



**TGH**

Making Integrations Simpler



# Flow Control and Scope Operations in DataWeave

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## Introduction

You can use the following operators within any DataWeave expression:

- [do](#)
- [if else](#)
- [else if](#)

### do

A "do" statement allows you to create a specific area where you can declare and use new variables, functions, annotations, or namespaces. It is structured like a map, with a header and a body separated by ---. The header is where you define all the things you want to declare, and the body represents the result of the expression.

This example uses do to return the string "DataWeave" when myfun() is called from the main body of the script.

### **DataWeave Script:**

```
%dw 2.0

output application/json

fun myfun() = do {

    var name = "DataWeave"

    ---

    name

}

---

{ result: myfun() }
```

This example uses do to return the string "DataWeave" when the variable myVar is referenced from the main body of the script.

## DataWeave Script:

```
%dw 2.0

output application/json

var myVar = do {

    var name = "DataWeave"

    ---

    name

}

---
```

```
{ result: myVar }
```

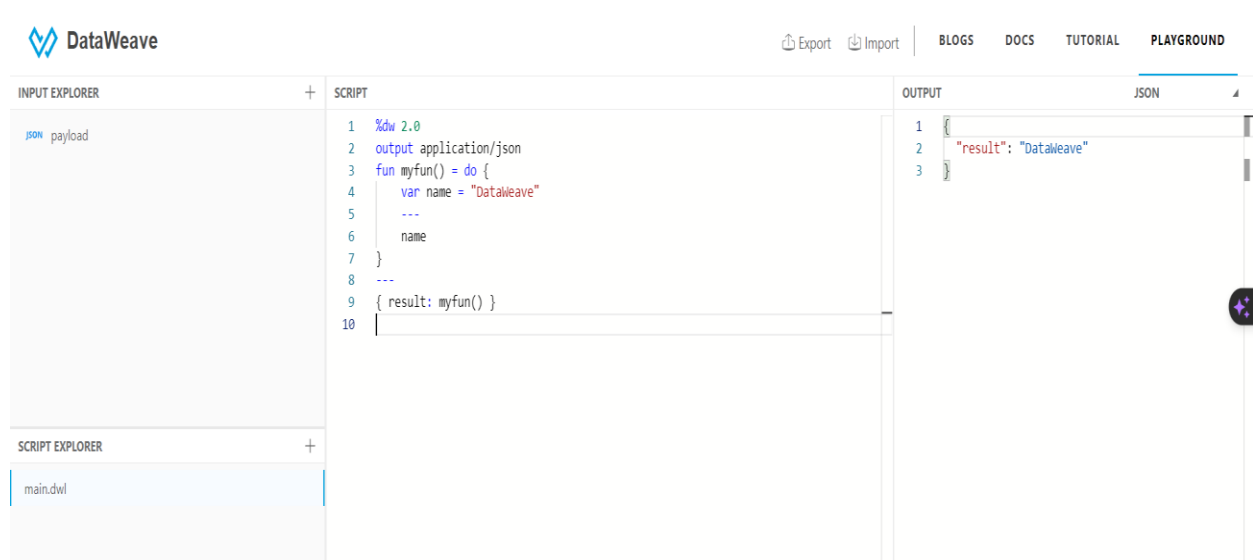
Both scripts produce this output:

### Output:

```
{

  "result": "DataWeave"

}
```



The screenshot shows the DataWeave Playground interface. The top navigation bar includes the DataWeave logo, 'Export' and 'Import' buttons, and links for 'BLOGS', 'DOCS', 'TUTORIAL', and 'PLAYGROUND'. The interface is divided into three main sections: 'INPUT EXPLORER' on the left, 'SCRIPT' in the center, and 'OUTPUT' on the right. The 'INPUT EXPLORER' shows a 'payload' of type 'json'. The 'SCRIPT' section contains the following code:

```
1 %dw 2.0
2 output application/json
3 fun myfun() = do {
4   var name = "DataWeave"
5   ---
6   name
7 }
8 ---
9 { result: myfun() }
```

The 'OUTPUT' section shows the resulting JSON:

```
1 {
2   "result": "DataWeave"
3 }
```

Below the 'INPUT EXPLORER' is the 'SCRIPT EXPLORER' which shows a file named 'main.dwl'.

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## if else

An "if" statement checks whether a condition is true or false. If the condition is true, it executes the code inside the "if" block. If the condition is false, it executes the code inside the "else" block. Each "if" statement must have a corresponding "else" statement.

Here's an example that uses the input { country : "FRANCE" }, defined as the variable "myVar" in the header:

### **DataWeave Script:**

```
%dw 2.0

var myVar = { country : "FRANCE" }

output application/json

---

if (myVar.country == "USA")

    { currency: "USD" }

else { currency: "EUR" }
```

### **Output:**

```
{

  "currency": "EUR"

}
```



You can use the if-else construct with various types of conditions that result in true or false. This includes mathematical, logical, equality, and relational statements. The condition can be applied to any valid input.

The following DataWeave script applies if-else statements to the outcome of certain conditional statements:

- A mathematical operation in `ex1`  
The if else statement returns the Boolean value `true` if the operation `1 + 1 == 55` is true and `false` if not.
- An equality operation in `ex2`  
The if else statement returns `1` if the value of the specified index is `1` or a string if the value is not `1`.
- An `isEmpty` function in `ex3`  
The if else statement returns the string `"ID is empty"` or `"ID is not empty"` depending on whether `aRecord.bookId` contains a value.
- A mapping in `ex4` that iterates over `firstInput`  
The if else statement returns the value of the `bookId` as a Number if the value is equal to `101`. It returns the specified string if the value is not equal to `101`.

### DataWeave Script:

```
%dw 2.0
```

```
var aRecord =
```

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```
[  
  
  "bookId":"101",  
  
  "title":"world history",  
  
  "price":"19.99"  
  
]
```

output application/xml

---

{ examples:

{

ex1 : if (1 + 1 == 55) true

else false,

ex2 : if ([1,2,3,4][1] == 1) 1

else "value of index 1 is not 1",

ex3 : if (isEmpty(aRecord.bookId)) "ID is empty"

else "ID is not empty",

```
ex4 : aRecord.bookId map (idValue) ->

      if (idValue as Number == 101) idValue as Number

      else "not 101"

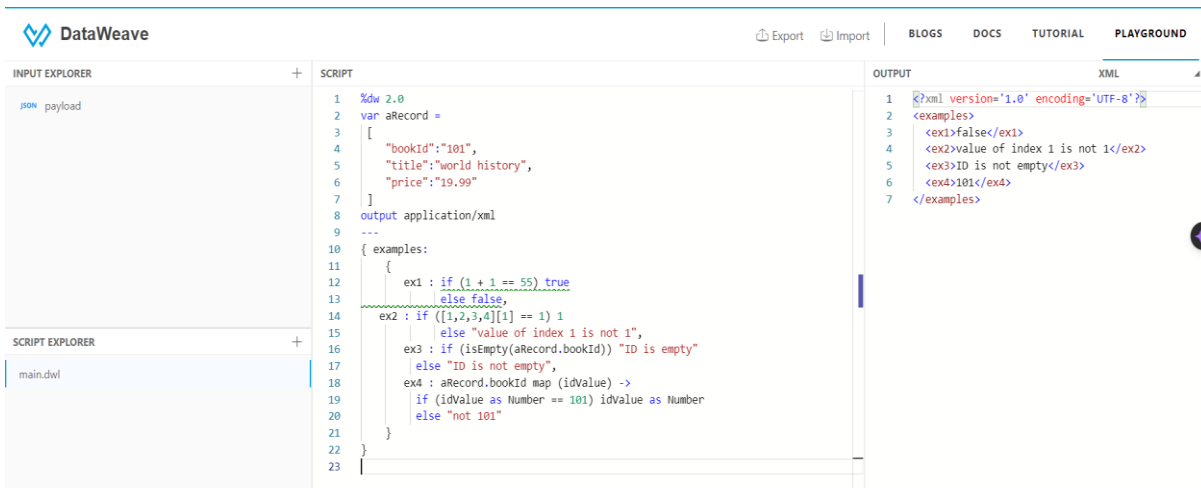
    }

  }
```

### Output:

```
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?>
<examples>
  <ex1>false</ex1>
  <ex2>value of index 1 is not 1</ex2>
  <ex3>ID is not empty</ex3>
  <ex4>101</ex4>
</examples>
```





The screenshot shows the DataWeave Playground interface. On the left, the 'INPUT EXPLORER' shows a 'payload' variable. The 'SCRIPT EXPLORER' shows a script with the following code:

```

1 %dw 2.0
2 var aRecord =
3 [
4   "bookId": "101",
5   "title": "world history",
6   "price": "19.99"
7 ]
8 output application/xml
9 ---
10 {
11   examples:
12   {
13     ex1 : if (1 + 1 == 55) true
14           else false,
15     ex2 : if ([1,2,3,4][1] == 1) 1
16           else "value of index 1 is not 1",
17     ex3 : if (isEmpty(aRecord.bookId)) "ID is empty"
18           else "ID is not empty",
19     ex4 : aRecord.bookId map (idValue) ->
20           if (idValue as Number == 101) idValue as Number
21           else "not 101"
22   }
23 }
  
```

The 'OUTPUT' pane shows the resulting XML:

```

1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
2 <examples>
3   <ex1>false</ex1>
4   <ex2>value of index 1 is not 1</ex2>
5   <ex3>ID is not empty</ex3>
6   <ex4>101</ex4>
7 </examples>
  
```

## else if

In this example, the "if-else" construct is used to chain multiple "else if" expressions together. The input variable "myVar" is defined as { country: "UK" }. This structure allows for conditional checks on the value of the "country" field. If the condition matches the value "USA," a specific code block is executed. If none of the conditions are met, the code in the final "else" block is executed.

### DataWeave Script:

```

%dw 2.0

var myVar = { country : "UK" }

output application/json

---

if (myVar.country == "USA")

    { currency: "USD" }

else if (myVar.country == "UK")

    { currency: "GBP" }

else { currency: "EUR" }
  
```

### Output

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```
{
  "currency": "GBP"
}
```



The following example is similar but takes an array as input instead of an object. The body of the script uses `if else` and `else if` statements within a `do` operation to populate the value of the `hello` variable.

### DataWeave Script:

```
%dw 2.0

output application/json

---

[\"Argentina\", \"USA\", \"Brazil\"] map (country) -> do {

  var hello = if(country == \"Argentina\") \"Hola\"

  else if(country == \"USA\") \"Hello\"

  else if(country == \"Brazil\") \"Ola\"

  else \"Sorry! We don't know $(country)'s language.\"

  ---

  \"$(hello) DataWeave\"

}
```

## Output:

```
[  
  "Hola DataWeave",  
  "Hello DataWeave",  
  "Ola DataWeave"  
]
```



The screenshot shows the DataWeave Playground interface. The top navigation bar includes 'EXPERIENCE INNOVATION, UNLEASHED. WATCH THE HIGHLIGHTS FROM CONNECT '22' and 'PLAYGROUND'. The main interface is divided into three panels: 'INPUT EXPLORER' on the left showing a 'json payload', 'SCRIPT EXPLORER' at the bottom left showing 'main.dwl', and a central 'SCRIPT' editor. The script in the editor is as follows:

```
1 %dw 2.0  
2 output application/json  
3 ---  
4 ["Argentina", "USA", "Brazil"] map (country) -> do {  
5   var hello = if(country == "Argentina") "Hola"  
6   else if(country == "USA") "Hello"  
7   else if(country == "Brazil") "Ola"  
8   else "Sorry! We don't know $(country)'s language."  
9   ---  
10  "$(hello) DataWeave"  
11 }  
12
```

The 'OUTPUT' panel on the right shows the resulting JSON array:

```
1 [  
2   "Hola DataWeave",  
3   "Hello DataWeave",  
4   "Ola DataWeave"  
5 ]
```

## Reference

- <https://docs.mulesoft.com/>
- <https://dataweave.mulesoft.com/>
- <https://www.youtube.com/>



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