Enforcing Business Rules
Automatic Fixes

Understanding and Developing Schematron Quick Fixes

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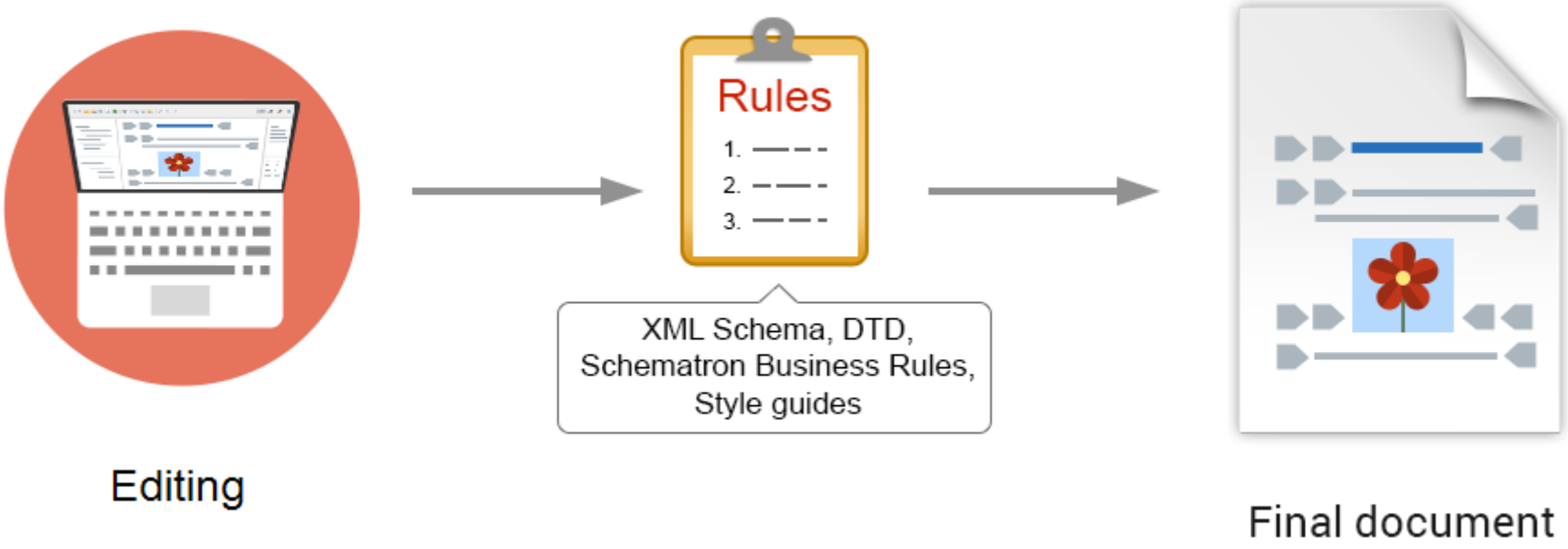
syncro soft

<oXygen/> XML Editor

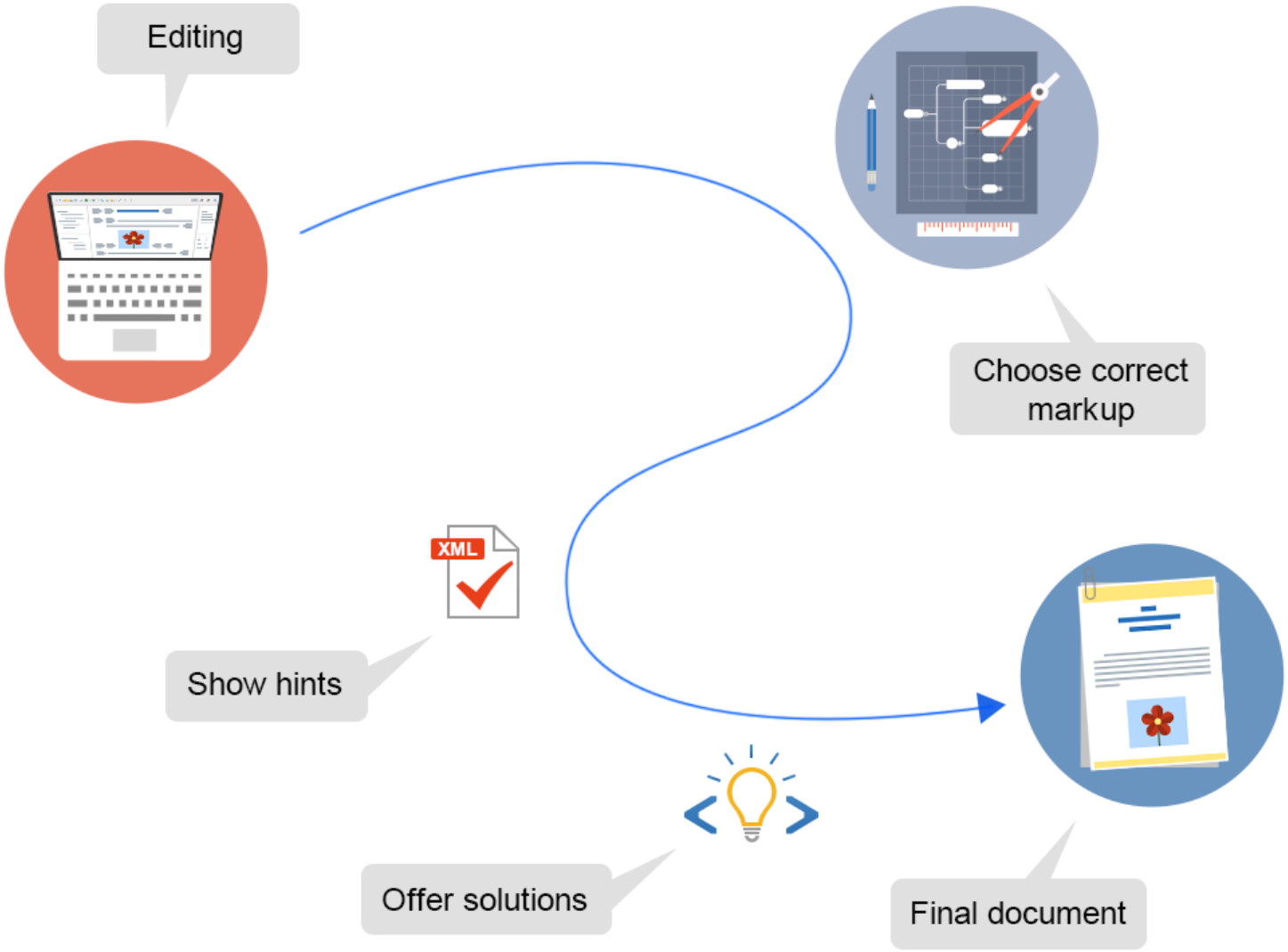
Overview

- Using Schematron to automatically check business rules
- Fix proposals for business rules using Schematron Quick Fix language (SQF)
- How SQF integrates with Schematron
- Introduction to SQF through examples
- SQF use-cases (error correction, refactoring, automatic tagging, etc.)

Enforcing Editing Rules

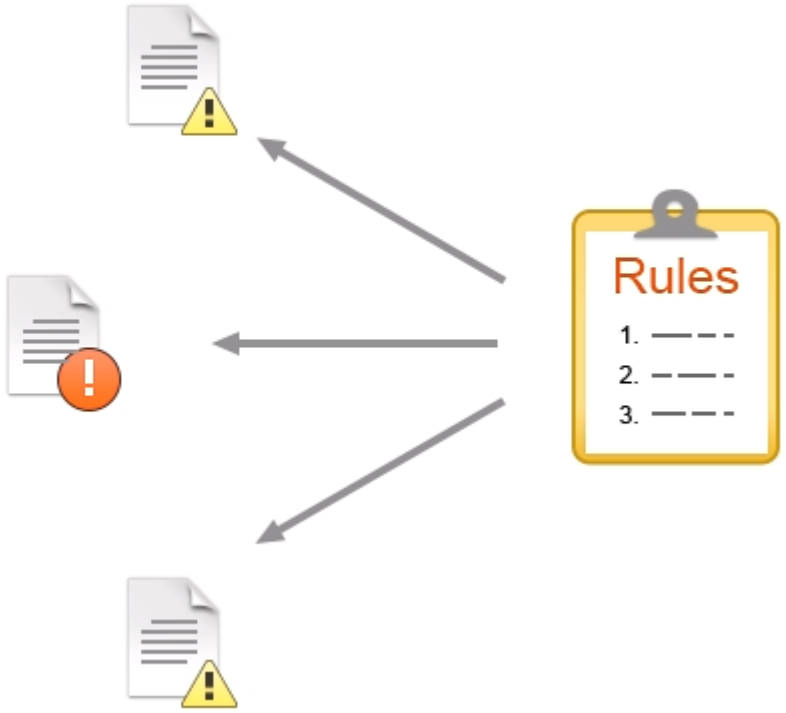


Guiding the User



Business Rules

Rules for your documents that cannot be imposed by the schema



Examples:

- Titles should have content
- Consecutive lists are not allowed
- IDs must follow a certain pattern
- Consecutive notes of a same type
- Too many entries in a table row
- Sections must have IDs
- Titles are too long
- ...

Business Rule Types

Various types of business rules:

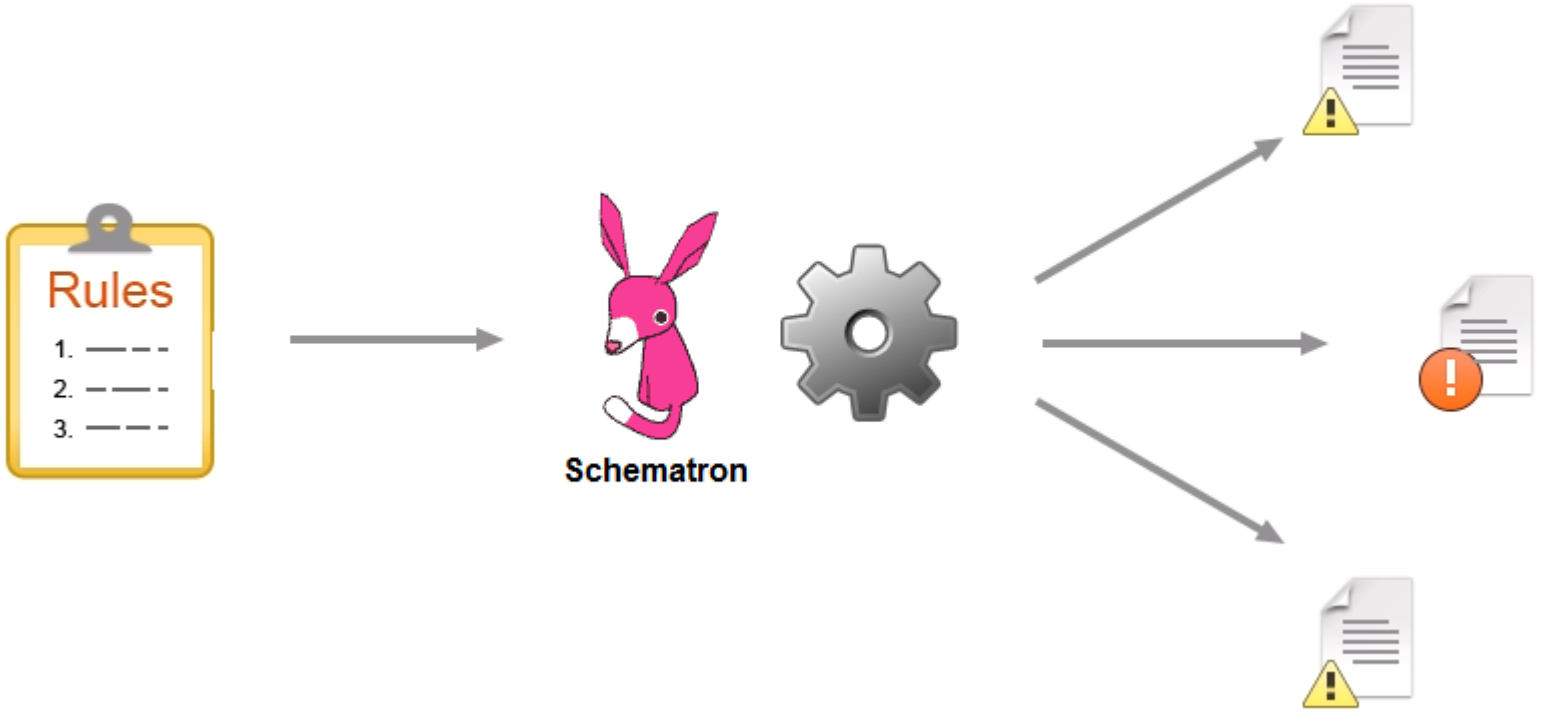
- Simple style rules
  - Styling is not allowed in titles
  - Semicolon is not allowed at the end of a list item
  - Text in the link and the value of the @href are the same
- Editing consistency rules
  - Topic ID must be equal to file name
  - All sections should have an @id
  - Consecutive lists are not allowed
- Structure rules
  - Missing cells in a table
  - Too many nested lists
  - List contains only one item
- Output related rules
  - Lines in codeblocks should not exceed 80 characters.

Business Rules Check

- Hard for your team members to remember all business rules

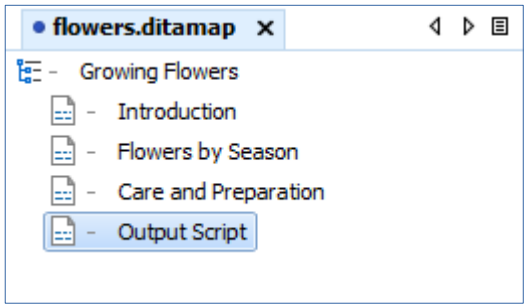
Business Rules Automatic Check

Implement automatic checks for business rules using Schematron



Example

- Implement automatic business rules check in a simple DITA project

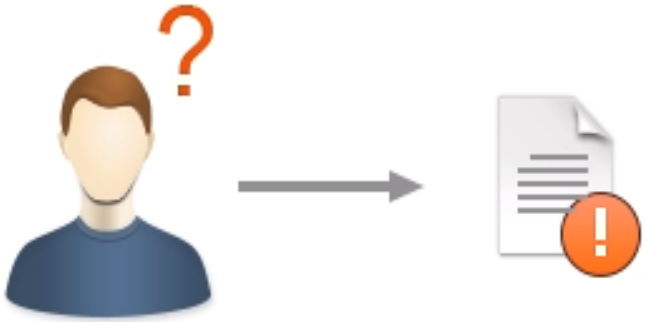


Conclusions

- Use Schematron to check the business rules
- Schematron is a ISO standard, can be used in any other application
- Each project can have its own custom checks
- Extend the framework and add custom rules

Business Rules Fix Proposals

- Business rule messages are not always enough for the user to find a solution
- Solutions to automatically apply business rule constraints



Business Rule Fixes

Implement fix proposals using Schematron QuickFix (SQF) language

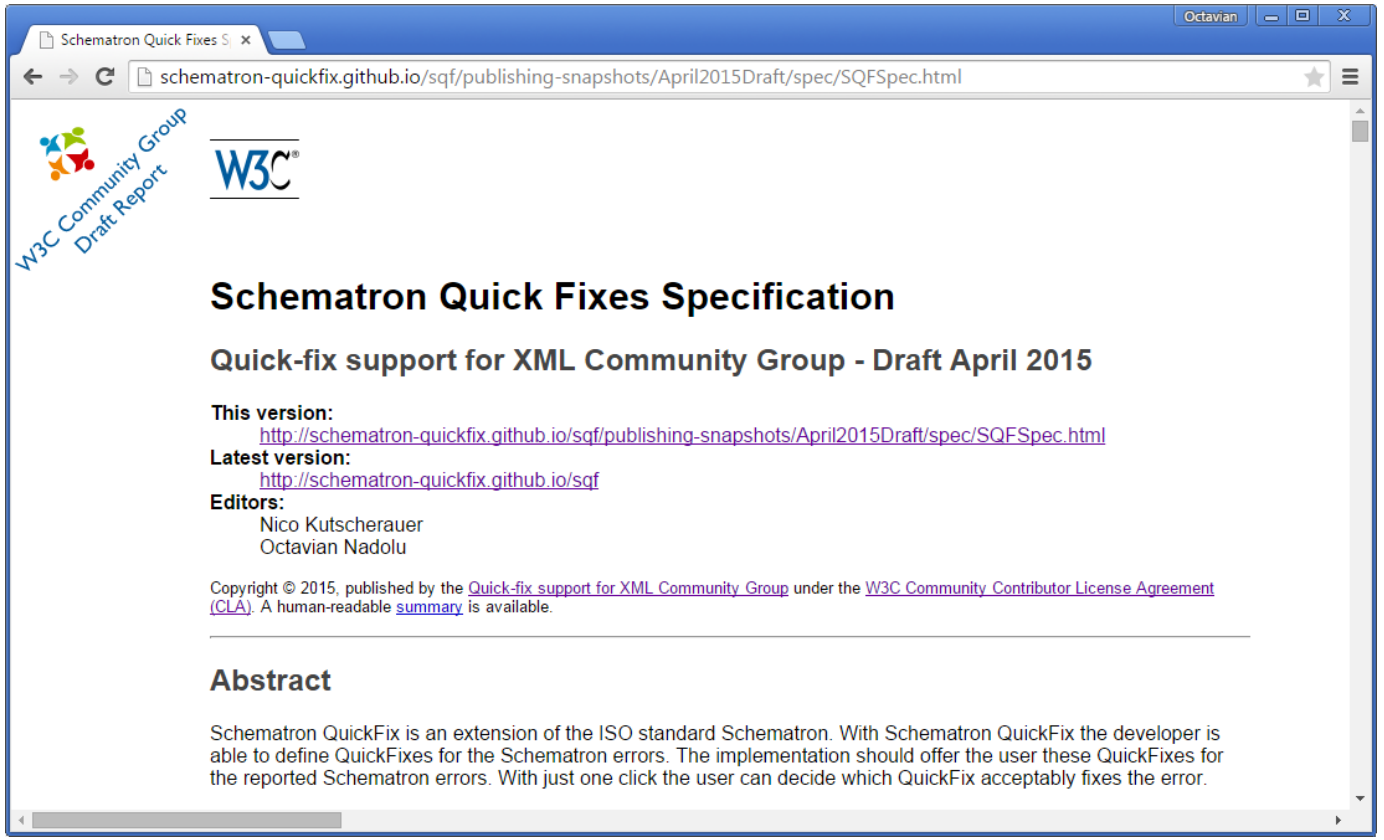
Schematron QuickFix Proposals

- User-defined fixes for Schematron errors
- Schematron QuickFix (SQF) language
  - Extension of the Schematron language
  - SQF initiated by Nico Kutscherauer

www.schematron-quickfix.com

github.com/schematron-quickfix/sqf

Schematron Quick Fixes Spec



www.w3.org/community/quickfix

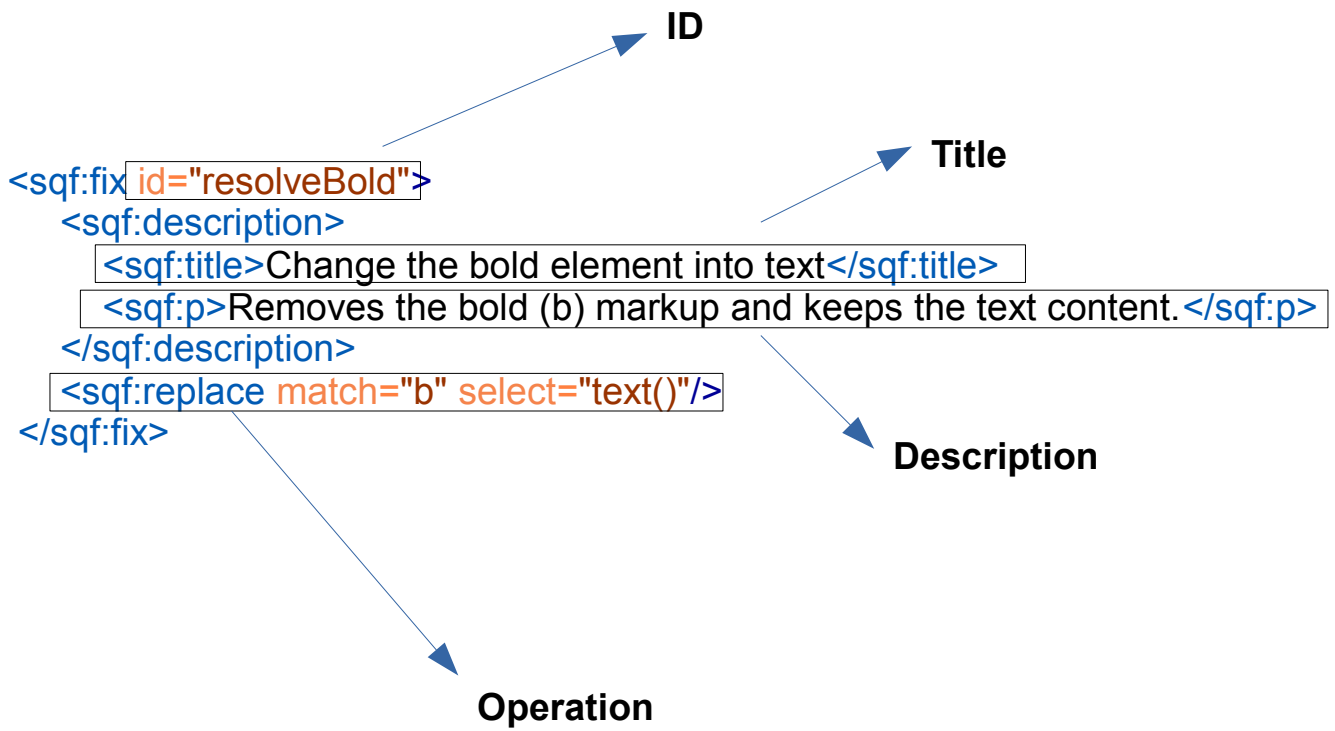
schematron-quickfix.github.io/sqf

SQF Extension of Schematron

- Added as Schematron annotations
- Associate fixes with assert and report elements

```
<rule context="html">
    <report test="//comment()" sqf:fix="removeComments">
        Comments are not allowed in document.</report>

    <sqf:fix id="removeComments" role="delete">
        <sqf:description>
            <sqf:title>Remove all comments</sqf:title>
            <sqf:p>Remove all comment nodes from the current document</sqf:p>
        </sqf:description>
        <sqf:delete match="//comment()"/>
    </sqf:fix>
</rule>
```

Schematron QuickFix (SQF)



SQF Operations

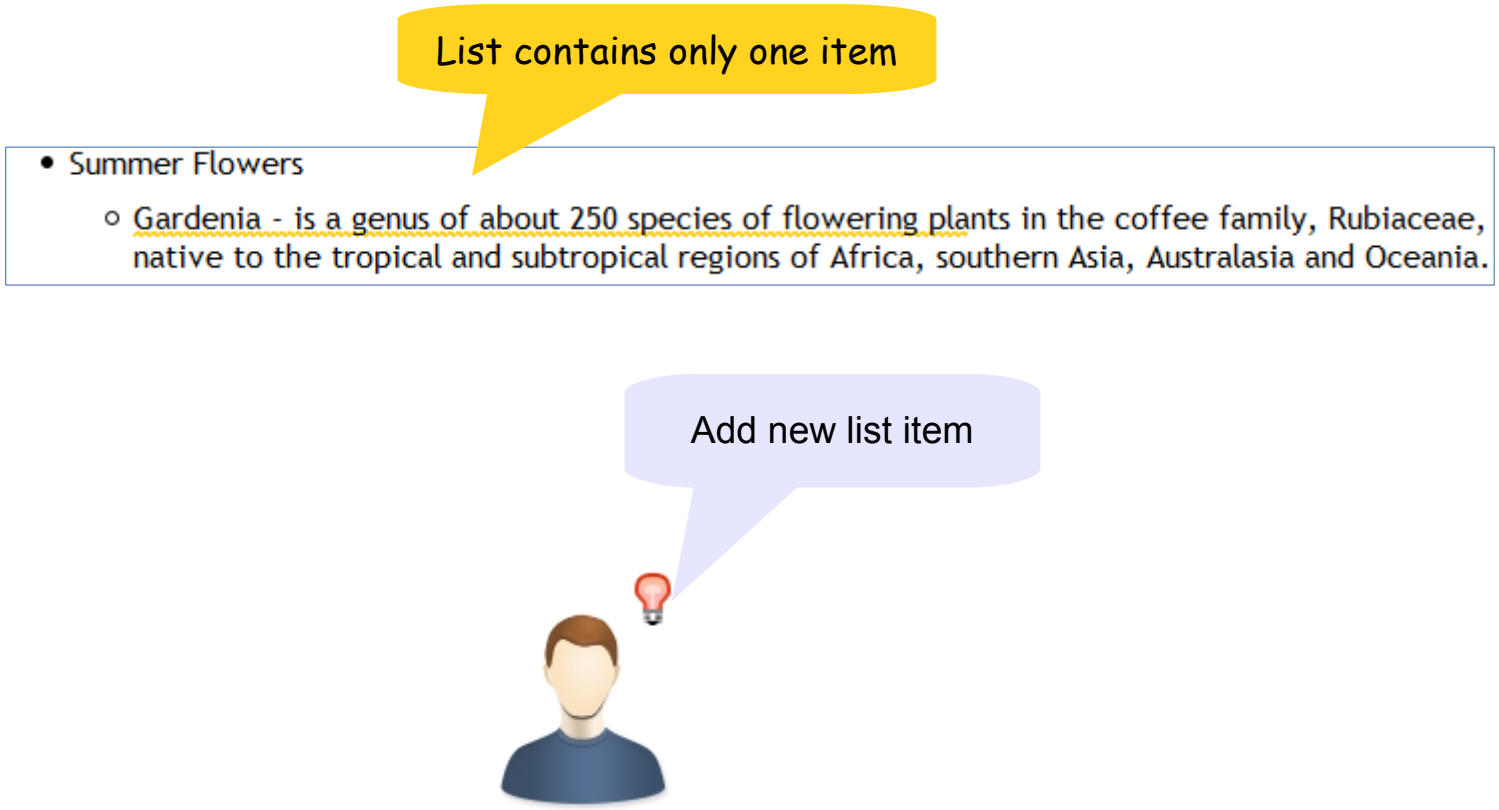
The following 4 types of operations are supported:

- <sqf:add> - To add a new node or fragment in the document
- <sqf:delete> - To remove a node from the document
- <sqf:replace> - To replace a node with another node or fragment
- <sqf:stringReplace> - To replace text content with other text or a fragment

Introduction to SQF through examples

1. SQF “add” operation

- Example of using the “add” operation: add new list item in a list



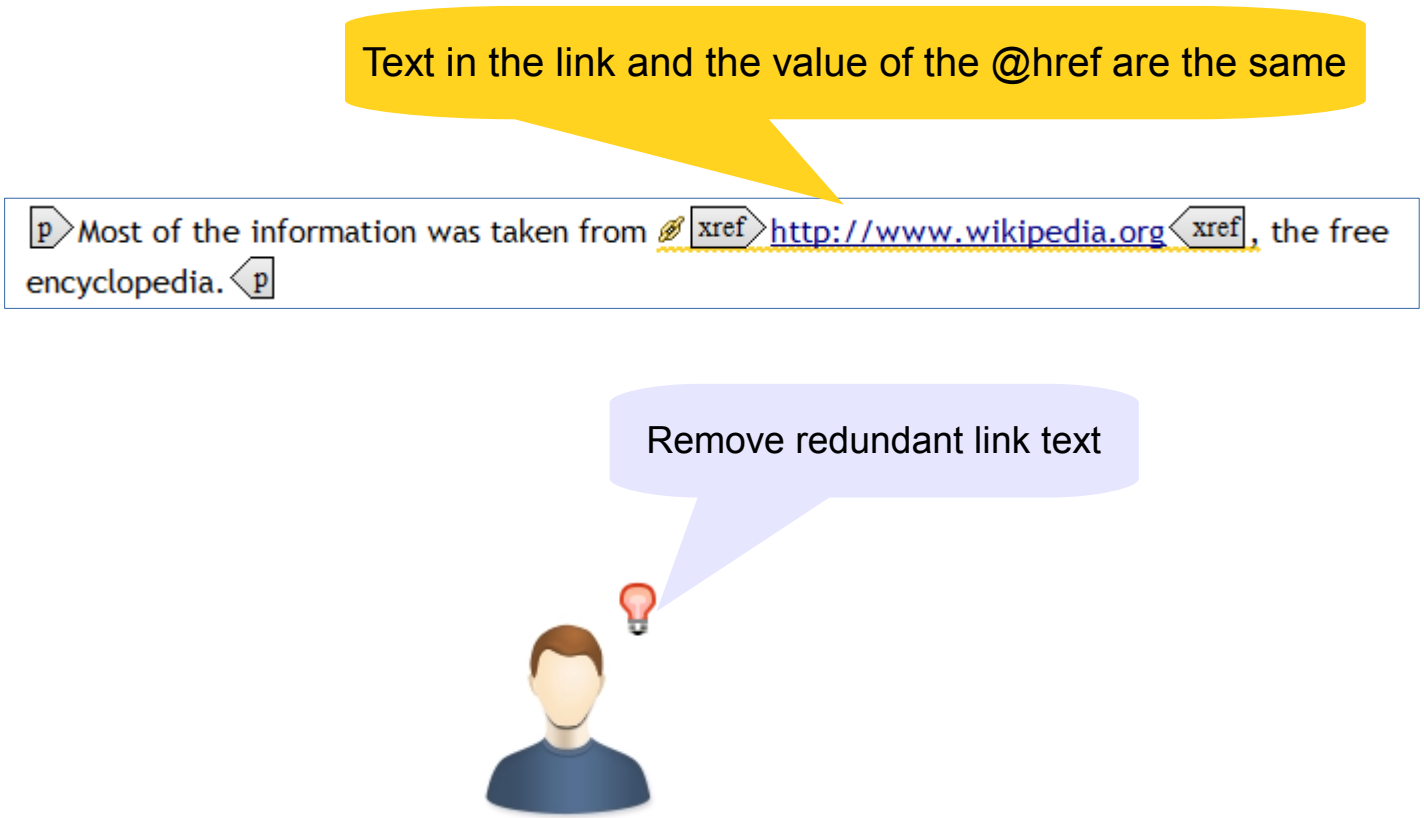
1. SQF “add” operation

- <sqf:add> element allows you to add one or more nodes to the XML instance

```
<rule context="ul">
   <assert test="count(li) > 1" sqf:fix="addListItem">A list must have more
  than one item.</assert>

   <sqf:fix id="addListItem">
      <sqf:description>
         <sqf:title>Add new list item</sqf:title>
      </sqf:description>
      <sqf:add node-type="element" target="li" position="last-child"/>
   </sqf:fix>
</rule>
```

2. SQF “delete” operation

- Example of using the “delete” operation: remove redundant link text



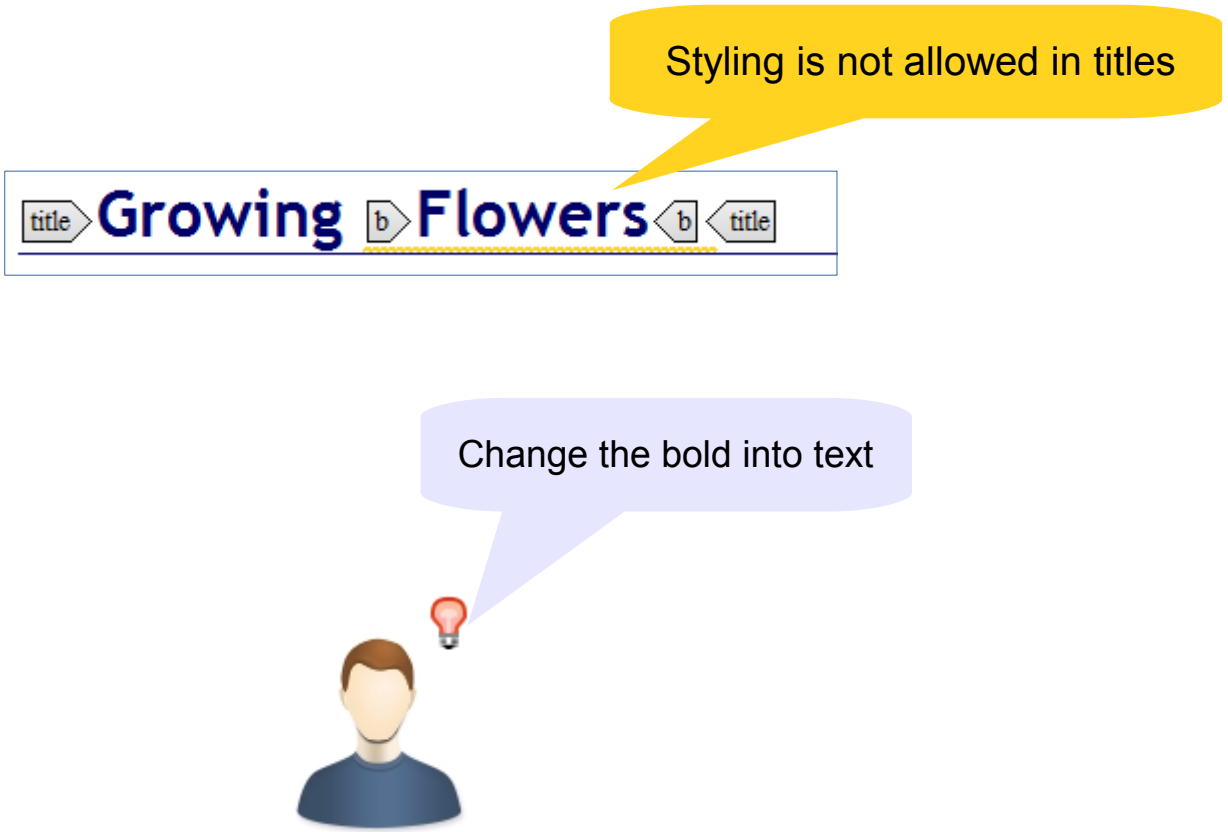
2. SQF “delete” operation

- <sqf:delete> element specifies the nodes for the deletion

```
<rule context="xref">
   <report test="@href = text()" sqf:fix="removeText">
      Link text is same as @href attribute value. Please remove.</report>

   <sqf:fix id="removeText">
      <sqf:description>
         <sqf:title>Remove redundant link text</sqf:title>
      </sqf:description>
      <sqf:delete match="text()"/>
   </sqf:fix>
</rule>
```

3. SQF “replace” operation

- Example of using the “replace” operation: replace bold element with text



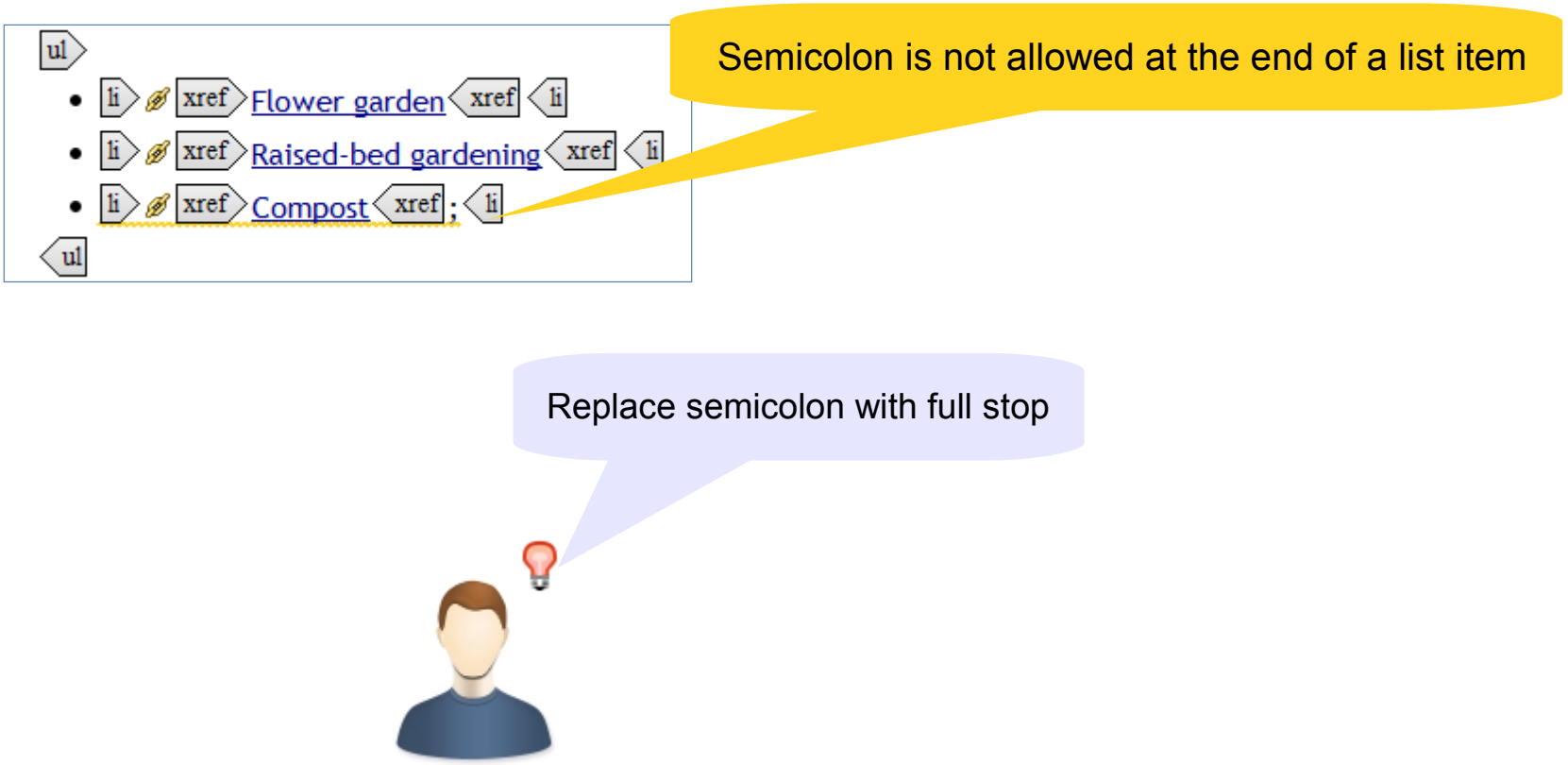
3. SQF “replace” operation

- <sqf:replace> element specifies the nodes to be replaced and the replacing content

```
<rule context="title">
   <report test="b" sqf:fix="resolveBold">
      Bold is not allowed in title element.</report>

   <sqf:fix id="resolveBold">
      <sqf:description>
         <sqf:title>Change the bold into text</sqf:title>
      </sqf:description>
      <sqf:replace match="b" select="node()"/>
   </sqf:fix>
</rule>
```

4. SQF “stringReplace” operation

- Example of using the “stringReplace” operation: replace semicolon with full stop



4. SQF “stringReplace” operation

- <sqf:stringReplace> element defines the nodes that will replace the substrings

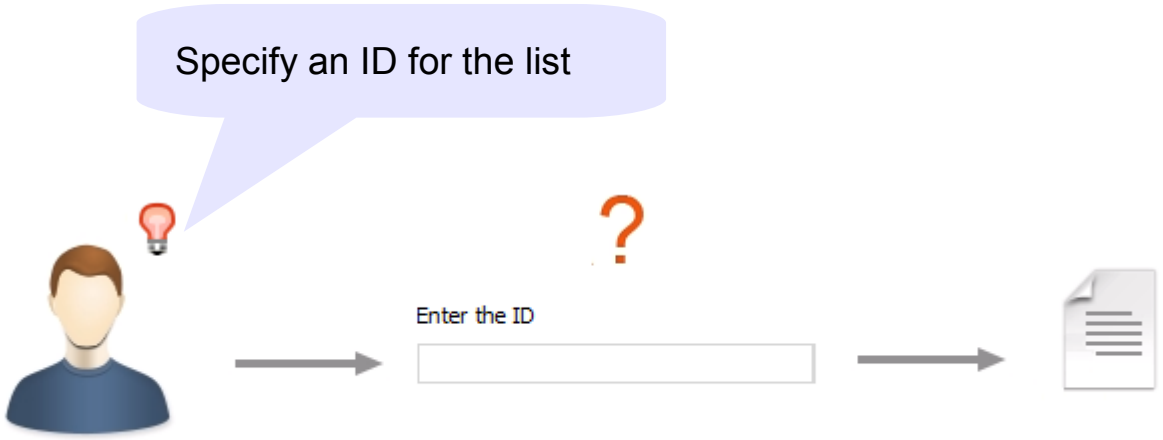
```
<rule context="li">
  <report test="ends-with(text()[last()], ';')" sqf:fix="replaceSemicolon">
     Semicolon is not allowed after list item</report>

  <sqf:fix id="replaceSemicolon">
     <sqf:description>
        <sqf:title>Replace semicolon with full stop</sqf:title>
     </sqf:description>
     <sqf:stringReplace match="text()[last()]" regex=";$" select="'.'"/>
  </sqf:fix>
</rule>
```

Conclusions

- Schematron QuickFix language is simple
- You can define custom fixes for your project
- Just 4 types of operations

User Entry

- Ask the user what value to insert



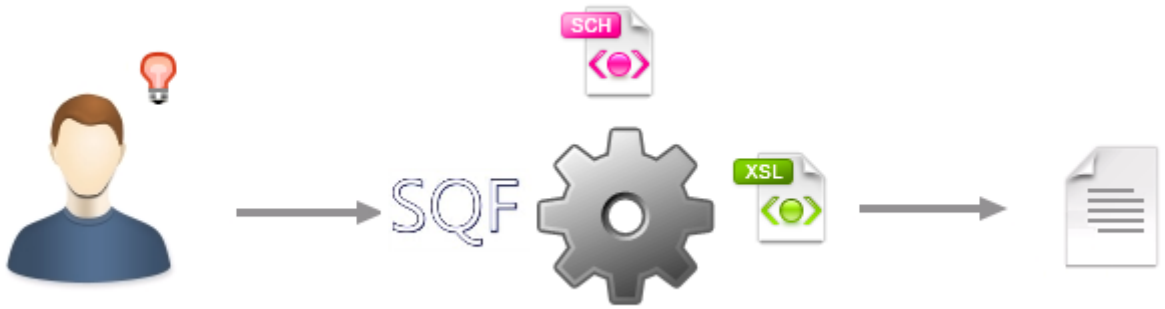
User Entry

- <sqf:user-entry> - defines a value that must be set manually by the user

```
<rule context="ul">
  <assert test="@id" sqf:fix="addID">The list must have an ID</assert>

  <sqf:fix id="addID">
    <sqf:description><sqf:title>Specify an ID for the list</sqf:title></sqf:description>

    <sqf:user-entry name="listID">
      <sqf:description>sqf:title>Enter the ID</sqf:title></sqf:description>
    </sqf:user-entry>
    <sqf:add node-type="attribute"  target="id" select="$listID"/>
  </sqf:fix>
</rule>
```

Complex Operations

- Use SQF, Schematron and XSLT to create complex operations



Complex Operation Example 1

- Missing cells in a table

Cells are missing from table

Flower	Type	
Chrysanthemum	perennial	well drained
Gardenia	perennial	
Gerbera	annual	sandy, well-drained
Iris		

Add enough empty cells on each row

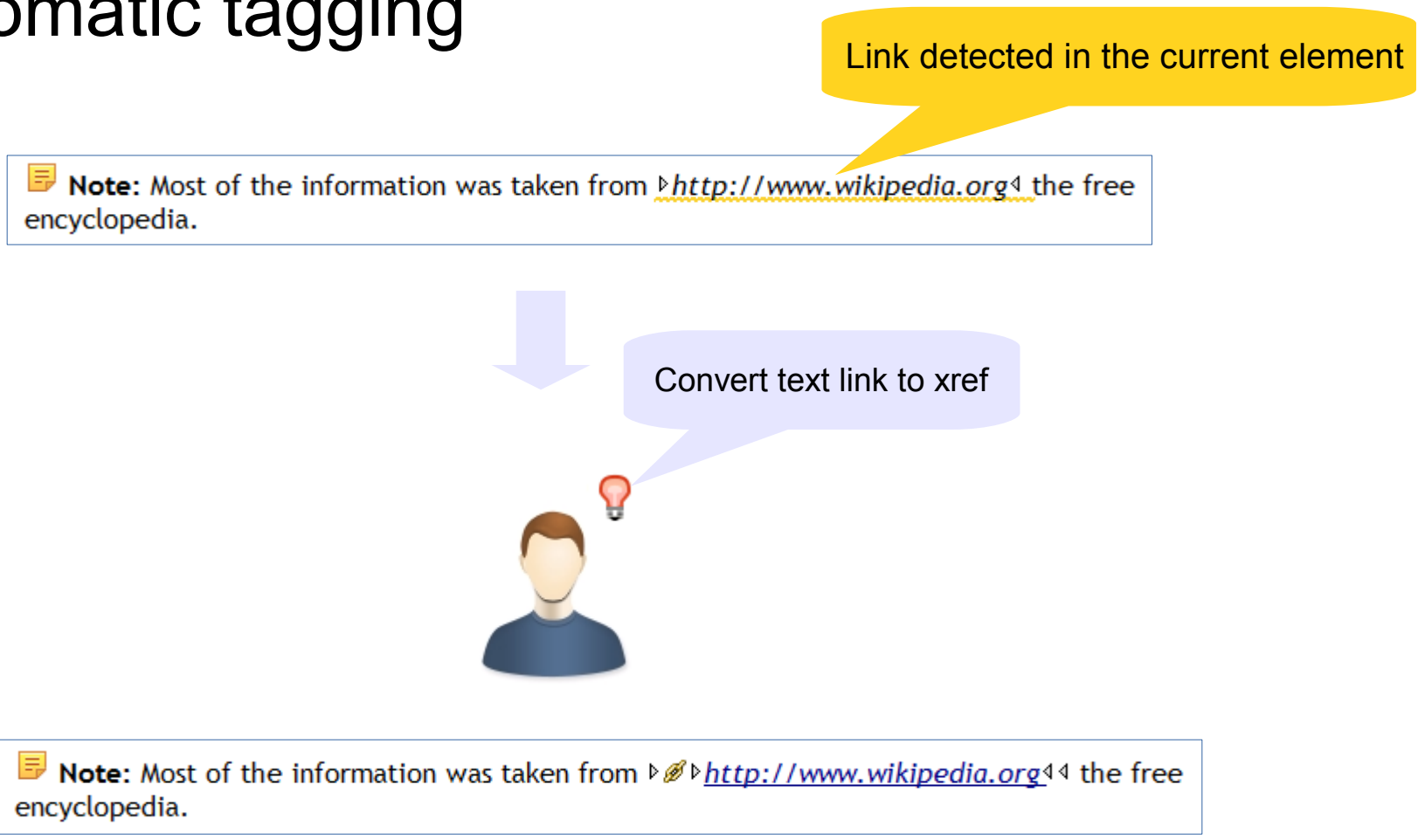
Complex Operation Example 1

- Add the missing cells from a table

```
<sqf:fix id="addCells">
   <sqf:description>
      <sqf:title>Add enough empty cells on each row</sqf:title>
   </sqf:description>

   <sqf:add match="//row" position="last-child">
      <sch:let name="columnNo" value="count(entry)"/>
      <xsl:for-each select="1 to ($reqColumsNo - $columnNo)">
         <entry/>
      </xsl:for-each>
   </sqf:add>
</sqf:fix>
```

Complex Operation Example 2

- Automatic tagging



Complex Operation Example 2

- Convert text link to 'xref'

```
<sqf:fix id="convertToLink">
   <xsl:variable name="linkValue">
      <xsl:analyze-string select="." regex="(http|www)\S+">
         <xsl:matching-substring>
            <xsl:value-of select="regex-group(0)"/>
         </xsl:matching-substring>
      </xsl:analyze-string>
   </xsl:variable>

   <sqf:description>
      <sqf:title>Convert '<sch:value-of select="$linkValue"/>' text to xref</sqf:title>
   </sqf:description>
   <sqf:stringReplace regex="(http|www)\S+">
      <xref href="{$linkValue}" format="html"/>
   </sqf:stringReplace>
</sqf:fix>
```

Other SQF Elements

- **call-fix** – calls another fix within a fix
- **with-param** – refers to a parameter of the called fix
- **param** – defines a parameter for a fix
- **fixes** – global element that contains fixes
- **group** – defines a group of fixes that can be referenced
- **keep** – used to copy the selected nodes

 schematron-quickfix.github.io/sqf

SQF Implementations

- <oXygen/> XML Editor validation engine

  http://www.oxygenxml.com
- Escali Schematron engine

  http://schematron-quickfix.com/escali_xsm.html
  - Escali Schematron command line tool
  - Oxygen plugin for invoking Escali Schematron

Projects Using SQF

Thieme - publishing company uses a custom framework to create and edit XML documents

parsX - a product developed by pagina GmbH used to facilitate EPUB production

ART-DECOR - an open source tool suite that supports SDOs active in the healthcare industry
Sample SQF embedded in XSD

ATX custom framework – used by a major automotive manufacturer

Projects Using SQF

- Dynamic Information Model (DIM) - an implementation of an intelligent style guide
- Schematron for TEI - collection of Schematron and SQF resources for TEI
- <oXygen/> DITA framework - built-in framework in <oXygen/> XML Editor for DITA documents
- <oXygen/> XML userguide - the public version of the <oXygen/> User Manual

Conclusions

- Business rules can be signaled automatically
- Fix proposals created using SQF, a simple and useful language
- SQF helps users to solve the problems in less time and with no errors

Thank you!

Questions?

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