file name in the title bar), you will be asked if you wish to save the file first.

### Save



Ctrl+S

The **Save** command saves the contents of the active window to the file from which it has been opened. If the active window contains a new file, the [Save As...](#) dialog box is opened automatically.

### Save As...

The **Save As...** command pops up the familiar Windows **Save As** dialog box, in which you enter the name and location of the file you wish to save the active file as.

### Export to image...

The **Export to image...** command pops up the familiar Windows **Save As** dialog box, in which you enter the name and location of the file you wish to export the active file to as PNG image.

### Print...



Ctrl+P

The **Print...** command opens the **Print** dialog box, in which you can [select printer options](#) and [print the active file](#).

### Print Preview

The **Print Preview** command opens the **Print** dialog box. Click the **Preview** button to display a print preview of the currently active document.

### Print Setup

The **Print Setup...** command displays the printer-specific **Print Setup** dialog box, in which you specify such printer settings as paper format and page orientation. These settings are applied to all subsequent print jobs.

### Most Recently Used Files

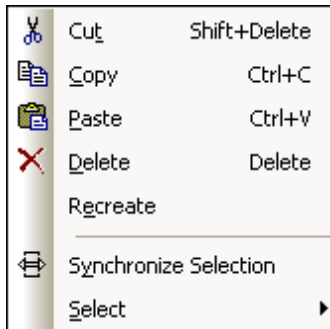
The **File** menu displays a list of the four most recently used files, with the most recently opened file shown at the top of the list. You can open any of these files by clicking its name. To open a file in the list using the keyboard, press **ALT+F** to open the **File** menu, and then press the number of the file you want to open.

### Exit

The **Exit** command is used to quit SchemaAgent Client. If you have any open files with unsaved changes, you are prompted to save these changes. SchemaAgent Client also saves modifications to program settings and information about the most recently used files.

## 6.9.2 Edit Menu

The **Edit** menu contains commands for editing file boxes in the Design window.



### Cut



**Shift+Delete**

The **Cut** command copies the selected item to the clipboard and deletes it from its present location.

### Copy



**Ctrl+C**

The **Copy** command copies the selected item to the clipboard. This can be used to duplicate data within SchemaAgent Client or to move data to another application.

### Paste



**Ctrl+V**

The **Paste** command inserts the contents of the clipboard at the current cursor position.

### Delete



**Delete**

The function of the **Delete** command depends on where the selected file is located and has the focus:

- If the focus is in a Design window, the selected file is removed from the design.
- If the focus is in the Explorer window, the selected file is deleted from the file system. You will have to confirm the command before the file is actually deleted.

### Recreate

The **Recreate** commands creates a new file with the name of the ghost schema as a rudimentary schema at the location specified in the reference.

This command is only available if a [ghost schema](#) is selected either in the Explorer window or in a Design window.

## Synchronize Selection

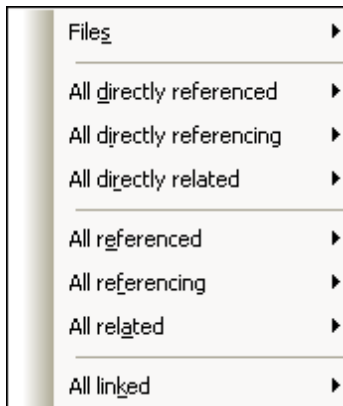


The **Synchronize Selection** command synchronizes the selected files in the Explorer and the active Design window. It works from both sides, that is, you can select a file in the Explorer and use the command to select the corresponding file box in the active Design window or vice versa.

**Please note:** The **Synchronize Selection** command works only for the active Design window. If you select a file in the Explorer that is contained in a Design window that is not currently active, choosing the **Synchronize Selection** command has no effect.

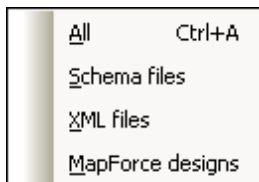
## Select

The **Select** sub-menu contains options for selecting schemas in the active Design window.



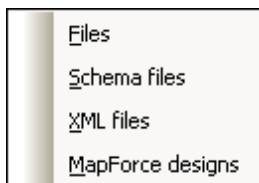
## Files

Opens a sub-menu, from where you can select all files in the active Design window (**Ctrl+A**), or limit the selection to a specific file type.



## All directly referenced

Opens a sub-menu, from where you can select all files directly referenced by the selected file, or limit the selection of directly referenced files to a specific file type.



## All directly referencing

Opens a sub-menu (identical to the **All directly referenced** sub-menu), from where you can select all files directly referencing the selected file, or limit the selection to a specific file type.

**All directly related**

Opens a sub-menu (identical to the **All directly referenced** sub-menu), from where you can select all files directly related to the selected file, or limit the selection to a specific file type.

**All referenced**

Opens a sub-menu (identical to the **All directly referenced** sub-menu), from where you can select all files either directly or indirectly (because they are imported, included, or redefined by a directly referenced schema) referenced by the selected file, or limit the selection to a specific file type.

**All referencing**

Opens a sub-menu (identical to the **All directly referenced** sub-menu), from where you can select all files either directly or indirectly (because they are imported, included, or redefined by a directly referencing schema) referencing the selected file, or limit the selection to a specific file type.

**All related**

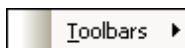
Opens a sub-menu (identical to the **All directly referenced** sub-menu), from where you can select all files either directly or indirectly (because they are imported, included, or redefined by a directly related schema) related to the selected file, or limit the selection to a specific file type.

**All linked**

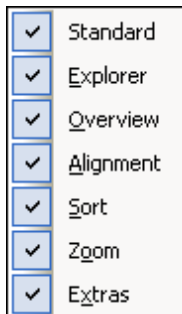
Selects all files or files of a specific file type, respectively, that are linked with the selected file in any way, be it via a direct or indirect reference or because a referenced file serves as an input or output file for an MFD file.

### 6.9.3 View Menu

The **View** menu contains commands for showing and hiding the individual toolbars and the status bar.

**Toolbars**

The **Toolbars** sub-menu enables you to show or hide the individual toolbars by activating or deactivating the corresponding entry in the menu.

**To switch the display of toolbars on or off:**

1. Select the menu option **View | Toolbars**.
2. Click the name of the toolbar you want to switch on or off.

## Status Bar

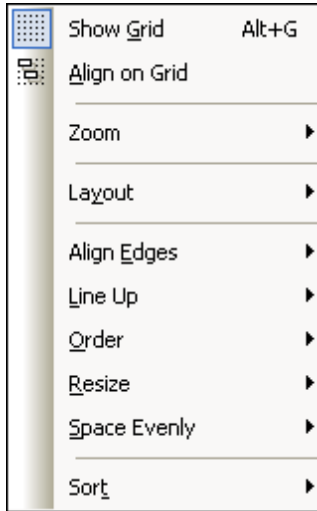
The **Status Bar** command toggles the display of the status bar in SchemaAgent Client on and off.

To switch the display of the status bar on or off:

- Select the menu option **View | Status Bar**.

## 6.9.4 Layout Menu

The **Layout** menu provides a variety of features for changing the appearance of your designs.



### Show Grid



**Alt+G**

The **Show Grid** command toggles the display of the grid on and off for the active Design window. You can show or hide the grid for each Design window individually.

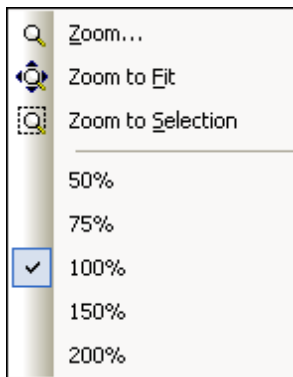
### Align on Grid



When the [grid is displayed](#), you can use the **Align on Grid** command to align the top and left edges of schema or MFD file boxes on the grid.

### Zoom

The **Zoom** sub-menu provides commands for zooming in and out of a design view as well as adjusting the zoom in a way that all file boxes or the selected file boxes are displayed in the Design window.

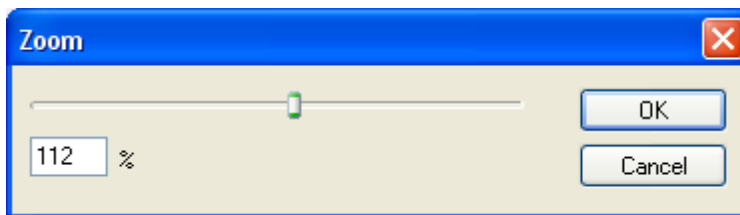


In order to adjust the zoom to one of the predefined values, simply select one of the options at the bottom of the menu.



#### **Zoom...**

Shows the Zoom dialog box, where you can use the slider to adjust the zoom or enter a specific zoom factor.



#### **Zoom to Fit**

Adjusts the zoom factor in a way that all file boxes that are present in the active design are displayed in the Design window without the need of scrolling.

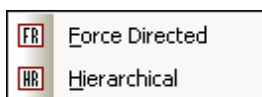


#### **Zoom to Selection**

Adjusts the zoom factor in a way that all the selected file boxes are displayed in the Design window without the need of scrolling.

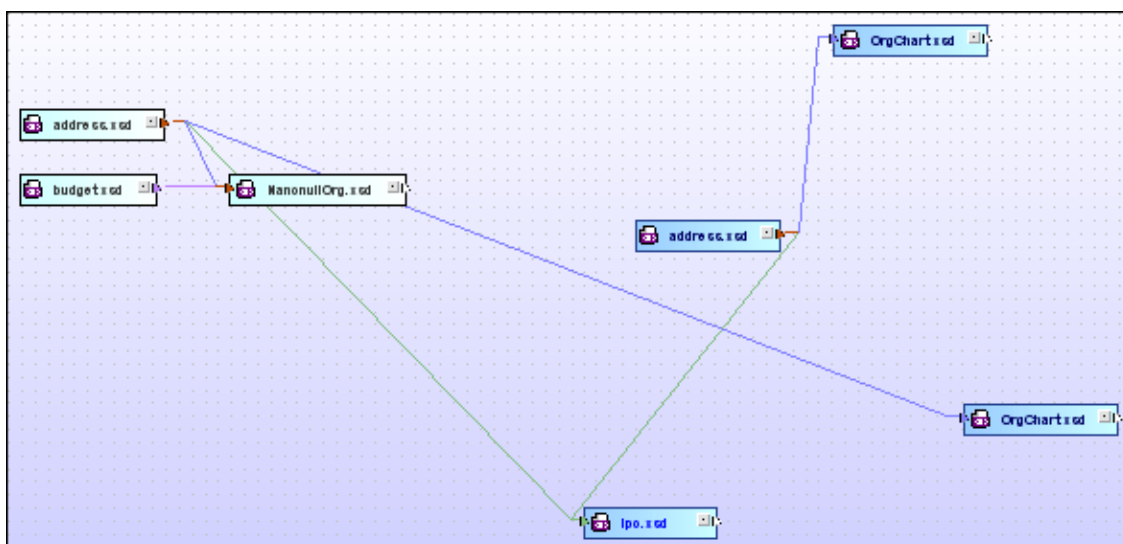
### **Layout**

The **Layout** sub-menu provides commands that facilitate an automatic layout of the file boxes in a Design window.



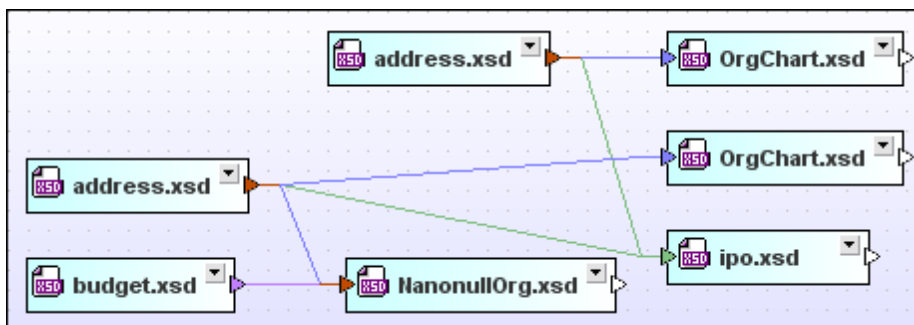
#### **Force Directed**

Uses a force-directed algorithm to automatically layout the file boxes in a Design window. You may have to use the [Zoom to Fit](#) command to view all the file boxes.



### Hierarchical

Lays out the file boxes in a hierarchical manner.



### Align Edges

The **Align Edges** sub-menu can be used to align selected file boxes on the grid of a Design window.

|  |                   |            |
|--|-------------------|------------|
|  | Left              | Ctrl+Left  |
|  | Right             | Ctrl+Right |
|  | Top               | Ctrl+Up    |
|  | Bottom            | Ctrl+Down  |
|  | Center Vertical   |            |
|  | Center Horizontal |            |

When selecting files for aligning, make sure that the focus is set on the right file box because all the files will be aligned with the file box that has the focus.



### Left (Ctrl+Left)

Aligns the left edges of the selected file boxes. The selected file boxes will be left-aligned at the position of the file box that has the focus.

**Right (Ctrl+Right)**

Aligns the right edges of the selected file boxes. The selected file boxes will be right-aligned at the position of the file box that has the focus.

**Top (Ctrl+Up)**

Aligns the top edges of the selected file boxes. The selected file boxes will be aligned at the position of the top edge of the file box that has the focus.

**Bottom (Ctrl+Down)**

Aligns the bottom edges of the selected file boxes. The selected file boxes will be aligned at the position of the bottom edge of the file box that has the focus.

**Center Vertical**

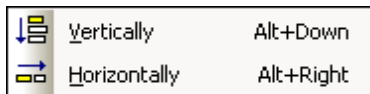
Aligns the vertical center of the selected file boxes. The center of the selected file boxes will be aligned vertically at the position of the file that has the focus.

**Center Horizontal**

Aligns the horizontal center of the selected file boxes. The center of the selected file boxes will be aligned horizontally at the position of the file that has the focus.

**Line Up**

The **Line Up** sub-menu allows you to line up the selected file boxes vertically or horizontally below or to the right of the focused item.

**Vertically (Alt+Down)**

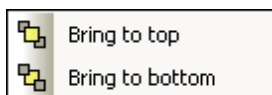
Arranges the selected file boxes in a vertical row, left-aligned and below the file box that has the focus.

**Horizontally (Alt+Right)**

Arranges the selected file boxes in a horizontal row, top-aligned and to the right of the file box that has the focus.

**Order**

The **Order** sub-menu allows you to bring the selected file box to the top or send it to the bottom of a stack of file boxes.

**Bring to top**

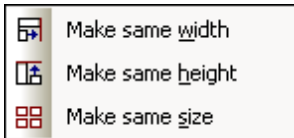
Displays the selected file box on top of a stack of file boxes.

**Bring to bottom**

Sends the selected file to the bottom of a stack of file boxes.

**Resize**

The **Resize** sub-menu provides options allowing you to unify the graphical appearance of your design files.



Be sure to choose the right file when setting the focus. All selected files inherit the dimensions of the file that has the focus.

**Make same width**

Applies the width of the focused file box to all selected file boxes.

**Make same height**

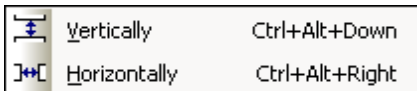
Applies the height of the focused file box to all selected file boxes.

**Make same size**

Applies the width and height of the focused item to all selected file boxes.

**Space Evenly**

The **Space Evenly** sub-menu allows you to distribute a series of selected file boxes evenly between the top and bottom or left and right edges of the selection, respectively.



You can also use the commands subsequently to create a vertical and horizontal balance.

**Vertically (Ctrl+Alt+Down)**

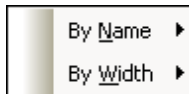
Arranges the selected files to provide for an equal distance of the files located in between the topmost and the bottommost file boxes.

**Horizontally (Ctrl+Alt+Right)**

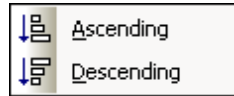
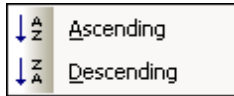
Arranges the selected files to provide for an equal distance of the files located in between the leftmost and the rightmost file boxes.

**Sort**

The **Sort** sub-menu allows you to sort file boxes by name or by width.



When you select one of the options, another sub-menu opens where you can choose ascending or descending sort order.



The positions of the selected file boxes (i.e., the top and left edges) remain unchanged when one of the **Ascending** or **Descending** commands is used.

### Ascending



**By Name:** The selected file boxes are sorted alphabetically with the file name closest to letter A on top.



**By Width:** The selected file boxes are sorted by width with the smallest file box on top and the widest file box on bottom.

### Descending



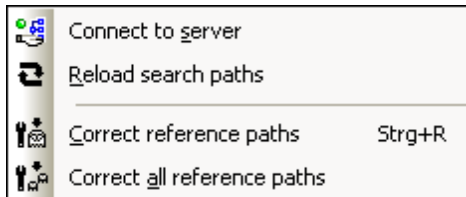
**By Name:** The selected file boxes are sorted alphabetically with the file name closest to letter Z on top.



**By Width:** The selected file boxes are sorted by width with the widest file box on top and the smallest file box on bottom.

## 6.9.5 Extras Menu

In the **Extras** menu, you [connect](#) to a SchemaAgent Server, [reload](#) the search paths, and correct reference paths to ghost schemas for [selected](#) or [all](#) schema boxes.



### Connect to Server



The **Connect to server** command opens the **Connect to SchemaAgent Server** dialog box where you can connect to a SchemaAgent server.

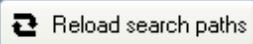


Two connection options are available in this dialog box:

- **Work locally:** Starts and [connects to a local server](#) and adds the Configure Paths tab to the Explorer window.
- **Connect to network server:** [Connects to a SchemaAgent Server application](#) installed on your local machine or on a network server. The SchemaAgent Server must have been started before you are able to connect to it.

### Reload Search Paths



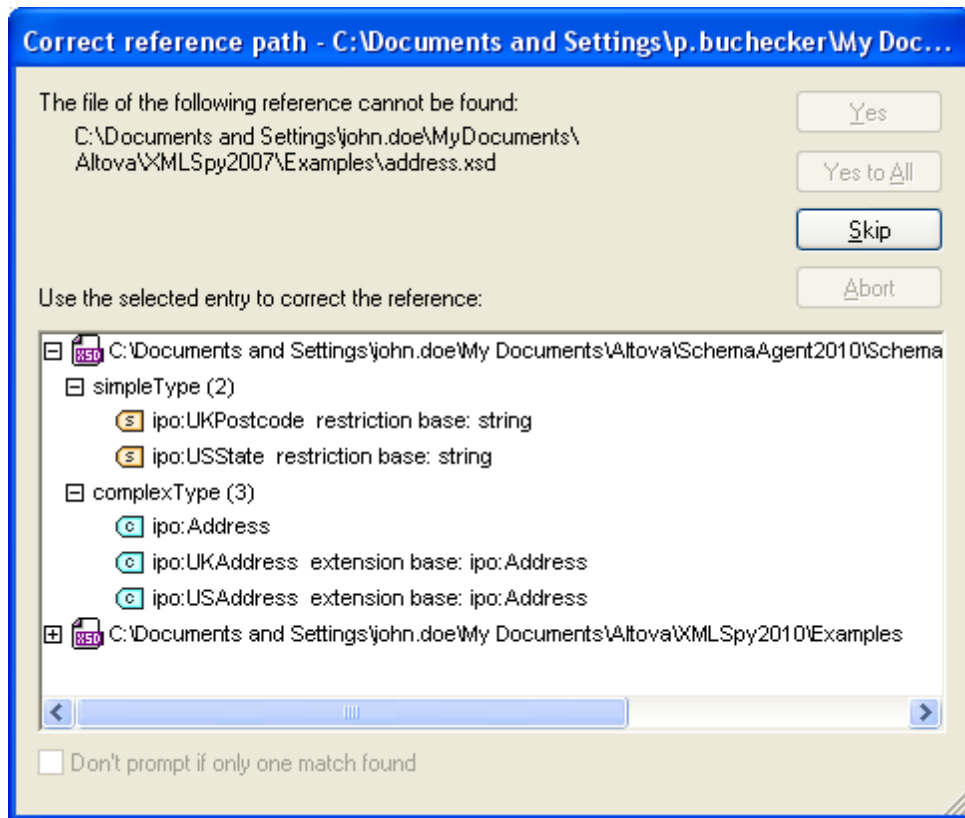
The **Reload search paths** command allows you to update the display of the files in your search paths at any time, even if the  button is not available in the Configure Paths tab of the Explorer or in SchemaAgent Server, respectively.

### Correct Reference Paths



Ctrl+R

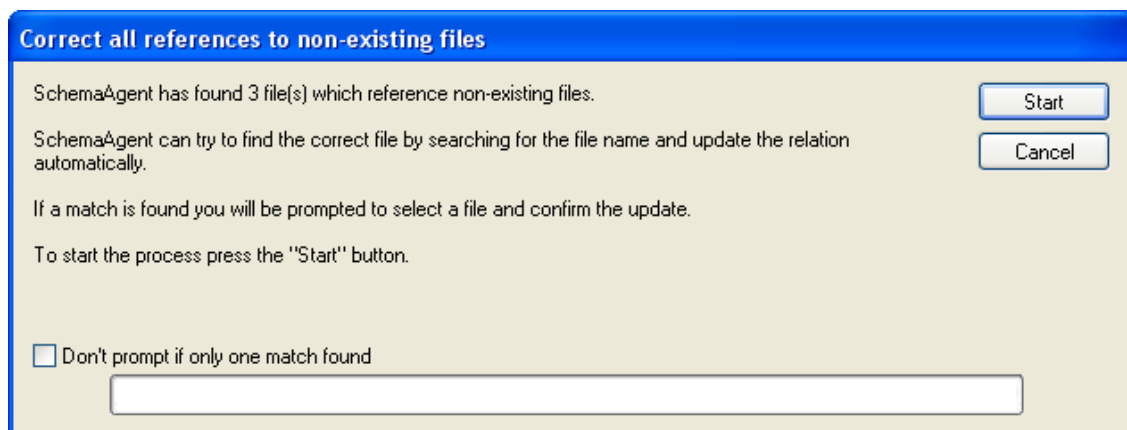
The **Correct reference paths** command attempts to [find alternative locations](#) for referenced files that cannot be found at the location specified in the IIR relation of a selected schema box. You have to select a schema box with an alert  icon in a Design window or in the Explorer in order to enable this command in the **Extras** menu. The **Correct reference paths** command brings up the **Correct reference path** dialog box.



### Correct All Reference Paths

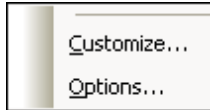


The **Correct all reference paths** command attempts to [find alternative locations](#) for all referenced files that cannot be found at the location specified in the IIR relation in any of the schemas present in the search paths of SchemaAgent. This command brings up the **Correct all references to non-existing files** dialog box.



## 6.9.6 Tools Menu

The Tools menu allows you to [customize](#) your version of SchemaAgent Client and define the global program [settings](#).

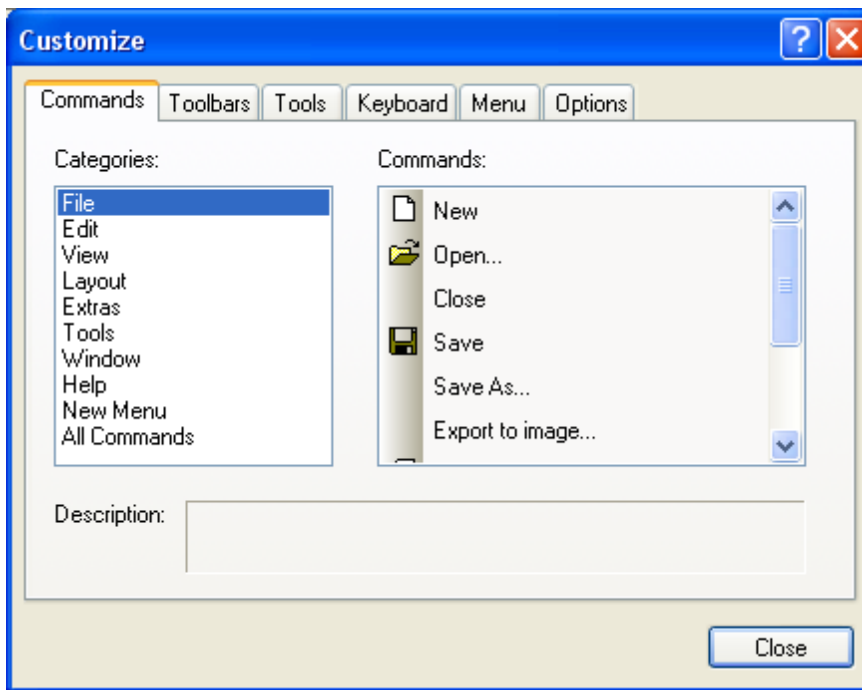


### Customize...

The **Customize** command lets you customize SchemaAgent Client to suit your personal needs.

### Commands

The **Commands** tab allows you customize your menus or toolbars.



### To add a command to a toolbar or menu:

1. Select the menu option **Tools | Customize**.  
The **Customize** dialog box appears.
2. Select the **All Commands** category in the Categories list box.  
The available commands appear in the Commands list box.
3. Click on a command in the Commands list box and drag it to an existing menu or toolbar.  
An **I-beam** appears when you place the cursor over a valid position to drop the command.
4. Release the mouse button at the position you want to insert the command.
  - A small button appears at the tip of mouse pointer when you drag a command. The "x" below the pointer means that the command cannot be dropped at the current cursor position.
  - The "x" disappears whenever you can drop the command (over a tool bar or menu).

- Placing the cursor over a menu when dragging opens it, allowing you to insert the command anywhere in the menu.
- Commands can be placed in menus or toolbars. If you created your own toolbar you can populate it with your own commands/icons.

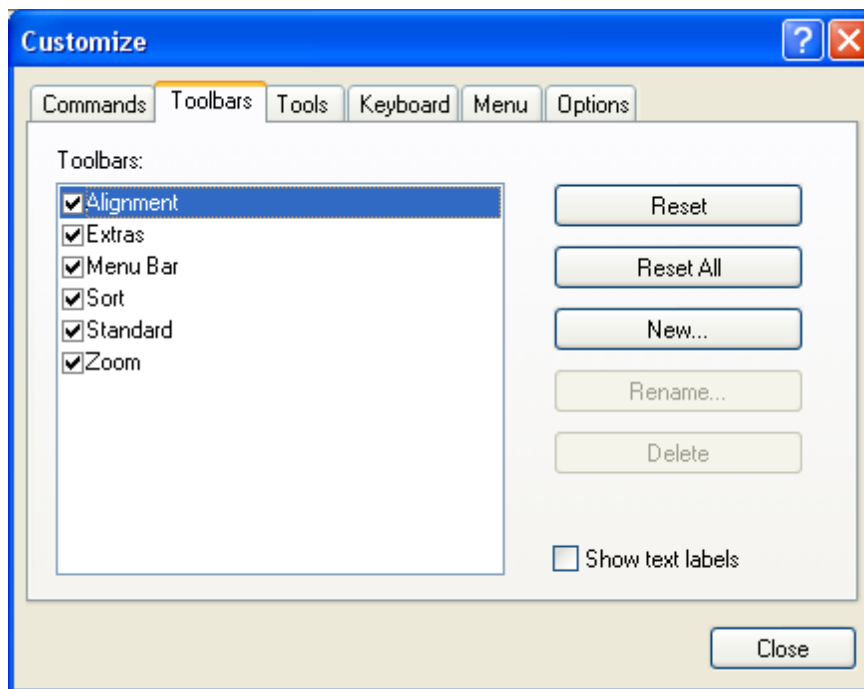
**Please note:** You can also edit the commands in the [context menu](#) (right-click anywhere to open the context menu), using the same method. Click the Menu tab and then select the specific context menu available in the Context Menus combo box.

## Toolbars

The **Toolbars** tab allows you to activate or deactivate specific toolbars, as well as create your own specialized ones.

SchemaAgent Client toolbars contain symbols for the most frequently used menu commands. For each symbol you get a brief "tool tip" explanation when the mouse cursor is directly over the item and the status bar shows a more detailed description of the command.

You can drag the toolbars from their standard position to any location on the screen, where they appear as a floating window. Alternatively, you can also dock them to the left or right edge of the main window.



### Show text labels:

This option displays explanatory text below toolbar icons when activated. You can activate or deactivate this option for each toolbar individually.

### To activate or deactivate a toolbar:

- Click the check box to activate (or deactivate) the specific toolbar.

### To create a new toolbar:

1. Click the **New...** button, and give the toolbar a name in the **Toolbar Name** dialog box

that appears.

2. Drag commands to the toolbar in the [Commands](#) tab of the **Customize** dialog box.

#### To reset the Menu Bar:

1. Click the Menu Bar entry.
2. Click the **Reset** button, to reset the menu commands to the state they were in when SchemaAgent Client was installed.

#### To reset all toolbar and menu commands:

1. Click the **Reset All** button to reset all the toolbar commands to the state they were when the program was installed.  
A prompt appears stating that all toolbars and menus will be reset.
2. Click **Yes** to confirm the reset.

#### To change a toolbar name:

- Click the **Rename...** button to edit the name of the toolbar.

This option is available only for user-defined toolbars.

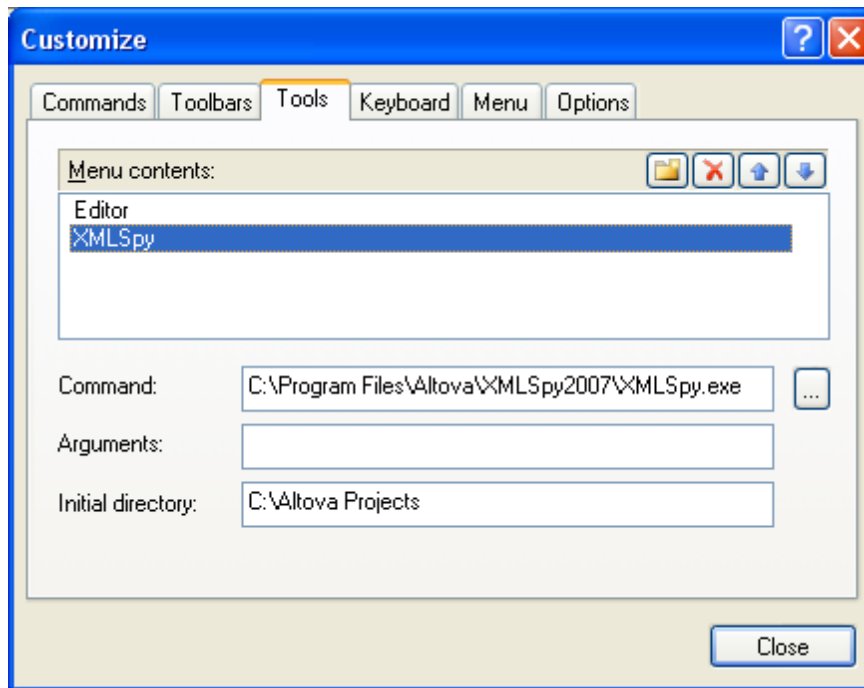
#### To delete a toolbar:

1. Select the toolbar you want to delete in the Toolbars list box.
2. Click the **Delete** button.  
A prompt appears, asking if you really want to delete the toolbar.
3. Click **Yes** to confirm the deletion.

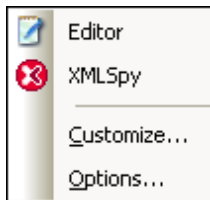
This option is available only for user-defined toolbars.

### Tools

The **Tools tab** allows you to add your personal menu items, e.g., links to other applications, to the **Tools** menu.



Any user-defined entries will appear above the standard menu items in the **Tools** menu.



#### To add a user-defined tool:

1. Click the **New**  icon in the Menu contents title bar or press the **Insert** key.
2. In the text field that appears, enter the string that is to appear as menu entry in the **Tools** menu.
3. In the Command field enter the path to the EXE file of the application or use the browse  button to select the path.
4. If applicable, enter arguments needed to start the application in the Arguments field.
5. Enter the path to the initial directory, if required.

#### To change the sequence of user-defined tools:

- Select an entry and use the **Move Item Up**  and **Move Item Down**  buttons to move the menu item. Alternatively, you can also use the shortcut keys **Alt+Up** and **Alt+Down** to move the entry.

#### To rename a user-defined menu item:

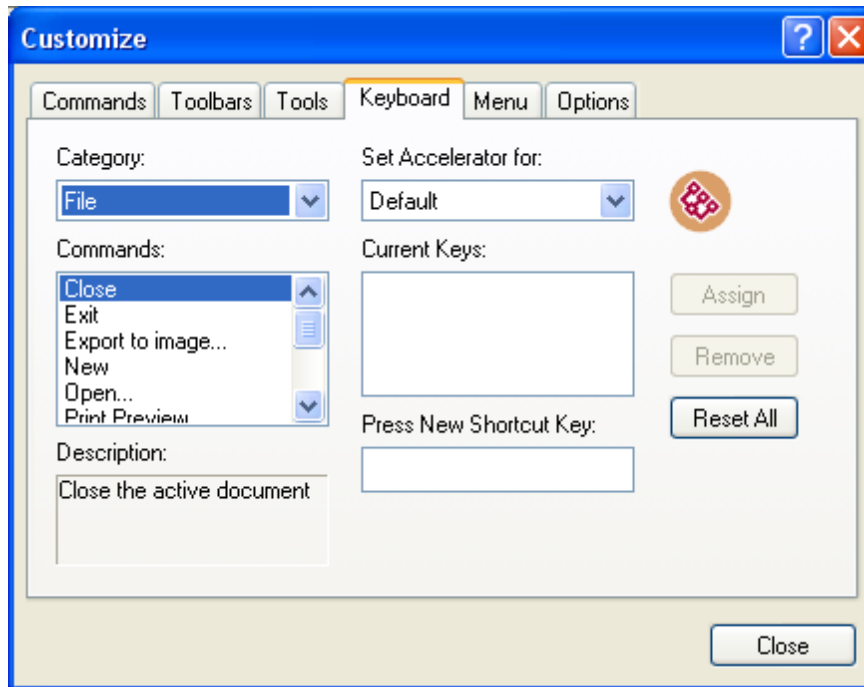
- Double-click an item in the Menu contents field and edit the entry.

**To remove a user-defined tool:**

- Select the entry you want to remove from the Tools menu and click the **Delete**  icon in the Menu contents title bar or press the **Delete** key.

**Keyboard**

The **Keyboard** tab allows you to define (or change) keyboard shortcuts for any SchemaAgent Client command.



In the Set accelerator for drop-down list, you can differentiate between shortcuts that are valid in the Default menu or in the SchemaAgent Design menu.

**To assign a new Shortcut to a command:**

1. Select the All Commands category using the Category combo box.
2. Select the command you want to assign a new shortcut to, in the Commands list box.
3. Click in the Press New Shortcut Key text box, and press the shortcut keys that are to activate the command.  
The shortcuts appear immediately in the text box. If the shortcut was assigned previously, then that function is displayed below the text box.
4. Click the **Assign** button to assign the shortcut.  
The shortcut now appears in the Current Keys list box.  
(To clear this text box, press any of the control keys, **CTRL**, **ALT** or **SHIFT**).

**To de-assign or delete a shortcut:**

1. Click the shortcut you want to delete in the Current Keys list box.
2. Click the **Remove** button.

3. Click the **Close** button to confirm.

**To reset all shortcut keys:**

1. Click the **Reset All** button to reset all the shortcut keys to the state they were when the program was installed.  
A prompt appears stating that all toolbars and menus will be reset.
2. Click **Yes** to confirm the reset.

**Currently assigned keyboard shortcuts**

**Hotkeys by key**

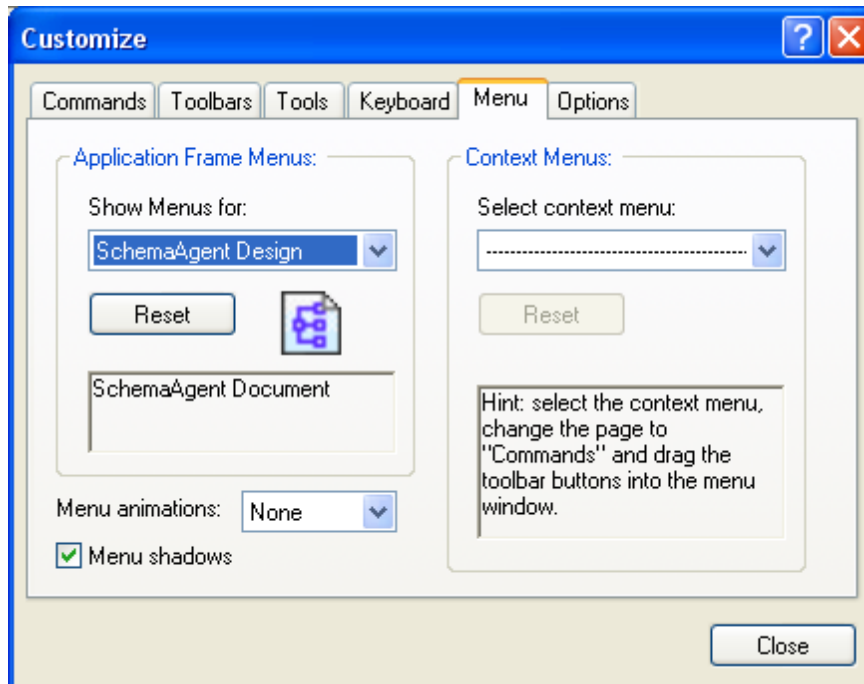
|                |                           |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| F1             | Help                      |
| Delete         | Delete                    |
| Shift+Delete   | Cut                       |
| Ctrl+Insert    | Copy                      |
| Shift+Insert   | Paste                     |
| Ctrl+Down      | Align Edges Bottom        |
| Alt+Down       | Line Up Vertically        |
| Ctrl+Alt+Down  | Space Evenly Vertically   |
| Ctrl+Left      | Align Edges Left          |
| Ctrl+Right     | Align Edges Right         |
| Alt+Right      | Line Up Horizontally      |
| Ctrl+Alt+Right | Space Evenly Horizontally |
| Ctrl+Up        | Align Edges Top           |
| Ctrl+A         | Select All                |
| Ctrl+C         | Copy                      |
| Ctrl+N         | New                       |
| Ctrl+O         | Open                      |
| Ctrl+P         | Print                     |
| Ctrl+R         | Correct Reference Paths   |
| Ctrl+S         | Save                      |
| Ctrl+V         | Paste                     |
| Ctrl+X         | Cut                       |
| Alt+G          | Show Grid                 |

### Hotkeys by function

|                           |                |              |
|---------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Align Edges Bottom        | Ctrl+Down      |              |
| Align Edges Left          | Ctrl+Left      |              |
| Align Edges Right         | Ctrl+Right     |              |
| Align Edges Top           | Ctrl+Up        |              |
| Copy                      | Ctrl+C         | Ctrl+Insert  |
| Correct Reference Paths   | Ctrl+R         |              |
| Cut                       | Ctrl+X         | Shift+Delete |
| Delete                    | Delete         |              |
| Help                      | F1             |              |
| Line Up Horizontally      | Alt+Right      |              |
| Line Up Vertically        | Alt+Down       |              |
| New                       | Ctrl+N         |              |
| Open                      | Ctrl+O         |              |
| Paste                     | Ctrl+V         | Shift+Insert |
| Print                     | Ctrl+P         |              |
| Save                      | Ctrl+S         |              |
| Select All                | Ctrl+A         |              |
| Show Grid                 | Alt+G          |              |
| Space Evenly Horizontally | Ctrl+Alt+Right |              |
| Space Evenly Vertically   | Ctrl+Alt+Down  |              |

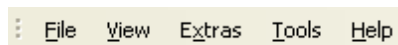
### Menu

The **Menu** tab allows you to customize the main menu bars as well as the context menus.

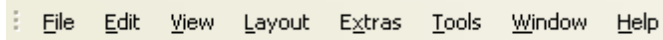


You can customize both the Default and SchemaAgent Design menu bars.

The Default menu is the one visible when no Design windows are open in SchemaAgent Client.



The SchemaAgent Design menu is the menu bar visible when at least one Design window has been opened.



### Menu animations and menu shadows

You can choose from among several menu animations if you prefer animated menus. The Menu animations drop-down box provides the following options:

- None (default)
- Unfold
- Slide
- Fade

The Menu shadows check box, which is checked by default, can be deactivated if you do not want all your menus to have shadows.

#### To customize a menu:

1. Select the menu bar you want to customize from the Show Menus for combo box.
2. Click the [Commands](#) tab, and drag the commands to the menu bar of your choice.

#### To delete commands from a menu:

1. Select the menu option **Tools | Customize** to open the **Customize** dialog box.
2. Do one of the following:
  - Right-click the command or icon representing the command and select the **Delete** option from the context menu.
  - Drag the command away from the menu, and drop it as soon as the check mark icon appears below the mouse pointer.

#### To reset either of the menu bars:

1. Select either the Default or the SchemaAgent Design entry in the Show Menus for combo box.
2. Click the **Reset** button just below the menu name.  
A prompt appears asking if you are sure you want to reset the menu bar.
3. Click **Yes**.

#### To customize any of the context menus (right-click menus):

1. Select the context menu from the Select context menu combo box.  
The context menu you selected appears.
2. Click the [Commands](#) tab, and drag the commands to the context menu.

#### To delete commands from a context menu:

1. Select the menu option Tools | Customize to open the Customize dialog box.
2. Do one of the following:
  - Right-click on the command or icon representing the command and select the **Delete** option from the context menu.

- Drag the command away from the context menu, and drop it as soon as the check mark icon appears below the mouse pointer.

#### To reset any of the context menus:

1. Select the context menu from the combo box.
2. Click the **Reset** button just below the context menu name.  
A prompt appears asking if you are sure you want to reset the context menu.

#### To close a context menu window:

Do one of the following:

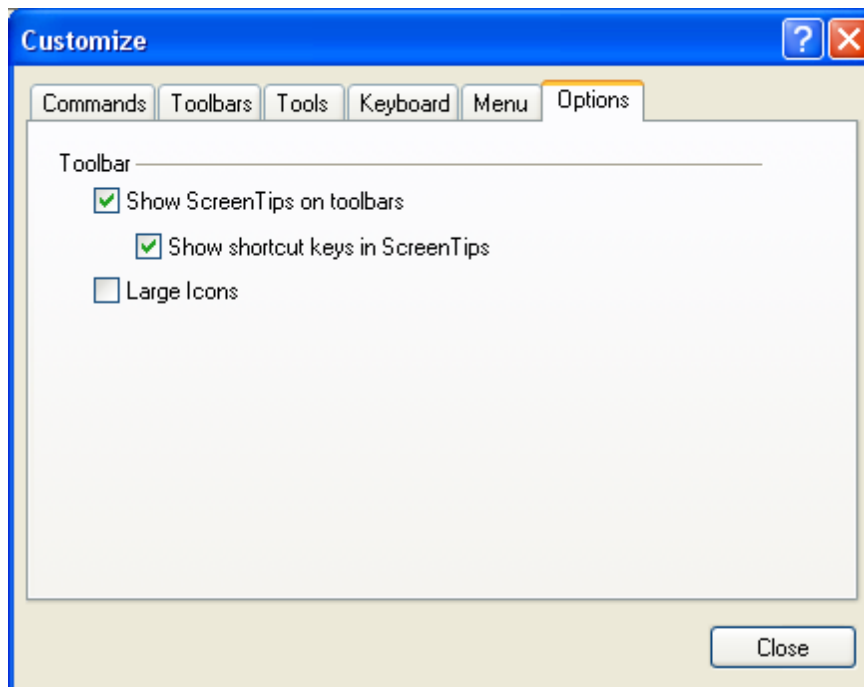
- Click on the **Close icon** at the top right of the title bar.
- Click the **Close** button of the **Customize** dialog box.

#### To change the appearance of menus:

1. If you want animated menus, select the appropriate option from the Menu animations drop-down box.
2. If required, deactivate the Menu shadows check box.

### Options

The Options tab allows you to set general environment settings.



### Toolbar

When active, the Show ScreenTips on toolbars check box displays a tooltip when the mouse pointer is placed over an icon in any of the icon bars. The tooltip contains a short description of the icon function, as well as the associated keyboard shortcut, if one has been assigned.

The Show shortcut keys in ScreenTips check box allows you to decide whether or not you want to have the shortcut displayed in the tooltip.

When active, the Large icons check box switches between the standard size icons, and larger versions of the icons.

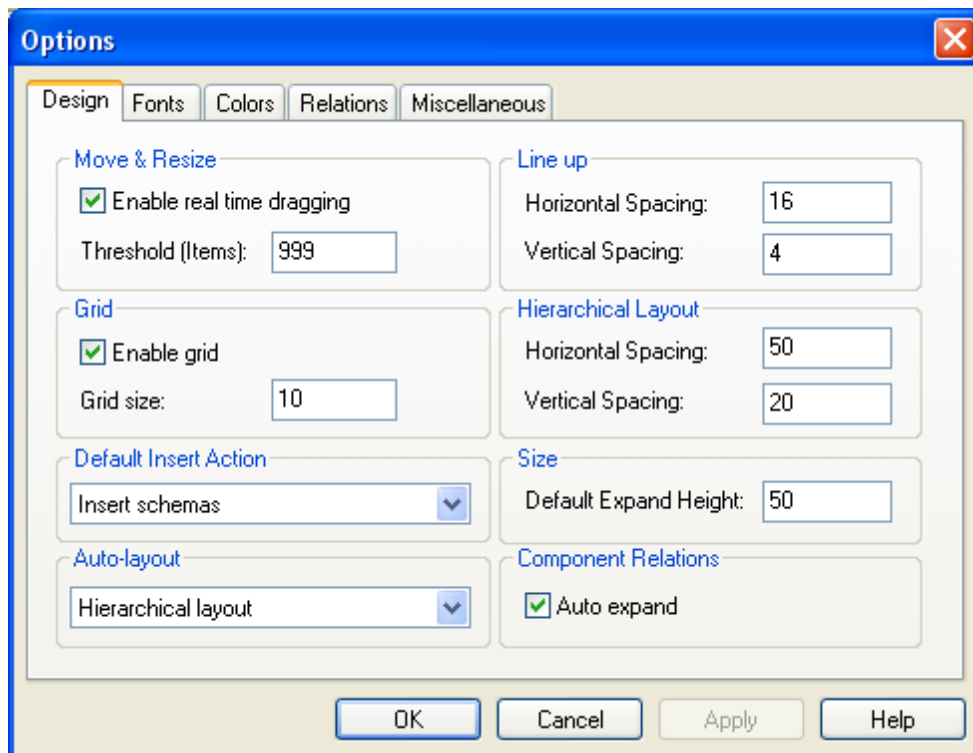
### Options...

The **Tools | Options** command enables you to define global application settings. These settings are specified in a tabbed dialog box and saved in the registry. They apply to all current and future document windows. The **Apply** button in the **Options** dialog box displays the changes in the currently open documents and fixes the current settings. The changes are seen immediately in the background windows.

Each tab of the **Options** dialog box is described in detail in this section.

### Design

The Design tab allows you to customize the way file boxes are presented in Design windows.



### Move & Resize

If the Enable real time dragging check box is activated, the design is permanently redrawn while a file box is being dragged. If the check box is deactivated, the file box remains at its original position while the file box is being dragged, and moves to the new position only when the mouse button is released. While being dragged, the new position of the file box is shown in outline.

In the Threshold (Items) field, you can enter the maximum number of selected file boxes that are shown with its contents while being dragged. If the number of file boxes selected is above that limit, then the selected file boxes are shown in outline while being dragged.

## Grid

The **Enable grid** check box sets the default appearance of new Design windows. Use the **Grid size** field to define the width of the grid. Please note that the settings of Design windows that are already open cannot be changed via the **Options** dialog box, you have to use the **Enable/**

**Disable grid**  icon in the Alignment toolbar or the shortcut key **Alt+G** to hide or display the grid for an active Design window.

## Default Insert Action

The **Default Insert Action** drop-down box sets the default action for [inserting a file into a design](#) when it is dragged into the Design window. The following options are available:

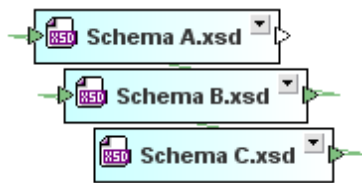
- Selection only
- Selection and all directly referenced files
- Selection and all directly referenced schemas
- Selection and all directly referenced XML
- Selection and all directly referenced MapForce
- Selection and all directly referencing files
- Selection and all directly referencing schemas
- Selection and all directly referencing XML
- Selection and all directly referencing MapForce
- Selection and all directly related files
- Selection and all directly related schemas
- Selection and all directly related XML
- Selection and all directly related MapForce
- Selection and all referenced files
- Selection and all referenced schemas
- Selection and all referenced XML
- Selection and all referenced MapForce
- Selection and all referencing files
- Selection and all referencing schemas
- Selection and all referencing XML
- Selection and all referencing MapForce
- Selection and all related files
- Selection and all related schemas
- Selection and all related XML
- Selection and all related MapForce
- Selection and all linked files
- Selection and all linked schemas
- Selection and all linked XML
- Selection and all linked MapForce

## Auto-layout

The following layout options are available when several files or entire folders are dragged into a design window:

- Default layout
- [Force-directed layout](#)
- [Hierarchical layout](#)

The **Default** layout option arranges the file boxes alphabetically in the design.



### Line up and Hierarchical Layout

In the Line up and Hierarchical Layout group boxes, you can enter the default horizontal and vertical spacing for lining up file boxes or arranging them in the hierarchical layout, respectively.

### Size

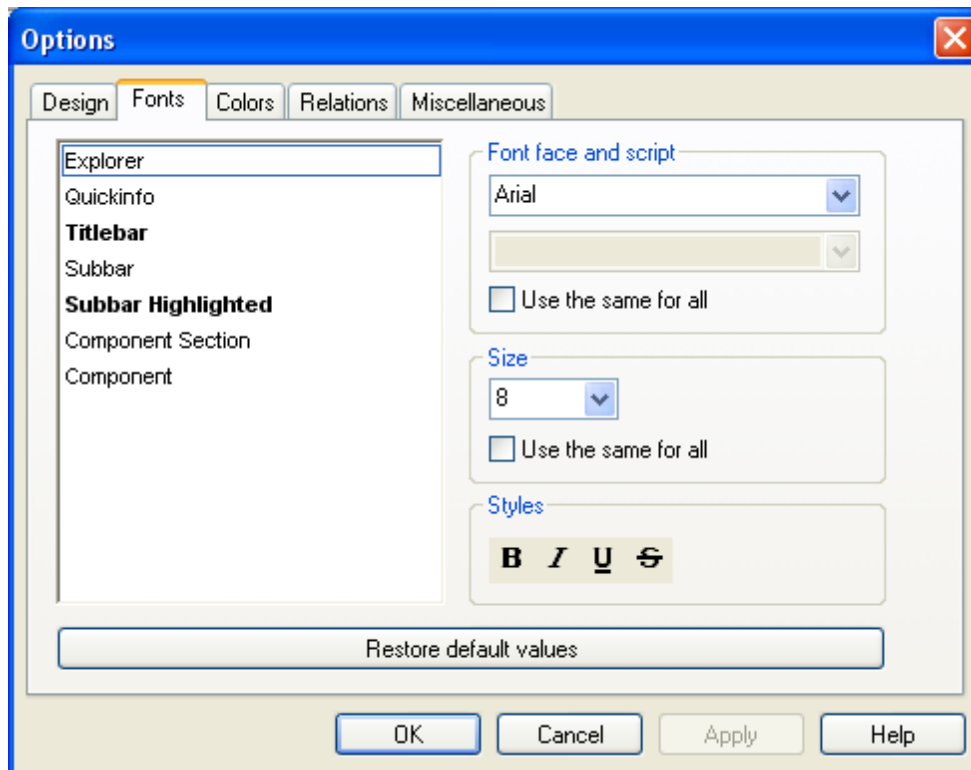
The default expand height is the height of a file box when it is expanded.

### Component Relations

If the Auto expand check box is activated, SchemaAgent will automatically expand the details tree to the source and target component when you click on a component relation. Note that the globals section in both source and target schema have to be expanded in order to see the component relations.

### Fonts

The Fonts tab allows you to customize the appearance of text in SchemaAgent designs. You can restore the default settings at any time by clicking the **Restore default values** button.



### Font face and script

You can select the font face and size to be used for displaying the various items in the Design view. The same fonts are used when printing, so only TrueType fonts should be selected. If you want to use the same font for all items, click on the Use the same for all check box.

## Size

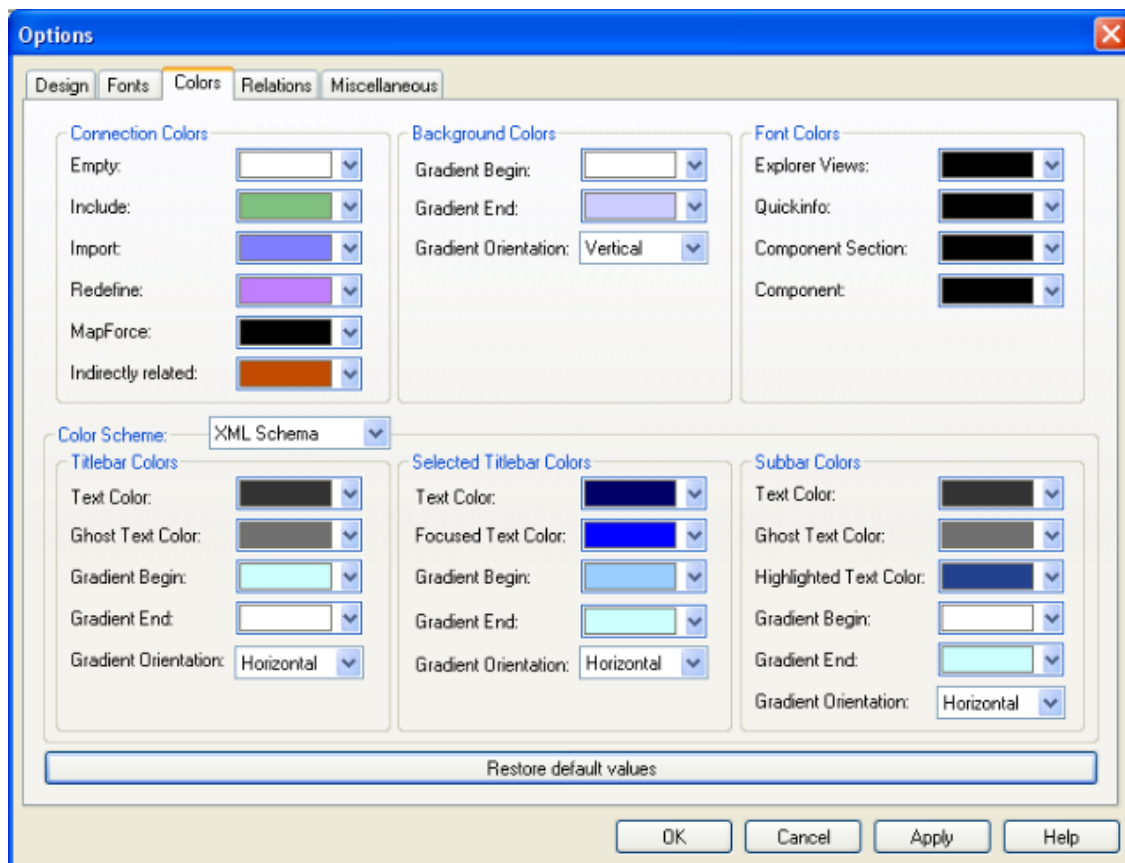
Select the required size. If you want to use the same font size for all items, click on the Use the same for all check box.

## Styles

The style and color can be set using the options in this group box. The current settings are immediately reflected in the list in the left pane, so you can preview the way your design will look.

## Colors

The Colors tab enables you to customize the colors used in the Design window. You can restore the default settings at any time by clicking the **Restore default values** button.



## Background Colors

This group box allows you to define the colors for a gradient background as well as the orientation of the gradient.

## Connector Colors

The color in the Connection Colors group box refers to the arrowheads to the left and right of a file box. You can define different colors for empty connectors and for connectors combining several different types of connections. The color of the connector lines itself is defined in the [Connection colors](#) group box.

## Font Colors

Here you define the font color for the different types of text in SchemaAgent Client. The font itself

as well as font size and style are defined in the [Fonts](#) tab.

### Color Scheme

The Color Scheme group box provides a drop-down list where you can select either one of the following for editing:

- XML Schema
- XML instance
- Stylesheet Transformation
- Web Services Description
- MapForce Design

Individual group boxes are available where you can change the colors for the title bar when it is unselected or selected and the colors for the subbars, that is, the titles of the individual sections of a file box.

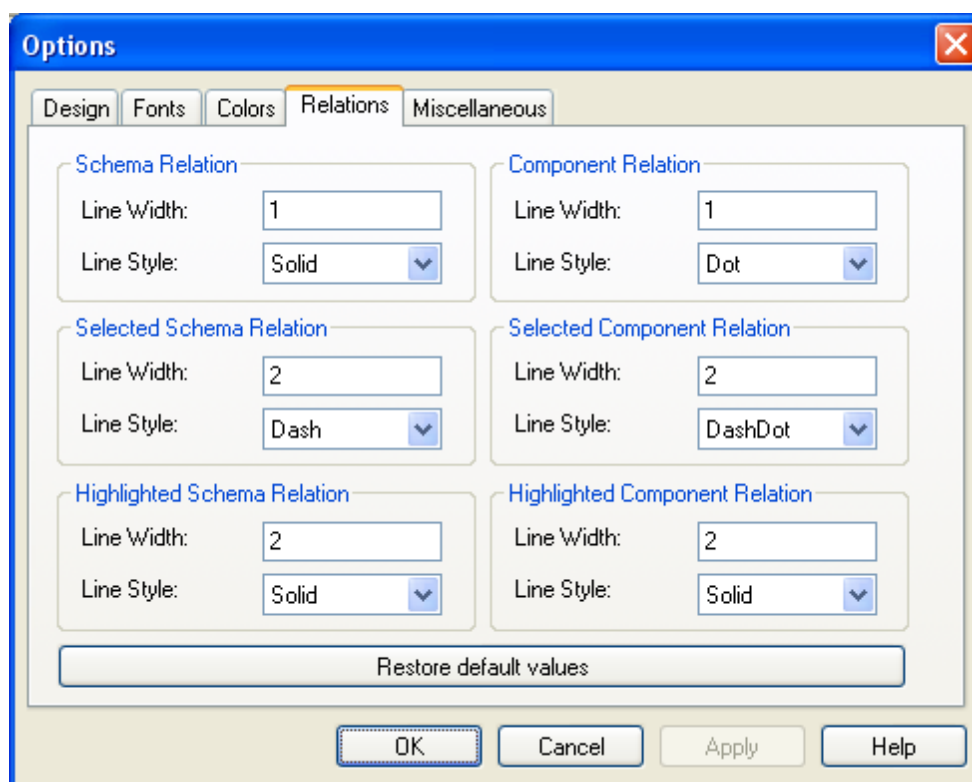
### Connection Colors

The color in the Connection Colors group box refers to the connection line itself. Depending on the selection in the Color Scheme drop-down list, different options are available:

- XML Schema: Include, Import, Redefine
- XML Instance: Schema, Stylesheet
- Stylesheet Transformation: Include Stylesheet, Import Stylesheet, Import Schema, Inline Schema
- Web Services Description: Import WSDL, Import Schema, Inline Schema
- MapForce Design: Schema, Instance, WSDL

### Relations

The Relations tab allows you to customize the appearance of the connection lines between file boxes in SchemaAgent designs. You can restore the default settings at any time by clicking the **Restore default values** button.



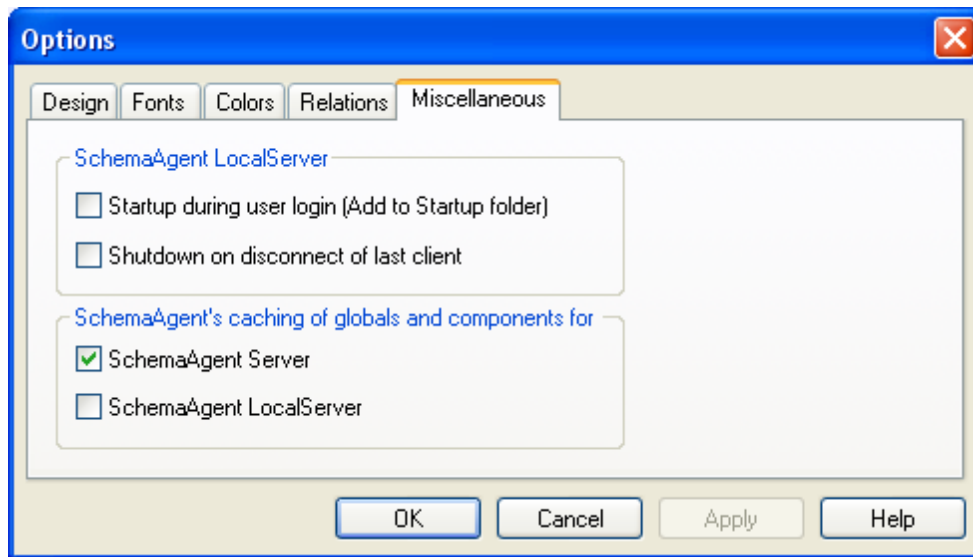
You can define the line width as well as the line style for both file and component relations in either of the following states:

- Normal
- [Selected](#)
- [Highlighted](#)

For the line width, you can enter integers between 1 and 10.

### Miscellaneous

The Miscellaneous tab enables you to define startup and shutdown as well as caching options.



### SchemaAgent LocalServer

You can add SchemaAgent LocalServer to the Windows Startup folder by activating the Startup during user login (Add to Startup folder) check box. In this case, SchemaAgent LocalServer will be started each time a user logs in to Windows.

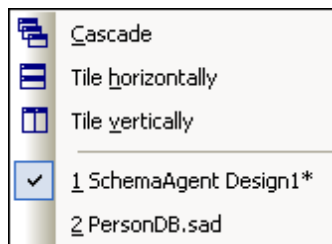
If you activate the Shutdown on disconnect of last client check box, SchemaAgent LocalServer will automatically shutdown as soon as the last client disconnects from SchemaAgent Client.

### SchemaAgent's caching of globals and components for

For each of the available servers, you can define whether or not data should be cached. If data is cached by a SchemaAgent server, more memory is used but communication frequency is lower.

## 6.9.7 Window Menu

To organize the individual windows in a SchemaAgent Client session, the **Window** menu contains standard commands common to most Windows applications.



You can [cascade](#) the open windows, tile them [horizontally](#) or [vertically](#), or arrange document icons once you have minimized them. You can also [switch to an open Design window](#) directly from the menu.

### Cascade



The **Cascade** command rearranges all open document windows so that they are all cascaded

(i.e., staggered) on top of each other.

### Tile Horizontally



The **Tile horizontally** command rearranges all open document windows as **horizontal tiles**, making them all visible at the same time.

### Tile Vertically



The **Tile vertically** command rearranges all open document windows as **vertical tiles**, making them all visible at the same time.

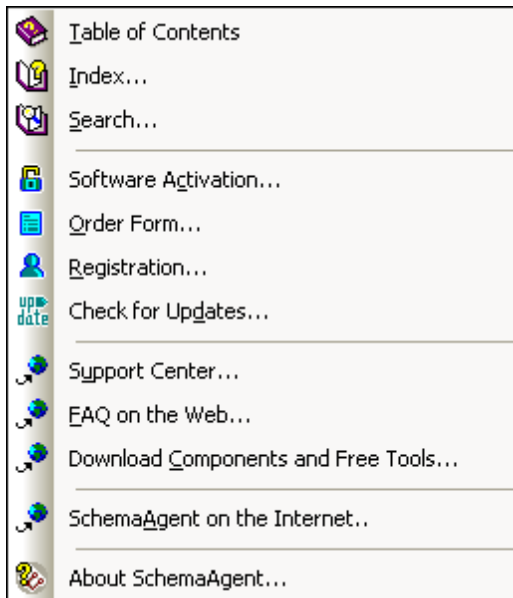
### Currently Open Window List

This list shows all currently open design windows and lets you quickly switch between them.

You can also use the **Ctrl+TAB** or **Ctrl+F6** keyboard shortcuts to cycle through the open windows.

## 6.9.8 Help Menu

The **Help** menu contains commands required to get help or more information on SchemaAgent, as well as links to information and support pages on our web server.



The **Help** menu also contains the [Registration](#) option, which brings you to the Altova website where you can enter your data and register your software with Altova.

### Table of Contents



**F1**

The **Table of Contents** command displays a **hierarchical representation** of all chapters and topics contained in the online help system. Use this command to jump to the table of contents directly from within SchemaAgent.

Once the help window is open, use the three tabs to navigate between the table of contents, [index](#), and [search](#) panes. The Favorites tab lets you bookmark certain pages within the help system.

### Index...



The **Index...** command accesses the **keyword index** of the Online Help. You can also use the Index tab in the left pane of the online help system.

The index lists all relevant keywords and lets you navigate to a topic by double-clicking the respective keyword. If more than one topic matches the selected keyword, you are presented a list of available topics to choose from.

### Search...



The **Search** command performs a **full-text search** on the entire online help system.

1. Enter your search term in the query field and press **Enter**.  
The online help system displays a list of available topics that contain the search term you've entered.
2. Double-click on any item in the list to display the corresponding topic.

### Software Activation....



After you download your Altova product software, you can activate it using either a free evaluation key or a purchased permanent license key.

- **Free evaluation key.** When you first start the software after downloading and installing it, the **Software Activation** dialog box will pop up. In it is a button to request a free evaluation key-code. Enter your name, company, and e-mail address in the dialog that appears, and click **Request Now!** The evaluation key is sent to the e-mail address you entered and should reach you in a few minutes. Now enter the key in the key-code field of the **Software Activation** dialog box and click **OK** to start working with your Altova product. The software will be unlocked for a period of 30 days.
- **Permanent license key.** The **Software Activation** dialog box contains a button to purchase a permanent license key. Clicking this button takes you to Altova's online shop, where you can purchase a permanent license key for your product. There are two types of permanent license: single-user and multi-user. Both will be sent to you by e-mail. A single-user license contains your license-data and includes your name, company, e-mail, and key-code. A multi-user license contains your license-data and includes your company name and key-code. Note that your license agreement does not allow you to install more than the licensed number of copies of your Altova software on the computers in your organization (per-seat license). Please make sure that you enter the data required in the registration dialog exactly as given in your license e-mail.

**Note:** When you enter your license information in the **Software Activation** dialog box, ensure that you enter the data exactly as given in your license e-mail. For multi-user licenses, each user should enter his or her own name in the Name field.

The **Software Activation** dialog box can be accessed at any time by clicking the **Help | Software Activation** command.

### Registration...

The first time you start your Altova software after having activated it, a dialog box appears asking whether you would like to register your product. There are three buttons in this dialog box:

- **OK:** Takes you to the Registration Form
- **Remind Me Later:** Pops up a dialog box in which you can select when you wish to be next reminded.
- **Cancel:** Closes the dialog box and suppresses it in future. If you wish to register at a later time, you can use the **Help | Registration...** command.

### Check for Updates...



Checks with the Altova server whether a newer version than yours is currently available and displays a message accordingly.

### Support Center...

If you have any questions regarding our product, please feel free to use this command to send a query to the Altova Support Center at any time. This is the place where you'll find links to the FAQ, support form, and e-mail addresses for contacting our support staff directly.

### FAQ on the Web...

To help you in getting the best support possible, we are providing a list of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) on the Internet, that is constantly updated as our support staff encounters new issues that are raised by our customers.

Please make sure to check the FAQ before contacting our technical support team. This will allow you to get help more quickly.

We regret that we are not able to offer technical support by phone at this time, but our support staff will typically answer your e-mail requests within one business day.

If you would like to make a feature suggestion for a future version of SchemaAgent Client or if you wish to send us any other general feedback, please use the questionnaire form.

### Download Components and Free Tools...

This command is a link to the Components Download page at the Altova website, from where you can download components, free tools, and third-party add-ins. Such software ranges from XSLT and XSL-FO processors to Application Server Platforms.

### SchemaAgent on the Internet...

The **SchemaAgent on the Internet** command takes you directly to the [Altova web-server](#) where you can find out about news, product updates and additional offers from the Altova team.

### About SchemaAgent

The **About SchemaAgent** command shows the SchemaAgent splash screen and copyright information dialog box, which includes the version number of your product and the SchemaAgent logo. If you are using the 64-bit version of SchemaAgent, this is indicated with the suffix (x64) after the application name. There is no suffix for the 32-bit version.

## **Chapter 7**

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### **XMLSpy and SchemaAgent**

## 7 XMLSpy and SchemaAgent

Altova's XMLSpy product (Enterprise or Professional edition) can use SchemaAgent technology to provide powerful schema editing functionality. When XMLSpy has been set up to work with SchemaAgent, schemas, XML files, XSL and XSLT files, and WSDL files can be directly edited in XMLSpy using components from other schemas on the network. You can view the content model of a component belonging to another schema and reuse this component with or without modifications. You can also build relationships between schemas, thereby enabling you to modularize and manage complex schemas directly from within XMLSpy.

See also the [SchemaAgent Tutorial](#).

In order for XMLSpy to work as a SchemaAgent client, you must do the following:

- Download Altova's SchemaAgent 2016 product from the [SchemaAgent download page](#) at the Altova website and install it on the same machine as XMLSpy. SchemaAgent Client requires a license that must be purchased from Altova. The Altova® MissionKit™ 2016 products each include the SchemaAgent Client product and a license key for it. (The SchemaAgent Server application, however, is not included in the Altova® MissionKit™ 2016 packages.) You can get to work directly, using the LocalServer that is included in the SchemaAgent package and installed when you install SchemaAgent.
- Optionally download SchemaAgent Server from the [SchemaAgent download page](#) at the Altova website and install it anywhere on your network. SchemaAgent Server is available free of charge.
- [Define the search path\(s\)](#) for a SchemaAgent server (either LocalServer or SchemaAgent Server). A detailed description of how to do this is given earlier in this SchemaAgent documentation.
- Start a connection from within XMLSpy to a SchemaAgent server (either LocalServer or SchemaAgent Server).

A detailed description of how to use SchemaAgent functionality in XMLSpy is given in the XMLSpy documentation.

## **Chapter 8**

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### **License Information**

## 8 License Information

This section contains:

- Information about the [distribution of this software product](#)
- Information about [software activation and license metering](#)
- Information about the [intellectual property rights](#) related to this software product
- The [End-User License Agreement](#) governing the use of this software product

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This license-metering technology uses your local area network (LAN) to communicate between instances of the application running on different computers.

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### Single license

When the application starts up, as part of the license metering process, the software sends a short broadcast datagram to find any other instance of the product running on another computer in the same network segment. If it doesn't get any response, it will open a port for listening to other instances of the application.

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### Multi license

If more than one instance of the application is used within the same LAN, these instances will briefly communicate with each other on startup. These instances exchange key-codes in order to help you to better determine that the number of concurrent licenses purchased is not accidentally violated. This is the same kind of license metering technology that is common in the Unix world and with a number of database development tools. It allows Altova customers to purchase reasonably-priced concurrent-use multi-user licenses.

We have also designed the applications so that they send few and small network packets so as to not put a burden on your network. The TCP/IP ports (2799) used by your Altova product are officially registered with the IANA (see [the IANA website \(http://www.iana.org/\)](http://www.iana.org/) for details) and our license-metering module is tested and proven technology.

If you are using a firewall, you may notice communications on port 2799 between the computers that are running Altova products. You are, of course, free to block such traffic between different groups in your organization, as long as you can ensure by other means, that your license agreement is not violated.

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During the Support Period you may also report any Software problem or error to Altova. If Altova determines that a reported reproducible material error in the Software exists and significantly impairs the usability and utility of the Software, Altova agrees to use reasonable commercial efforts to correct or provide a usable work-around solution in an upcoming maintenance release or

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If Altova, in its discretion, requests written verification of an error or malfunction discovered by you or requests supporting example files that exhibit the Software problem, you shall promptly provide such verification or files, by email, telecopy, or overnight mail, setting forth in reasonable detail the respects in which the Software fails to perform. You shall use reasonable efforts to cooperate in diagnosis or study of errors. Altova may include error corrections in maintenance releases, updates, or new major releases of the Software. Altova is not obligated to fix errors that are immaterial. Immaterial errors are those that do not significantly impact use of the Software as determined by Altova in its sole discretion. Whether or not you have purchased the Support & Maintenance Package, technical support only covers issues or questions resulting directly out of the operation of the Software and Altova will not provide you with generic consultation, assistance, or advice under any circumstances.

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## 7. SOFTWARE ACTIVATION, UPDATES AND LICENSE METERING

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**(b) License Compliance Monitoring.** You are required to utilize a process or tool to ensure that the Permitted Number is not exceeded. Without prejudice or waiver of any potential violations of the Agreement, Altova may provide you with additional compliance tools should you be unable to accurately account for license usage within your organization. If provided with such a tool by Altova, you (a) are required to use it in order to comply with the terms of this Agreement and (b) permit Altova to use your internal network for license monitoring and metering and to generate compliance reports that are communicated to Altova from time to time.

**(c) Software Activation.** The Software may use your internal network and Internet connection for the purpose of transmitting license-related data at the time of installation, registration, use, or update to an Altova Master License Server and validating the

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(g) **Notice to European Users.** Please note that the information as described in paragraph 7(d) above may be transferred outside of the European Economic Area, for purposes of processing, analysis, and review, by Altova, Inc., a company located in Beverly, Massachusetts, U.S.A., or its subsidiaries or Altova's subsidiaries or divisions, or authorized partners, located worldwide. You are advised that the United States uses a sectoral model of privacy protection that relies on a mix of legislation, governmental regulation, and self-regulation. You are further advised that the Council of the European Union has found that this model does not provide "adequate" privacy protections as contemplated by Article 25 of the European Union's Data Directive. (Directive 95/46/EC, 1995 O.J. (L 281) 31). Article 26 of the European Union's Data Directive allows for transfer of personal data from the European Union to a third country if the individual has unambiguously given his consent to the transfer of personal information, regardless of the third country's level of protection. By agreeing to this Agreement, you consent to the transfer of all such information to the United States and the processing of that information as described in this Agreement and the Privacy Policy.

## 8. TERM AND TERMINATION

This Agreement may be terminated (a) by your giving Altova written notice of termination; (b) by Altova, at its option, giving you written notice of termination if you commit a breach of this Agreement and fail to cure such breach within ten (10) days after notice from Altova; or (c) at the

request of an authorized Altova reseller in the event that you fail to make your license payment or other monies due and payable. In addition the Agreement governing your use of a previous version of the Software that you have upgraded or updated is terminated upon your acceptance of the terms and conditions of the Agreement accompanying such upgrade or update. Upon any termination of the Agreement, you must cease all use of the Software that this Agreement governs, destroy all copies then in your possession or control and take such other actions as Altova may reasonably request to ensure that no copies of the Software remain in your possession or control. The terms and conditions set forth in Sections 1(h), 1(i), 1(j), 1(k), 1(l), 2, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, and 11 survive termination as applicable.

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## **10. U.S. GOVERNMENT ENTITIES**

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if you are an agency, instrumentality or department of the federal government of the United States, then this Agreement shall be governed in accordance with the laws of the United States of America, and in the absence of applicable federal law, the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts will apply. Further, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement (including but not limited to Section 5 (Indemnification)), all claims, demands, complaints and disputes will be subject to the Contract Disputes Act (41 U.S.C. §§7101 *et seq.*), the Tucker Act (28 U.S.C. §1346(a) and §1491), or the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U.S.C. §§1346(b), 2401-2402, 2671-2672, 2674-2680), FAR 1.601(a) and 43.102 (Contract Modifications); FAR 12.302(b), as applicable, or other applicable governing authority. For the avoidance of doubt, if you are an agency, instrumentality, or department of the federal, state or local government of the U.S. or a U.S. public and accredited educational institution, then your indemnification obligations are only applicable to the extent they would not cause you to violate any applicable law (e.g., the Anti-Deficiency Act), and you have any legally required authorization or authorizing statute.

## **11. THIRD PARTY SOFTWARE**

The Software may contain third party software which requires notices and/or additional terms and conditions. Such required third party software notices and/or additional terms and conditions are located at our Website at [http://www.altova.com/legal\\_3rdparty.html](http://www.altova.com/legal_3rdparty.html) and are made a part of and incorporated by reference into this Agreement. By accepting this Agreement, you are also accepting the additional terms and conditions, if any, set forth therein.

## **12. JURISDICTION, CHOICE OF LAW, AND VENUE**

If you are located in the European Union and are using the Software in the European Union and not in the United States, then this Agreement will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Austria (excluding its conflict of laws principles and the U.N. Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods) and you expressly agree that exclusive jurisdiction for any claim or dispute with Altova or relating in any way to your use of the Software resides in the Handelsgericht, Wien (Commercial Court, Vienna) and you further agree and expressly consent to the exercise of personal jurisdiction in the Handelsgericht, Wien (Commercial Court, Vienna) in connection with any such dispute or claim.

If you are located in the United States or are using the Software in the United States then this Agreement will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, USA (excluding its conflict of laws principles and the U.N. Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods) and you expressly agree that exclusive jurisdiction for any claim or dispute with Altova or relating in any way to your use of the Software resides in the federal or state courts of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and you further agree and expressly consent to the exercise of personal jurisdiction in the federal or state courts of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in connection with any such dispute or claim.

If you are located outside of the European Union or the United States and are not using the Software in the United States, then this Agreement will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Austria (excluding its conflict of laws principles and the U.N. Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods) and you expressly agree that exclusive jurisdiction for any claim or dispute with Altova or relating in any way to your use of the Software resides in the Handelsgericht, Wien (Commercial Court, Vienna) and you further agree and expressly consent to the exercise of personal jurisdiction in the Handelsgericht Wien (Commercial Court, Vienna) in connection with any such dispute or claim. This Agreement will not be governed by the conflict of law rules of any jurisdiction or the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods, the application of which is expressly excluded.

## **13. TRANSLATIONS**

Where Altova has provided you with a foreign translation of the English language version, you agree that the translation is provided for your convenience only and that the English language version will control. If there is any contradiction between the English language version and a translation, then the English language version shall take precedence.

## **14. GENERAL PROVISIONS**

This Agreement contains the entire agreement and understanding of the parties with respect to the subject matter hereof, and supersedes all prior written and oral understandings of the parties with respect to the subject matter hereof. Any notice or other communication given under this Agreement shall be in writing and shall have been properly given by either of us to the other if sent by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, or by overnight courier to the address shown on Altova's Web site for Altova and the address shown in Altova's records for you, or such other address as the parties may designate by notice given in the manner set forth above. This Agreement will bind and inure to the benefit of the parties and our respective heirs, personal and legal representatives, affiliates, successors and permitted assigns. The failure of either of us at any time to require performance of any provision hereof shall in no manner affect such party's right at a later time to enforce the same or any other term of this Agreement. This Agreement may be amended only by a document in writing signed by both of us. In the event of a breach or

threatened breach of this Agreement by either party, the other shall have all applicable equitable as well as legal remedies. Each party is duly authorized and empowered to enter into and perform this Agreement. If, for any reason, any provision of this Agreement is held invalid or otherwise unenforceable, such invalidity or unenforceability shall not affect the remainder of this Agreement, and this Agreement shall continue in full force and effect to the fullest extent allowed by law. The parties knowingly and expressly consent to the foregoing terms and conditions.

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