Endeca® Information Access Platform

Glossary

December 2011

Copyright and disclaimer

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See Endeca Access Control List.

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Access Control System

See Endeca Access Control System.

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Agidx

The name of the program that runs in a distributed environment and aggregates the Agraph's index with the current data subset.

Analytics API

See Endeca Analytics API.

Related Links

Endeca Analytics API on page 20

ancestors

The dimension values between the navigation descriptor (the current location in the dimension tree) and the dimension root (the beginning of the dimension tree). Although a parent is technically an ancestor, in general the term is used for those values above the parent in the dimension tree. See also child dimension value and parent dimension value.

Related Links

parent dimension value on page 47

aggregated Endeca record

Multiple Endeca records grouped by a dimension or property and treated as a single record. Aggregated Endeca records are commonly used to minimize the effect of duplication in the data display. See Endeca record.

Related Links

Endeca record on page 26

aggregated record query

An aggregated record query is a query used to obtain a single aggregated record from the MDEX Engine.

Agraph

The name of the process used in distributed configurations to coordinate the sharing of data across machines. The Agraph resides on one of the distributed MDEX Engine processors and is responsible for receiving requests from clients, forwarding the requests to the distributed Dgraph processes, and aggregating the results.

Application Controller

See Endeca Application Controller.

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B

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base SSL

See SSL.

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baseline update

A baseline update (also called a full update) produces a complete re-indexing of the entire data set. It runs the update process for the whole data set.

In your baseline update pipeline, you can add, change or remove records, dimensions, dimension values and properties. In addition, configuration changes, such as dimension reordering or stop word changes require a baseline update.

You can run baseline updates nightly and use this method as your update strategy. For small to medium-sized data sets, baselines can be run frequently, as often as every few minutes. Alternatively, you can run as many partial updates as needed for those changes that can be done through partial updates, and periodically run baseline updates for those changes that require a baseline update.

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cartridge

A cartridge is a functional component that a content administrator can place on a dynamic page using Page Builder. Examples of cartridges may include a Guided Navigation cartridge, results list cartridge, or rotating banner cartridge. A cartridge is comprised of several parts:

- A configuration file (XML **template**) that defines the content structure and the editing interface in Page Builder
- Zero or more Page Builder **editors** that allow the content administrator to configure cartridge content
- One or more Content Assembler **tag handlers** to do additional query processing before returning results to the application.
- **Rendering code** to display the content in the Web application

certificate

A security file that is used by all Endeca clients and servers to specify their identity when using SSL. The certificate, which is created by the Endeca enecerts utility, contains information about the certificate owner and a public key used to encrypt and decrypt data that is being exchanged between SSL-enabled components. The certificate file should be thought of as the identity of the Endeca system, or as the identify of all components of the Endeca system.

Related Links

SSL on page 58

certificate authority file

A security file that is used in an Endeca system that is configured for mutually authenticated SSL. The CA file, which is created by the Endeca enecerts utility, is used by all Endeca clients and servers to authenticate the other endpoint of a communication channel.

Related Links

SSL on page 58

Charting API

See Endeca Charting API.

Related Links

Endeca Charting API on page 22

child dimension value

Sub-dimension values are known as child dimension values. Child dimension values are always more specialized than their parents and help the users to further refine their navigation query. A dimension value may have multiple child values. Because these values refine query results, child dimension values are often referred to as refinement values or refinements. See also parent dimension value.

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parent dimension value on page 47
refinement dimension values on page 53

Cluster Discovery

See Endeca Cluster Discovery.

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Endeca Cluster Discovery on page 22

collapsible dimension hierarchy

A dimension hierarchy in which some or all of the internal (non-root and non-leaf) dimension values are flagged as collapsible. The MDEX Engine automatically removes, or collapses, these dimension values when there are only a few leaves available for refinement, creating a more streamlined, user-friendly navigation experience for your users.

Component Instance Manager

The Component Instance Manager manages Record Store instances. Management means that the Component Instance Manager is responsible for creating, deleting, and listing all Record Store instances.

compound dimension query

A combination of one or more dimension values (or, more specifically, dimension value IDs). A compound dimension query instructs the MDEX Engine to return the set of records that represents the intersection of all the dimension values that it contains.

Content Assembler community tag handler

A component of the Content Assembler that transforms a specific XML element into an object. The Content Assembler ships with a set of standard tag handlers that process the standard Page Builder property types. Community tag handlers, developed by the Endeca community (including Endeca Professional Services, partners, and customers) can extend Content Assembler functionality to handle custom XML elements. A tag handler may also execute queries to an MDEX Engine or a third-party system.

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cartridge on page 9
Page Builder community editor on page 47

D

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Data Foundry

See Endeca Information Transformation Layer.

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data pipeline

The data pipeline, as displayed in Developer Studio, is the graphical representation of how the Endeca Information Transformation Layer transforms source data into tagged Endeca records.

Related Links

data pipeline component

The pipeline is composed of a collection of components. Each component performs a specific function during the transformation of your source data into Endeca records, such as loading data, standardizing properties, and tagging records with dimension values. Components are linked together, by means of cross-references, providing a sequential flow and a pipeline feel.

dead end query

When an intersection of common records doesn't exist between all of the dimension values in a navigation query, that query is considered a dead end. The MDEX Engine automatically eliminates such dead end queries in the way it structures the follow-on query information that it returns in its query results. See also Guided Navigation.

Related Links

Guided Navigation on page 31

delta update

A full baseline index, similar to the baseline update, that is performed by joining a smaller extraction of source data (only the added, updated, or removed source records) with the output from the previous baseline update. A delta update is ideal when you need to reduce the time required for loading the source data repository and for extracting the data.

See also partial update and baseline update.

Related Links

partial update on page 48
baseline update on page 7

deprecated

Deprecated means that an item (platform, feature, flag, etc.) is fully supported, as in prior releases, but that Endeca intends to discontinue support in a subsequent release.

descriptor

See dimension descriptor and navigation descriptor.

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navigation descriptor on page 45

Dgidx

The name of the program that indexes tagged Endeca records and produces indices in the Endeca MDEX Engine format.

Dgraph

The name of the program that launches the MDEX Engine. You can run more than one Dgraph process on a single computer.

Dgraph Cluster

Dgraph clusters are used in the configuration of an application installed by the Deployment Template utility to apply actions to an entire cluster of Dgraphs, rather than manually iterating over a number of Dgraphs. They also contain logic associated with Dgraph restart strategies.

differential crawl

See incremental crawl.

Related Links

incremental crawl on page 35

dimension

A collection of related dimension values, organized into a navigable tree with a dimension root at the top. Prior to the MDEX Engine version 6.1.0, each Endeca application had to have exactly one primary dimension, and may had any number of secondary dimensions. Starting with the MDEX Engine version 6.1.0, primary dimension is no longer required in Endeca applications (including partial update pipelines) and is ignored by the MDEX Engine. The MDEX Engine 6.1.0 treats all dimensions as secondary dimensions. See also primary dimension, secondary dimension, externally created dimension, and externally managed dimension.

Related Links

primary dimension on page 49
secondary dimension on page 57
externally created dimension on page 28
externally managed dimension on page 28

dimension adapter

A pipeline component that loads dimension information. Dimension adapters can load dimension information in either XML or delimited format.

dimension descriptor

The dimension that has been used in a navigation query to generate a set of query results. Every descriptor dimension has one or more descriptors (dimension values) associated with it. A descriptor dimension provides a handle for accessing the dimension value(s) used to refine the index records to create the current query results. See also navigation descriptor.

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navigation descriptor on page 45
navigation descriptor on page 45

dimension group

An implicit or explicit grouping of dimensions used to organize dimensions. An implicit group consisting of a single dimension is automatically generated for each dimension that is not included in an explicit, user-defined grouping (which generally contains multiple dimensions).

dimension hierarchy

A logical (though not physical) tree structure with a dimension root at the top and related dimension values below. Dimension hierarchies allow you to exercise a higher level of control over the number of follow-on choices that are presented to users as they navigate. See also parent dimension value and child dimension value.

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child dimension value on page 10
flat dimension on page 29
hierarchical dimension on page 33

dimension root

The first dimension value in a dimension tree. A dimension root generally has the same name and ID as its first child dimension.

dimension search

A search that finds all of the dimension values that have names that contain terms the user provides. The result of a dimension search is a set of dimension values, organized by dimension.

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keyword search on page 39

record search on page 53
search query on page 57

dimension server

Working in conjunction with dimension adapters, dimension servers serve as a centralized source of dimension information for all other pipeline components.

dimension value

Member of a dimension; used as a tag, or label, to classify a record in your data set. Tagging a record with a dimension value identifies that record as a valid result when a user queries for the dimension value. Dimension values can be auto-generated, defined explicitly, or imported from external taxonomy systems, for example Stratify.

Related Links

synonym on page 59

dynamic business rule

A set of constructs that implement merchandising or content spotlighting of contextually relevant records. The main constructs are a trigger (defines when to evaluate the rule), a target (defines which records are eligible to be promoted), a style (defines how the application displays the promoted results, including the minimum and maximum number of records), and a zone (a collection of rules that ensures that at least one of the rules will produce results).

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style on page 58
zone on page 69

dynamic ranking

The ordering of dimension values according to how frequently they appear within a data set, rather than in the MDEX Engine's default alphabetical order. Dynamic ranking is particularly useful in large data sets.

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static ranking on page 58

E

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externally managed dimension on page 28

Endeca Access Control List

A property on an Endeca record that lists user and group permissions, such as the right to view the record. In an implementation using the Endeca Access Control System, the MDEX Engine reads the Endeca ACL property and uses the user entitlement filter to determine if the user that made the query is authorized to view the record.

Related Links

Access Control List on page 5

Endeca Access Control System

A security infrastructure that authenticates a user's identity against an external directory (such as an LDAP directory) and creates a user entitlement filter that limits access to only those records that the user is authorized to see. One or more login modules are configured to perform the actual authentication. See also file-based login module, LDAP login module, and user entitlement filter.

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LDAP login module on page 41
user entitlement filter on page 63

Endeca Analytics API

Available with Endeca Analytics, the Analytics API extends the Endeca Presentation API to enable interactive applications that allow users to explore aggregate and statistical views of information using a Guided Navigation interface. See also Endeca Presentation API.

Related Links

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Endeca Presentation API on page 25

Endeca Analytics module

Endeca Analytics builds on the core capabilities of the Endeca MDEX Engine to enable applications that examine aggregate information such as trends, statistics, analytical visualizations, comparisons, and so on, all within the Guided Navigation interface.

Endeca APIs

The collection of APIs, such as the Presentation API, Logging API, and Forge API, that provide an interface to an Endeca implementation.

Related Links

Endeca MDEX Engine on page 25
Endeca Presentation API on page 25

Endeca application

The end-user-facing portion of an Endeca implementation.

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Endeca implementation on page 24

Endeca Application Controller

The Endeca Application Controller is the interface you use to control, manage, and monitor your Endeca implementations. It provides the infrastructure to support Endeca projects from design through deployment and runtime. It replaces the Control Interpreter, while leaving the Endeca tools (Developer Studio, IAP Workbench) largely intact.

Related Links

Application Controller on page 6
Endeca Job Control Daemon (JCD)

Endeca CAS Console for Endeca Workbench

The CAS Console for Endeca Workbench is a Web-based application used to crawl various data sources including file systems, content management systems, and custom data source extensions. During the Content Acquisition System installation, the CAS Console is installed as an extension to Endeca Workbench.

Endeca CAS Extension API

The CAS Extension API provides interfaces and classes to build extensions to the Content Acquisition System such as data sources and manipulators. An extension developer packages extensions into a JAR, and a CAS application developer installs the JAR and any additional JARs (for third-party dependencies) into the Content Acquisition System. After installation, the extensions are available and configurable using the CAS Console, the CAS Server API, and the CAS Server Command-line Utility.

Endeca CAS Server

A component of the Endeca Content Acquisition System that gathers source data by managing file system and CMS crawls. The output of a crawl is a set of Endeca records that are used in a Developer Studio project.

Endeca CAS Service

The Endeca CAS Service is a servlet container that runs the CAS Server, the Component Instance Manager, and any number of Record Store instances (one per data source).

Endeca Charting API

Available with Endeca Analytics, the Charting API extends the Endeca Presentation API to support graphical visualization of Endeca analytics results. See also Endeca Presentation API.

Related Links

Charting API on page 10
Endeca Presentation API on page 25

Endeca Cluster Discovery

A feature of the Endeca MDEX Engine that uses the salient terms created by Term Discovery and intelligently clusters them into groupings that represent distinct and coherent sets of records. These clusters are similarly leveraged as intuitive ways for end users to refine or broaden their Endeca queries.

Related Links

Cluster Discovery on page 10

Endeca Content Acquisition System

The Endeca Content Acquisition System is a set of components that add, configure, and crawl data sources for use in an Endeca application. Data sources include file systems, Content Management System crawls, Web servers, and custom data sources. The Endeca Content Acquisition System crawls data sources, converts documents and files to Endeca records and stores them for use in an Endeca pipeline.

Endeca Content Assembler API

The Content Assembler API enables a Web application to query the MDEX Engine and retrieve the appropriate dynamic content based on a user's navigation state or other triggers. The Content Assembler returns both Endeca query results familiar from the Presentation API or RAD API as well as a content item object that encapulates the page configuration specified by the content administrator. All the content for a page, including

the results of any additional queries needed for spotlighting or merchandising, are wrapped in the content item object, simplifying the logic in the front-end application by reducing the need to manage sub-queries in the application layer.

Endeca Crawler

(Deprecated.) A set of Developer Studio components that extract and load non-tabular data into a pipeline. A Spider component, created in Developer Studio, crawls documents rather than loading records from a files. See also Endeca Web Crawler.

Related Links

Endeca Web Crawler on page 27

Endeca Data Foundry

The component of the Endeca Information Transformation Layer that aggregates information from disparate sources, transforms it into Endeca records, and produces indices for use by the Endeca MDEX Engine.

Endeca Developer Studio

A Windows application used to define all aspects of the instance configuration including pipeline components, Endeca properties and dimensions, precedence rules, dynamic business rules, and user profiles. Developer Studio uses a project file, with an .esp extension, that contains pointers to the XML files that support an instance configuration. See also Endeca Workbench.

Related Links

Endeca IAP Workbench on page 23

Endeca HTTP Service

The Endeca HTTP Service is an application server that runs the Endeca Application Controller.

Endeca IAP Workbench

A Web-based application that contains a complementary set of functionality to that found in Developer Studio. Unlike Developer Studio, which provides a rich development environment for configuring all aspects of an Endeca implementation, IAP Workbench focuses on a smaller set of common, every day configuration and maintenance tasks. This reduced focus gives IAP Workbench a smaller footprint that can exist within the bounds of a Web-based application.

Related Links

Endeca Developer Studio on page 23
Endeca Web Studio on page 27

Endeca implementation

An entire Endeca system, comprising the Endeca instance (or back end), the Endeca application (or front end), and any machines included in the resource collection. See also Endeca instance, Endeca application, and resource collection.

Related Links

Endeca instance on page 24
Endeca application on page 21
resource collection on page 54
Endeca system on page 27
reference implementation on page 53

Endeca Information Access Platform

The platform upon which Guided Navigation solutions are built. The Endeca Information Access Platform is made up of the following components: the Endeca Information Transformation Layer, the MDEX Engine, the Presentation API, and the Logging API.

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Endeca MDEX Engine on page 25
Endeca Presentation API on page 25
Logging API on page 41

Endeca Information Transformation Layer

The Endeca Information Transformation Layer (ITL) is the component of the Endeca Information Access Platform that reads in your source data and manipulates it into an index for the MDEX Engine. It consists of the Content Acquisition System, Forge, and the indexing processes. The ITL components are offline processes that you run at intervals that are appropriate for your business needs.

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Endeca Information Access Platform on page 24

Endeca instance

The back end of an Endeca implementation, which is not visible to the end user. This typically includes Developer Studio project files and system configuration files.

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Endeca implementation on page 24

Endeca Logging and Reporting System

The Endeca Logging and Reporting System provides an application-level logging solution, using a stand-alone logging server. See also Logging API, Log Server and Report Generator.

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Logging API on page 41
Log Server on page 41
Report Generator on page 54

Endeca MDEX Engine

The query engine that is the core of the Endeca Information Access Platform. The MDEX Engine consists of the indexer (Dgidx), the Dgraph, and the Agraph. The MDEX Engine stores the indices generated by the Data Foundry. After the indices are stored, the MDEX Engine receives queries, executes them against the stored indices, and returns the results. The MDEX Engine is an online process that must remain running as long as you want clients to be able to access data. See also Endeca APIs.

Related Links

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Endeca Merchandising Workbench

Endeca Merchandising Workbench is a Web-based tool that provides a way for business users and merchandisers to configure portions of their Endeca application and provides system administrators with a means to configure and administer an Endeca implementation.

Endeca Page Builder

The Endeca Page Builder is a powerful template-based tool that enables rapid creation of rich, dynamic landing pages. The Page Builder gives merchandisers and content administrators unprecedented control over site content without the need for IT intervention.

Endeca Presentation API

The interface between client browsers and the MDEX Engine. The Endeca API must be available online, on a Web or application server, as long as you want clients to be able to access data. See also Endeca APIs.

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Endeca Charting API on page 22

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Endeca APIs on page 21
Presentation API on page 49

Endeca Publishing Workbench

Endeca Publishing Workbench is a Web-based tool that provides a way for business users and editors to configure portions of their Endeca application and provides system administrators with a means to configure and administer an Endeca implementation.

Endeca Rapid Application Development Toolkit for ASP.NET

The Rapid Application Development (RAD) Toolkit for ASP.NET provides a set of Web server controls to build Endeca applications and also provides a simplified interface to the Endeca Presentation API for .NET. The RAD Toolkit for ASP.NET is made up of the following components: the RAD API, a set of user interface controls, a set of data source controls, a reference application, and documentation.

Endeca record

The individual items that the user is trying to navigate to in an Endeca application. Endeca records generally correspond to traditional records in a source database. Unlike source records, however, Endeca records have been standardized for consistency, and then classified with dimension values. The production of Endeca records is a primary result of the pipeline development process.

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aggregated Endeca record on page 6
record page on page 52

Endeca Record Store

The Endeca Record Store provides persistent storage for generations of records that can later be accessed by Forge for baseline and incremental updates. The CAS Server writes crawl output from each data source to a unique Record Store instance.

Endeca Relationship Discovery

An optional feature of the Endeca Information Access Platform that includes Endeca Term Discovery and Endeca Cluster Discovery. It enables users to discover relationships in their source data records by extracting salient terms from records and using them to build sets (clusters) of related records.

Related Links

Relationship Discovery on page 53

Endeca system

See Endeca implementation.

Related Links

Endeca implementation on page 24

Endeca Term Discovery

A feature of the Endeca Information Transformation Layer that identifies and extracts salient noun phrases (terms) from documents, and subsequently tags them to the associated records. The terms, which are identified through natural language processing and statistical inference techniques, constitute words or groups of words that are significant in both the corpus and in individual records. These terms, when presented in the application's front end, allow users to refine and broaden their queries.

Related Links

Term Discovery on page 61

Endeca Tools Service

The Endeca Tools Service is an application server that runs the Endeca Workbench.

Endeca Web Crawler

A component of the Endeca Content Acquisition System that gathers source data by crawling HTTP and HTTPS Web sites and outputs Endeca records for use in a Developer Studio project.

Related Links

Endeca Crawler on page 23

Endeca Web Studio

See Endeca IAP Workbench.

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Endeca IAP Workbench on page 23

Endeca Workbench

Endeca Workbench is a term that refers to any Workbench edition. Editions include Merchandising Workbench, Publishing Workbench, and IAP Workbench.

expression

Analogous to functions, expressions tell the Forge program which records, properties, or dimensions to affect, and how to affect them. See also Forge.

Related Links

Forge on page 30

externally created dimension

A logical hierarchy of a data set that is transformed from its source format to Endeca compatible XML outside of Developer Studio. The logical hierarchy of the dimension conforms to Endeca's external interface for describing a data hierarchy before you import the dimension into your project.

Related Links

dimension on page 15

externally managed dimension

A logical hierarchy for a data set that is built and managed using a third-party tool. Once you include an externally managed taxonomy in your Developer Studio project, it becomes a dimension whose hierarchy is managed by the third-party tool that created it. In Developer Studio, you cannot add or remove dimension values from it. If you want to modify a dimension or its dimension values, you have to edit the taxonomy using the third-party tool and then update the taxonomy in your project.

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flat dimension on page 29
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full crawl on page 30
full update on page 30

file-based login module

A component of the Endeca Access Control System that authenticates a user's identity and group membership against information in a local directory file.

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stacked authentication on page 58

filter

Query settings that limit what the query can return. See also dimension search, record search, and user entitlement filter.

Related Links

dimension search on page 16
record search on page 53
user entitlement filter on page 63

flat dimension

A dimension that has only one level of hierarchy underneath the dimension root. See also dimension hierarchy.

Related Links

dimension hierarchy on page 16

Forge

A component of the Data Foundry that processes your source data records or documents into tagged Endeca records.

Related Links

expression on page 28

full crawl

A crawl in which a crawler retrieves all the source documents that it is configured to access. See also incremental crawl.

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incremental crawl on page 35
incremental crawl on page 35

full update

See baseline update.

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baseline update on page 7

G

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Guided Navigation

Guided Navigation is the presentation of valid follow-on refinement choices to the user. You can also think of Guided Navigation as the elimination of invalid refinement queries, or dead ends.

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dead end query on page 14

H

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hidden dimension on page 33
hierarchical dimension on page 33

hidden dimension

A dimension that is not accessible from an Endeca application. If a dimension is marked as hidden on the Dimension editor of Developer Studio, the Endeca MDEX Engine will not return the dimension or any of its values as refinement options. Although hidden dimensions are not rendered in the user interface, records are still tagged with relevant values from these dimensions. Therefore, a user is able to search for records based on dimension values within hidden dimensions.

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inert dimension value on page 35

hierarchical dimension

See dimension hierarchy.

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dimension hierarchy on page 16

I

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incremental crawl

A crawl in which the crawler retrieves only the source documents that have changed since the last crawl. Incremental crawls are also known as differential crawls. See also full crawl.

Related Links

differential crawl on page 15
full crawl on page 30
full crawl on page 30

indexer adapter

A pipeline component that saves data that is ready to be indexed.

inert dimension value

A dimension value that is not included in the navigation state. When a user selects an inert dimension value, the navigation state is not changed, but the children of the dimension value are displayed for selection. See also hidden dimension.

Related Links

hidden dimension on page 33

Information Transformation Layer

See Endeca Information Transformation Layer.

instance configuration

A set of project files that configure the back-end processes (Forge, Dgidx, Dgraph) of an Endeca implementation.

intermediate dimension value

A non-navigable dimension value that changes the query parameters but does not affect the current Endeca record set. For example, A-D, E-H, I-L, and so forth.

J

Related Links

Java manipulator on page 37
Join on page 37

Java manipulator

A pipeline component that you can write in Java and add to your pipeline, to manipulate records. A Java manipulator that you create must adhere to the Content Adapter Development Kit (CADK) Java Adapter interface classes. A Java manipulator transforms source records and Endeca records as part of data processing in the Endeca Information Transformation Layer. For example, Java manipulators are used by the Endeca Term Discovery feature to extract terms from source records, provide filtering and scoring mechanisms, and tag the terms to the associated Endeca records.

Join

A join combines records from two or more tables in a relational database. In the Structured Query Language (SQL), there are three types of joins: inner, outer, and cross. Outer joins are subdivided further into left outer joins, right outer joins, and full outer joins.

K

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key properties

Available with Endeca Analytics, key properties are property- and dimension-level metadata that allow customized application behavior.

keyword search

A query that returns results based on a user-specified text string (keyword). See also record search and dimension search.

Related Links

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dimension search on page 16

L

Related Links

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LDAP login module

A component of the Endeca Access Control System that authenticates a user's identity and group membership against a lightweight directory access protocol (LDAP) directory.

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stacked authentication on page 58

leaf dimension value

The bottom-most dimension value in a dimension tree. A leaf dimension value has no children. See also child dimension value.

Related Links

child dimension value on page 10

Log Server

The Log Server translates log requests into log files. These log files can be used by the Report Generator to create HTML-based, human-readable log reports. Log requests are passed from the application modules to the Log Server via the Logging API. See also Logging API and Report Generator.

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Report Generator on page 54

Logging API

The Logging API receives log requests from an Endeca application's modules, and passes them to the Log Server via HTTP.

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MDEX Engine

See Endeca MDEX Engine.

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MDEX Engine query request

A client browser request that has been altered to use MDEX Engine-specific parameters. Not to be confused with navigation query, which is a specific type of query. See also navigation query.

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navigation query on page 45

mutually authenticated SSL

See SSL.

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N

Related Links

navigation descriptor on page 45
navigation query on page 45
navigation reference on page 45
navigation state search query on page 45

navigation descriptor

The specific dimension value for a dimension that is specified in an MDEX Engine query. The navigation descriptor describes the user's current dimension value choice within a dimension; this is the user's current location within that dimension's tree. See also dimension descriptor.

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descriptor on page 14
dimension descriptor on page 16
dimension descriptor on page 16

navigation query

A query that returns a set of records based on user-selected characteristics along with any follow-on information. See also record query.

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record query on page 52

navigation reference

A collection of dimension values that can be used to create a navigation query. Navigation references, in essence, are navigation queries waiting to happen.

navigation state search query

A query to obtain the set of valid navigation references whose constituent dimension values have names that match all of the search terms.

Related Links

search query on page 57

P

Related Links

Page Builder community editor on page 47
Page Builder Editor SDK on page 47
parent dimension value on page 47
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Page Builder community editor

A user interface component that enables content administrators to configure one or more properties of a landing page in Page Builder. Page Builder ships with a set of standard editors that address common use cases. Community editors are developed by the Endeca community (including Endeca Professional Services, partners, and customers) using the Page Builder Editor SDK. A community editor extends the functionality of the Page Builder interface to support a specific use case or business process.

Related Links

cartridge on page 9
Content Assembler community tag handler on page 11

Page Builder Editor SDK

The Page Builder Editor SDK enables application developers to introduce new functionality into Page Builder via community editors. The SDK consists of the Page Builder Editor API, a sample editor project, and associated documentation.

parent dimension value

A dimension value that has sub-dimension values. Each dimension value can have only one parent value. See also child dimension value and ancestors.

Related Links

child dimension value on page 10
dimension hierarchy on page 16
ancestors on page 6
child dimension value on page 10

partial update

A partial update is a change in the overall data set that does not require restarting the MDEX Engine. Partial updates allow you to update only those portions of the MDEX Engine index that have changed since the last baseline update.

A partial update lets you implement a number of the source data changes. For project configuration changes, run a baseline update.

Even if you are only making source data changes, keep in mind that some configuration information that is derived from the data, such as dictionary or wildcarding information, can become outdated. Therefore, to keep dictionaries up-to-date, periodically run baseline updates.

Related Links

delta update on page 14

Perl manipulator

A pipeline component that uses Perl to efficiently manipulate source records and Endeca records as part of data processing performed in the Endeca Information Transformation Layer. The Forge API for Perl provides the means to plug a perl manipulator into Forge with four plug-in methods that you write. From the methods that you write, you can also call methods in the EDF name space that Endeca provides to perform data manipulation.

pipeline

See data pipeline.

Related Links

data pipeline on page 13

precedence rule

A trigger that causes dimension values that were not previously displayed to become available. Precedence rules reduce information overload, because the user is not presented with too many, or inappropriate, navigation choices.

Presentation API

See Endeca Presentation API.

Related Links

Endeca Presentation API on page 25

primary dimension

Starting with the MDEX Engine version 6.1.0, a primary dimension is no longer required in an Endeca application and is ignored by the MDEX Engine if it is specified. You no longer have to tag records with the primary dimension in your partial updates pipeline. The MDEX Engine 6.1.0 treats all dimensions as secondary dimensions, no matter what dimension type (PRIMARY or SECONDARY) is specified in the XML configuration files or in Developer Studio. Prior to the MDEX Engine version 6.1.0, each Endeca application had to have exactly one primary dimension that was always available for navigation. All Endeca records had to be tagged with at least one dimension value from the primary dimension. See also secondary dimension.

Related Links

dimension on page 15
secondary dimension on page 57
secondary dimension on page 57

property

A name-value pair (a combination of property name and property value) containing information about a record. Generally, a source record is nothing more than a set of properties. Properties are intended for display once the end user has searched or navigated to a record set or an individual record. Properties can also be used to automatically generate dimensions and dimension values.

property mapper

A pipeline component used to specify what your Endeca application should do with individual properties in your source data: explicitly map them to existing Endeca dimensions or properties, create new Endeca dimensions or properties to map them to, or ignore them.

property name

Property names are mapped to dimensions. See property.

property value

Property values are mapped to dimension values. See property.

R

Related Links

range dimension

Dimension that can be organized into discrete ranges, for example, $10-$20, $21-$50, $51-$100, and so forth. Range dimensions are useful for data, such as price, that should be navigated as discrete values.

rapid update

See partial update.

raw data

See source record.

record adapter

A pipeline component used to read source data into the Endeca Data Foundry.

record assembler

A pipeline component used to join source records originating from different files.

record cache

A pipeline component that stores a temporary copy of record data that has been read in by a record adapter. Record caches are generally used in conjunction with record assemblers and are set up to contain data from secondary data sources.

record manipulator

A pipeline component that changes the data that is associated with a record. This can include changing properties, property values, and dimension value tagging.

record page

The displayed representation of a single Endeca record. Most Endeca-enabled applications are designed so that when an end-user selects an item (that is, an Endeca record) in their navigation or search results page, a record page appears displaying all or most of the record's properties. See also Endeca record.

Related Links

Endeca record on page 26

record query

A query to obtain a single specific Endeca record from the MDEX Engine.

Related Links

navigation query on page 45

Record Relationship Navigation

Record Relationship Navigation is an extension to Endeca Query Language for relational (normalized) data that enables more complex Guided Navigation at larger scale. Record Relationship Navigation is an optional module that is intended for use with complex relational data. It allows users to logically connect records at

query time and navigate based on the connected relationships. It is based on EQL. Interrelationships between logical entities are not only preserved by the indexing process, but also allow for simultaneously navigating different types of entities based on attributes of any subsets of the data.

record search

A keyword search that filters the record set to include only those Endeca records that have at least one property or dimension whose value matches a specified search term (keyword). The result of a record search is a set of records based on the user-defined keyword(s), plus any follow-on query information. See also dimension search.

Related Links

filter on page 29
keyword search on page 39
dimension search on page 16
search query on page 57

reference implementation

A sample Endeca web application that provides skeleton examples of typical pages (navigation, record, and aggregated record pages) and the components that make up these pages (for example, navigation controls, navigation descriptors, and a record set). It is intended only as a guide for creating MDEX Engine queries and building pages from the query results. See also Endeca application.

Related Links

Endeca implementation on page 24

refinement dimension

A dimension whose dimension values may be used to reduce or refine the current query's record set.

refinement dimension values

The next set of dimension value choices the user can make to refine his or her navigation query. You refine a navigation query by navigating from a dimension value to one of its children. See also child dimension value.

Related Links

child dimension value on page 10

Relationship Discovery

See Endeca Relationship Discovery.

Related Links

Endeca Relationship Discovery on page 26

relevance ranking module

A search interface feature that lets the developer control the order in which record or dimension search results are displayed to the end user. A relevance ranking module assigns ranking scores to results based on its predetermined criteria, such as the frequency of a user's query terms in the result text. Modules can be combined to produce a complex ranking strategy for a search interface.

Report Generator

The Report Generator uses the log files created by the Log Server to generate HTML-based reports.

Related Links

Endeca Logging and Reporting System on page 25

Log Server on page 41

resident set size (RSS)

Resident set size (RSS) is the amount of physical memory currently allocated and used by the MDEX Engine process. As the MDEX Engine process runs, the active executable code and data are brought into RAM, becoming part of the RSS for the MDEX Engine.

For more information, see the *MDEX Engine Performance Tuning Guide*.

resource collection

Represents the set of resources used to host an Endeca application, which generally consists of a set of computers with various application-specific roles (such as data processing, MDEX Engine servers, log collection and analysis, and so forth).

Related Links

Endeca implementation on page 24

resource configuration

Specifies the configuration of the resources on which the application will run (such as machines in the resource pool, number of segments, number of replicas, and so on).

results page

A page summarizing multiple records returned as a result of a navigation or search query.

rollup key

The property or dimension name by which an aggregated Endeca record is consolidated. Records that have the same value for the property or dimension are rolled up into an aggregated record.

S

Related Links

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search query on page 57
secondary dimension on page 57
source record on page 58
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stacked authentication on page 58
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search interface

A named collection of properties and/or dimensions, each of which is enabled for record search. The search interface may include features that control the search behavior, such as relevance ranking modules and partial match. Search interfaces thus allow end users to search multiple properties and/or dimensions simultaneously.

search query

See dimension search, record search, and navigation state search query.

Related Links

dimension search on page 16
record search on page 53
navigation state search query on page 45

secondary dimension

In addition to its single primary dimension (which is no longer required, starting with the MDEX Engine 6.1.0), each Endeca application may have any number of secondary dimensions. Precedence rules determine when secondary dimensions are made available for navigation. Prior to the MDEX Engine version 6.1.0, all Endeca records had to be tagged with at least one dimension value from the primary dimension, but could be tagged with any number of values from a secondary dimension (including zero). Starting with the MDEX Engine 6.1.0, primary dimension is not required and is ignored by the MDEX Engine. The MDEX Engine treats all dimensions as secondary. Tagging all records with the primary dimension is no longer required in the partial updates pipeline. See also primary dimension (no longer used).

Related Links

dimension on page 15
primary dimension on page 49
primary dimension on page 49

source record

The data that is input into the Endeca system. Endeca supports source records in a variety of formats.

SSL

The Secure Sockets Layer protocol that protects the privacy and integrity of data being transferred across a network. Base SSL provides security by encrypting communications among Endeca components. In addition to using encryption, mutually authenticated SSL provides a higher level of security by forcing each component to use a certificate to confirm its identity to other components. See also certificate and certificate authority file.

Related Links

base SSL on page 7
mutually authenticated SSL on page 43
certificate on page 9
certificate authority file on page 10

stacked authentication

A feature of the Endeca Access Control System that allows multiple login modules to be used to authenticate a user's identity. See also file-based login module and LDAP login module.

Related Links

file-based login module on page 29
LDAP login module on page 41

static ranking

The order in which dimensions and dimension values appear in the user interface, overriding MDEX Engine defaults. See also dynamic ranking.

Related Links

dynamic ranking on page 17

style

See dynamic business rule.

Related Links

dynamic business rule on page 17

supplemental object

Optional object that accompanies a basic navigation query. Supplemental objects are the general data structure used to create merchandising or analytics displays. Each supplemental object may contain one or more navigation references, one or more records, and one or more object attributes.

synonym

Alternative terms used for the display and/or classification of dimension values. All dimension value definitions contain one or more synonyms. See also dimension value.

Related Links

dimension value on page 17

T

Related Links

tag handler on page 61
Term Discovery on page 61

tag handler

See Content Assembler community tag handler.

Related Links

Content Assembler community tag handler on page 11

Term Discovery

See Endeca Term Discovery.

Related Links

Endeca Term Discovery on page 27

U

Related Links

user entitlement filter on page 63

user entitlement filter

A record filter that is created by the Endeca Access Control System for an authenticated user. The filter defines the user's access rights to the data in the Endeca implementation and is used by the MDEX Engine during queries to return only those records that the user is authorized to see.

Related Links

Endeca Access Control System on page 20
filter on page 29

V

Related Links

virtual process size on page 65

virtual process size

The *virtual process size (or address space)* for the Dgraph is the total amount of virtual memory allocated by the operating system to the MDEX Engine process at any point in time. This includes the Dgraph code, the MDEX Engine data as represented on disk, the Dgraph cache and any temporary work space.

For more information, see the *MDEX Engine Performance Tuning Guide*.

See also resident set size (RSS) and working set size (WSS) of the Dgraph.

Related Links

working set size (WSS) of the Dgraph process on page 67
resident set size (RSS) on page 54

W

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Web services and XQuery for Endeca on page 67
working set size (WSS) of the Dgraph process on page 67

Web services and XQuery for Endeca

Web services and XQuery for Endeca provides Endeca application developers with a flexible, extensible, and standards-compliant query processing solution.You can use Web services and XQuery for Endeca alongside the Endeca Presentation API to extend the functionality of your Endeca application.

working set size (WSS) of the Dgraph process

The working set of the Dgraph process is a collection of pages in the virtual address space of the process that is resident in physical memory. The pages in the working set have been most recently and frequently referenced. In other words, the Dgraph working set is the amount of memory a Dgraph process is consuming now. This is the amount of memory that is needed to avoid paging.

The following statements describe the working set size (WSS):

- The WSS cannot be computed, although it is always less than or equal to the amount of virtual process size for the MDEX Engine.
- Determine the WSS experimentally: if you notice that increasing RSS (by adding RAM or subtracting competing processes) improves performance of the MDEX Engine, this means that the WSS was previously larger than the RSS. This was likely the cause of the performance degradation.
- If the size of the WSS grows too close to the amount of RAM, or starts to exceed it, paging to disk begins and you will notice rapid decreases in performance.

For more information, see the *MDEX Engine Performance Tuning Guide*.

Z

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zone on page 69

zone

See dynamic business rule.

Related Links

dynamic business rule on page 17