

Oracle Financial Services Data Integration Hub

User Guide

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Financial Services

Oracle Financial Services Data Integration Hub User Guide

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Document Control

Table 1: Document Control

| Version Number | Revision Date | Change Log |
|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.4 | April 2024 | Updated the document for the OFS Data Integration Release 8.1.2.3.0. |
| 1.3 | March 2023 | Updated the document for the OFS Data Integration Release 8.1.2.2.0. |
| 1.2 | August 2022 | Updated the File Type and Execution History Sections (34431387) |
| 1.1 | July 2022 | Updated the Connector Properties Section and added the Using Target Rejection Threshold Section (JIRA OFSAADIH-2379). |
| 1.0 | April 2022 | Created the document with instructions for the OFS Data Integration Release 8.1.2.0.0. |

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1 Getting Started

1.1 Audience

The DIH User Guide is intended for the following audience:

- **ETL Developers:** The ETL Developers from the IT Department of the financial services institution, who do the data sourcing.
- **Business Analysts:** The business analysts from the IT Department of the financial services institution, who do the mapping of the tables.

1.1.1 Prerequisites for the Audience

- One or more OFSAA applications bearing Staging entities, which may be installed before or after installing DIH.
- Oracle Data Integrator (ODI) must be installed.

1.2 Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document.

Table 2: Document Conventions

| Convention | Meaning |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| boldface | Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action or terms defined in text or the glossary. |
| <i>Italic</i> | Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values. |
| Monospace | Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, file names, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter. |
| Hyperlink | Hyperlink type indicates the links to external websites and internal document links. |

1.3 Acronyms

The following table defines the acronyms used in this guide.

Table 3: Acronyms

| Acronym | Description |
|---------|----------------------|
| DIH | Data Integration Hub |
| UI | User Interface |








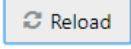





| Acronym | Description |
|---------|----------------------------|
| ODI | Oracle Data Integrator |
| ADI | Application Data Interface |
| KM | Knowledge Module |
| EDD | External Data Descriptor |
| Apps | Application |
| EDS | External Data Source |
| OLH | Oracle Loader for Hadoop |





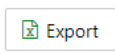
1.4

Glossary of Icons

This manual refers to all or some of the following icons.

Table 4: Icons

| Icons | Description |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
|  or  | To create a function |
|  | To edit a function |
|  | To delete a function |
|  | To view Dependencies |
|  | To copy a function |
|  or  | To refresh or reload a function |
|  | To start a function |
|  | To return to the previous window |
|  | To download a file |
|  | To add a Join |
|  | To remove a Join |

| Icons | Description |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
|  | To auto-map source and target |
|  | To filter the items |
|  | To search for an item in the Source and Target list |
|  | To import mapping excel |
|  | To export mappings to excel |

1.5 Related Information Sources

We strive to keep this and all other related documents updated regularly; visit the [OHC Documentation Library](#) to download the latest version available there. The list of related documents is provided here.

- [OHC Documentation Library](#) for **OFS Data Integration (OFS DI) Application Pack**:
 - *Financial Services Data Integration Hub (DIH)*
 - *Oracle Financial Services Data Foundation Integration With Fusion Accounting Hub Cloud*
 - *Oracle Insurance Data Foundation Integration With Fusion Accounting Hub Cloud*
 - *Interface for Oracle FLEXCUBE Universal Banking System (FCUBS)*
 - *Interface for Oracle Banking Platform (OBP)*
 - *Interface for Data Relationship Management (DRM)*
 - *Financial Services Data Integration Installation Guide*
- [OHC Documentation Library](#) for **OFS AAI Application Pack**:
 - *OFS Advanced Analytical Applications Infrastructure (OFS AAI) Application Pack Installation and Configuration Guide*
 - *OFS Analytical Applications Infrastructure User Guide*
 - *OFS Analytical Applications Infrastructure Administration Guide*
 - *Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure Environment Check Utility Guide*
- **Additional documents:**
 - [OFSAA Licensing Information User Manual Release 8.1.0.0.0](#)
 - [OFS Analytical Applications Infrastructure Security Guide](#)
 - [OFSAAI FAQ Document](#)
 - [OFS Analytical Applications 8.1.0.0.0 Technology Matrix](#)

- [Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure Cloning Guide](#)

2 Introduction to Data Integration Hub

This chapter provides an overview of the Data Integration Hub (DIH), its benefits, and the structure of the remaining chapters in this User Guide.

Topics:

- [Overview of Data Integration Hub](#)
- [Benefits of DIH](#)
- [Summary of Chapters](#)

2.1 Overview of Data Integration Hub (DIH)

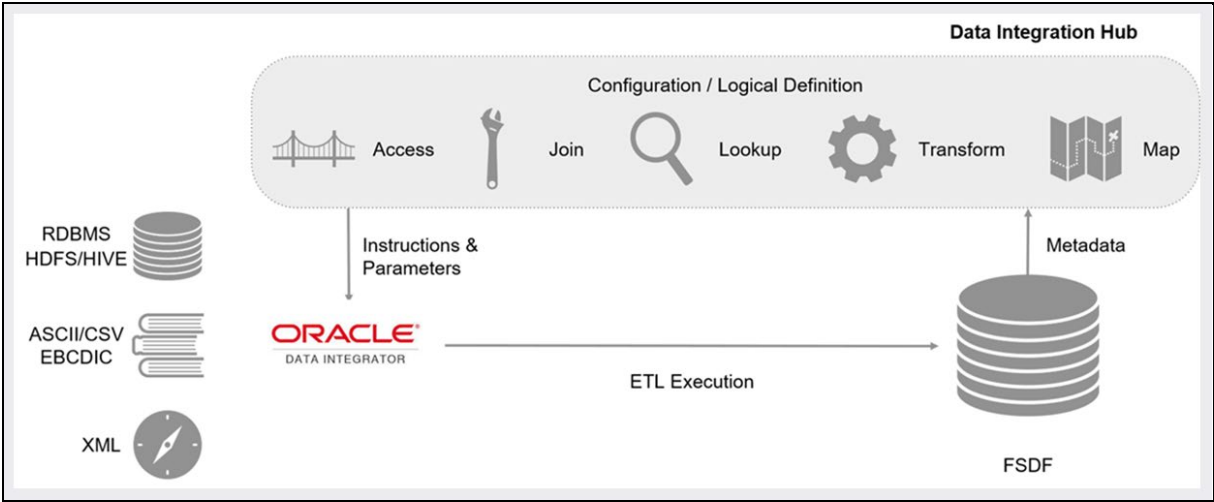
The Data Integration Hub enables data exchange between OFSAA and external systems. This is facilitated through logical abstraction of the OFSAA Data Foundation (Financial Services Data Foundation and Insurance Data Foundation) exposed as Application Data Interfaces (ADI). External Data Sources (EDS) and External Data Descriptors (EDD) are defined through the DIH user interface, which also facilitates the mapping of EDDs to ADIs, forming Connectors.

DIH publishes information on ADI, EDS, EDD, and Connectors, alongside other relevant metadata, to Oracle Data Integrator (ODI), which delivers high-performance data movement and transformation among enterprise platforms with its open and integrated E-LT architecture and extended support for Big Data.

DIH does not supplant ETL tools or processes. Instead, it provides a logical abstraction of physical attributes in FSDF and OIDF, allowing user interaction in business terms while defining data exchange tasks, without adding any additional overhead or hops upon execution of data movement. DIH also shields users from modeling complexities of Data Foundation, especially when it comes to handling data around slowly changing dimensions (SCD).

Factory integration between select Oracle applications and OFSAA is also rendered over DIH. Such applications currently include banking platforms (FLEXCUBE and OBP), change management solutions (DRM), and accounting platforms (FAH and FAHC). Note that, such factory integration is rendered through additional modules, the details of which are available from respective user guides.

Figure 1: DIH Overview



2.2 Benefits of DIH

DIH provides the following benefits:

- Provides a level of abstraction and insulates upstream ETL processes from staging model changes.
- Supports Big Data.
- Provides a simplified mapping window for loading data into OFSAA staging/result through an abstract layer.
- Removes ETL technicalities by prepackaging and predefining ODI parameters based on different use cases.
- Supports Download Specification which is a system managed meta object for upstream data mapping.
- Process/execution optimization for OFSAA data and known use cases. For example, in a direct one-to-one mapping, there will not be any hopping.
- Hosts pre-defined integration with Oracle Products that play the role of data providers to Analytical Applications.
- Helps in getting lineage directly from source data to staging till results.

2.3 Summary of Chapters

This user guide provides information on the mapping of an External Data Descriptor (EDD) with Application Data Interface (ADI). It begins with information on how a Parameter is defined, how a Source System is defined in DIH, how an EDD and ADI are set, and how they are connected. The metadata is then published to ODI. Execution depends on batches that are scheduled in the Financial Services Institutions and does not happen in DIH. The Execution process is discussed in the last chapter.

The guide has the following chapters:

- [Data Flow in DIH](#): This chapter explains the flow of data in DIH.
- [Logging in to DIH](#): This chapter explains how to log in to DIH.
- [Configuring DIH](#): This chapter explains how to manage:
 - Information on connectivity with ODI instance.
 - Data model validation and post-update refresh of ADI.
 - Constant-value, run-time, and current date variables for use with DIH.
 - External data stores that you interact with for data movement
- [Map](#): This chapter explains how to manage External Data Descriptors and Connectors.
- [Publish](#): This chapter explains how to manage the following:
 - Refresh of Target Datastore information, post model upload/update, and ADI refresh.
 - Publishing and un-publishing Connectors.

- [Executing DIH Metadata](#): This chapter explains how the scheduled batches are executed after publishing.
- [Analyze](#): This chapter explains how to analyze the following:
 - Information on the execution of Connectors.
 - Utilization of data model, ADI, and Connectors.
 - Activities are undertaken through DIH.
- [Object Migration](#): This chapter explains how to perform Object Migration.
- [Metadata Browser](#): This chapter details the metadata browser.

3 Data Flow in DIH

This chapter provides high-level information on the data flow used in DIH.

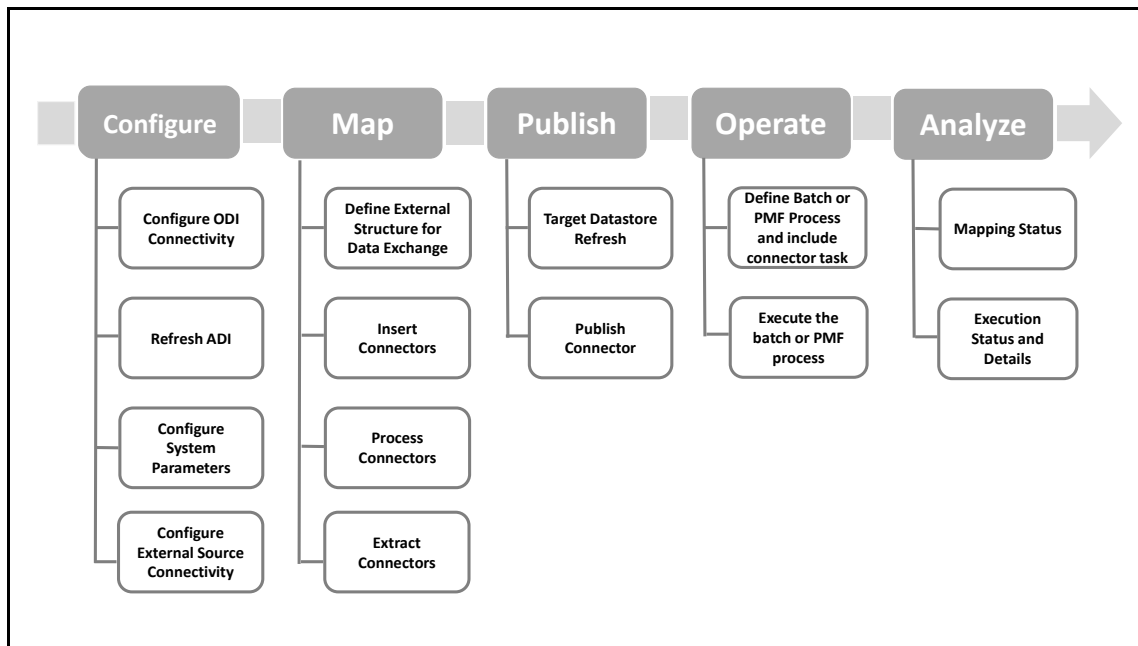
Topics:

- [DIH Dataflow Diagram](#)

3.1 DIH Dataflow Diagram

The following is the DIH data flow diagram.

Figure 2: DIH Dataflow Diagram



4 Accessing the DIH Application

This chapter helps you to access the DIH application.

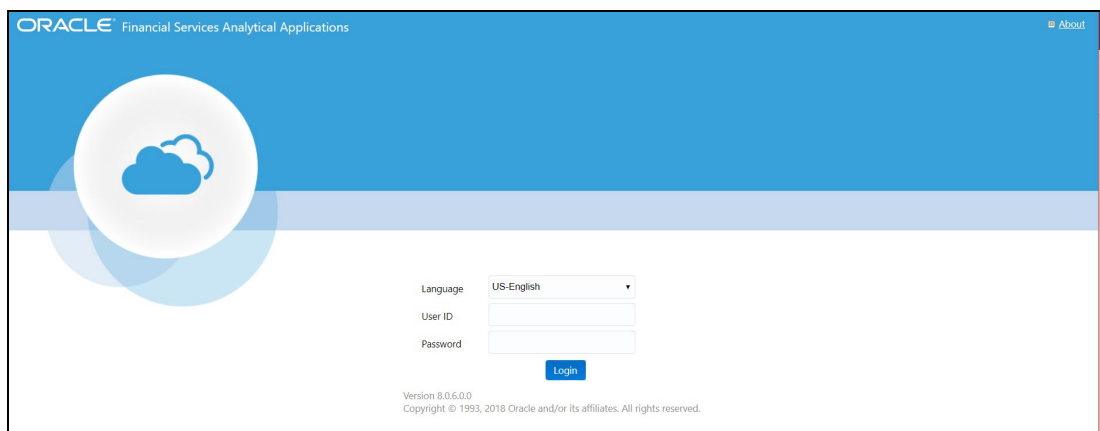
Topics:

- [Logging in to DIH](#)

4.1 Logging in to DIH

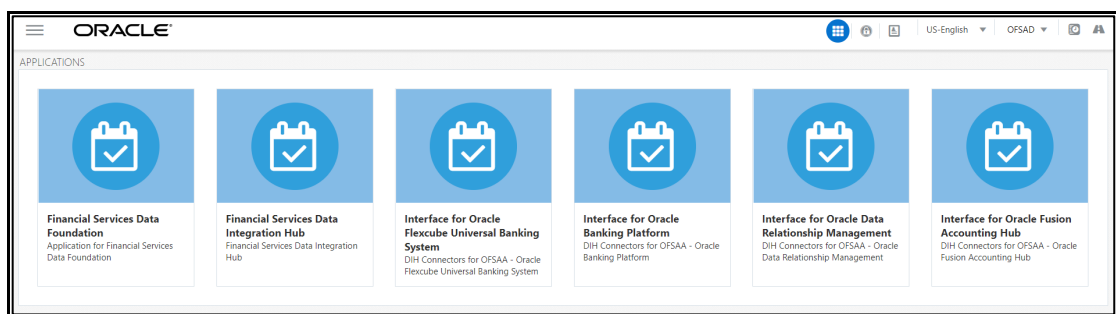
Access the DIH application using the login credentials (**User ID** and **Password**). The built-in security system ensures that you are permitted to access the window and actions based on the authorization only.

Figure 3: DIH - OFSAA Interface Login Window



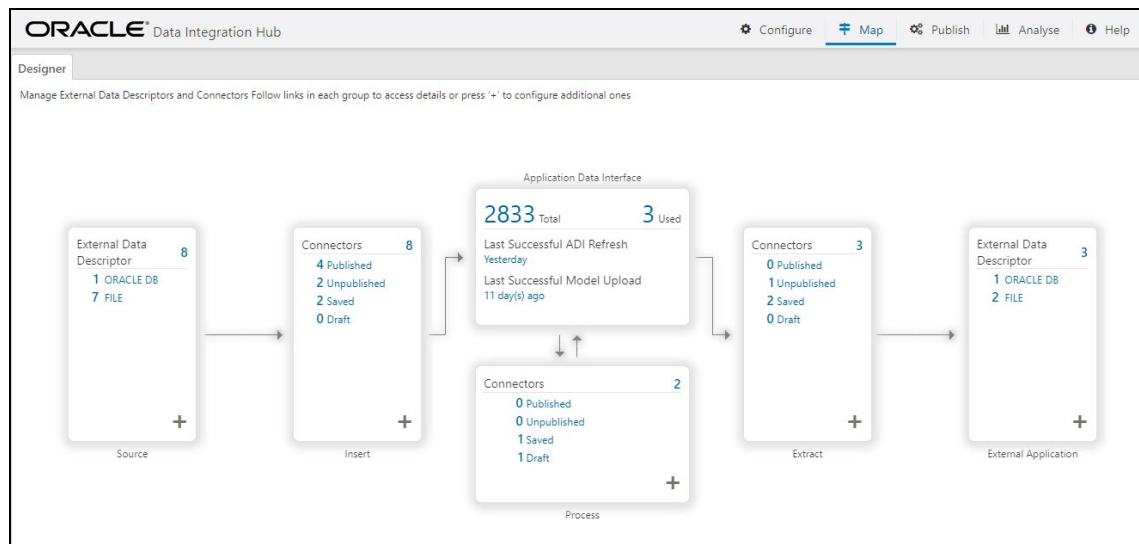
1. After logging into the application, select **Financial Services Data Integration Hub**.

Figure 4: Applications Window



2. Click the Navigation icon . The Navigation List is displayed.
3. Click **Data Integration Hub**. The **DIH Designer** window depicts the design of the application.

Figure 5: DIH Designer Window



The **DIH Designer** window displays the summary of the setup and the activity details. It lists the Parameters, EDS, EDD, and Connector details along with ADIs used. It also displays the details of published and not published connectors along with executed and not executed connectors.

Application Data Interface (ADI) data is available pre-seeded based on the application that is installed.

Application Data Interface enables us to view the logical definition of OFSAA physical entities of the staging and Result area. Select the application and its subtype to view the data.

5 Configuring DIH

This chapter helps you to configure DIH.

Topics:

- [Setting up ODI Connectivity](#)
- [Refreshing Application Data Interface](#)
- [Configuring System Parameters](#)
- [Configuring External Data Sources](#)

5.1 Setting up ODI Connectivity

One of the first tasks during DIH configuration for use is to register details of how it connects with Oracle Data Integrator (ODI). The application allows mandatory and optional settings to be captured for the purpose.

NOTE It is assumed that ODI is installed, configured, and verified as per its documentation, before steps in this section are carried out.

From the **Data Integration Hub Designer** window, select **Configure** and then select **Settings**. This window captures the ODI setup information.

Figure 6: Settings Mandatory Tab

The screenshot displays the 'Settings Mandatory Tab' in the Oracle Data Integration Hub. The interface includes a navigation bar with 'Configure', 'Map', 'Publish', 'Analyse', and 'Help'. Below the navigation bar, there are tabs for 'Settings', 'Refresh ADI', 'Parameters', and 'External Data Store'. The main content area is titled 'Manage information on connectivity with your ODI instance Start by capturing mandatory info, add optional details, test connectivity and save'. It features a 'Test Connection' button and a 'Save' button. The settings are organized into 'Mandatory' and 'Optional' sections. The mandatory settings include: ODI User (SUPERVISOR), ODI Password, Use JNDI? (toggle), Master Repository User (DIH_ODI_REPO), Master Repository Password, Master Repository Driver (oracle.jdbc.OracleDriver), Master Repository Connection (jdbc:oraclethin:@//10.40.142.248:1521), Work Repository (WORKREP), Project Name (DIH), and Folder Name (DIH). The ODI Agent URL is listed as http://whf00atu.in.oracle.com:20

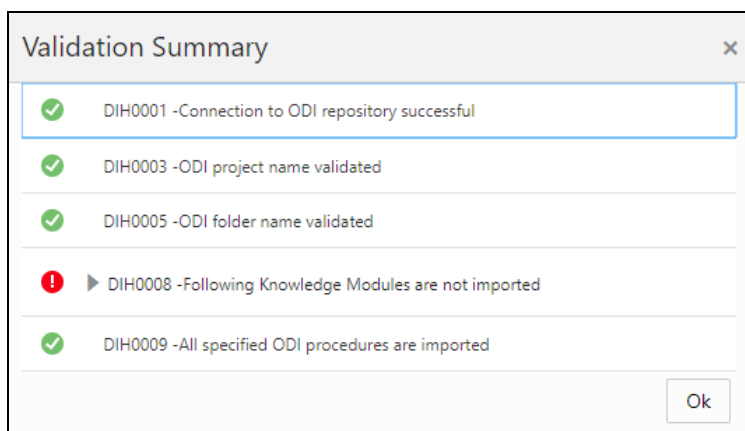
5.1.1 Mandatory Settings

To capture or edit the mandatory settings, follow these steps:

1. Edit the ODI User details.
2. Enter the field details as explained in [Fields in the Mandatory Settings](#) section.
3. To validate details specified, click **Test Connection**.

4. The **Validation Summary** dialog box displays the status of the following details:
- ODI Connection
 - ODI Project Name
 - ODI Folder Name under the project
 - Import Status of Knowledge Module from DIH
 - Import Status of ODI procedures from DIH

Figure 7: Validation Summary



5. Enter the details and click **Save**.

5.1.1.1 Fields in Mandatory Settings

The following table describes the fields in the **Mandatory Settings**:

Table 5: Fields in Mandatory Settings

| Serial No. | Fields | Description |
|------------|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | ODI User | <p>The ODI supervisor user name you defined when creating the master repository or an ODI user name you defined in the Security Navigator after having created in the master repository.</p> <p>The following ODI profiles are required for DIH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CONNECT: To connect to ODI. • DESIGNER: To perform development operations. • TOPOLOGY_ADMIN: To create dataservers for the EDS configured in the DIH. |
| 2 | ODI Password | <p>The ODI supervisor password you defined when creating the master repository or an ODI user password you defined in the Security Navigator after having created the master repository.</p> |

| Serial No. | Fields | Description |
|------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3 | Use JNDI | If Yes, enter the Master Repository JNDI. If No, enter Master Repository Database User, Master Repository Database Password, Master Database Driver, and Master Database Connection. |
| 4 | Master Repository Database User | Database user ID/login of the schema (database, library) that contains the ODI master repository. |
| 5 | Master Repository Database Password | Master Repository Database user password. |
| 6 | Master Database Driver | Specifies the driver required to connect to the RDBMS supporting the master repository created from the dropdown list. The default value is oracle.jdbc.OracleDriver. It is not changed when on the Oracle database. |
| 7 | Master Database Connection | The URL is used to establish the JDBC connection to the database hosting the repository. The format is jdbc:oracle:thin:@<Hostname/IP Address>:<Port Number>:<Service Name> |
| 8 | Master Repository JNDI | JNDI name for ODI Master Repository |
| 9 | Work Repository | The name of the work repository that is created previously (Example: WorkRep1). |
| 10 | Project | Enter the Project Name created in ODI. |
| 11 | Folder | Enter the folder name under the project created in ODI. All the packages are created under this location. |
| 12 | Agent URL | Specify the agent URL where the ODI agent is running. This is used to execute a DIH connector from OFSAAI batch/RRF. This is not needed to do data mapping. The format is http://<Hostname/IP Address where ODI agent is running>:<PORT Number>/<Agent Context Name> |

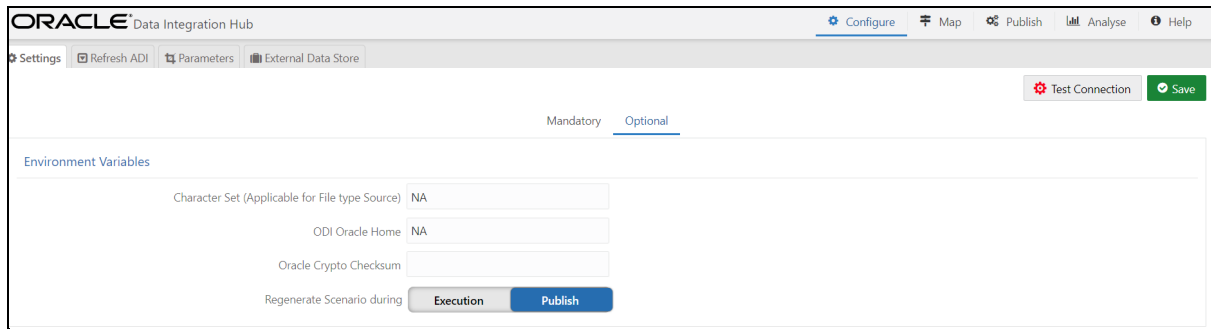
5.1.2 Optional Settings


NOTE The following properties are optional and need not be specified if they are already available as environment variables in the server where the ODI agent is running.

To capture or edit the optional settings, follow these steps:



1. Click the **Optional** tab to edit the optional ODI details.

Figure 8: Settings Optional Tab



2. Enter the field details explained in [Fields in Optional Settings](#).
3. Click **Add**  to add multiple rows for each agent. The **Save Agent As** dialog box is displayed.
4. Enter the **Agent Name** and **URL** and click **OK**.

NOTE It is mandatory to enter the agent's name.

5. Click **Edit**  to modify the saved agent.
6. Click **Delete**  to delete the agent.
7. Enter the details and click Save.

5.1.2.1 Fields in Optional Settings

The following table describes the fields in the **Optional Settings**.

Table 6: Fields in Optional Settings

| Serial No. | Fields | Description |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Character Set (Applicable for File type Source) | This field is applicable if the source system type is File. You must specify the character set when you are using the SQL loader for data loading. |
| 2 | ODI Oracle Home | This field is applicable if the source system type is File. You must specify the Oracle Home path where the ODI agent is located. |
| 3 | Oracle Crypto Checksum | This field is applicable if the source system type is Oracle DB. By default, no value is added that means SHA 1 type is considered. The supported Crypto Checksum are SHA 1, SHA 256, SHA 384, SHA 512, and MD 5. |

| Serial No. | Fields | Description |
|------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3 | Scenario Regeneration | <p>This field allows a choice when Scenario Regeneration is performed in ODI. If you choose 'Publish', Scenario Regeneration is performed during Connector Publish in DIH. If you choose 'Execution', Scenario Regeneration is performed during each Connector execution.</p> <p>NOTE: Scenario Regeneration is needed such that ODI tasks are refreshed or maintained up to date with source, destination, mapping, and related information, and parameters set through the ODI user interface, including those for performance optimization/tuning purposes.</p> <p>Performing Scenario Regeneration during Connector execution is, therefore, a useful option. However, in certain circumstances, especially when several instances of the same Connector are executed concurrently, Scenario Regeneration during Connector execution can be suboptimal and even trigger execution errors.</p> |

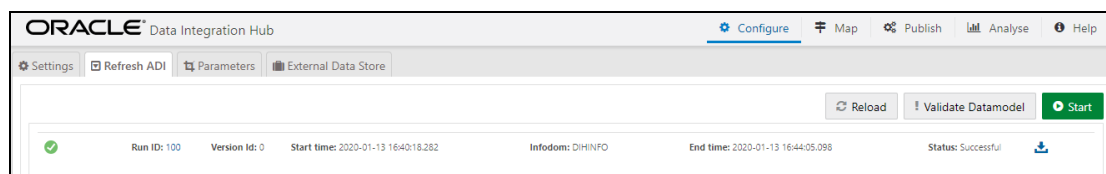
5.2 Refreshing Application Data Interface

The next logical step in setting up DIH for use is to refresh the Application Data Interface information. Application Data Interface (ADI) is a logical abstraction of the OFSAA Data Foundation (FSDF or ODF) data model that you interact with as you use DIH for data movements. The “Refresh ADI” step reads the data model uploaded into your instance of OFSAA and creates ADIs. This step is relevant both when a data model is first uploaded into a fresh OFSAA instance and when the data model is subsequently uploaded with incremental changes. THE “ADI Refresh” process compares the existing ADIs with those based on the updated model and reflects changes appropriately with additional ADIs, additional attributes for existing ADIs, or new data types for existing attributes, as applicable.

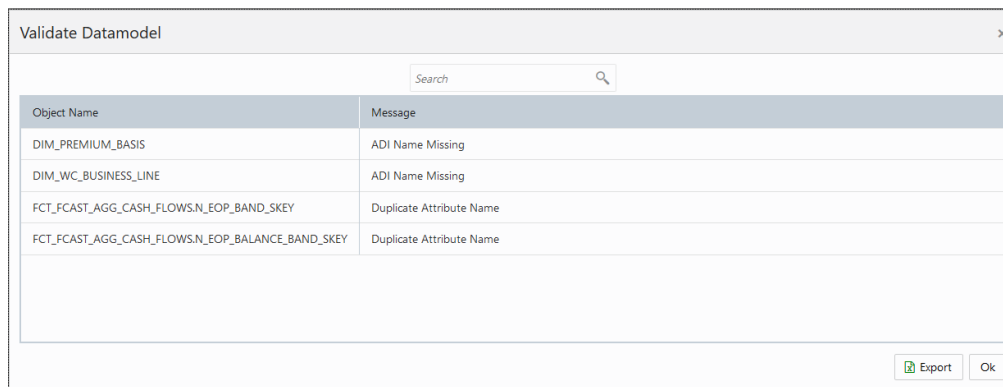
To refresh the ADI list, follow these steps:

1. From the **Data Integration Hub Designer** window, select **Configure** and then select **Refresh ADI**. This **Refresh Application Data Interface** summary is displayed.

Figure 9: Refresh ADI Window



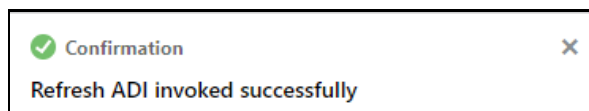
2. Click **Validate Datamodel** to validate the datamodel. If there are datamodel issues, the Validate Datamodel window is displayed. This validates and identifies the issues in values specified by the user-defined properties for the physical/logical view in the OFSAA Data Model. Once executed, the utility log errors/issues are identified.







Figure 10: Validate Datamodel Window

3. You can search for an Object Name or Message. On validation, you receive a message. See the Data Model Validation Messages table for information on each message.
4. Click **Export** to export the data model validation issues.
5. Verify the information and click **OK**.
6. Click **Start** to start the refresh of ADIs. The ongoing ADI refresh is displayed as follows:



7. On successful invocation of ADI refresh, a message is displayed.

Figure 11: Refresh ADI Confirmation

8. If you need a detailed running log, click  download the log. A zip file is downloaded containing the detailed log for the execution. To view the log details, extract the log file from the zip folder.
9. You can check the status:
 -  Failed
 -  Successful
 -  Aborted
 -  Alert
 -  Warning

- N Not Applicable

10. Click the Run ID link on the **Refresh ADI** window. This displays the Changes, Alerts, and Error Messages. Under the **Changes** tab, you can view all the ADI Refresh details.

Figure 12: Refresh ADI Changes Tab

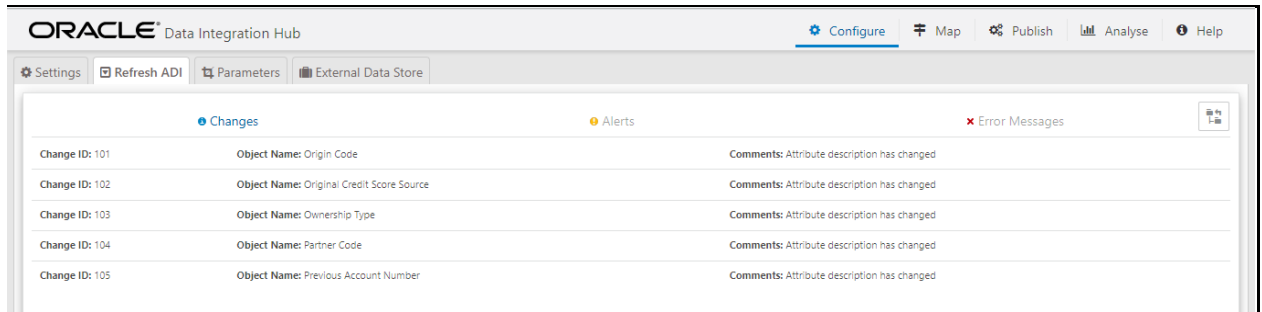
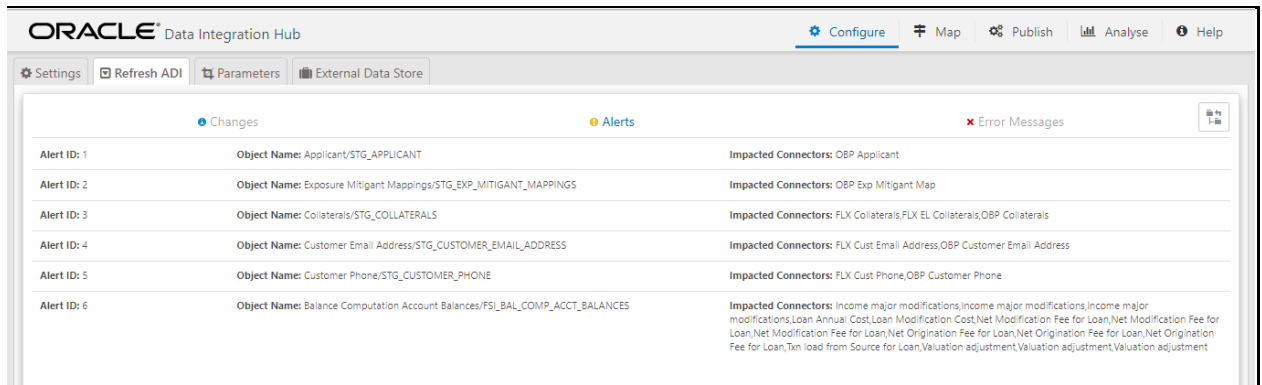


Figure 13: Refresh ADI Alerts Tab



NOTE

Click **Reload** to check the status of the ongoing ADI Refresh process, at any time.

5.2.1 Abstraction of Model Changes for Data Movement / ETL Processing

DIH abstracts and automates many types of data model changes and their impact, minimizing manual steps to be undertaken. Refer to the following table for types of changes, DIH automation available, and manual actions to be taken, if needed.

Table 7: Abstraction of Model Changes for Data Movement / ETL Processing

| Scenario or Type of Change | Description | User Action |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| When the only logical name of an attribute is changed | ADI Refresh updates the logical name in the DIH repository. | No action is expected, changes are reflected automatically in connector/ADI. |
| When the only description of an attribute is changed | ADI Refresh updates the description in the DIH repository. | No action is expected, changes are reflected automatically in connector/ADI. |
| When the only logical name of an attribute is changed | ADI Refresh updates the domain in the DIH repository. | No action is expected, changes are reflected automatically in connector/ADI. |
| When both the logical name and domain of an attribute are changed | ADI Refresh updates the logical name and domain in the DIH repository. | No action is expected, changes are reflected automatically in connector/ADI. |
| When the physical name of an attribute is changed | ADI Refresh updates the physical name in the DIH repository. | Perform "Refresh Target Data Store" and re-publish Connectors by first unpublishing and then publishing them. |
| When the data type of an attribute is changed | ADI Refresh updates the data type in the DIH repository. | Perform "Refresh Target Data Store", and re-publish Connectors by first unpublishing and then publishing them. |
| When the precision/scale of an attribute is changed | ADI Refresh updates the precision/scale in the DIH repository. | Perform "Refresh Target Data Store", and re-publish Connectors by first unpublishing and then publishing them. |
| When the physical name of an entity is changed | ADI Refresh updates the physical name in the DIH repository. | Perform "Refresh Target Data Store", and re-publish Connectors by first unpublishing and then publishing them. |
| When the logical name (OFSAA Data Interset or SubType Name) of an entity is changed | ADI Refresh updates the logical name in the DIH repository. | No action is expected, changes are reflected automatically in connector/ADI. |

5.2.2 Handling Model Changes with Impact on Data Movement / ETL Processing

The following types of model changes impact data movement performed through DIH.

- One or more entities already configured for data movement in DIH is dropped
- One or more columns already configured for data movement in DIH is dropped

If these types of changes are encountered, the ADI Refresh process displays the execution status as “Impact Identified”. In such cases, the affected data movement definitions and entities, attributes, or both, the absence of which impacts data movement / ETL processing. These are listed under the “Alerts” tab, as displayed in the following window.

Figure 14: Refresh ADI Alerts Tab



The following model changes impact the connectors during ADI refresh.

Table 8: Handling Model Changes with Impact on Data Movement / ETL Processing

| Message | Action |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| The table which is dropped is already used in the connector | Unpublish and remove the ADI from the connector. |
| The column which is dropped is already used in the connector | <p>Unpublish and remove the attribute references from the connector.</p> <p>For an Insert type connector, remove the attribute reference from mapping and truncate filter expression.</p> <p>For an Extract type connector, remove the attribute reference from the filter, join, lookup, derived column, mapping, and aggregation components.</p> |

5.2.3 Data Model Validation Messages

DIH has a built-in mechanism to validate the data model uploaded to OFSAA before ADI Refresh. This mechanism verifies whether metadata relevant to DIH – entity classification, sub-type name, and so on is available and valid for use. The following table details the messages that DIH posts upon failure of verification steps, underlying reasons, and mechanisms for resolution:

Table 9: Data Model Validation Messages

| Message | Reason | Resolution |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Table Classification Missing | User-defined Property “OFSAA Data Interface Class” is not specified in the logical view of the table in the OFSAA Data Model. | Specify the value for User-Defined Properties in the OFSAA Data Model in ERWIN. |
| Sub Type Name Missing | User-defined Property “OFSAA Data Interface Sub-Type” is not specified in the logical view of the table in the OFSAA Data Model. | Specify the value for User-Defined Properties in the OFSAA Data Model in ERWIN. |
| Duplicate ADI Name | User-defined Property “OFSAA Data Interface Name” must be different for the specified tables. | Specify a unique value for OFSAA Data Interface Name UDP in the OFSAA Data Model in ERWIN. |
| No enabled application mapped | The application user-defined properties for all columns of the table does not have the value as “DL-MAN” or “DL-OPT” | Specify the “DL-MAN” or “DL-OPT” value for the application of user-defined properties. |
| ADI Name Missing | User-defined Property “OFSAA Data Interface Name” is mandatory and is not specified in the logical view of the table in the OFSAA Data Model. | Specify the value for User-Defined Properties in the OFSAA Data Model in ERWIN. |
| Invalid Table Classification | User-defined Property “OFSAA Data Interface Class” can have the value as R, S, or D only. | Specify a correct value for the mentioned user-defined property. |
| Invalid Subtype Name | User-defined Property “OFSAA Data Interface Sub-Type” is specified when there is no subType for ADI. | OFSAA Data Interface Sub-Type UDP is applicable when there are multiple subtypes for a given ADI. Leave it blank or the same as ADI name otherwise. |

5.3 Configuring System Parameters

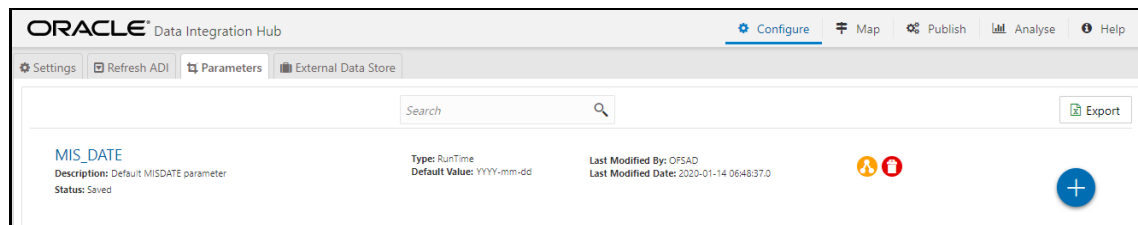
System Parameters are constant-value, run-time, or current-date variables intended for use with DIH. Apart from a seeded set of System Parameters, you can add, modify, or remove them as needed.


5.3.1 Understanding the Parameters Window

To access the Parameters window, follow these steps.

1. From the **Data Integration Hub Designer** window, select **Configure** and then select **Parameters**. The **Parameters Summary** is displayed.

Figure 15: Parameters Window



2. You can make use of the [Search](#) option to search for a specific Source.
3. Click **Export**. The List of Parameters are exported to an Excel sheet with the following information:
 - a. Parameter IDs
 - b. Parameter Name
 - c. Description
 - d. Type
 - e. Value
 - f. Default Value
 - g. Date Format
 - h. Status
 - i. Last Modified By and
 - j. Last Modified Date
4. Click  to create a Parameter. For more information, see [Defining a Parameter](#) section.

5.3.2 Fields in Parameters Window

Fields displayed in the Parameters window are explained in the following table.

Table 10: Fields in Parameters Window

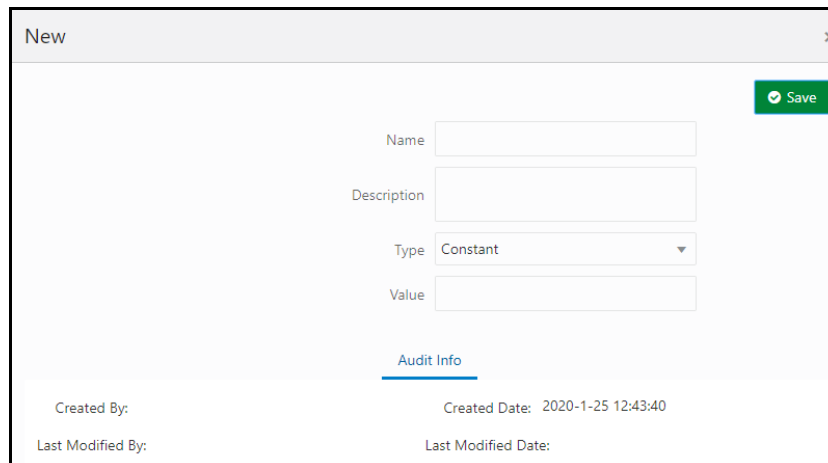
| Fields | Description |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Fields marked in red asterisk(*) are mandatory |
| Parameter Name | The name for the placeholder that you want to define. For example, MISDATE, which can be used as a placeholder for Date. |
| Parameter Description | The description for the parameter you want to define. In this example, the description can be, "MISDATE can be used to substitute the date values for each day, dynamically, in mmddyyyy format." |
| Parameter Type | There are three parameter data types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constant data type is selected for substituting a constant value. RunTime data type is selected for substituting a value, dynamically, in run time. In the example that is used here, MISDATE can be selected as Run Time because it is used to make a substitution dynamically. CurrDate data type is selected for substituting a value as Current System Date. |
| Value | Only for constant types. Holds the actual value of the parameter. |

5.3.3 Defining a Parameter

To define a new Parameter, follow these steps:

1. Click **Add**  to define a parameter on the **Parameters Summary**. The **Parameters** window is displayed.

Figure 16: New Parameter Definition



2. Enter the fields, which are explained in the [Fields and their Description](#) section.

3. Click **Save**.
4. The Audit Trail section at the bottom of the window displays the information of the parameter created.

5.3.4 Modifying and Viewing a Parameter

You can edit or view an existing Parameter, other than Parameters which are in Published status.


NOTE You cannot edit parameters in Published status.

To edit or view a parameter, follow these steps:

1. To edit or view a Parameter, you can select the required parameter from the **Parameters Summary**.
2. The details of the selected Parameter are displayed. You can modify or view the details.
3. Only the Parameter description, Parameter Type, and Value / Default Value / Date Format can be edited on this window. Update the required details.
4. Click **Save** to save the changes made.

5.3.5 Deleting a Parameter

To delete an existing parameter, follow these steps:

1. On the **Parameters Summary**, click **Delete** . A confirmation dialog box is displayed.
2. Click **Yes**. The Parameter details are deleted.

NOTE Delete is enabled only in the following cases:

- If the parameter is not in Published status.
- If the parameter is not used by any higher object, for example, Connector/EDD.
- If the parameter is pre-seeded.

5.3.6 Unpublishing a Parameter

You can unpublish a parameter only when all the following conditions are met:

- The parameter is in Published status.
- All the higher objects using the parameter are unpublished, for example, Connector/EDD.


To unpublish a parameter, follow these steps:

1. Select the required parameter from the **Parameter Summary**. The details of the selected parameters are displayed.
2. Click **Unpublish**.

NOTE

Parameters are published automatically by the system whenever the higher objects (EDD/Connector) which are using it are published.

5.3.7 Dependency

Clicking **Dependency**  lists where the entire parent Parameter has a dependency.

5.3.8 Search and Filter

The Search and Filter option in the UI helps you to find the required information. You can enter the nearest matching keywords to search and filter the results by entering information in the search box. You can search for a parameter using either the name, description, status, or type.

For example, enter the Parameter keyword as 'ODI' in the search box. The entire Parameter name with ODI is listed.

5.3.9 Parameters in EDD and Connectors

For information on parameters in EDD and Connectors, see sections Parameters in EDD Definition and Parameters in Connector respectively.

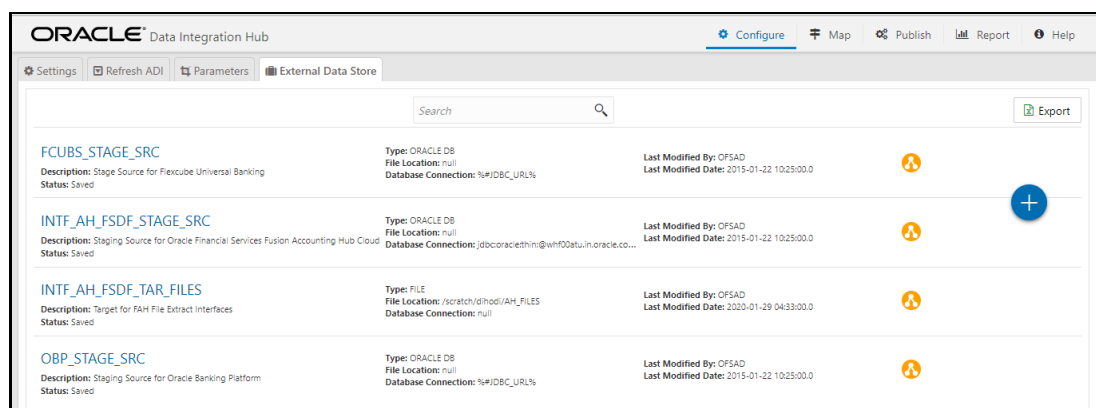
5.4 Configuring External Data Sources


DIH supports data ingestion from relational databases (Oracle Database, IBM DATABASE/2, Microsoft SQL Server, Sybase, and Teradata), files (XML, EBCDIC, and ASCII), and Big Data (Hadoop, HDFS, and Hive). Data stores of each of these types are registered with DIH, configured as External Data Sources (EDS). Also, DIH supports the extraction of data as ASCII files, which can also be defined as EDS.

To understand the **External Data Store** window, follow these steps:

1. From the **Data Integration Hub Designer** window, select **Configure** and then select **External Data Store**. The **External Data Store Summary** is displayed.

Figure 17: External Data Store Summary



2. In the **Source Systems** section of the External Data Store Summary, you can define, edit, and delete a source.
3. You can make use of the [Search](#) option to search for a specific Source.
4. Click **Export**. The List of EDSs are exported to an Excel sheet with the following information:
 - a. EDS IDs
 - b. EDS Name
 - c. Description
 - d. EDS Type
 - e. JDBS URL
 - f. File Location
 - g. Status
 - h. Last Modified By and
 - i. Last Modified Date
5. Click  to create an EDS. For more information, see section_Snowflake Type
6. Snowflake is a cloud-based data storage and analytics service. It allows users to store and analyze data using cloud-based hardware and software.

When you select EDS Type as Snowflake, the following fields are displayed.

Table 22: Fields in Oracle

| Field | Description | Comments |
|----------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| JDBC URL | Provide the URL of the database. | Example: jdbc:snowflake://<account_id>.snowflakecomputing.com/?<connection_params> |
| User ID | Enter the Snowflake User ID. | |
| Password | Enter the Snowflake password. | |
| Schema | Enter the Schema name in the upper case. | |

7. Defining an External Data Store.

5.4.1 External Data Store Fields

The following table describes the fields in the External Data Store window.

Table 11: Fields in External Data Store

| Fields | Description |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Fields marked in red asterisk(*) are mandatory |
| Name | Enter the name of the Source. |
| Description | Enter a description for the Source. |
| Type | <p>The following source type for information on the additional fields specific to them are available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DB2 Type • EBCDIC Type • File Type • HDFS Type • HIVE Type • Oracle Type • SQL Server Type • Sybase Type • Teradata Type • XML Type • Snowflake Type |

5.4.1.1 DB2 Type

IBM DB2 is a family of database server products. These products support the relational model.

When you select EDS Type as DB2, the following fields are displayed.

Table 12: Fields in DB2

| Field | Description | Comments |
|----------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| JDBC URL | Provide the URL of the Database. | Example: jdbc:db2://<hostname>[:<port>]/<database> |
| User ID | Enter the User ID. | |
| Password | Enter the password. | |
| Schema | Enter the schema name. | |

5.4.1.2 EBCDIC Type

Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code (EBCDIC) File is a binary code for alphabetic and numeric characters.

When you select EDS Type as EBCDIC, the following fields are displayed.

Table 13: Fields in EBCDIC

| Field | Description | Comments |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| File Location | Enter the absolute path of the data file landing area. | ODI agent must be available and running in the server from where the data file is located. |
| Separate Location for log/bad files | If you want to have the log/bad files for sqlldr in a different directory instead of data file directory, then choose the Separate Location for log/bad files option and enter the Log file path in Log/bad file location field. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This log file will be generated in the same server where ODI Agent is running. The log file will be generated in the below file structure: <log_file_loc>/<edd_name>/<execution_date> Example: /scratch/dihdev/logFiles/edd/20220804/edd_1.bad |

5.4.1.3 File Type

When you select EDS Type as File, the following fields are displayed.

Table 14: Fields in File Type

| Field | Description | Comments |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mandatory | | |
| File Location | Enter the absolute path of the data file landing area. | ODI agent must be available and running in the server from where the data file is located. |
| Separate Location for log/bad files | If you want to have the log/bad files for sqlldr in a different directory instead of data file directory, then choose the Separate Location for log/bad files option and enter the Log file path in Log/bad file location field. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This log file will be generated in the same server where ODI Agent is running. The log file will be generated in the below file structure: <log_file_loc>/<edd_name>/<execution_date> Example: /scratch/dihdev/logFiles/edd/20220804/edd_1.bad |
| File Snapshot | | |
| Snapshot source file data? | Select to view the File Snapshot details fields. You can enter the required details for the database and enable the feature. | You can use this feature to view the snapshot of the source files. |
| Snapshot DB JDBC URL | Enter the JDBC URL of the database where you want to save the snapshot of the source file. | Example: jdbc:oracle:thin:@//<hostname>:<port>/<service_name> |

| Field | Description | Comments |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Snapshot DB User ID | Enter the User ID required to connect to the database. | |
| Snapshot DB Password | Enter the password to connect to the database. | |
| Snapshot DB Schema | Enter the Database Schema details. | |
| Test Connection | Click this button to test the connection to the database. | |
| Encryption | | |
| Encryption at Rest | If a source file is encrypted or a destination file should be encrypted upon data extraction needs, choose the “Encryption at Rest” option and enter the Encryption Key File Path. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DIH must have access to the source file landing area. The UNIX user, which is used for starting the agent, must have execution permission to DMT utility. Example: /landingzone/inputfiles |
| Save | Select this button to save the configuration. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> |

5.4.1.4 HDFS Type

Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) is an open-source and fundamentally a new way of storing and processing data. It enables distributed processing of huge amounts of data across industry-standard servers that both store and process the data and can scale without any limits HDFS is Big Data in a raw format.

When you select EDS Type as HDFS, the following fields are displayed.

Table 15: Fields in HDFS

| Field | Description | Comments |
|---------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| JDBC URL | Provide the URL of the Database. | Example: hdfs://<Host>:<Port> |
| File Location | Enter the file location. | |

5.4.1.5 HIVE Type

HIVE provides a mechanism to project structure onto the data in Hadoop and Big data in a tabulated format.

When you select EDS Type as Hive, the following fields are displayed.

Table 16: Fields in HIVE

| Field | Description | Comments |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| JDBC URL | Provide the URL of the Database. | Example: jdbc:hive://<Host>:<Port>/<Schema> |
| Driver | Enter the driver for the HIVE datastore. | For example, to connect to the Cloudera Hive server with JDBC 4.0 data standards, specify "com.cloudera.hive.jdbc4.HS2Driver" as a driver. See the Cloudera document for more information about Cloudera JDBC drivers. |
| If Kerberos is enabled: | | |
| Principal User Name | Enter the Principal User Name. | |
| Conf File Path | Enter the Kerberos Conf File path. | |
| Key Tab Path | Enter the path of the Key Tab file, generated for the principal user. | |
| If Kerberos is enabled: | | |
| User ID | Enter the User ID. | |
| Password | Enter the Password. | |

5.4.1.6 Oracle Type

An Oracle database is a collection of data treated as a unit. The purpose of a database is to store and retrieve related information.

When you select EDS Type as Oracle, the following fields are displayed.

Table 17: Fields in Oracle

| Field | Description | Comments |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| JDBC URL | Provide the URL of the database. | Example: jdbc:oracle:thin:@//<hostname>:<port>/<servicename> |
| User ID | Enter the User ID. | |
| Password | Enter a password. | |
| Schema | Enter the Schema name in the upper case. | |
| Encryption in Transit | Choose this option if you want the data to be encrypted while reading from the source. | |

| Field | Description | Comments |
|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Upload Glossary | You can use the Excel template for defining the columns. The columns are logical descriptions of the physical schema. Sample template | Supports only .xls, and .xlsx |
| Specify stop words | Specify the words that you want to ignore while loading the data from the glossary. | Example: If you have the details such as bank_account, bank_name, bank_location, and so on and want to ignore the prefix "bank" from the glossary, specify the stop words field as "bank". You can add any number of stop words. |

5.4.1.7 SQL Server Type

Microsoft SQL Server is a relational database management system. It is a software product with the primary function of storing and retrieving data as requested by other software applications, which may run either on the same computer or on another computer across a network.

When you select EDS Type as SQL Server, the following fields are displayed.

Table 18: Fields in SQL Server

| Field | Description | Comments |
|----------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| JDBC URL | Provide the URL of the database. | Example: jdbc:sqlserver://<hostname>\SQLExpress |
| User ID | Enter the User ID. | |
| Password | Enter the password. | |
| Schema | Enter the Schema name. | |

5.4.1.8 Sybase Type

Sybase produces software to manage and analyze information in relational databases.

When you select EDS Type as Sybase, the following fields are displayed.

Table 19: Fields in Sybase Type

| Field | Description | Comments |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| JDBC URL | Provide the URL of the database. | Example: jdbc:sybase:Tds:<hostname>:<port> |
| User ID | Enter the User ID. | |

| Field | Description | Comments |
|-----------------|------------------------|----------|
| Password | Enter the password. | |
| Schema | Enter the Schema name. | |

5.4.1.9 Teradata Type

Teradata Corporation provides analytic data platforms, applications, and related services. Its products enable users to consolidate data from different sources and make the data available for analysis.

When you select EDS Type as EBCDIC, the following fields are displayed.

Table 20: Fields in Teradata

| Field | Description | Comments |
|----------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| JDBC URL | Enter the URL of the database. | Example: jdbc:teradata://<hostname> |
| User ID: | Enter the User ID. | |
| Password | Enter the password. | |
| Schema | Enter the Schema name. | |

5.4.1.10 XML Type

Extensible Markup Language (XML) is a markup language that defines a set of rules for encoding documents.

When you select EDS Type as XML, the following fields are displayed.

Table 21: Fields in XML

| Field | Description | Comments |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| File Location | Enter the absolute path of the data file landing area. | The ODI agent must be available and running in the server where the data file is located. |

5.4.1.11 Snowflake Type

Snowflake is a cloud-based data storage and analytics service. It allows users to store and analyze data using cloud-based hardware and software.

When you select EDS Type as Snowflake, the following fields are displayed.

Table 22: Fields in Oracle

| Field | Description | Comments |
|----------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| JDBC URL | Provide the URL of the database. | Example: jdbc:snowflake://<account_id>.snowflakecomputing.com/?<connection_params> |
| User ID | Enter the Snowflake User ID. | |
| Password | Enter the Snowflake password. | |
| Schema | Enter the Schema name in the upper case. | |

5.4.2 Defining an External Data Store

To define a new source from **External Data Store Summary**, following these steps:


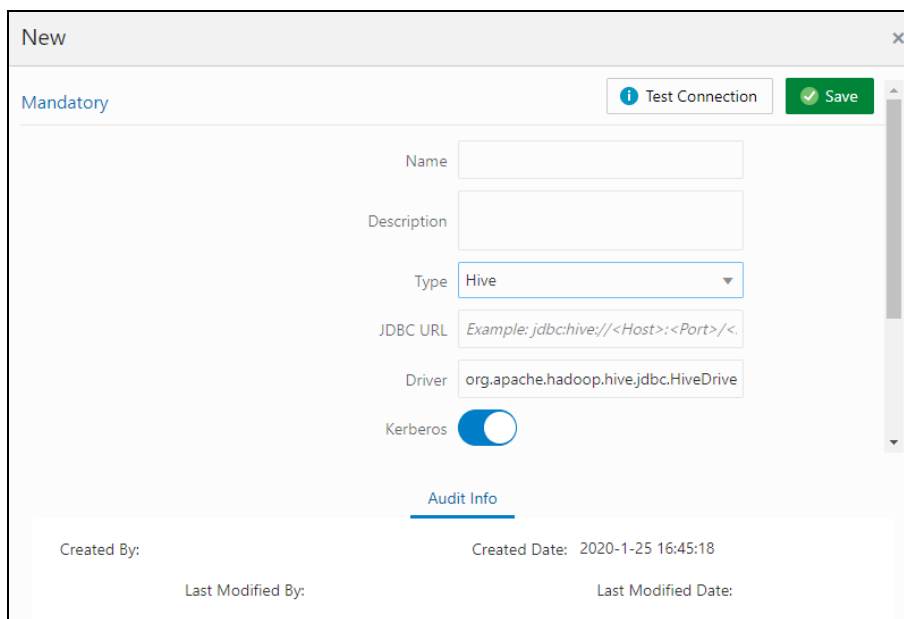
1. Click  to define a new **External Data Store** on the **External Data Store Summary**. The **External Data Store** window is displayed.

Figure 18: New External Data Store



2. Enter the values in the fields as described in the [External Data Store Fields](#) section.
3. The fields change depending on the Type option selected. For example, If Source Type is selected as File, the File Location field must be entered.
4. Click Test Connection to test the connection details (User ID/ Password) for the database types **DB2, HIVE, Oracle DB, Snowflake, SQL Server, Sybase, and Teradata**.
5. Enter these details and click Save.

5.4.3 Modifying and Viewing an External Data Store

To edit and view an external data store, follow these steps:


1. To edit or view an EDS, select the required EDS from the EDS Parameter Summary.

NOTE You cannot edit Published objects.

2. The Audit Info section at the bottom of the window displays the information of the source created.
3. EDS Name and Type cannot be edited.
4. Click Save to save the changes made.

5.4.4 Deleting an External Data Store

To delete an existing EDS, follow these steps:

1. On the **EDS Summary**, click **Delete** . A confirmation dialog box is displayed.
2. Click **Yes**. The EDS details are deleted.

NOTE Delete is enabled only in the following cases:

- If the EDS is not in Published status.
- If the EDS is not used by any object.

5.4.5 Unpublishing an External Data Store

You can unpublish an EDS only when all the following conditions are met:


- The EDS is in Published status.
- All the higher objects using the EDS are unpublished, for example, Connector/EDD.

To unpublish an EDS, follow these steps:

1. Select the required EDS from the EDS summary. The details of the selected EDS are displayed.
2. Click **Unpublish**.

NOTE An EDS is published automatically by the system whenever the higher objects (EDD/Connector) using it are published.

5.4.6 Dependency

Clicking **Dependency**  lists where the entire parent EDS has a dependency. That is, you cannot delete a child file without deleting the parent file.

5.4.7 Search and Filter

The **Search and Filter** option in the UI helps you to find the required information. You can enter the nearest matching keywords to search and filter the results by entering information on the search box. You can search for a parameter using either the name, description, status, or type.

For example, enter the Parameter keyword as 'DRM' in the search box. All the EDS names with DRM are listed.

6 External Data Descriptors and Connectors

This chapter helps to configure and manage the External Data Descriptors and Connectors.

Topics:

- [External Data Descriptor](#)
- [Application Data Interface](#)
- [Connectors](#)

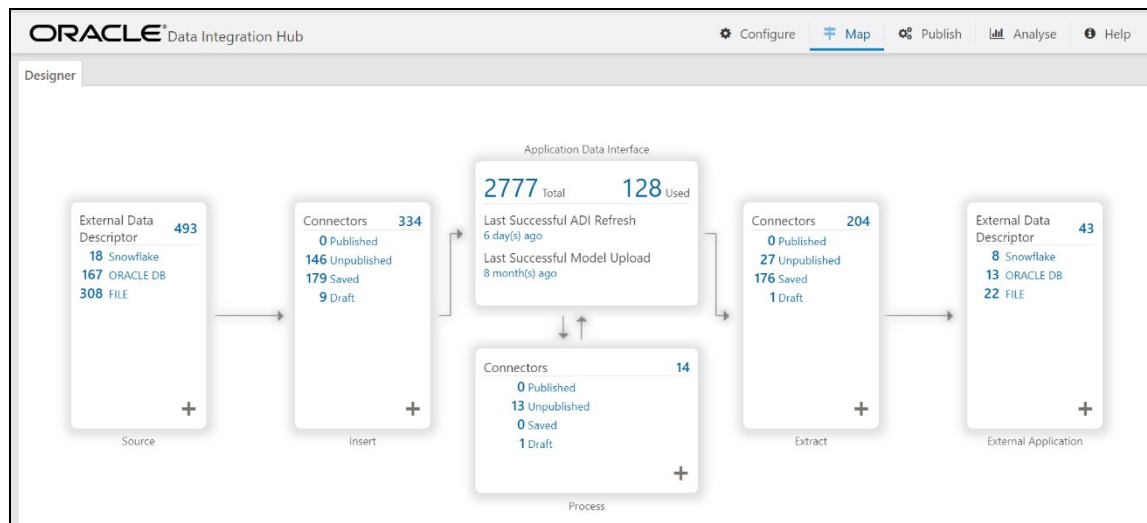
6.1 External Data Descriptor

External Data Descriptors (EDD) are definitions of specific data content from External Data Sources (EDS). Each EDS may have a number of EDDs defined against it. EDD definitions can be used for ingesting data into OFSAA Data Foundation or extracting data from it.

DIH also supports the usage of control information while ingesting data into the Data Foundation. Such control information may also be defined as EDDs.

1. From the **Data Integration Hub Designer** window, to manage External Data Descriptors, click links in each group to access details.

Figure 19: DIH Designer Window

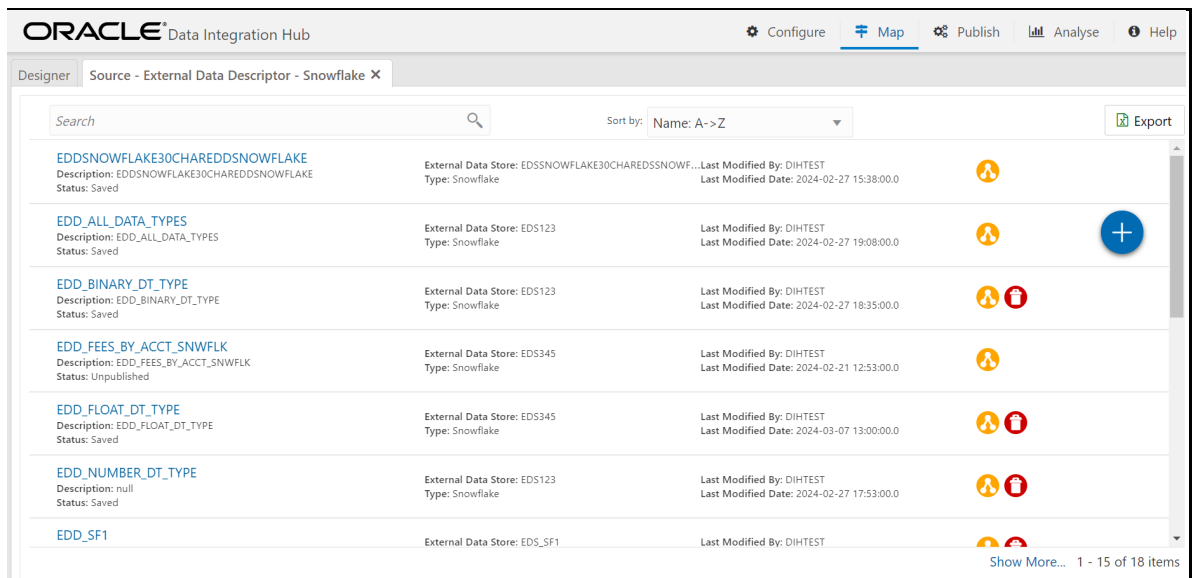


2. To manage **Source – External Data Descriptor**, click the links under Source.

Figure 20: Source – External Data Descriptor

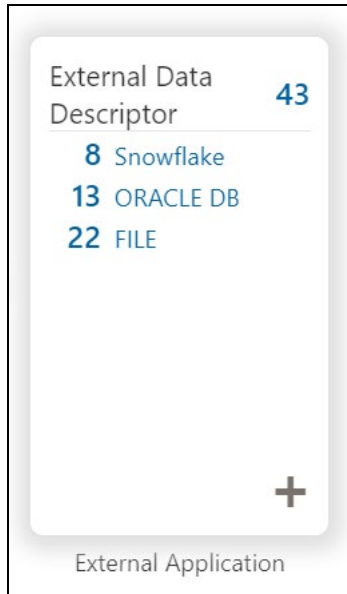


The **Source - External Data Descriptor** window is displayed.

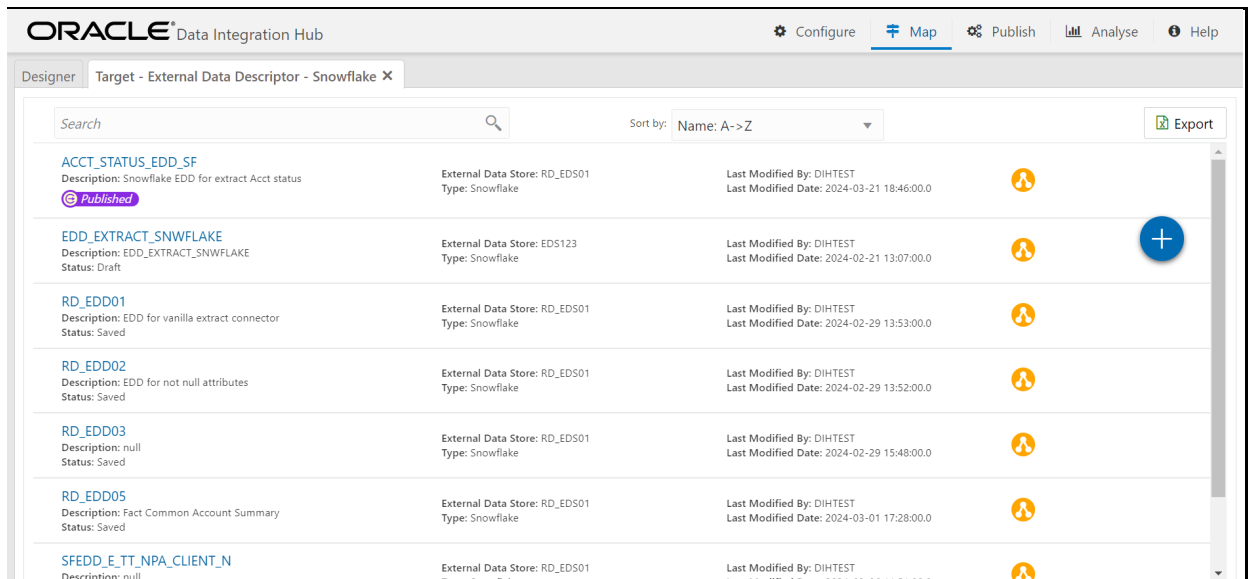




- To manage **Target – External Data Descriptor**, click the links under External Application.

Figure 21: Target – External Data Descriptor



The **Target - External Data Descriptor** window is displayed.



4. From the **Data Integration Hub Designer** window, click  **Source** or **Target EDD** windows. to configure additional EDDs or click **Add**  from the **Source** or **External Application**.

NOTE

EDDs are auto re-arranged under the source or the target depending on the type of connectors defined with them. So they would appear under source, but not target, under the following conditions:

- When only an insert connector is defined with the EDD.
- When no connectors are defined under EDD(default behavior to list all EDD under source).

The above mentioned conditions applies only if you have not created any connector on the EDD. Also, if an EDD is used to define both insert and extract connectors, it will appear under both, the source and the target.

5. For more information, see Defining an External Data Descriptor.
6. Click Export. The List of EDDs are exported to an Excel sheet with the following information:
 - a. EDD IDs
 - b. EDD NameGL_
 - c. Description
 - d. EDS Name
 - e. EDS Type
 - f. Status
 - g. Last Modified By and
 - h. Last Modified Date


6.1.1 External Data Descriptor Fields

The following sections describe the fields in the External Data Descriptor window.

6.1.1.1 Data Tab

The following table describes the fields in the Data tab.

Table 23: Fields in Data Tab

| Fields | Description Fields marked in red asterisk (*) are mandatory |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Data File Name | <p>You can add multiple data files to an EDD.</p> <p>For example, you need to add the Term Deposits Contracts data file. There are Term Deposits Contracts data files for Retail as well as Corporate accounts. Therefore, to get both these details, you first add the Term Deposits Contracts data file for Retail accounts, such as <code>td_contracts%#MISDATE%_1.csv</code>, and as the next record, add Term Deposits Contracts data file for Corporate accounts.</p> <p>Example: <code>td_contracts%#MISDATE%_1.csv</code></p> |
| Record Delimiter | <p>The records are stored differently in different operating systems. The options available are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MS-DOS • Unix • No Record Delimiter • Other <p>For example, select Unix.</p> |
| File Format | <p>There are two options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fixed Length: The file has records and columns with a fixed length. Each column has a predetermined and unchanging size, set when the record layout is designed, and the sum of the column sizes add up to the record size. • Delimited: There is a separation of the records and columns using a delimiter character like a comma, semicolon, hyphen, and so on. <p>For example, select Delimited.</p> |
| Text Qualifier | <p>A character that identifies a text. This is used when some characters exist within a text. Generally, double quotes are used, prefixed, and suffixed with text. This is optional.</p> |
| Skip Number Of Records | <p>Provide the number of records to be skipped. The records are skipped from the top. Generally, this is used to skip Headers.</p> |
| Decimal Separator | <p>This mentions up to which decimal digit you want to view the result.</p> |
| Read from template | <p>A template contains all the values and is in Excel file format. If the template is not available, you must create it manually by clicking Add , under the Source Data Elements tab. If the template is available, you can browse for the template. See the File EDD Template.</p> <p>You can also drop the template in the area “Drop template here or click to select”.</p> |
| Select Template (* .xls, * .xlsx, * .CSV Files Only) | <p>Click Browse and select the required template.</p> |
| Data Elements | |

| Fields | Description Fields marked in red asterisk (*) are mandatory |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Name | Name of the field in EDD. Example: Field name in a file or column name in a table. NOTE: The Field name of XML type must not be more than 25 characters and for others must not be more than 30 characters. |
| Type | This shows the Data type of the field. Example: String, Number, EBCDIC, and so on. |
| Length | This is applicable only for the EBCDIC format. This is the length of the EBCDIC data type. In the case of a file, it is length only. |
| Precision | This is used to specify the decimal point. Example: 10.3. |
| Format | Specify the format for columns of type date here. If left blank, a default format of DD/MM/YYYY is assumed and used. NOTE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The default format is fixed and does not change with database or system language settings. • For data ingestion, enter the format in which date fields are provided. • For data extraction, enter the format in which extracted date fields must be recorded. For example, in the file extract, to represent the date, 31st January 2020, as “31/01/2020”, specify the format as DD/MM/YYYY for the date columns. |
| Record Type Code | This identifies the Record type in a file where Header, Trailer, and Data are of different record length and type. The values can be any string available in the text file. This value is only possible for the first field in a file. Example: The values can be DATA; CTRL to specify it is a control record. |

6.1.1.2 Control Tab

In the Control tab, DIH enables you to:

1. Reconcile between source data received and data loaded into OFSAA, using the control information available from the source system. This feature is used to implement record count validation or amount reconciliation from a source file. It also allows specifying a threshold for validation. The specified threshold is compared with the difference (record count or amount) to perform the validation. Only in case, the difference is more than the threshold value the execution fails. A detailed report on control information from both source and the final data loaded along with threshold breach is available in [Execution History](#).
2. The threshold can be absolute or percentage value. The connector execution process considers the threshold type while performing reconciliation.

3. Generate control information for File extracts from OFSAA. Specifying control for extract EDDs generates control details, based on the configuration in the EDD. Both record count and amount value (sum, average, max, and so on) for specific columns are recorded into the control file.

NOTE This option is applicable only for File type EDDs (ASCII and EBCDIC).

The following fields must be configured to achieve this functionality.

Table 24: Fields in Control Tab

| Fields | Description Fields marked in red asterisk(*) are mandatory |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| When Separate File is selected as Yes . | |
| File Name | Specify the name of the file. |
| File Format | <p>There are two options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fixed Length: The file has records and columns with a fixed length. Each column has a predetermined and unchanging size, set when the record layout is designed, and the sum of the column sizes add up to the record size. • Delimited: There is a separation of the records and columns using a delimiter character like a comma, semicolon, hyphen, and so on. <p>In the previous example, select Delimited.</p> |
| Column Delimiter | <p>If the File Format is selected as Fixed Length, the Column Delimiter would by default be Other.</p> <p>If the File format is selected as Delimited, the following options are available in the drop-down list.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other • Space • Semicolon • Comma • Tab <p>In the previous example, select Comma.</p> |
| Record Type Code | <p>Used to uniquely identify a record within a file. A Financial Institution sometimes provides files that have data and control records within the same file. In that case, to distinguish between data record and control record, the first field is Record Type. It has a specific value to identify that. Here, specify the value that identifies the Data. Values can be 'DATA' and so on. For the Control record, the value is specified under the Control tab. Only the first field of a file is used for Record Type.</p> |

| Fields | Description Fields marked in red asterisk(*) are mandatory |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Record Delimiter | <p>The records are stored differently in different operating systems. The following options are available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MS-DOS • Unix • No Record Delimiter • Other <p>For example, select Unix.</p> |
| Skip number of records | Provide the number of records to be skipped. The records are skipped from the top. Generally, this is used to skip Headers. |
| Text Qualifier | A character that identifies a text. This is used when some characters exist within a text. Generally, double quotes are used, prefixed, and suffixed with text. This is optional. |
| Decimal separator | Specify up to which decimal digit you want to view the result. |
| Record Type Length | The length of the record type value to pick up the correct record. For example, if the control record is "DATATotal Records400" and DATA is the Record type, the length is '4'. This is applicable only for Control records that are of Fixed length. |
| Control Name Length | Based on the previous example, the Control name is "Total Records". Hence, the Control Name Length is '13'. |
| Control Value Length | Based on the previous example, the Control value is 400. Hence, the length of the control value is '3'. |
| When Separate File is selected as No . | |
| Record Type Code | Used to uniquely identify a record within a file. A Financial Institution sometimes provides files that have data and control records within the same file. In that case, to distinguish between data record and control record, the first field is Record Type. It has a specific value to identify that. Here, specify the value that identifies the Data. Values can be 'DATA' and so on. For the Control record, the value is specified under the Control tab. Only the first field of a file is used for Record Type. |
| Control Value Length | Based on the previous example, the Control value is 400. Hence, the length of the control value is '3' |
| Control Name Length | Based on the previous example, the Control name is "Total Records". Hence, the Control Name Length is '13'. |
| Controls | |
| Control Name | Specify the name of the control. |

| Fields | Description |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Fields marked in red asterisk(*) are mandatory |
| Aggregation Method | Select either Aggregation Method or Count . The supported aggregation methods are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Min • Max • Average • Sum |
| Aggregation Column Name | Select the column on which the aggregation method is applied. NOTE: For count, no column needs to be selected. |
| Threshold Type | This field is optional. There are two selections of threshold, percentage, or absolute. If the percentage is selected, the reconciliation difference in percent is matched against this threshold value. If absolute is selected, the absolute percent difference is matched against this threshold value. |
| Threshold Value | Specify the difference value in percent or absolute. |

6.1.1.3 Transformation Tab


The following table describes the fields in the Transformation tab.

Table 25: Fields in Transformation Tab

| Fields | Description |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Fields marked in red asterisk(*) are mandatory |
| Derived Data Elements | |
| Name | Name of the derived field in EDD. NOTE: Field names must not be more than 30 characters. |
| Type | Shows the Data type of the field. Example: Varchar2, Number, Date, and so on. |
| Expression | When you select the 'Add option', the Specify Expression window is displayed. Here, you can select the required Entities, Functions, and Operators. That is, you can write your expression. Enter the field name and click OK. Now the newly created field name is listed. |

6.1.1.2 Defining an External Data Descriptor

To define a new EDD from the DIH Designer window, follow these steps:

1. From the **Source** or **External** application, click Add . The **External Data Descriptor** new window is displayed.
2. In the External Data Store Name section, select **Data Source** from the drop-down list. The Data Source is the Source you had created. In this example, it is, DRM_SRC_FILES. The values in Defining an External Data Store example are used. The description comes up automatically.

NOTE

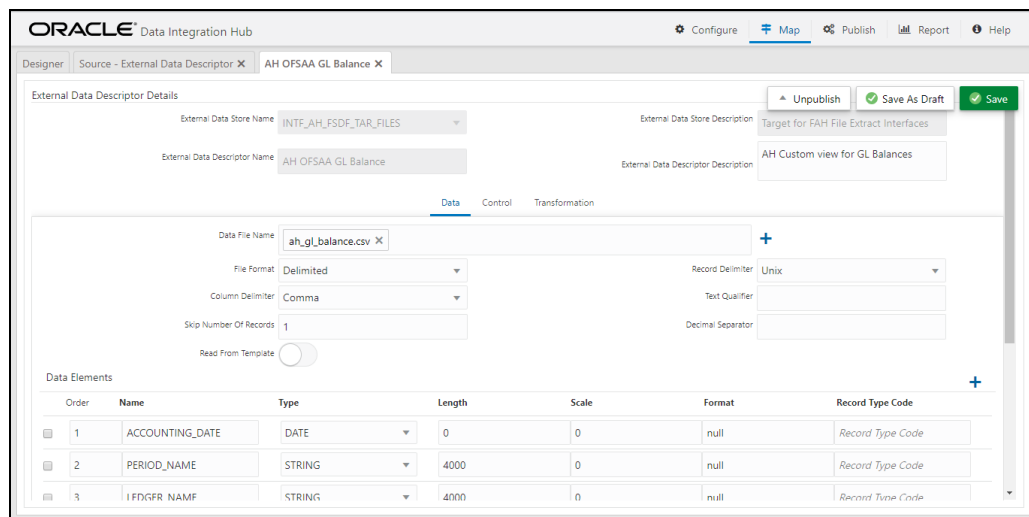
The fields in the External Data Descriptor Specification Details section change as per the Source Code selected.

For HDFS data, the working date format is YYYY-MM-DD.

For the Hive table, the working date format is YYYY-MM-DD.

For the Sybase source database, the date data type is not supported. It must be a timestamp.

Figure 22: External Data Descriptor Data Tab



The screenshot shows the Oracle Data Integration Hub interface for configuring an External Data Descriptor. The 'Data' tab is active, showing the following configuration:

- External Data Store Name:** INTF_AH_FSDT_TAR_FILES
- External Data Store Description:** Target for FAH File Extract Interfaces
- External Data Descriptor Name:** AH OFSAA GL Balance
- External Data Descriptor Description:** AH Custom view for GL Balances
- Data File Name:** ah_gl_balance.csv
- File Format:** Delimited
- Column Delimiter:** Comma
- Record Delimiter:** Unix
- Skip Number Of Records:** 1
- Text Qualifier:** (empty)
- Decimal Separator:** (empty)
- Read From Template:** (unchecked)

The **Data Elements** table is as follows:

| Order | Name | Type | Length | Scale | Format | Record Type Code |
|-------|-----------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|------------------|
| 1 | ACCOUNTING_DATE | DATE | 0 | 0 | null | Record Type Code |
| 2 | PERIOD_NAME | STRING | 4000 | 0 | null | Record Type Code |
| 3 | FDGFR NAMF | STRING | 4000 | 0 | null | Record Type Code |

NOTE

The External Data Descriptor Name length cannot be more than 24 characters for External Data Sources with a snapshot enabled. This is due to the limitation from the ODI Studio where the maximum table name length limit is set to 30 characters.

Workaround:

To specify more than 24 characters, you can increase the maximum table name and column name length in **ODI Studio > Topology > Physical Architecture > Technologies > Oracle > Advanced** tab.


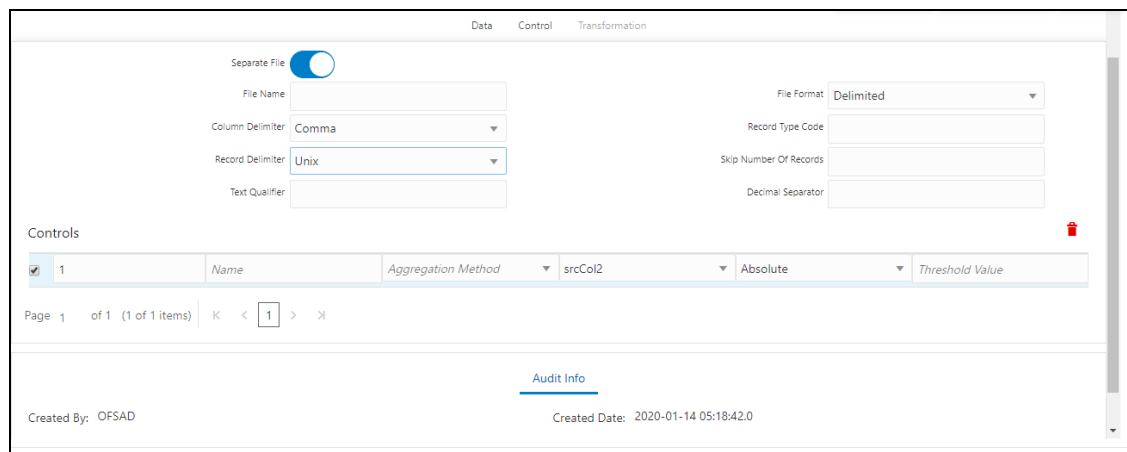
3. Click **Reload/Refresh**  to reload/refresh the data elements.
4. Enter the values in the fields as described in the [Fields and their Description](#) section.

Figure 23: Read From Template



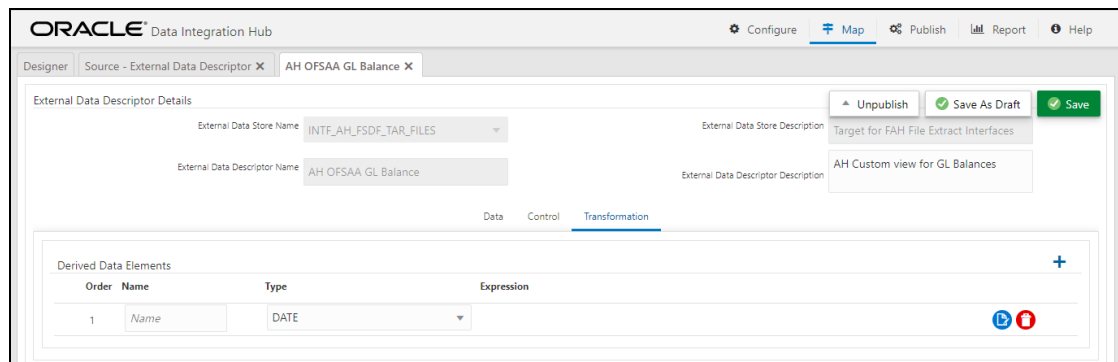
5. If data needs to be reconciled post-loading, then click the **Control** tab. In this version, only the Number of Records controls is possible.

Figure 24: External Data Descriptor Controls Tab



6. To transform the **EDD**, click the **Transformation** tab.

Figure 25: External Data Descriptor Transformation Tab





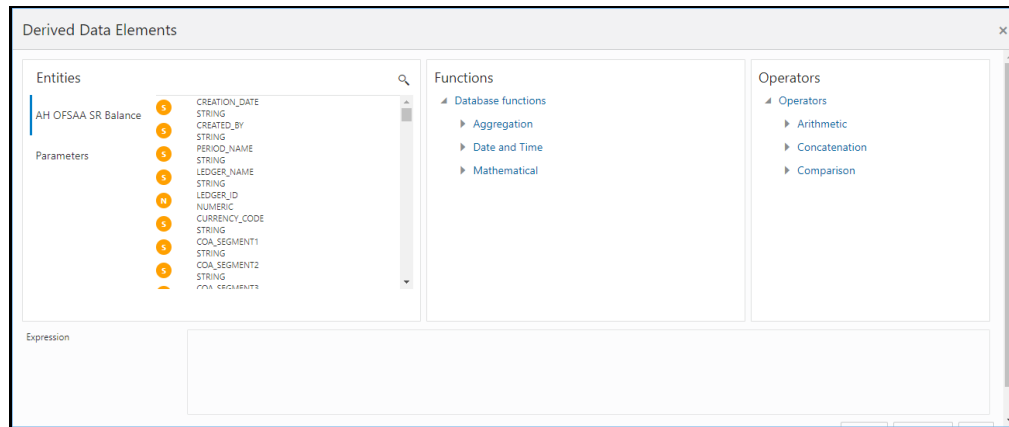

7. You can add derivation to data elements of the EDD.
 - a. Click **Add**  to create derived data elements.
 - b. To edit the derived data element, click **Edit** . The **Expression** window is displayed.
 - c. The expression can be specified using the data elements defined in the Data tab and functions.

Figure 26: Derived Data Elements Window

- d. To delete the derived data element, click **Delete** .
8. Click the **Transformation** tab and define Derived Data Elements for the field to be aggregated under the previous tab.
9. Click **Save**.

6.1.3 Modifying and Viewing an External Data Descriptor

You can edit or view an existing EDD, other than EDDs in Published status.

NOTE You cannot edit EDDs in Published status.

To edit or view an EDD, follow these steps:


1. Select the required EDD from the EDD Summary.
2. The details of the selected EDD are displayed. You can modify or view the details.
3. Update the required details.
4. Click **Save** to save the changes made.
5. Click **Save as Draft** to save and update later. The status shows as Draft.

6.1.4 Deleting an External Data Descriptor

This option only checks the higher-order object. That is, if the order has a dependency, you cannot delete it unless the dependency is removed.

For example, assume EDD is used in Connector. Then, unless the Connector is deleted, the used EDD cannot be deleted.

To delete an existing EDD, follow these steps:

1. On the **EDD Summary**, click **Delete** . A confirmation dialog box is displayed.
2. Click **Yes**. The EDD details are deleted.

NOTE Delete is enabled only in the following cases:
 If the EDD is not in Published status.
 If the EDD is not used by any object.

You can unpublish an EDD only when all the following conditions are met:


- The EDD is in Published status.
- All the connectors using the EDD are unpublished.

To unpublish an EDD, follow these steps:

1. Select the required EDD from the **EDD Summary**. The details of the selected EDD are displayed.
2. Click **Unpublish**.

NOTE The EDD gets published automatically by the system whenever the higher objects (Connector) using it are published.

6.1.5 Dependency

Clicking **Dependency**  lists where the entire parent EDD has a dependency.

6.1.6 Search and Filter

The Search and Filter option in the UI helps you to find the required information. You can enter the nearest matching keywords to search and filter the results by entering information on the search box. You can search for an EDD using either the name, description, status, or type.

For example, enter the EDD keyword as 'AATB_ACCT' in the search box. The entire EDD name with AATB_ACCT is listed.

6.1.7 Parameters in EDD Definition

While defining an EDD, the parameter can be used as a placeholder in a data filename.

For example:

Consider a table with two columns, such as Account number and Balance.

Table 26: Example showing Account Number and Balance

| Account Number | Balance |
|----------------|---------|
| A1 | 1000 |
| A2 | 1000 |

| | |
|----|------|
| A3 | 1000 |
| A1 | 1000 |
| A2 | 1500 |
| A3 | 1500 |

In this example, a customer has three accounts (A1, A2, and A3).

The customer has deposited different amounts on January 1st and 2nd 2014. The CSV data files can be created for those two dates as follows:

- The account transaction for January 1st, 2014, is saved as `td_contracts_/01012014/.csv`
- The account transaction for January 2nd, 2014, is saved as `td_contracts_/01022014/.csv`

If a parameter, `MISDATE`, is defined as a runtime, this can be used as a placeholder that substitutes date in `mmddyyyy` format. That is, the data filename can be mentioned as `td_contracts_%#MISDATE%.csv`. When this file is called, it substitutes the date in the file name, dynamically, in the runtime.

Parameters Data Types need not always be runtime. They can be Constants or values like Current Date, which can also be used to substitute a value in a data filename.

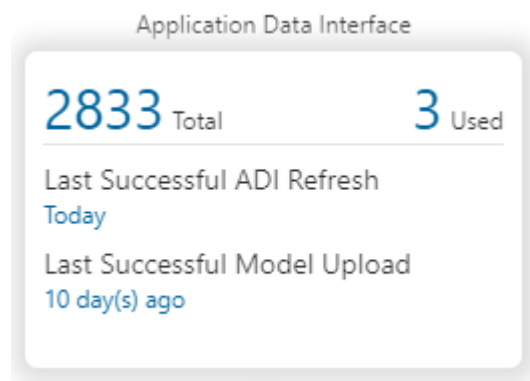
6.2 Application Data Interface

This tile displays the total number of ADIs that are available in the setup and the number of used ADIs in connectors.

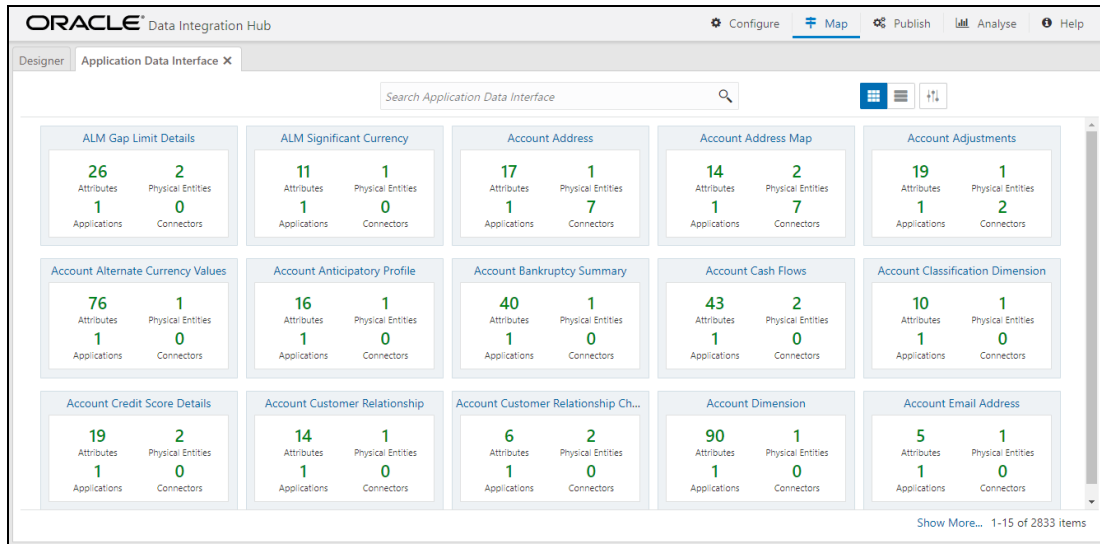
To view the total number of ADIs that are present and used, follow these steps:

1. Click **Total** or **Used** on the **Application Data Interface**.

Figure 27: Application Data Interface Summary Window



The **Application Data Interface Summary** window is displayed:






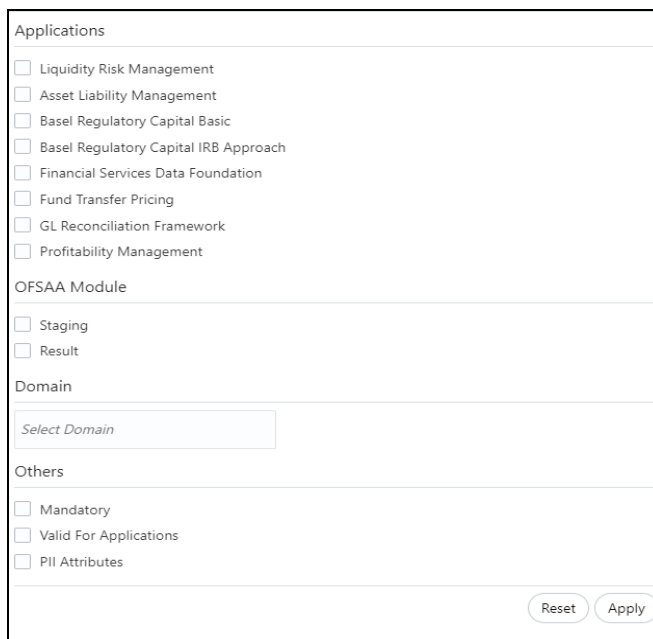
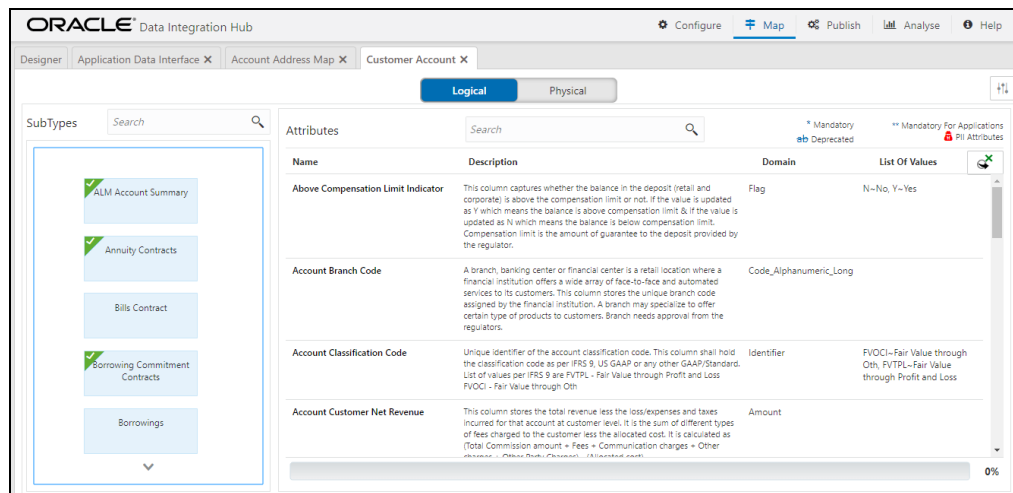
2. Click **Analyze** to view the Mapping Report for that particular ADI.
3. You can view the summary details of all the ADIs that are present or used in either Card view  or List view .
4. The search bar helps you to find the required information. You can enter the nearest matching keywords to search and filter the results by entering information on the search box. You can search for an ADI name using either the name or description.
5. Click  to filter the ADI. The RHS displays the applications you can select to filter. Select the required application and the feature.

Figure 28: Application Selection Drawer




6. Select the required application and then click **Apply**. The summary window displays the filtered ADIs.
7. Click **Reset** to deselect the filter options and clear the Subject area.
8. Depending on the ADI selected, there may or may not be additional subtype filters. Such as, for Transactions: Customer Account, there is a Product Class list as subtype filters available. You can choose one or more Product classes to filter the attributes listed below.
9. The selected ADI details are displayed. There are two views for each ADI:
 - **Logical View:** shows all the attributes and their associated description with additional information. For example, if the attribute is mandatory or not for the selected application, its domain and LOV (List of values) are possible for the particular attribute.
 - **Physical View:** shows the underlying physical table name of the selected ADI. Selecting the physical table name shows the mapping between the logical attribute name and its corresponding physical column name.
10. At any given time, you can switch between Logical and Physical Views.
11. In **Logical View**, you can see the attribute details as follows:
 - List with the logical name
 - Description
 - Domain
 - List of values

Figure 29: Logical View Window



12. Attributes contain:

- Sensitive information **PII** (Personally Identifiable Information) is displayed with  before the attribute.
- Deprecated attributes are shown as **strikethrough** text.
- Mandatory attributes have * next to them.

- Attributes that are mandatory for selected applications have ** next to them.
13. In **Logical View**, you can search for an attribute name or description.
 14. The progress can also be viewed based on the filters applied to this window.

NOTE The percentage is calculated based on the number of attributes sourced versus the total number of attributes.

15. In **Physical View**, click the table name. You can view the attribute name, field name, data type, length, precision, and .format.
16. For example, in the case of ADI with a subtype such as a Customer Account, the physical table name is based on the Subtype. Hence, one or more physical table names are displayed.
17. When you select the table, the respective attribute is displayed.

Figure 30: Physical View Window

| Attribute Name | Field Name | Data Type | Length | Precision | Format |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| Account Surrogate Key * | N_ACCT_SKEY | NUMBER | 15 | 0 | |
| Average Life | N_AVERAGE_LIFE | NUMBER | 14 | 2 | |
| Base Value Of Index | N_BASE_INDEX_VALUE | NUMBER | 8 | 4 | |
| Book Type | V_BOOK_TYPE | VARCHAR2 | 20 | 0 | |
| Capital Protection Category Code | N_CAP_PROTECTION_CATEGORY_CD | NUMBER | 5 | 0 | |
| Convexity | N_CONVEXITY | NUMBER | 10 | 6 | |
| Credit Score Source | V_CREDIT_SCORE | VARCHAR2 | 20 | 0 | |
| Current Gross Yield | N_CUR_YIELD | NUMBER | 10 | 6 | |
| Current Minimum Payment | N_CURR_MIN_PAYMENT | NUMBER | 22 | 3 | |
| Customer Affiliate Category | N_CUST_AFFILIATE_CAT_CD | NUMBER | 2 | 0 | |
| DV01 | N_DV01 | NUMBER | 10 | 6 | |

18. In Physical View, you can search with either an attribute name or physical column name.
19. In both Logical and Physical views, you can click the filter.
20. A filter drawer is displayed with options to filter based on applications, OFSAA Module, Logical Domain, and other properties.
21. Select the required application and then click **Apply**. The Summary window displays the filtered ADIs.
22. Click **Reset** to deselect all filter options.
23. Click **Apply** to filter the attribute list.

6.3 Connectors

Connectors allow mapping one or more External Data Descriptors with an Application Data Interface, in the case of “Insert Connectors” or vice versa, in the case of “Extract Connectors”.












Factory-defined and maintained Connectors are available for specific Oracle applications – FLEXCUBE, Oracle Banking Platform, Data Relationship Management, and Accounting Hub Cloud Service. See the

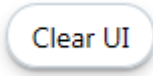


User Guides of these applications from the OFSAA Data Integration Application Pack at [OHC Documentation Library](#). You can configure Insert and Extract Connectors for data exchange with other applications.

6.3.1 Icons and Description

To create a connector, you must understand each of the icons at the beginning. While creating a Connector, the icons that are displayed are explained as follows:

Table 27: Icons and Description

| Icon | Description |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | Click this icon to view the list of all External Data Descriptors created in the setup. You can drag the desired EDD on the canvas. |
|  | Click this icon to view the list of all ADIs created in the setup. You can drag the desired ADI on the canvas. |
|  | Click this icon to open the Mapping window. You can map the source column to the target column in the window. |
|  | This component is used for defining a join between two entities. Click this icon to open the window where you can define the join condition between two entities. |
|  | This component is used for defining the filter of a given entity. Click this icon to open the window where you can define the filter condition. |
|  | This component is used for defining the lookup condition. Click this icon to open the window where you can define the join condition between two entities. |
|  | This component is used for defining the Derived column. Click this icon to open the window where you can define an expression, which can be mapped to the target column. |
|  | This component is used for transforming flattened hierarchy entities into parent-child hierarchy entities. |
|  | This component is used for Transpose (Rows to Columns) for a given entity. Click this icon to open the window where you can define the pivot data element and the new columns, which are transposed from multiple rows of source entity. |
|  | This component is used for Transpose (Columns to rows) for a given entity. Click this icon to open the window where you can define the unpivot data element and new rows which are transposed from columns of the source entity. |
|  | This component is used for defining a group by and having a clause for Aggregation. Click this icon to open the window where you can define a group by and having a clause for aggregation. |

| Icon | Description |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | Click this button to remove all the nodes added to the canvas. |
|  | This is displayed on the connector window when the connector is published and is opened in view mode. The connector is not editable. |
|  | This is displayed on the connector window when the connector is not published. The connector is editable. |

6.3.2 Creating Connectors

The connector allows mapping one or more External Data Descriptor with Application Data Interface. It allows mapping of one or more ADI with EDD as well, in the case of extract type connector.

There are pre-built Connectors for Oracle applications such as FLEXCUBE, Oracle Banking Platform, and so on. For other applications, you need to define Connectors for your EDDs.

6.3.2.1 Loading Data into OFSAA

To create a Connector for loading data into OFSAA, follow these steps:



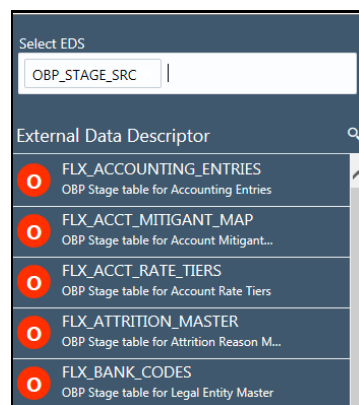
1. On the **Connector Summary** window, click  .
Or:
2. From the **Data Integration Hub Designer** window, click  in **Insert Connectors**, to move the data from an EDD to an ADI.
3. The **New Connectors Definition** window is displayed.
4. To define a connector, you must have a source with EDD and a target, which is ADI.
5. Click **Source** to select the required EDDs. Here, you can filter your selection based on the EDS selected. The EDD node's color depends on the source system type.

Figure 31: Connectors - Source



For example:


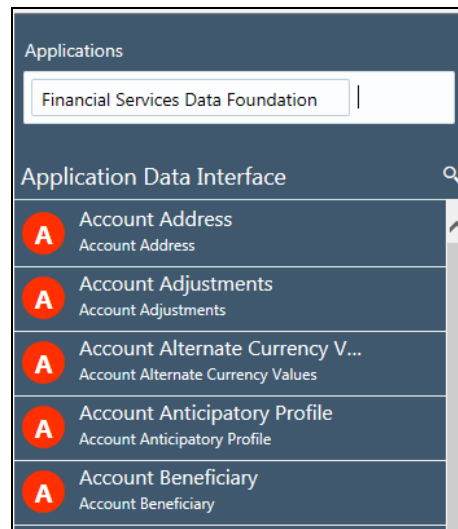
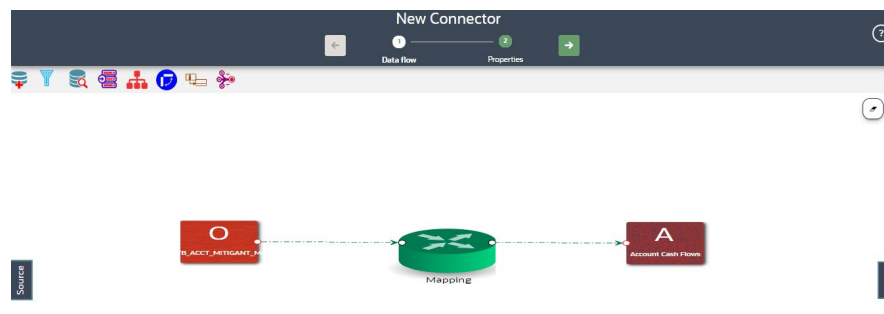
- File types are in blue.
 - Oracle types are in red.
 - HDFS types are in orange.
6. If you select 'OBP_STAGE_SRC' as the EDS, it displays the EDDs for that particular EDS selected.
 7. Click **Search**  to search for a particular EDD. You can select multiple EDS.
 8. Select the required EDD and drag it to the canvas.
 9. Click **Target**. Here you can filter ADIs based on the application selected.

Figure 32: Connectors - Target




10. Click **Search** to search for a particular ADI.
11. Select the required ADI. Drag it to the canvas and then link the input and output nodes.
12. Click the input white circle. The anchor symbol is displayed. Drag and drop the line to link it to the required component.

Figure 33: New Connector Window

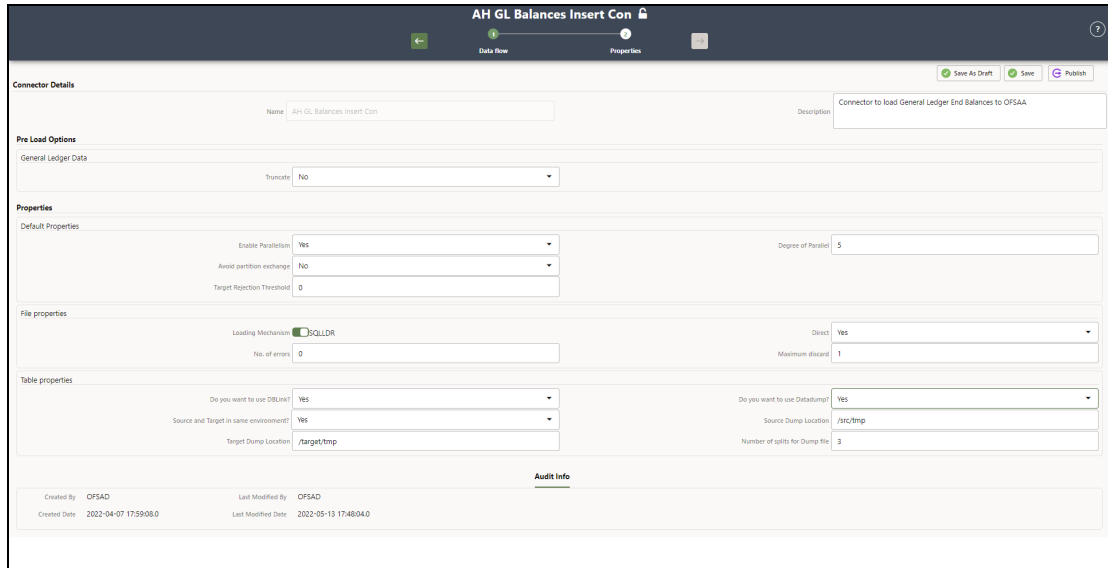


13. At any given time, you can right-click the node to either delink or remove links/outline or delete a node.

14. To edit or view the properties, on the **Connector** window, click .

15. In **Connector Details**, enter the name and description for the connector.

Figure 34: Connector Details Window



16. In **Pre Load Options**, select the truncate option to be defined in the target. To remove data from the table as per the truncate option specified, select **Truncate**.

- Select **No**, if you do not wish to truncate the table before loading.
- If you select **Partial Truncate**, provide the Partition Name. The parameter name can be provided here. If you want to truncate a partition, the Partial Truncate option must be selected. Specify the partition to be truncated before load.


NOTE

For multi-target loads, the truncate type must be the same for all targets. However, truncate expression may vary.

- Select **Full Truncate** to fully truncate. Here no expression is required. If you want to truncate the entire table, the Full Truncate option must be selected.
- Select **Selected Rows** to truncate on the selected expressions. If you remove specific rows, the selected rows option must be selected. Specify the filter condition for the rows to be deleted. Specific rows are removed from the table before load.

NOTE

If OFSAA is hosted on a Big Data environment, then the Truncate with **Selected Rows** option is not supported.

- Click **Edit**  to filter the selected rows.
- Select the required entity and click **Validate**. This validates the expression.
- Click **Ok** once the expressions are selected.

In the image, truncate details are selected for Account Address.

17. In **Properties**, select the Default Properties, File Properties, and Table Properties if you have selected a default type or file type or a table type respectively.

NOTE See the [Connector Properties](#) Section for more information on the properties.

6.3.2.2 Processing Data within OFSAA

To create a Connector for processing data within OFSAA, follow these steps:




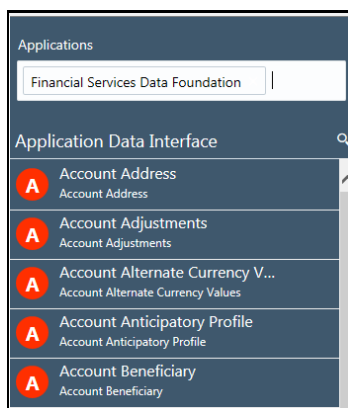
1. To create a new connector, on the **Connector Summary** window, click  .
- Or:
2. From the **Data Integration Hub Designer** window, click  from Process Connectors to move the data within an ADI.
3. The **New Connectors Definition** window is displayed.
4. To define a connector, you must have an ADI for source and another for Target.
5. Click **Source** to select the required ADIs.
6. Click Search  to search for a particular ADI. You can select multiple ADIs.
7. Select the required ADI and drag it to the canvas.
8. Click **Target**. Here you can filter ADIs based on the application selected.

Figure 35: Connectors - Target




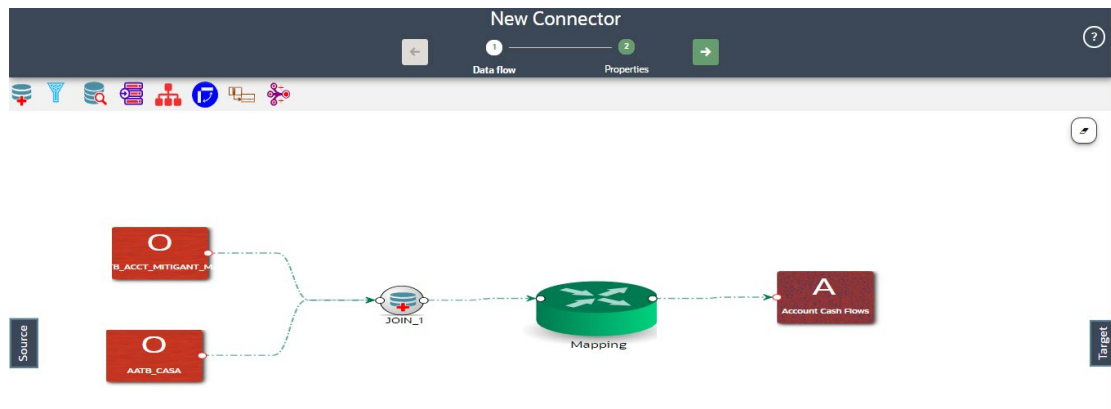
9. Click Search  to search for a particular ADI.
10. Select the required ADI. Drag it to the canvas and then link the input and output nodes.
11. Click the input white circle. The anchor symbol is displayed. Drag and drop the line to link it to the required component.

Figure 36: New Connector Window



12. At any given time, you can right-click the node to either delink or remove inlinks / outlink or delete a node.


13. To edit or view the properties, on the **Connector** window, click .
14. In **Connector Details**, enter the name and description for the connector.

Figure 37: Connector Details Window


15. In **Pre Load Options**, select the truncate option to be defined in the target. When you select Truncate, it removes data from the table as per the truncate option specified.

- Select **No**, if you do not wish to truncate the table before loading.
- If you select **Partial Truncate**, provide the Partition Name. The parameter name can be provided here.
- If you want to truncate a partition, the Partial Truncate option must be selected. Specify the partition to be truncated before the load.

NOTE For multi-target loads, the Truncate type must be the same for all targets. However, truncate expression may vary.

- Select **Full Truncate** to fully truncate. Here no expression is required. If you want to truncate the entire table, the Full Truncate option must be selected.
- Select **Selected Rows** to truncate on the selected expressions. If you want to remove specific rows, the selected rows option must be selected. Specify the filter condition for the rows to be deleted. Specific rows are removed from the table before load.

NOTE If OFSAA is hosted on a Big Data environment, then the Truncate with **Selected Rows** option is not supported.

- Click **Edit**  to filter the selected rows.
- Select the required entity and click **Validate**. This validates the expression.
- Click **Ok** once the expressions are selected.



In the image, truncate details are selected for Account Address.

- 16. In **Properties****, select the Default Properties, File Properties, and Table Properties if you have selected a default type or file type, or a table type respectively.

NOTE See the Connector Properties section for more information on the properties.

6.3.2.3 Extracting Data from OFSAA

To create a Connector for extracting data from OFSAA, follow these steps:

1. On the **Connector Summary** window, click .
- Or:
2. From the **Data Integration Hub Designer** window, click  from **Extract Connectors** to move the data from an ADI to an EDD.
3. The **New Connectors Definition** window is displayed.
4. To define a connector, you must have a source with EDD and a target, which is ADI.


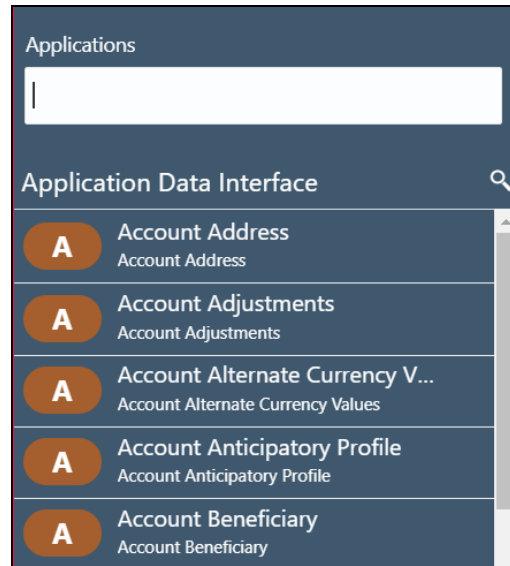
5. Click **Source** to select the required ADIs.
6. Here, you can filter your selection based on the ADI selected. The ADI node's color depends on the source system type.
7. Click Search  to search for a particular ADI.
8. Select the required ADI. Drag it to the canvas and then link the input and output nodes.

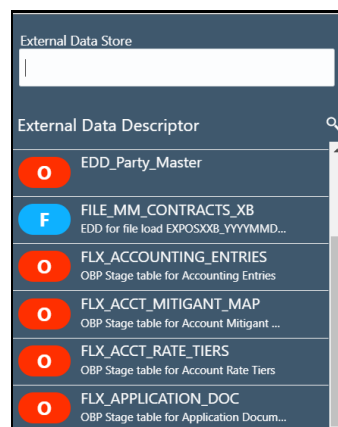
Figure 38: Connectors - Source



For example:

- The file types are in blue.
 - Oracle types are in red.
 - HIVE types are in brown.
9. Click **Target**. Here you can filter EDS based on the application selected.

Figure 39: Connectors - Target




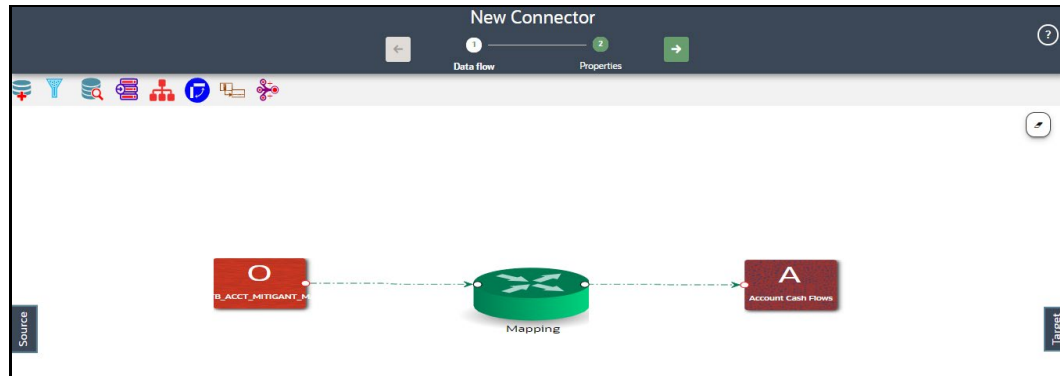
10. If you select 'OBP_STAGE_SRC' as the EDS, it displays the EDDs for that particular EDS selected.
11. Click Search  to search for a particular EDD. You can select multiple EDS.
12. Select the required EDD and drag it to the canvas.
13. Click the input white circle. The anchor symbol is displayed. Drag and drop the line to link it to the required component.

Figure 40: New Connector Window





14. At any given time, you can right-click the node to either delink or remove inlinks / outlink or delete a node.
15. To edit or view the properties, on the Connector window, click .
16. In **Connector Details**, enter the name and description for the connector.

Figure 41: Connector Details Window

17. In Pre Load Options, select the truncate option to be defined in the target. When you select Truncate it removes data from the table as per the truncate option specified.
- Select **No**, if you do not wish to truncate the table before loading.
 - If you select **Partial Truncate**, provide the Partition Name. The parameter name can be provided here. If you want to truncate a partition, the Partial Truncate option must be selected. Specify the partition to be truncated before load.
 - Select **Full Truncate** to fully truncate. Here no expression is required. If you want to truncate the entire table, the Full Truncate option must be selected.
 - Select **Selected Rows** to truncate on the selected expressions. If you remove specific rows, the Selected Rows option must be selected. Specify the filter condition for the rows to be deleted. Specific rows are removed from the table before load.

NOTE If data is extracted into a Big Data environment, then the Truncate with Selected Rows option is not supported.

- Click **Edit**  to filter the selected rows.
- Select the required entity and click **Validate**. This validates the expression.
- Click **Ok** once the expressions are selected.

In this image, truncate details are selected for the Account Address.

18. In **Properties**, select the Default Properties, File Properties, and Table Properties in case you have selected a default type or file type or a table type respectively.

NOTE See the Connector Properties section for more information on the properties.

6.3.3 Managing Existing Connectors

To manage existing connectors, follow these steps:

1. From the Data Integration Hub Designer window, to manage **Connector**, click links in each group to access details.

Figure 42: Connector Designer Window



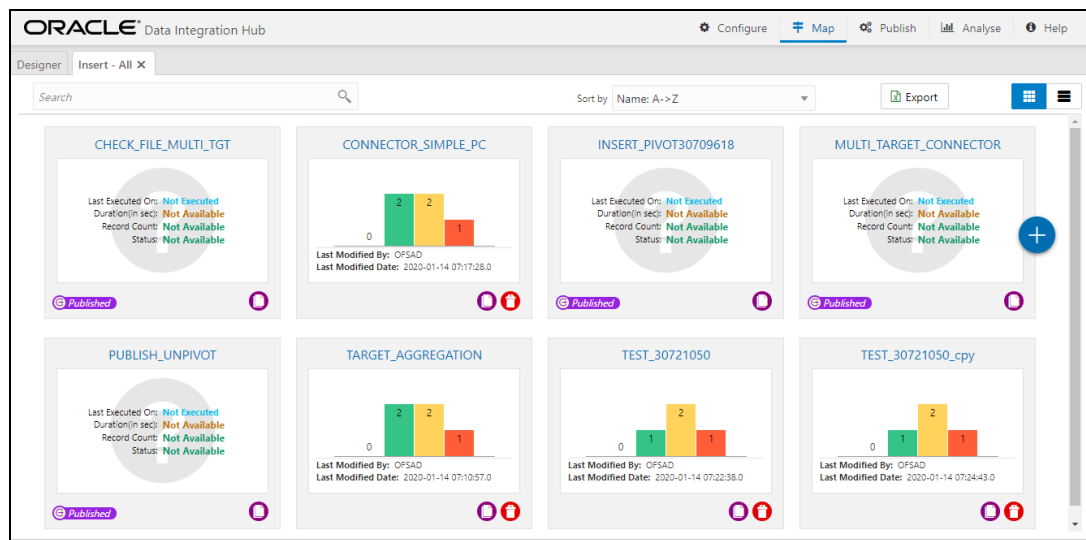
- To manage **Insert Connectors**, click the links under Insert.

Figure 43: Insert Connectors



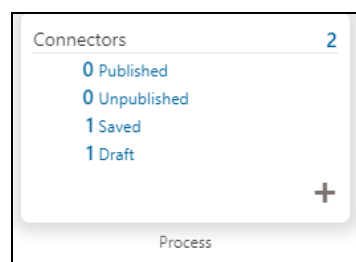
The **Insert - Connectors** window is displayed.

Figure 44: Insert Connectors Window



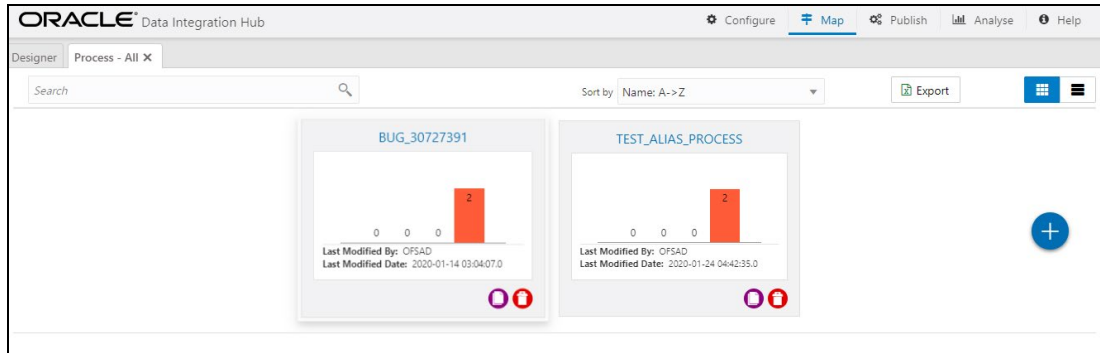
- To manage **Process Connectors**, click the links under Process.

Figure 45: Process Connectors



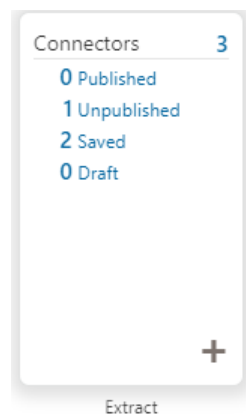
The **Process - Connectors** window is displayed.

Figure 46: Process Connectors Window



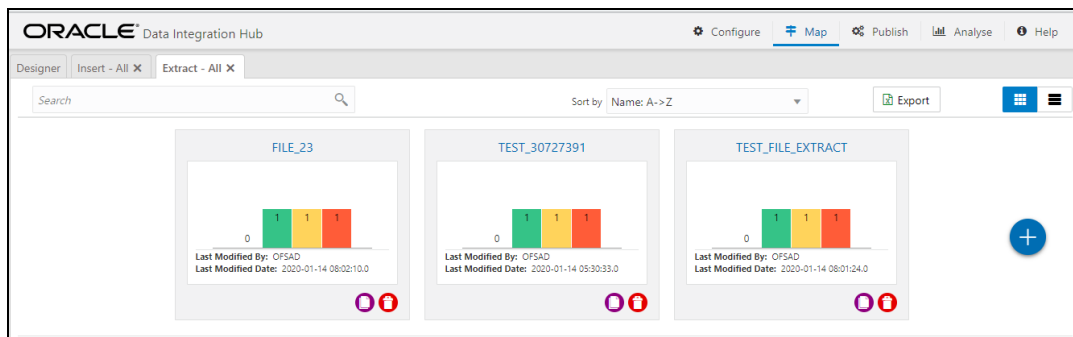
- To manage **Extract Connectors**, click the links under Extract.

Figure 47: Extract Connectors



The **Extract - Connectors** window is displayed.


Figure 48: Extract Connectors Window

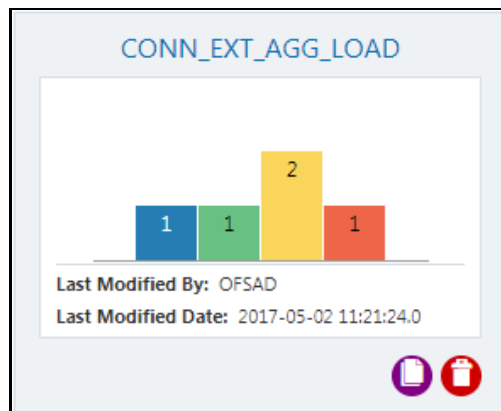


- The Connectors window lists all connectors that are defined in the setup. It displays the entire insert, process, and extract type connector details. It gives information about the number of parameters, EDS, EDDs, and ADI used in a specific connector.
- Click **Export**. The **Select Export Columns** window is displayed.

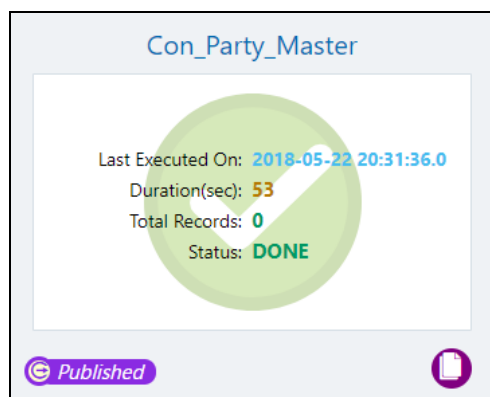
Figure 49: Select Export Columns



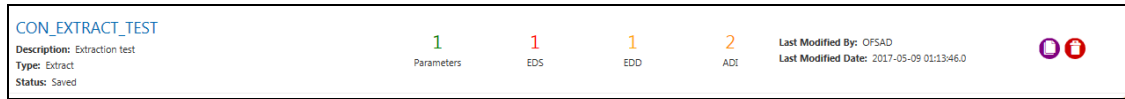
7. Select the required ID and click Download. The list of connectors is exported to an Excel sheet with Connector IDs and Connector Name. This lists both insert and extract type connector details.
8. Click  to view the connectors in the card view. It gives information about the number of parameters, EDS, EDDs, and ADI used in a specific connector.



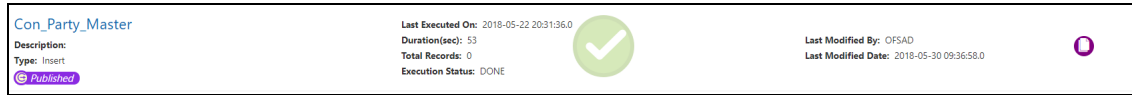
In case, the connector is published:



9. Click the Navigation icon . The **Connectors** are displayed in the list view.




In case, the connector is published:



6.3.4 Understanding the Components

6.3.4.1 Using Filter

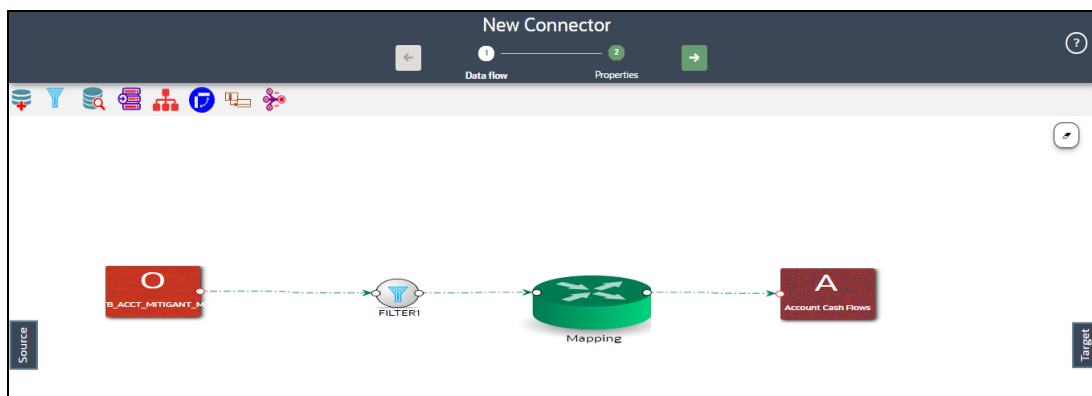
To use the filter component, follow these steps:

1. Drag and drop the **Filter**  component on the canvas to define a filter on an entity. For example, EDD (insert connector) / ADI (Process and Extract Connector).

Alternatively, you can navigate to the component using the Tab key and use key board shortcut Ctrl C (Copy) and Ctrl V (Paste) to copy and paste the component on the canvas. To position the component, select the component and use arrow keys on the keyboard to reorder.

2. It accepts input only from an entity and it can have only one output.
3. If you have multiple entities selected, and you want to have a filter for more than one entity, then you must select as many numbers of filters, connect to the respective entity, and then define their expressions.
4. For example, to add a filter to three entities, drag three filters.

Figure 50: Filter New Connector Window



5. At any given time, right-click the filter component to either delink or remove inlinks / outlinks or delete the filter component.
6. Double-click filter component. The **Filter Expression** window is displayed.
7. The selected entities and parameters are displayed in the **Filter Expression** window.

8. Specify the required filter expression using columns and parameters.
9. Click **Validate** to verify the correctness of the SQL expression.
10. Click **OK**.

NOTE

You do not need to add the 'WHERE' clause for the filter.

1. For File data loading, use the filter expression of the Number type along with single quotes. For example: N_DRAWN_AMOUNT ='40000'.
2. For the Date field, see To_CHAR function for comparison.
3. Parameters can also be used in the filter expression. The date format must be a valid SQL date format.

For **Example**:

```
[EDD_GL_DATA].[EXTRACTION_DATE] =
TO_DATE(#DIHDEV.MIS_DATE,'dd-MM-yyyy')
```

11. If the Source type is Hive, the filter expressions must conform to the following restrictions:

- Must be valid HiveQL
- Does not include Oracle built-in or user-defined functions
- Does not include Subqueries
- Includes Hive built-in functions only
- Parameters can also be used in the filter expression. MISDATE can also be passed dynamically so that it is loaded from the Batch Execution window. The date format specified must be valid Hive Date format i.e. yyyy-MM-DD
- For **Example**:
- Filter Expression in Connector: -[EDD_GL_DATA].[EXTRACTION_DATE] = #DIHDEV.MIS_DATE
- MISDATE Parameter in Batch:
- MISDATE=\$MISDATE:yyyy-MM-dd

6.3.4.2 Using Join

To use the join component, follow these steps:

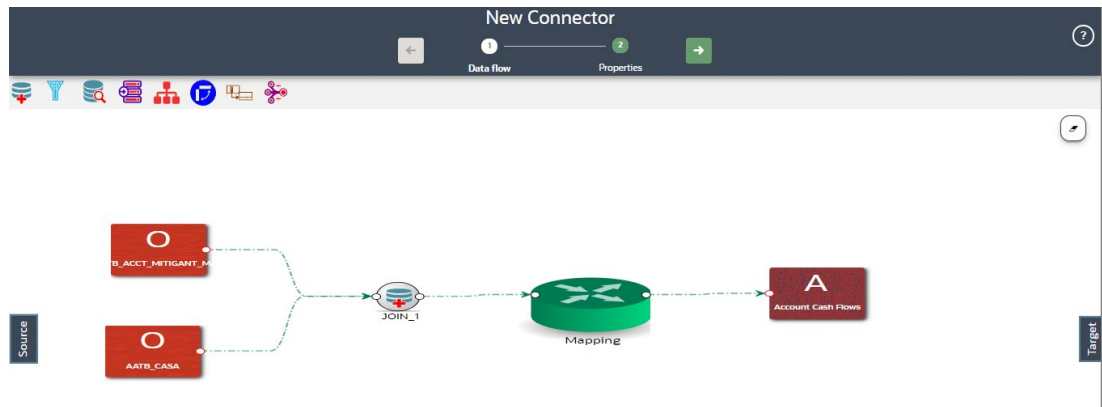


1. Drag and drop the **Join** component on the connector window to link multiple entities. For example, EDDs (insert connector) / ADIs (Process and Extract Connector).

Alternatively, you can navigate to the component using the Tab key and use key board shortcut Ctrl C (Copy) and Ctrl V (Paste) to copy and paste the component on the canvas. To position the component, select the component and use arrow keys on the keyboard to reorder.

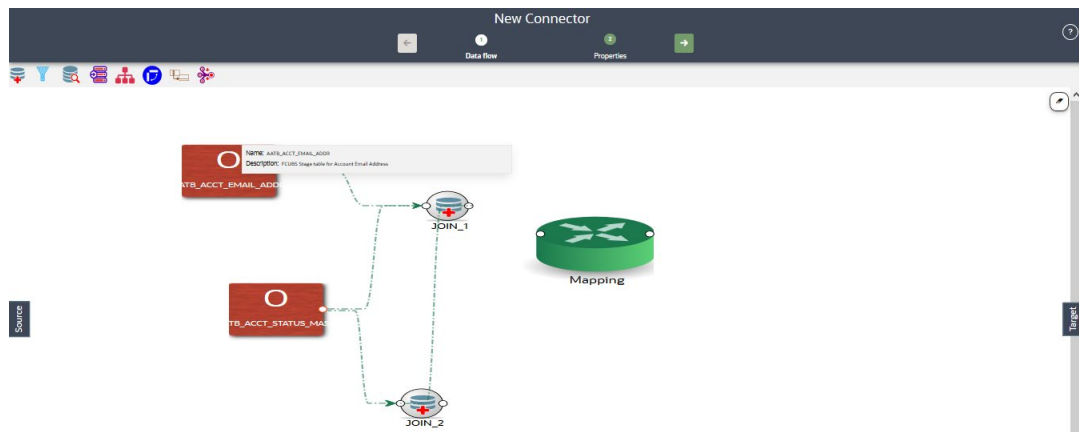
2. The Join component accepts input from two entities.

Figure 51: Join New Connector Window



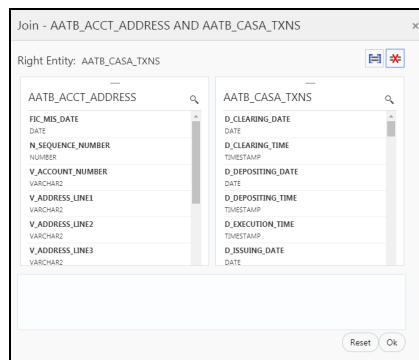
- To join more than two entities, drag another join component. Link the output of the first join to the input of the second join and then connect the other entities. You can repeat this for multiple entities. Select the Source Entity and click **Ok**.

Figure 52: Multiple Join Entities




- At any given time, right-click the join component to either delink or remove inlinks / outlinks or delete a join component.
- Double-click the join component to define a join condition. The Join window is displayed:
- Here you see the selected entities in the left and right tab.

Figure 53: Join Window




7. You can drag and reorder the left and right tab to choose the right/left entity in a join condition.

8. To join entities, the select column from the left and right tab and click **Add Join** . This displays the joined entities. You can join multiple entities.

```
[AATB_ACCT_ADDRESS].[V_ACCOUNT_NUMBER]=[AATB_CASA].[D_ACCT_OPEN_DATE] AND
[AATB_ACCT_ADDRESS].[V_ADDRESS_LINE2]=[AATB_CASA].[D_ACCT_CLOSED_DATE] AND
[AATB_ACCT_ADDRESS].[V_ACCOUNT_NUMBER]=[AATB_CASA].[D_BILLING_CYCLE_DATE]
```

9. To remove two joined conditions, select two columns from the left and right tab, and click

Remove Join . The joined condition is removed from the list.


10. Click **Reset** to reset all the joined conditions.

11. Click **Ok**.

NOTE This creates an inner join between the connected EDDs.

6.3.4.3 Using Lookup

To use the lookup component, follow these steps:

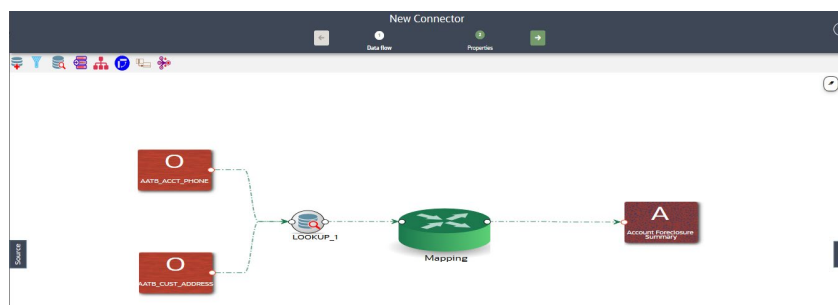
1. Drag and drop the **Lookup**  component on the canvas to define a filter on an entity. For example, EDD (insert connector) / ADI (Process and Extract Connector).

Alternatively, you can navigate to the component using the Tab key and use key board shortcut Ctrl C (Copy) and Ctrl V (Paste) to copy and paste the component on the canvas. To position the component, select the component and use arrow keys on the keyboard to reorder.

2. You can lookup values from an entity using this component.

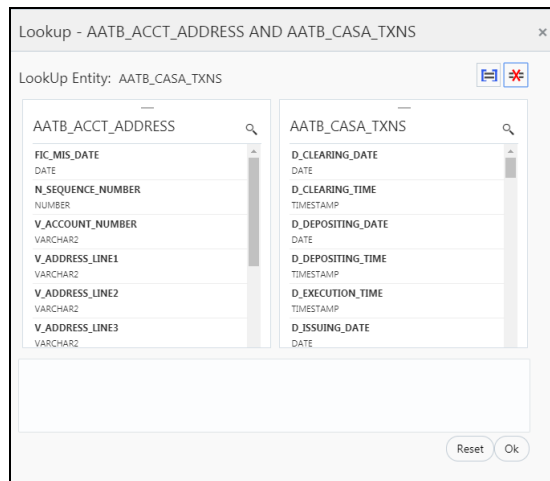
NOTE The lookup component accepts input from two entities. One from Value Entity and the other one from the Lookup Entity.


Figure 54: Lookup New Connector Window




3. At any given time, right-click the lookup component to either delink or remove inlinks / outlinks or delete a lookup component.
4. Double-click the lookup component to define a lookup condition. The Lookup window is displayed:
5. Here you see the connected entities in the left and right tab.

Figure 55: Lookup Window



6. The entity that is on the right side of the window is the lookup entity. You can change the lookup entity by moving it to the right side. The “LookUp Entity” field displays the entity specified for lookup.
7. To specify lookup condition, select data elements from left and right entities and click Add Join . Lookup condition is displayed as follows:

```
[AATB_ACCT_ADDRESS].[V_ACCOUNT_NUMBER]=[AATB_CASA_TXNS].[D_CLEARING_TIME]
```

8. To remove a lookup condition, select data elements from left and right entities and click Remove Join . The lookup condition is removed from the list.
9. Click **Reset** to reset the lookup condition.
10. Click **Ok**.

NOTE This creates a left outer join between the connected entities.

6.3.4.4 Using Aggregation for an EDD

To use the aggregation component, follow these steps:

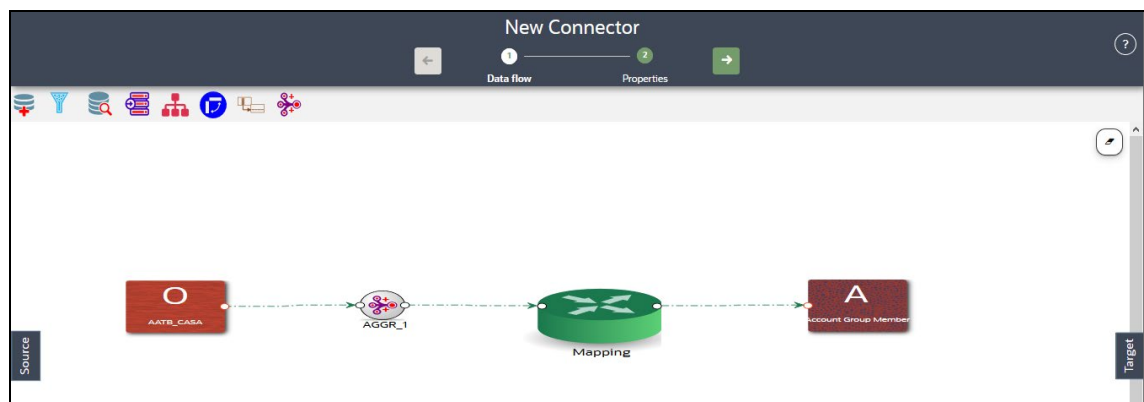


1. Drag and drop the **Aggregation** component on the canvas to define an aggregation on an EDD.

Alternatively, you can navigate to the component using the Tab key and use key board shortcut Ctrl C (Copy) and Ctrl V (Paste) to copy and paste the component on the canvas. To position the component, select the component and use arrow keys on the keyboard to reorder.

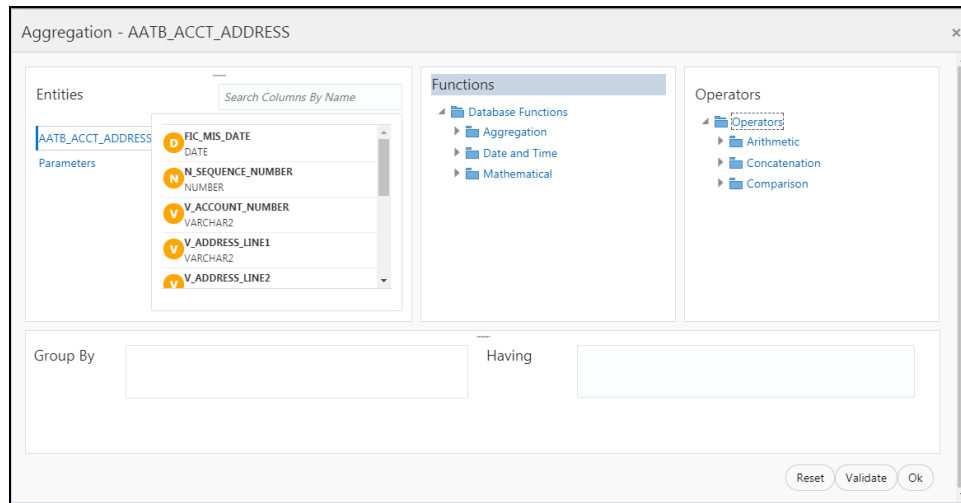
2. It accepts input only from an EDD and it can have only one output.
3. If you have multiple EDDs to be aggregated then you must select as many numbers of aggregation components, connect to the respective EDD, and then define their group by and having clauses.
4. For example, to add aggregation to three EDDs, drag three aggregation components.

Figure 56: Aggregation for an EDD New Connector Window



5. At any given time, right-click the aggregation component to either delink or remove inlinks / outlinks or delete the aggregation component.
6. Double-click the aggregation component to define an aggregation condition. The Aggregation window is displayed:
7. Here you see the selected EDD under the entity tab.

Figure 57: Aggregation Window



8. Select the group by columns and specify an expression for the having clause.
9. Click **Reset** to reset all the aggregation conditions.
10. Click **Validate** to verify the correctness of the SQL expression.
11. Click **Ok**.

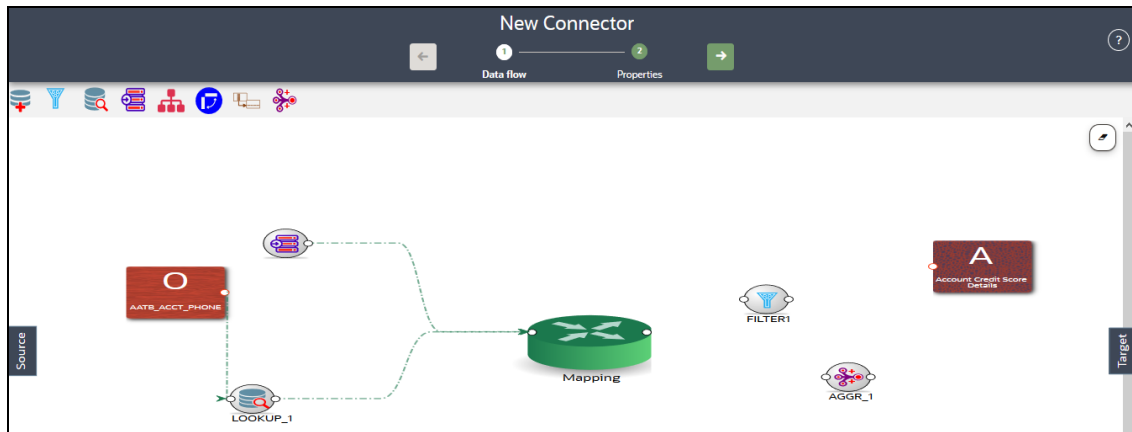
6.3.4.5 Using Aggregation for Entire Dataset

To use the aggregation component, follow these steps:



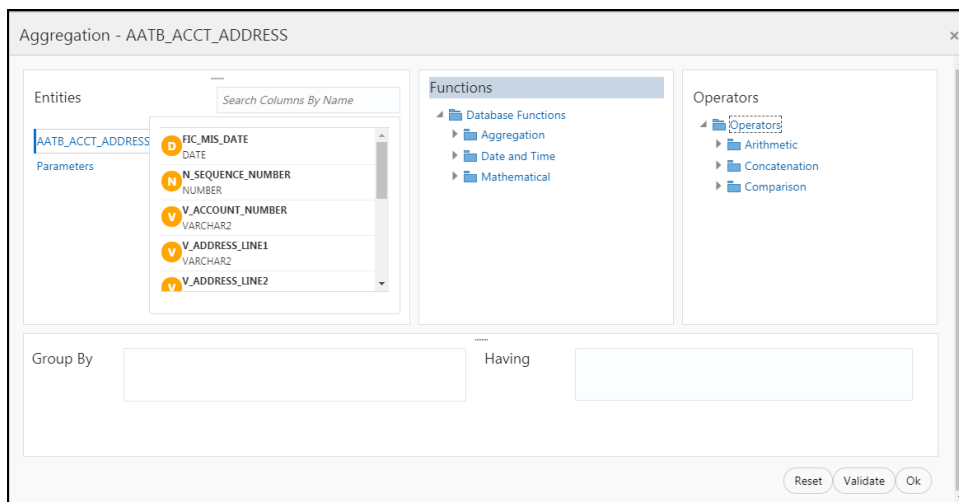
1. Drag and drop the **Aggregation** component on the canvas to define an aggregation on the entire dataset.
Alternatively, you can navigate to the component using the Tab key and use key board shortcut Ctrl C (Copy) and Ctrl V (Paste) to copy and paste the component on the canvas. To position the component, select the component and use arrow keys on the keyboard to reorder.
2. It accepts input only from the mapping component or filter that is connected to the mapping component.

Figure 58: Aggregation for Entire Dataset New Connector Window



3. At any given time, right-click the aggregation component to either delink or remove inlinks / outlinks or delete the aggregation component.
4. Double-click the aggregation component to define an aggregation condition. The Aggregation window is displayed:
5. Here you see the selected EDD under the entity tab.


Figure 59: Aggregation Window



6. Select the group by columns and specify an expression for the having clause.
7. Click **Reset** to reset all the aggregation conditions.
8. Click **Validate** to verify the correctness of the SQL expression.
9. Click **Ok**.

6.3.4.6 Using Transpose (Rows to Columns) for an EDD

To use the Transpose (Rows to Columns) component, follow these steps:

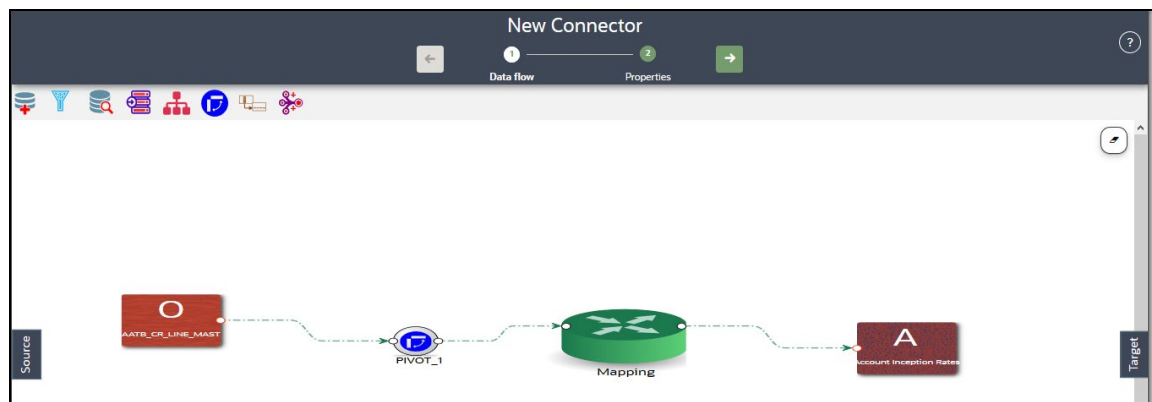
1. Drag and drop the **Transpose (Rows to Columns)**  component on the canvas to define a Transpose (Rows to Columns) component on an EDD.

Alternatively, you can navigate to the component using the Tab key and use key board shortcut Ctrl C (Copy) and Ctrl V (Paste) to copy and paste the component on the canvas. To position the component, select the component and use arrow keys on the keyboard to reorder.

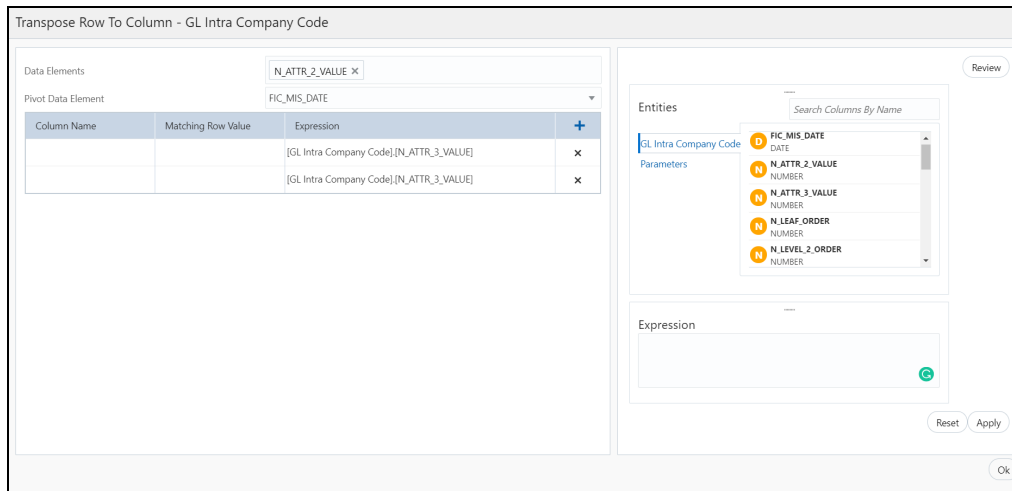
2. It accepts input only from an EDD and it can have only one output.
3. If you have multiple EDDs selected, and you want to have a Transpose (Rows to Columns) component for more than one EDD, then you must select as many numbers of Transpose (Rows to Columns) components, connect to the respective EDD, and then define their expressions.

NOTE The output can be connected to Join, Lookup, and Mapping.
For example, to add the Transpose (Rows to Columns) component to three EDDs, drag three Transpose (Rows to Columns) components.

Figure 60: Transpose (Rows to Columns) for an EDD New Connector Window



4. At any given time, right-click the Transpose (Rows to Columns) component to either delink or remove inlinks / outlinks or delete a Transpose (Rows to Columns) component.
5. Double-click the component to transpose the entity rows into columns. The Transpose Row to Column window is displayed.
6. Here you see the selected EDD and parameters.

Figure 61: Transpose (Rows to Columns) Window

7. Specify the pivot data element to transpose rows into columns.
8. Specify the Row Value – Transposed Column – Expression combination. You must have a minimum of two combinations.
9. Click Review to review the transformation. The Review Transformation window displays the sample of the transformation data.

Figure 62: Review Transformation Window


| FIC_MIS_DATE | N_ATTR_2_VALUE | N_ATTR_3_VALUE | N_LEAF_ORDER | N_LEVEL_2_ORDER | N_LEVEL_3_ORDER | N_LEVEL_4_ORDER | N_LEVEL_5_ORDER | N_LEVEL_6_ORDER | N_LEVEL_7_ORDER | N_LEVEL_8_ORDER |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| X2 | Y31 | Y41 | Y51 | Y61 | Y71 | Y81 | Y91 | Y101 | Y111 | |
| X2 | Y32 | Y42 | Y52 | Y62 | Y72 | Y82 | Y92 | Y102 | Y112 | |

| Transformed GL Intra Company Code - rows to columns with above sample data | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| N_ATTR_2_VALUE | |
| X2 | Y32 Y32 |

10. Click **Ok**.

6.3.4.7 Using Transpose (Columns to Rows) for an EDD

To use the Transpose (Columns to Rows) component, follow these steps:

1. Drag and drop the **Transpose (Columns to Rows)**  component on the connector window to define a Transpose (Columns to Rows) component on an EDD.

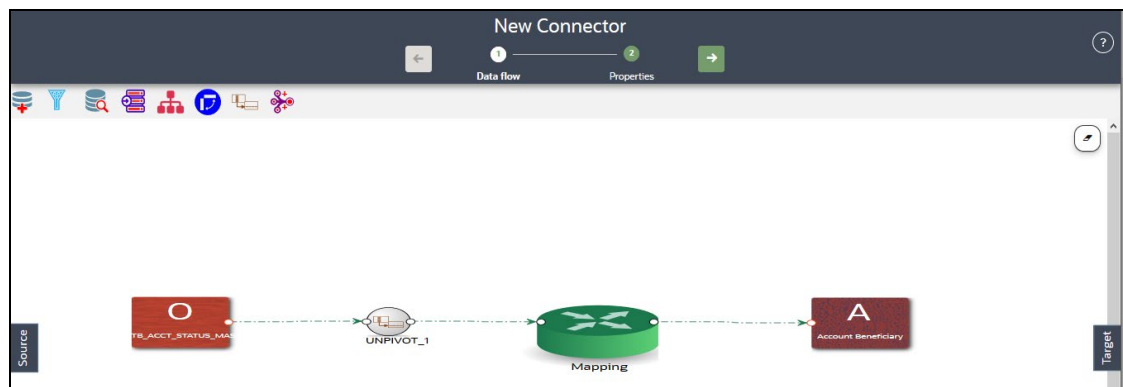
Alternatively, you can navigate to the component using the Tab key and use key board shortcut Ctrl C (Copy) and Ctrl V (Paste) to copy and paste the component on the canvas. To position the component, select the component and use arrow keys on the keyboard to reorder.

2. It accepts input only from an EDD and it can have only one output.
3. If you have multiple EDDs selected, and you want to have Transpose (Columns to Rows) component for more than one EDD, then you must select as many numbers of Transpose (Columns to Rows) components, connect to the respective EDD, and then define their expressions.

NOTE The output can be connected to Join, Lookup, and Mapping.

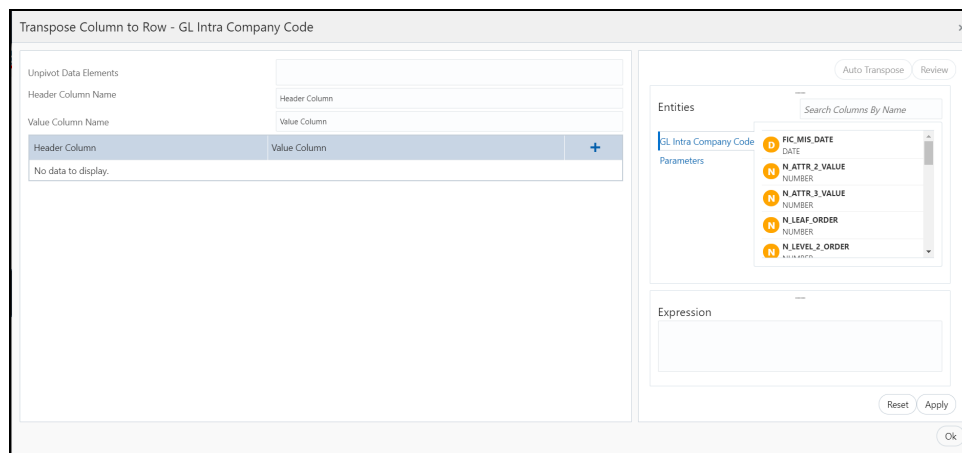
4. For example, to add the Transpose (Columns to Rows) component to three EDDs, drag three Transpose (Columns to Rows) components.

Figure 63: Transpose (Columns to Rows) for an EDD New Connector Window



5. At any given time, right-click the Transpose (Columns to Rows) component to either delink or remove inlinks / outlinks or delete a Transpose (Columns to Rows) component.
6. Double-click the component to transpose the entity columns into rows. The Transpose Column to Row window is displayed.
7. Here you see the selected EDD and its parameters.

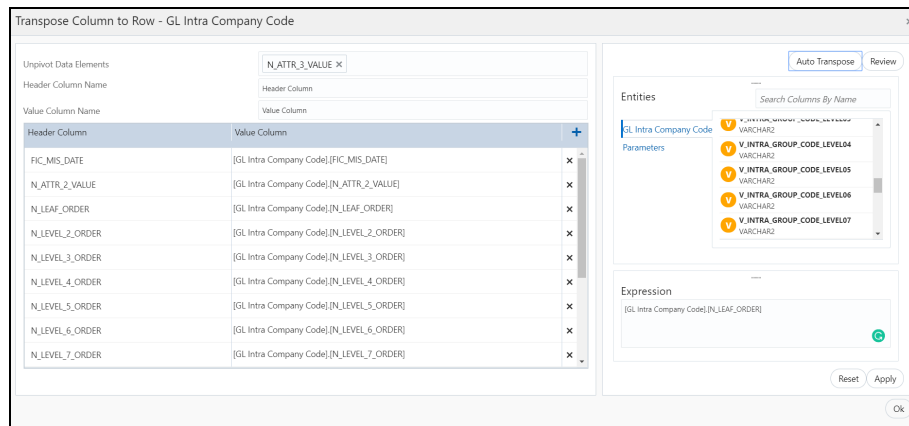
Figure 64: Transpose (Columns to Rows) Window



8. Specify the Unpivot Data Element to transpose columns into rows.

9. Specify the Header Column Name and Value Column Name.
10. Specify the Column Value (Header column) and Expression Pair (Value column) for each transposed row. You must have a minimum of two pairs.
11. After specifying the Unpivot Data Elements, click **Auto Transpose**. This will transpose columns into rows based on the unpivot data elements selected.

Figure 65: Transpose (Columns to Rows) Window




12. You can also click  drag and drop the columns.
13. Click **Review** to review the transformation. The Review Transformation window displays the sample of the transformation data.

Figure 66: Review Transformation Window

The screenshot shows a window titled "Review Transformation" with a close button (X) in the top right corner. The window is divided into two main sections. The top section is titled "GL Intra Company Code - with a sample row" and displays a table with 11 columns: FIC_MIS_DATE, N_ATTR_2_VALUE, N_ATTR_3_VALUE, N_LEAF_ORDER, N_LEVEL_2_ORDER, N_LEVEL_3_ORDER, N_LEVEL_4_ORDER, N_LEVEL_5_ORDER, N_LEVEL_6_ORDER, N_LEVEL_7_ORDER, and N_LEVEL_8_ORDER. A single row of data is shown with values X1 through X11. The bottom section is titled "Transformed GL Intra Company Code - single row to multiple rows" and displays a table with three columns: N_ATTR_3_VALUE, Header Column, and Value Column. This table shows the result of the transformation, where the value X3 from the original row is used as a header for a new column, and the original column headers are mapped to values X1 through X8.

| GL Intra Company Code - with a sample row | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| FIC_MIS_DATE | N_ATTR_2_VALUE | N_ATTR_3_VALUE | N_LEAF_ORDER | N_LEVEL_2_ORDER | N_LEVEL_3_ORDER | N_LEVEL_4_ORDER | N_LEVEL_5_ORDER | N_LEVEL_6_ORDER | N_LEVEL_7_ORDER | N_LEVEL_8_ORDER |
| X1 | X2 | X3 | X4 | X5 | X6 | X7 | X8 | X9 | X10 | X11 |

| Transformed GL Intra Company Code - single row to multiple rows | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| N_ATTR_3_VALUE | Header Column | Value Column |
| X3 | FIC_MIS_DATE | X1 |
| X3 | N_ATTR_2_VALUE | X2 |
| X3 | N_LEAF_ORDER | X4 |
| X3 | N_LEVEL_2_ORDER | X5 |
| X3 | N_LEVEL_3_ORDER | X6 |
| X3 | N_LEVEL_4_ORDER | X7 |
| X3 | N_LEVEL_5_ORDER | X8 |

14. Click **Ok**.

6.3.4.8 Using Derived Column

To use the Derived Column component, follow these steps:

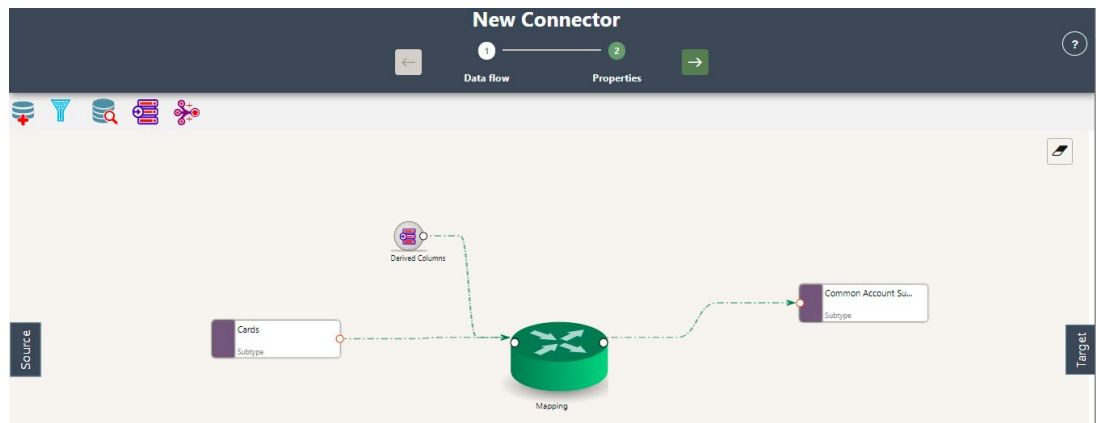
1. Drag and drop **Derived Column**  component on the canvas.

Alternatively, you can navigate to the component using the Tab key and use key board shortcut Ctrl C (Copy) and Ctrl V (Paste) to copy and paste the component on the canvas. To position the component, select the component and use arrow keys on the keyboard to reorder.

2. Connect the Derived Column to the mapping.

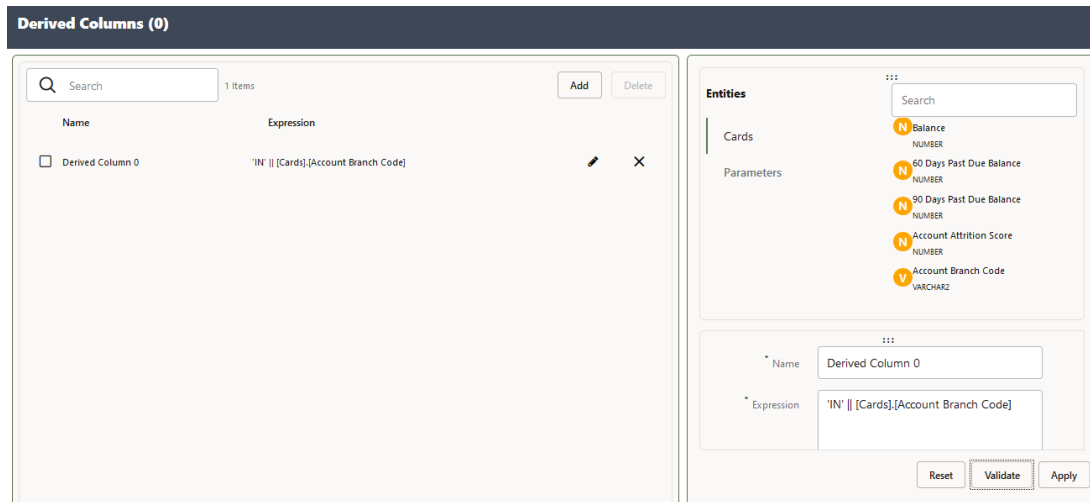
NOTE The output must be connected to the mapping.

Figure 67: Derived New Connector Window



3. At any given time, right-click the expression component to either delink or remove outlinks or delete an expression component.
4. Double-click the Derived Column component.
The Derived Expression window for Derived Column is displayed.

Figure 68: Derived Column Window



5. Click **Add** to define a new Derived Column.
6. Click **Edit** to specify the name and expression of the Derived Column. You see the selected EDDs in the right tab.
7. Click **Validate** in case you wish to verify the correctness of the SQL expression.
8. Click **Apply**.
9. Repeat the steps for as many Derived Columns.
10. Click **Ok**.

6.3.4.9 Using Mapping

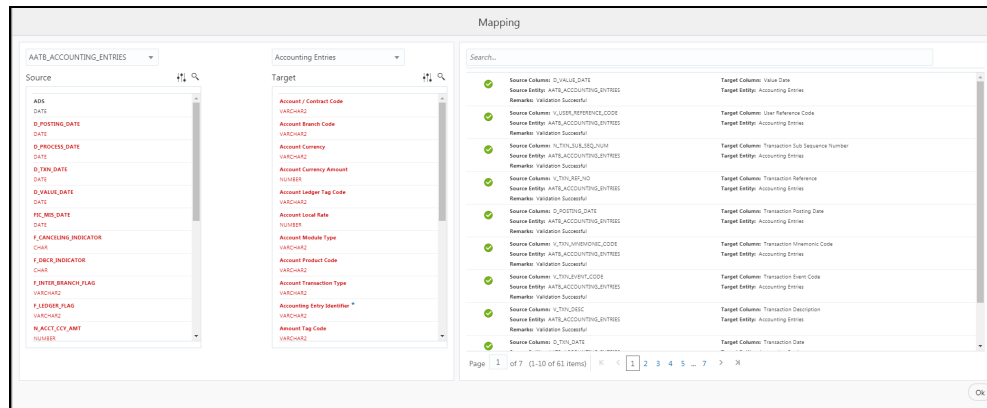
1. Double-click **Mapping**. The Mapping window is displayed.





Alternatively, you can navigate to the component using the Tab key and use key board shortcut Ctrl C (Copy) and Ctrl V (Paste) to copy and paste the component on the canvas. To position the component, select the component and use arrow keys on the keyboard to reorder.

NOTE The input and output for the Mapping component must be connected before specifying the mappings.

2. The mapping window displays the EDDs and ADIs and their respective data / derived data elements.

Figure 69: Mapping Window




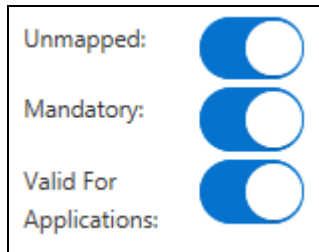
3. Click a Data Element under Source, Attribute under Target, and then click **Map** . On the RHS, the column mapping is displayed.
4. The following validations are done for the mapping:
 - a. Data Type Validation
 - b. Data Length Validation
 - c. Data Precision Validation
5. If validation is successful, it displays Successful  next to the mapping.
6. If any of the validations fail, it displays Warning  next to the mapping.
7. At any given time, you can select **Unmap** to unmap the source and target.
8. Click **Auto-Map**  to auto map a source and target.

NOTE Auto-mapping is done by matching the logical/physical column name of both the source or target.


9. In the Source column, click **Filter** . Enable it to view the unmapped items.


NOTE The mapped columns are displayed in red.


10. In the Target column, click **Filter** . Enable it to view the unmapped, mandatory, and valid for applications.





11. Under the Target column, you can hover over each item to see the details. It provides the description, length, and scale information.

12. Click **Search**  to search for a column name under the Source or Target column list.

13. Click **Delete**  to delete all the mappings. You can also delete individual mappings by selecting the cross symbol next to the column mapping.

14. Click **Import Mapping**  to import a mapping Excel. Choose mapping Excel from the file browser.

15. Click **Export Mapping**  to export the mapping information. This downloads an Excel file.

16. Click **Search**  to search for a column mapping. You can search for an item based on the source column name, target column name, source or target entity, or a remark.

6.3.4.10 Using the Flatten Table to PC Hierarchy Transformation for an EDD

To use the Flatten table to PC Hierarchy Transformation, follow these steps:

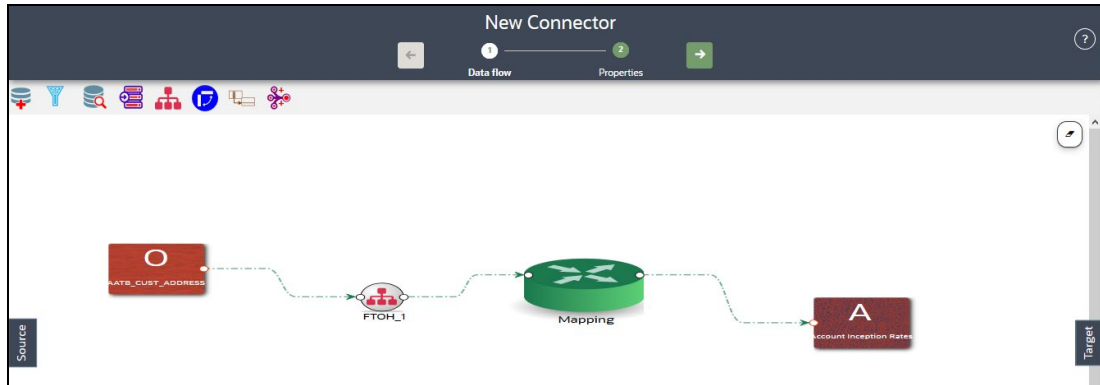
1. Drag and drop the **PC Hierarchy**  component on the canvas.

Alternatively, you can navigate to the component using the Tab key and use key board shortcut Ctrl C (Copy) and Ctrl V (Paste) to copy and paste the component on the canvas. To position the component, select the component and use arrow keys on the keyboard to reorder.

2. Connect the Derived Column to the mapping.

NOTE The output must be connected to the mapping.

Figure 70: PC Hierarchy New Connector Window

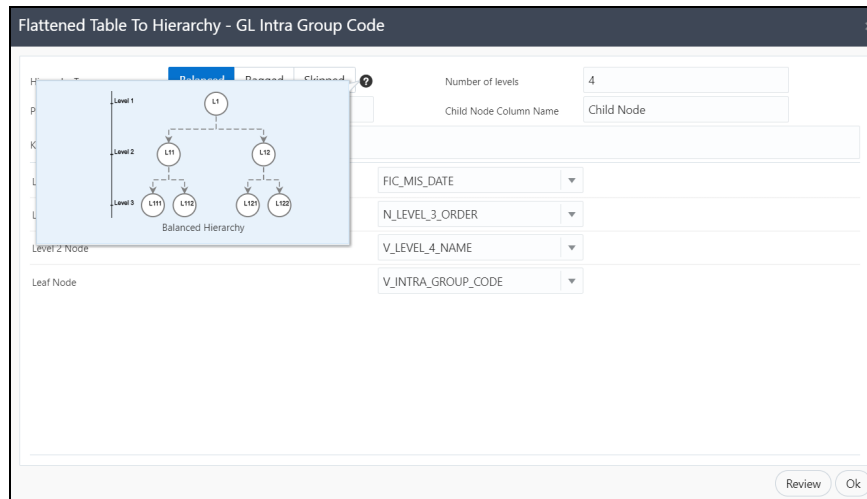


3. At any given time, right-click the expression component to either delink or remove outlinks or delete an expression component.
4. To define the expression, double-click the Flatten table to the PC hierarchy. The Flattened Table to Hierarchy window is displayed.

Figure 71: Flattened Table to Hierarchy Window

| Level | Node Name |
|--------------|--------------------|
| Level 0 Node | FIC_MIS_DATE |
| Level 1 Node | N_LEVEL_3_ORDER |
| Level 2 Node | V_LEVEL_4_NAME |
| Leaf Node | V_INTRA_GROUP_CODE |

5. Choose the Hierarchy Type. The types of hierarchy supported are Balanced, Ragged, and Skipped. Click to view the details and understand how the hierarchies are defined.

Figure 72: Flattened Table to Hierarchy Window

6. Specify the Number of levels in the hierarchy. This field accepts only numbers.
7. Specify the Parent Node Column name and Child Node Column name which are used in the mapping.
8. Select the **Key Elements** from the drop-down list.
9. Select all nodes. You can change the date and or other details from the drop-down list.
10. Click **Review** to view the transformation changes.
11. Click **Ok**.

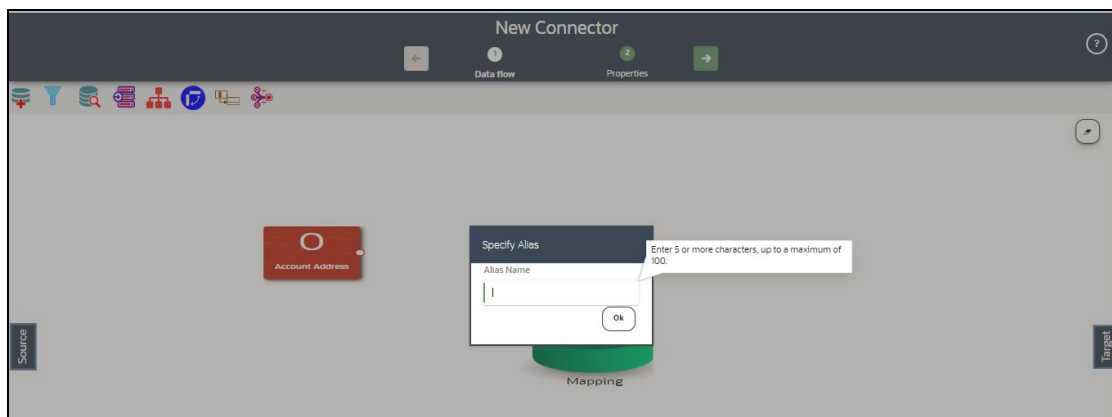
6.3.5 Specifying Alias in Connector

Alias refers to an assumed name or pseudonym assigned to an EDD or an ADI as you define Connectors, much like table aliases used in SQL statements. Aliases allow an EDD or an ADI to be referred in multiple joins, lookups, or both, within the same Connector definition, each in a distinct context.

Aliases are automatically initiated by DIH as and when required while defining Connectors. The following scenario explains the mechanism:

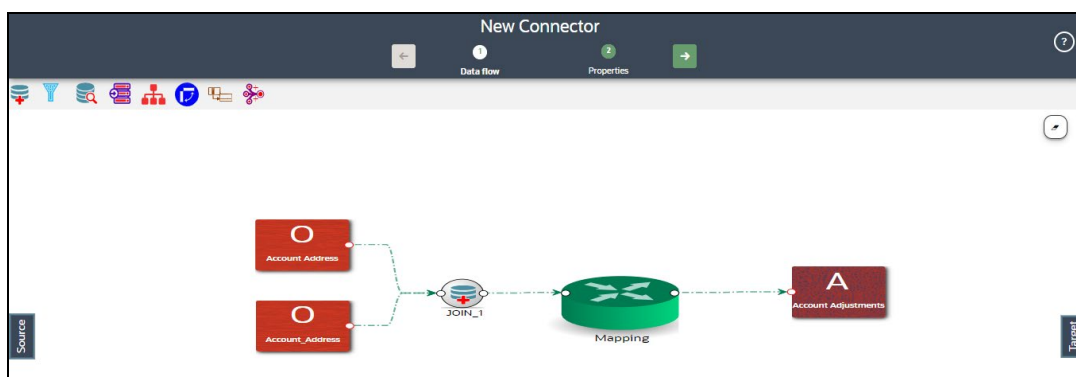
1. Drag and drop an ADI or EDD more than once, for use in separate joins or looks-up, on the New Connector canvas. DIH initiates the specification of an alias by displaying the **Specify Alias** dialog box.

Figure 73: Specify Alias



2. Enter a name of your choice under Alias Name and click Ok. Note that the Alias Names must be unique within a Connector.

Figure 74: New Connector Window



6.3.6 Connector Properties

The properties by default have some values. For every connector, it needs to be reviewed. Generally, no change is required.

The following table describes the fields in the connector properties.

Table 28: Connector Properties

| Fields | Applicable Values | Description | Default Value |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Default Properties | | | |
| Enable Parallelism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No | <p>Select Yes if you want the data loading to be in parallel.</p> <p>Select No if you want the data loading to be a sequential process.</p> | Yes |
| Degree of Parallel | Integer | <p>Specify the degree of parallelism required.</p> <p>The value specified here must be a number.</p> | 0 |
| Avoid Partition Exchange | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No | <p>Select Yes to use the Partition Exchange Method during the Data Load Process.</p> <p>NOTE: If the connector execution fails during partition exchange for some reason, then it can be avoided by choosing the option "Yes".</p> | No |
| Target Rejection Threshold | | <p>See the Using Target Rejection Threshold Section for details about how to use this field.</p> | BLANK |
| File Properties | | | |
| Loading mechanism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External Table • SQLLDR | <p>There are two options External Table and SQLLDR.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External Table - If the loading mechanism is selected as an External table, then the file-landing zone must be located/mounted on the database server. • SQLLDR - This option is only applicable when OFSAA is hosted in Oracle Database. The file-landing zone must be located or mounted on the server where the ODI agent is running. Oracle Database Client must be installed in the server where the ODI agent is running. <p>NOTE: If the loading mechanism is selected as External Table, the file must be located in the same place as the database server.</p> <p>If the target database type is HDFS, only the External Table option is enabled.</p> <p>If the target database type is Oracle, provide CREATE DIRECTORY role to the Atomic schema. Also, the path/folder used in the directory must have read and write permissions.</p> | SQLLDR |
| DIRECT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • True • False | <p>Direct path load of SQLLDR. Values can be True and False.</p> | TRUE |

| Fields | Applicable Values | Description | Default Value |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Number of Errors | Integer | Shows the number of errors allowed for the SQLLDR and External Table to proceed. That means a single record fails the job fails. The values specified here must be a number. | 0 |
| Maximum Discard | Integer | Discarded records allowed for SQLLDR. This must be set to a very high number when using multiple subtypes under an ADI. That means it is multiple targets. | 1 |
| Table Properties | | | |
| Do you want to use DBLink? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No | <p>This parameter is used to specify the source database connection method. There are two values 'Yes' and 'No'.</p> <p>If the value is 'Yes', it indicates a connection source database is created using the DBLink method.</p> <p>If the value is 'No', it indicates a connection to the source database is created using the JDBC URL.</p> | No |
| Do you want to use Datadump? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No | <p>There are two values 'Yes' and 'No'. If the value is 'Yes', it indicates that the Oracle Database source is loaded into OFSAA using the Data Pump method. Alternatively, the standard way of using the DBLink method is followed.</p> <p>NOTE: The following access is required for the data pump option.</p> <p>Grant create any directory to Source schema Grant create any directory to the target schema Grant execute on DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER to the target schema Grant execute on utl_file to the source schema</p> | No |
| Source and Target in the Same Environment? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No | <p>This parameter is used only if the Data Pump is used. If the value is, 'Yes' then the file transfer step is not performed during loading. Alternatively, it will transfer files from the source to the target folder using DBLink.</p> | Yes |
| Source Dump Location | /src/tmp | Specify a folder/path that is accessible by the Source Oracle Database to create the dump file. | /src/tmp |
| Target Dump Location | /target/tmp | Specify a folder/path that is accessible by Target Oracle Database to read the dump file. | /target/tmp |

| Fields | Applicable Values | Description | Default Value |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Number of Splits for Dump File | Integer | Specify a number to transfer the files in parallel chunks. For example, 3 indicates that the dump file is split into three and transferred separately. This is to improve the performance of file transfer. The values specified here must be a number. | 0 |
| XML date Format | Valid XML Date format | In this field, you can define the format of the XML Date. Example: MMDDYYYY. | MMDDYYYY |
| Effective Dated Key for Result Area? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No | <p>This parameter is used for loading data into the result area. It decides whether it will perform a lookup into a dimension for the latest record, or an effective dated record. To get the latest record, it appends <code>f_latest_record_indicator = 'Y'</code> and for effective dated it appends <code>mis_date</code> between <code>d_record_start_date</code> and <code>d_record_end_date</code>.</p> <p>NOTE: For extraction data or any date attribute, effective dating does not work. If this parameter is selected as “Yes” and any date field needs to be loaded into an Extraction date or any other date field, then do not rely on surrogate key generation. Use the derived column and enter the value in the format “YYYYMMDD” as a number.</p> | No |
| Hive Date Format | yyyy-MM-dd | This parameter is used to specify the date format for date columns in the Hive source. | yyyy-MM-dd |

| Fields | Applicable Values | Description | Default Value |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Do you want to use Big Data SQL? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No | <p>This parameter is used to specify the loading mechanism from the HIVE source.</p> <p>If you have selected Yes, Oracle Big Data SQL is used.</p> <p>NOTE: The following are the pre-requisites for this method:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Oracle Big Data SQL is installed and configured on Oracle Big Data Appliance and Database (OFSAA) machines. • In the OFSAA database, a directory named DEFAULT_DIR is created. • The folder/system path specified for the above directory must be accessible to the database (OFSAA). <p>For more information see: https://docs.oracle.com/bigdata/bda45/BDSUG/installing.htm#BDSUG-GUID-5CDA332E-8CB8-42CC-8922-09295E22B0E5</p> <p>If you have selected No, Oracle Loader for Hadoop is used.</p> <p>NOTE: The following are the pre-requisites for this method:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Oracle Loader of Hadoop connectors is installed and configured in the source system. ▪ The ODI agent is also configured for OLH. <p>For more information see: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E72987_01/odi/odi-big-data/setup.htm#ODIBD117</p> | No |

6.3.6.1 Using Target Rejection Threshold

The Target Rejection Threshold is a value defined for the number or percentage of records with errors that are allowed before the execution is configured to fail when you move records from the Source Database to the Target Database. It can be entered as an absolute value or as a percentage in the Connector Properties Window.

For more information on how to access the Connector Properties Window, see the [Connector Properties](#) Section.

The OFS DIH Application creates the Error Table duplicating the Target Table Name and appending it with _DIERR during the execution process. The records with errors are logged into the Error Table and the valid records are moved to the relevant table in the Target. The errors can be of the types notional, public key, or data.

For example, if the Target Table Name is STG_ACCOUNT_ADDRESS, then the Error Table Name is created as STG_ACCOUNT_ADDRESS_DIERR.

The objective is to log only a required number of errors and then correct them in the Source Table. After correcting the errors, rerun the execution. In the process, you can iteratively collect the errors and correct them, making the task of correcting the errors in the Source Table much simpler.

Let us look at the process with the help of the following example:

1. Enter 10 in the Target Rejection Threshold Field.

NOTE

1. To enter the value as 10 percent of the records in the execution, enter 10%.
2. If you leave the field blank or enter 0, the OFS DIH Application reads the threshold as 0 and the execution fails when an error is encountered.

On execution of the process, the OFS DIH Application permits up to 10 records with errors to process to the Target Table and any number of valid records. If the number exceeds 10, the execution process fails and stops. The records with errors are available in the Target Table Name appended with _DIERR.

2. Open a SQL Editor and search for the Target Table Name appended with _DIERR.
3. Check the details in the Error Table.

For information on how to read the error table, see the [Reading the Error Table](#) Section.

4. After checking the Error Table Details, you can go to the Source Table and troubleshoot the errors.
5. After correcting the errors, rerun the execution.
6. Repeat the process iteratively and correct the errors.

6.3.6.11 Reading the Error Table

The OFS DIH Application creates the Error Table in the Target to store records with errors. The structure of the Error Table is similar to the Target Table with five additional columns. You can refer to the following column for executions:

- ORA_ERR_NUMBER\$ - The Error Number.
- ORA_ERR_MESG\$ - The ORA Error Message with the description of the error.
- ORA_ERR_TAG\$ - This column stores the Execution ID. You can use this column to filter and view error records for a specific execution.

6.3.7 Modifying and Viewing a Connector

To edit or view a connector, follow these steps:

1. To edit or view a connector, you can select the required connector from the connector summary.

NOTE

You can edit an existing connector, other than connectors in Published status. To edit a connector in Published status, you must first un-publish it and then open it.

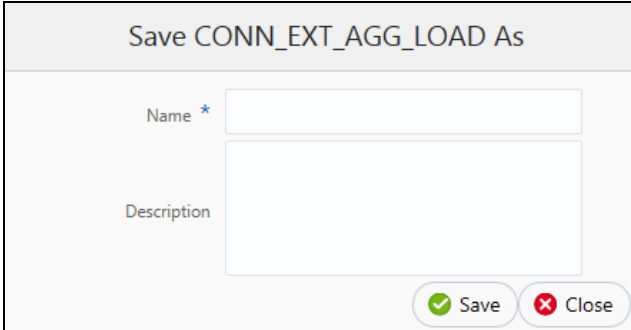
2. The connectors are created open in their respective view mode.
3. The details of the selected connector are displayed. You can modify or view the details.
4. The Connector Name cannot be edited. Update the other required details.
5. Click **Save** to save the changes made.
6. To make changes to a published connector, click 'Unpublish'. The 'Unpublish' option clears the ODI metadata that has been created during publishing. Update the required changes and then click Publish. The updated changes are synced in ODI.

6.3.8 Copying a Connector

To copy an existing Connector, follow these steps:

1. Click **Copy**  for the required connector. A **Save As** dialog box is displayed.

Figure 75: Save Connector As




Depending on the view in which the original connector is created, the copied connector will have the same view.

2. Enter the name and description.
3. Click **Save**. The Connector details are saved with a new specified connector name. The existing connector remains unmodified.

6.3.9 Deleting a Connector

To delete an existing Connector, perform the following steps:

1. Click **Delete**  for the required connector. A confirmation dialog box is displayed.
2. Click **Yes** to delete a connector. The Connector is deleted. If you do not wish to delete, click No.

6.3.10 Search and Filter

The Search and Filter option in the UI helps you to find the required information. You can enter the nearest matching keyword to search and filter the results by entering information on the search box. You can search for a connector with either the name, description, or status of the connector.

For example, enter the keyword as 'CON_DRM_GL' in the search box. All the connector names with 'CON_DRM_GL' are listed.

You can sort the list by connector name or modified date (ascending or descending order).

6.3.11 Parameters in Connector

Parameters are used while defining the mapping, between EDD to ADI. While mapping the ADI to EDD, the fields or columns within the ADI needs to be mapped to the fields in EDD. If there are no corresponding extracts in EDD, parameters can be used to identify the default values for certain ADI elements. Also, parameters can be used while defining derived columns during mapping.

For example, if you want to use the Runtime MIS date as the parameter, then it must be converted to date first. The following is the expression:

```
To_char(to_date(#DIHDEV.MIS_DATE,'dd-MON-YYYY'),'MM')
```

NOTE

Runtime batch MIS date is in string format. It must be converted to DATE. The date format used here must be a valid SQL date format.

7 Processing DIH Definitions in Preparation for Executing Data Movement

As the standard Oracle tool for data extraction, loading, and transformation, ODI is employed by DIH to perform data movements based on EDS, EDD, ADI, and Connector definitions. Details of the ODI instance to be used are captured as detailed in the section Setting up ODI Connectivity. This section details how definitions are processed, published and registered in ODI by DIH in preparation for executing data movement.

Topics:

- [Refreshing Target Datastore](#)
- [Publishing Connectors and Underlying Metadata](#)

The first step in this sequence is to Refresh Target Datastore, as follows:

7.1 Refreshing Target Datastore

It represents underlying physical tables of every available ADI as a data store in ODI. This process also works incrementally.

Post data model upload, if the changes are to be made available in DIH, then first perform Refresh ADI. Once **Refresh ADI** is done, perform **Refresh Target Datastore**.

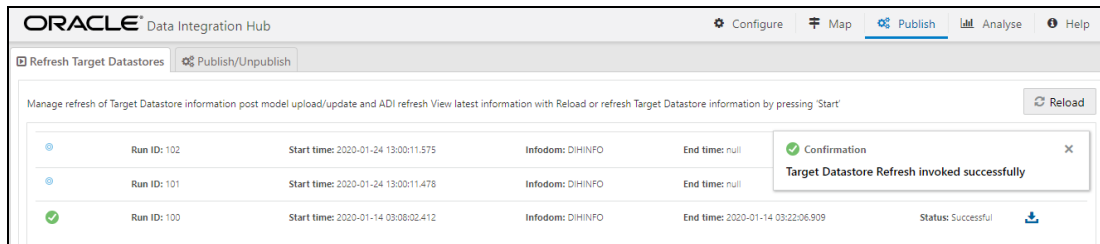
To refresh the Target Datastore list, follow these steps:

1. From the **Data Integration Hub Designer** window, select **Publish** and then select **Refresh Target Datastores**. The **Refresh Target Datastore Interface** summary is displayed.

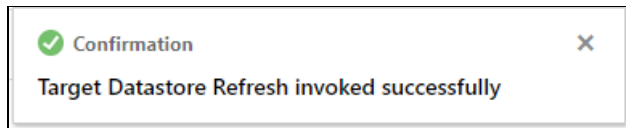
Figure 76: Refresh Target Datastore


| Run ID | Start time | Infodomain | End time | Status |
|--------|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|
| 102 | 2020-01-24 13:00:11.575 | DIHINFO | 2020-01-24 13:06:49.34 | Failed |
| 101 | 2020-01-24 13:00:11.478 | DIHINFO | 2020-01-24 13:19:13.322 | Successful |
| 100 | 2020-01-14 03:08:02.412 | DIHINFO | 2020-01-14 03:22:06.909 | Successful |

2. Click **Start** to start the refresh of the Target Datastore. The ongoing Target Datastore refresh is displayed as follows:

Figure 77: Target Datastore Refresh Confirmation

- On successful invocation of TDS refresh, a message is displayed.

Figure 78: Target Datastore Refresh Confirmation

- If you need a detailed running log, click  download the log.
- A zip file is downloaded containing the detailed log for the execution.
- To view the log details, extract the log file from the zip folder.

NOTE At any given time, click **Reload** to check if the execution is complete or still in progress.

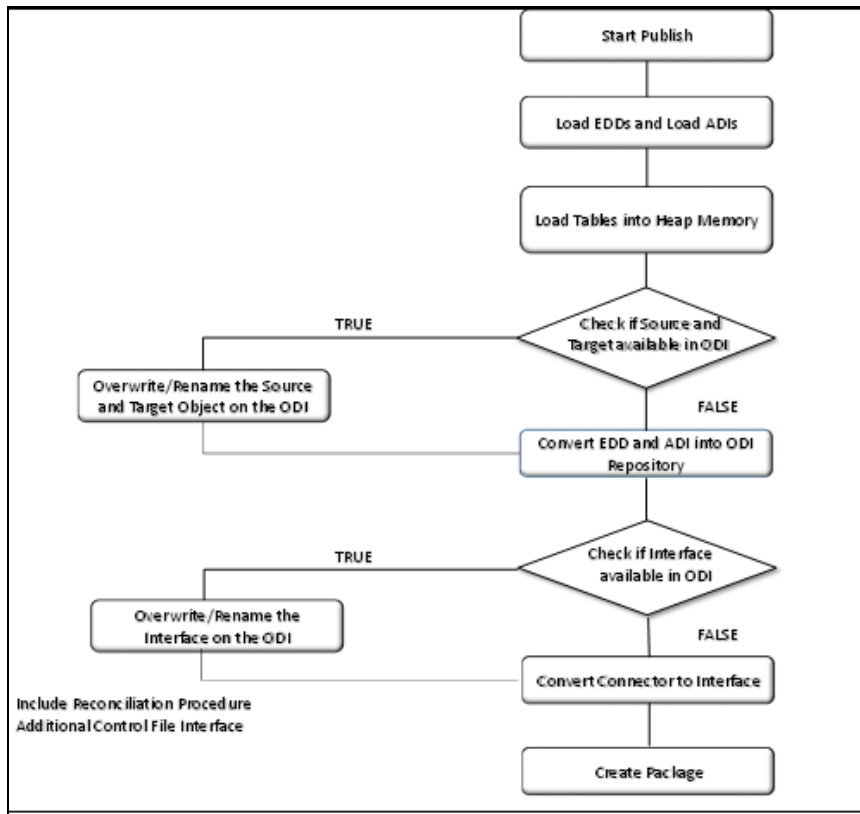
NOTE This is not a day-to-day activity.

7.2 Publishing Connectors and Underlying Metadata

Publishing is a process of transferring the DIH metadata to Oracle Data Integrator (ODI). It converts the DIH metadata into ODI metadata by creating required ODI objects such as DataServer, Logical/Physical Schema, Datastores, Interface, Package, and Scenario. You cannot edit any DIH object after publishing. To edit, you need to unpublish, make the necessary changes, and then re-publish.

NOTE The flow diagram represents the activities undertaken upon publication. No action is required apart from triggering the Publish task.


Figure 79: Publish Connectors



7.2.1 Publish and Unpublish

You can batch publish/unpublish the selected connectors to ODI at any given point. You can also unpublish all the objects using this option.

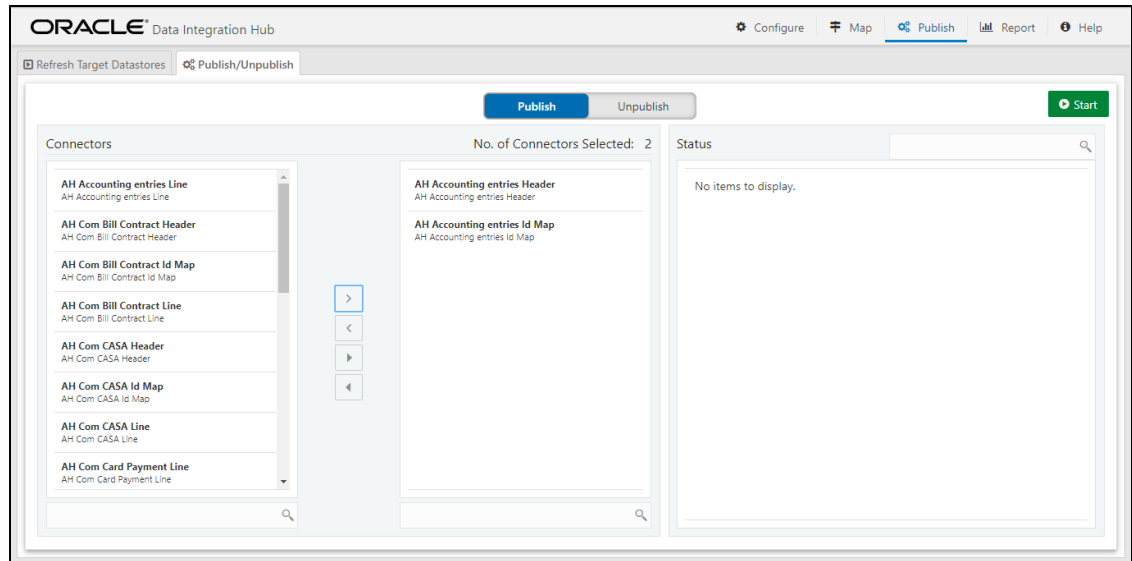
To publish, follow these steps:

1. From the **Data Integration Hub Designer** window, select **Publish** and then select **Publish/Unpublish**. The **Publish/Unpublish** window is displayed.
2. When you select the option Publish, all the saved and unpublished connectors are displayed.
3. Double-click the connectors or press Ctrl to select multiple connectors and click  to move it to the next column.

NOTE


To deselect a connector click .


Figure 80: Publish/ Unpublish Window



4. Click  and select all the connectors.

NOTE

To deselect all the connectors click .

5. Click Start after the items are selected. The status of the published connects are displayed. You can view the connectors, which are successfully connected or failed, under the Status field.
6. When you select the option as Unpublish, all the published connectors are displayed.
7. Double-click the connectors or press Ctrl to select multiple connectors and click  to move it to the next column.

NOTE


To deselect a connector click .

8. Click  and select all the connectors.

NOTE

To deselect all the connectors click .

9. If you select All Objects, then by default all the connectors and their corresponding EDD, EDS and parameters are unpublished.
10. Click Start after the items are selected. The status of the selected connectors is displayed. You can view the connectors, which are successfully published/unpublished or failed under the Status section.

11. Search  the connector to check the status of the publish/unpublished process.

8 Executing Data Movement Based on Definitions

A published DIH Connector can be executed using the following methods.

Topics:

- [External Batch Management Tool](#)
- [OFSAA Batch](#)
- [Process Modelling Framework](#)
- [Specifying Runtime Parameters](#)

8.1 External Batch Management Tool

A DIH connector, with ETL job instructions, is published in ODI as a Package object. The ODI package object shares the same name as a DIH connector. These packages can be executed by generating a scenario out of it. External Batch Management tools can be used to execute these scenarios. See ODI documents for more information on generating and executing an ODI scenario.

8.2 OFSAA Batch

DIH creates a typical OFSAA Batch and executes it. For more information, see [OFS AAI Process Modelling Framework Orchestration Guide](#). The component is DIH Connector. You can select all the published connectors during task creation. DIH Connectors can be configured in the Run Rules Framework (RRF) also with the same component.

NOTE

- This can be done only on a published connector and not a saved connector.
- Currently, there is a limitation of the passing parameter in the Run Rule Framework for DIH connectors. The batch framework can be used when the runtime parameter must be passed.

If the connector contains any Runtime parameter, see section [Specifying Runtime Parameters](#) for more details.

8.3 Process Modelling Framework

Process Modelling Framework (PMF) is a design and execution framework that enables Pipeline developers to implement various Pipelines modeled by business analysts. Process Pipeline developers use the framework to orchestrate the Business Pipelines and Run Pipelines within OFSAA, and also to design the artifacts that participate in the Pipelines, to complete their implementation. The Process Modeling Framework consists of Process Modeling components for modeling Pipelines and Process Monitor components for monitoring instantiated Pipelines of OFSAA applications. For more details, see [OFS AAI Process Modelling Framework Orchestration Guide](#).

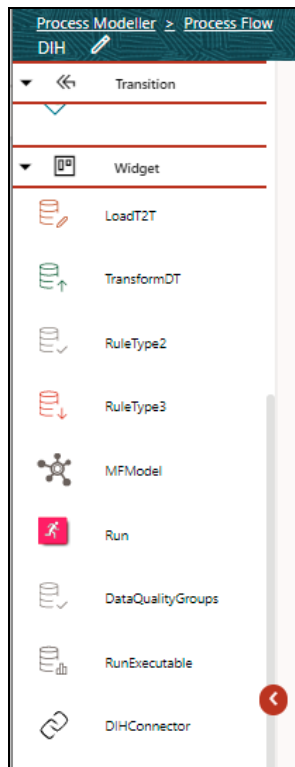
To add a connector task in PMF Pipeline, perform the following steps:

1. Open a process pipeline in which you want to add a connector task.

- Click  to expand the left menu.

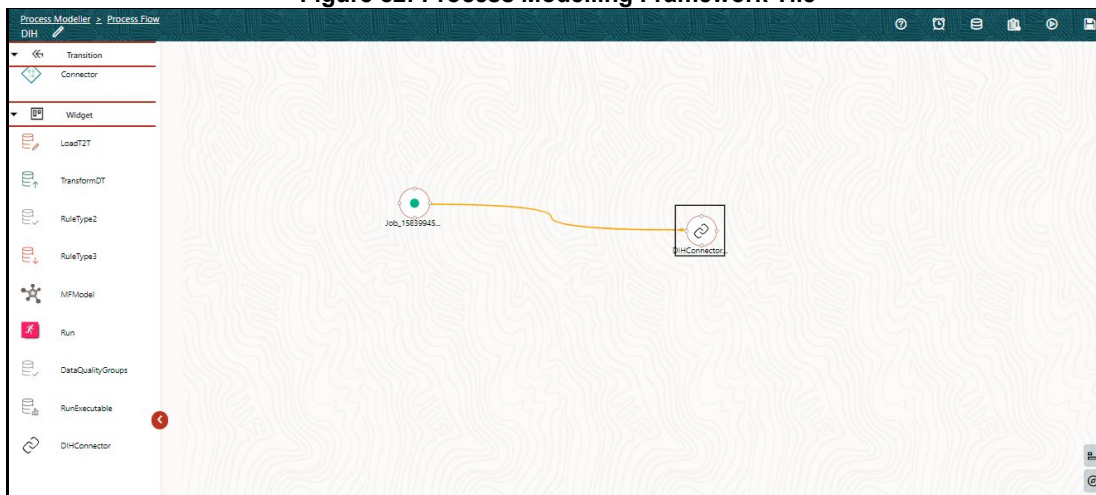
You can see **DIH Connector** under **Widget**.

Figure 81: Process Modeller Process Flow Window





- Select **DIHConnector** and drag and drop it on the canvas.

Figure 82: Process Modelling Framework Tile



- Double-click **DIHConnector** to select the connector to be executed.

Figure 83: DIHConnector

5. Specify the **Activity Name** and **Activity Description**.
6. Under the **Dynamic Parameters for DIHConnector**:
 - a. Select the required **Connector**.
 - b. Enter the Runtime **Variables**. If the connector contains any Runtime parameter, see section [Specifying Runtime Parameters](#) for more details.
 - c. Select the **Agent**.
7. Enter all the details and click  to Save the details. You can also click  **Save** icon to save the details.

A confirmation message is displayed as Successfully Saved.

8.4 Specifying Runtime Parameters

The following are the runtime parameters:

- If the connector contains any Runtime parameters, they can be set in the Variables input field of the Task Definition window.

Example: MISDATE=' 10-Jan-2015'

If there are multiple parameters, they can be passed by separating them with a comma.

Example: MISDATE=' 10-Jan-2015', BATCHID=22015

- MISDATE and BATCH ID can also be passed dynamically.

Example: MISDATE=\$MISDATE:dd-MM-yyyy, BATCHID=\$BATCHID

- In this example, the date format appended to MISDATE has to conform to the Simple Date Format. If no date format is specified, the default date format used is yyyyMMdd.
- If variables are used as part of connector mappings or filter expressions, they must be passed within single quotes as follows:

Example: MISDATE=' \$MISDATE:dd-MM-yyyy' , BATCHID=' \$BATCHID'

- If the date format is expected in dd-MON-yyyy format, then it must be specified in Batch Task in the following format. Note the difference in month format in the following example:

Example: MISDATE=' \$MISDATE:dd-MMM-yyyy'

- If the parameter is used in connector filter expression for an EDD of source type Hive, the date format is expected in yyyy-MM-dd format.

Example: MISDATE=' \$MISDATE:yyyy-MM-dd'

9 Analyzing Operational Details, Utilization of Available Artifacts and User Activity

DIH provides built-in facilities for you to analyze details of data movement operations performed under its auspices. The following sections provide details on how this may be accessed and used. Also, DIH provides information on the utilization of the data model in use, split by applications deployed. Utilization information also covers Application Data Interfaces and Connectors.

Topics:

- [Execution History](#)
- [Utilizing Available Artifacts](#)
- [DIH Activity](#)

9.1 Execution History

Execution History provides the status of Connector executions, covering details of volume, outcome, and performance.

To view the Execution History of a Connector, follow these steps:

1. From the Data Integration Hub Designer window, select Analyze, and then select Execution. The **Execution** window is displayed. The Connectors are listed in the sequence of their last execution. It also provides information on the following.
 - Number of records loaded in the last execution
 - Errors in the last execution
 - Duration
 - Total Controls defined for all EDDs in the connector
 - Number of controls breached for the last execution
 - Average Duration
 - Average Records
 - Frequency

NOTE

The frequency is classified as Daily, Weekly, Monthly, Bi-Monthly, and Quarterly. This value is decided automatically depending on the frequency of the connector execution in the specified environment.

Figure 84: Execution Window

| Connector | Records Last execution | Errors Last execution | Duration(in sec) Last execution | Total Controls Last execution | Controls Breached Last execution | Average duration(in sec) | Average records | Frequency |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| SS_F2T_SingleFile_ODI | 5 | 3 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 5 | Daily |

Last Executed On: 01-Aug-22 16:36:45
Status: ✔ DONE



- You can view the summary details of all the connectors that are executed in either the **Execution Report**  or **Performance View**  to view the connector performance heat map.

Figure 85: Execution Performance View



- The search bar helps you to find the connector for which you can view the executions. You can enter the nearest matching keywords to search and filter the results by entering information on the search box. You can search for a connector using either the name or description.
- Click the required Connector under Execution History.
- Select the Batch Run ID from the drop-down list to view the executions. You can view the Data Load information.

Figure 86: Execution Window

| Object Name | Object Type | Value/Resource |
|-----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| EXECUTION_ID | PARAMETER | 160 |
| EDD_SS_STG_ACCT_ADDR3 | DATA ENTITY | stg_acct_address.csv |

| Source Entity | Records Loaded | Error Records |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|
| EDD_SS_STG_ACCT_ADDR3 | 8 | 13 |

- To view the summary of all executions, select Show summary of all executions.

Figure 87: Execution Summary Of All Executions

| Execution Id | Records Loaded | Error Records | Duration (in sec) | Start time | End time | Status |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------|
| DIHINFO_AAA_SourceSnapshot_20220801_5_Task2_160 | 5 | 3 | 65 | 01-Aug-22 16:36:45 | 01-Aug-22 16:37:50 | DONE |

- Here you can view the number of records loaded, number of records with errors, duration, start time, end time, and the status of the last execution.

NOTE Due to limitations in ODI, the number of records while loading data into Hive might display as zero.

- If the status displays as Error, click **the link** to view details about the execution. The error details failed source command and failed target command is displayed.

Figure 88: Execution Details


Error Failed Source Command Failed Target Command

```

ODI-1226: Step AH GL Balances Insert Con_100 fails after 1 attempt(s).
ODI-1227: Task SERIAL-MAP_MAIN- (10) failed because child task "SERIAL-EU-INTF_AH_OIDF_TAR_FILES_UNIT (20)" is in error.
ODI-1298: Serial task "SERIAL-EU-INTF_AH_OIDF_TAR_FILES_UNIT (20)" failed because child task "Call sqldr-LKM MultiFiles to Oracle (SQLLDR)- (100)" is in error.
ODI-1590: The execution of the script failed.
Caused by: org.apache.bsf.BSFException: exception from Jython:
Traceback (most recent call last):
File "<string>", line 19, in <module>
Load Error: See /scratch/software/ODI/data_files/AH_Files/L_FAH_OFSAA_SR_Balance_480.log for details

at org.apache.bsf.engines.jython.JythonEngine.exec(JythonEngine.java:146)
at com.sunopsis.dwg.codeinterpreter.SnpScriptingInterpreter.execInBSFEngine(SnpScriptingInterpreter.java:396)
at com.sunopsis.dwg.codeinterpreter.SnpScriptingInterpreter.exec(SnpScriptingInterpreter.java:247)
at oracle.odi.runtime.agent.execution.interpreter.SessionTaskScriptingInterpreter.scripting(SessionTaskScriptingInterpreter.java:190)
at oracle.odi.runtime.agent.execution.SessionTaskScripting(SessionTask.java:105)
at oracle.odi.runtime.agent.execution.cmd.ScriptingExecutor.execute(ScriptingExecutor.java:49)
at oracle.odi.runtime.agent.execution.cmd.ScriptingExecutor.execute(ScriptingExecutor.java:21)
at oracle.odi.runtime.agent.execution.TaskExecutionHandler.handleTask(TaskExecutionHandler.java:52)
at oracle.odi.runtime.agent.execution.SessionTask.processTask(SessionTask.java:206)
at oracle.odi.runtime.agent.execution.SessionTask.doExecuteTask(SessionTask.java:117)
at oracle.odi.runtime.agent.execution.AbstractSessionTask.execute(AbstractSessionTask.java:886)
at oracle.odi.runtime.agent.execution.SessionExecutor$SerialTrain.runTasks(SessionExecutor.java:2225)

```

- If you wish to see the detailed execution report, click **Download Log** . A zip file is downloaded containing the detailed log for the execution.

- To view the log details, extract the log file from the zip folder.


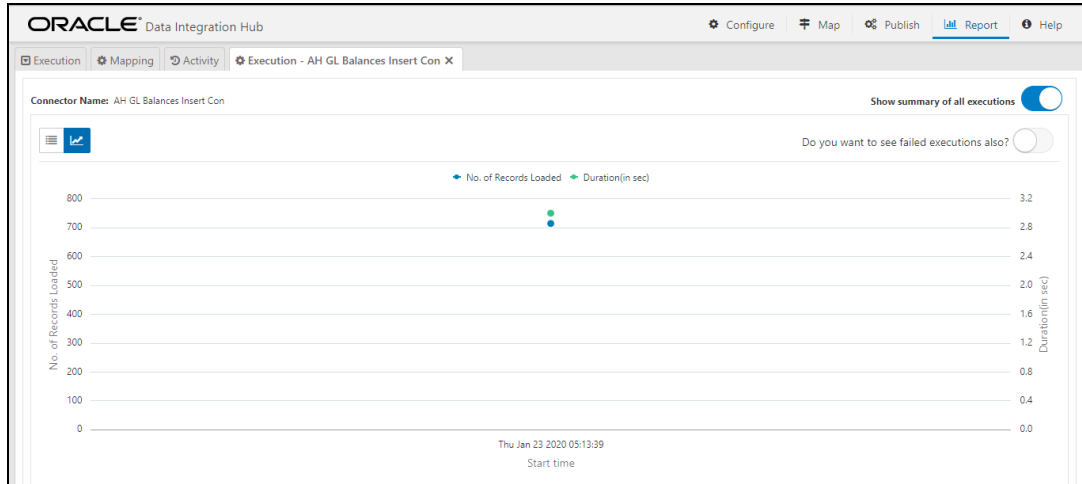
11. If the control definition is defined for file type EDD, the report of the expected and actual results loaded is displayed.
12. Click  to view the report for the required connector.

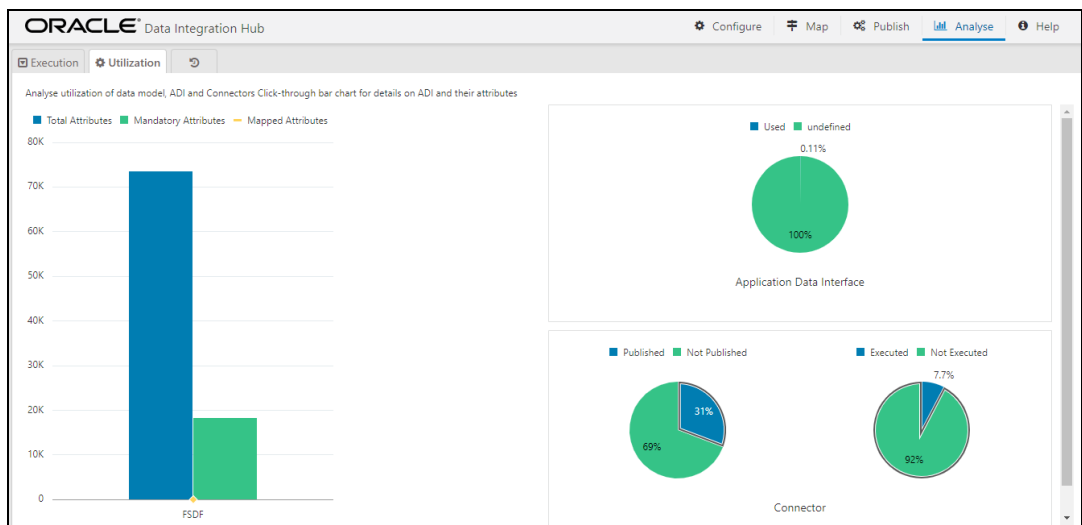
Figure 89: Connector Report

13. If you wish to view the failed executions, select “Do you want to see failed executions also?”

9.2 Utilizing Available Artifacts

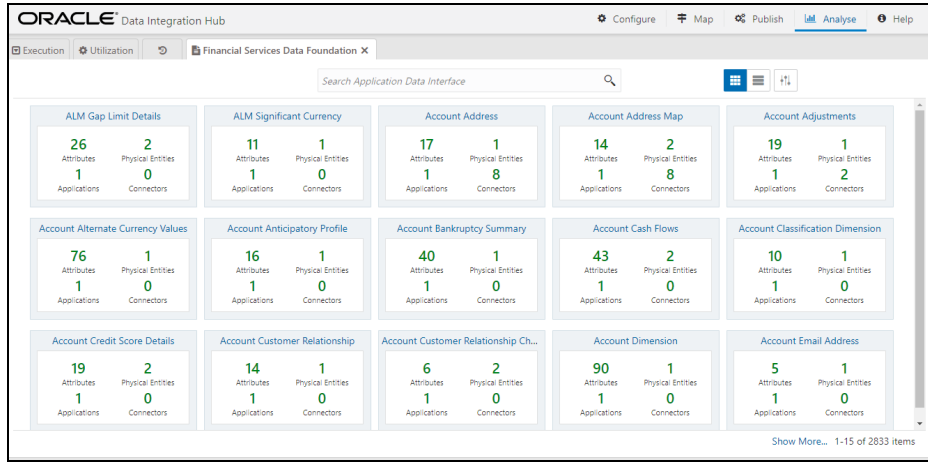
To analyze the utilization of data model, ADI, and Connectors, follow these steps:

1. From the Data Integration Hub Designer window, select **Analyze** and then select **Utilization** to view the **Mapping Report** for the ADI and Connectors.
2. The **Utilization** window displays the graph of total attributes, mandatory attributes, mapped attributes along with Connector details.

Figure 90: Utilization Window

- Click **Total** or **Mandatory** or **Mapped Attribute** graph. This opens the **ADI Summary** window.

Figure 91: ADI Summary Window



- Select the required ADI. The **Mapping Report** window is displayed. This displays the number of attributes mapped for the ADI (subtype) in each connector created for the same.

Figure 92: Mapping Report

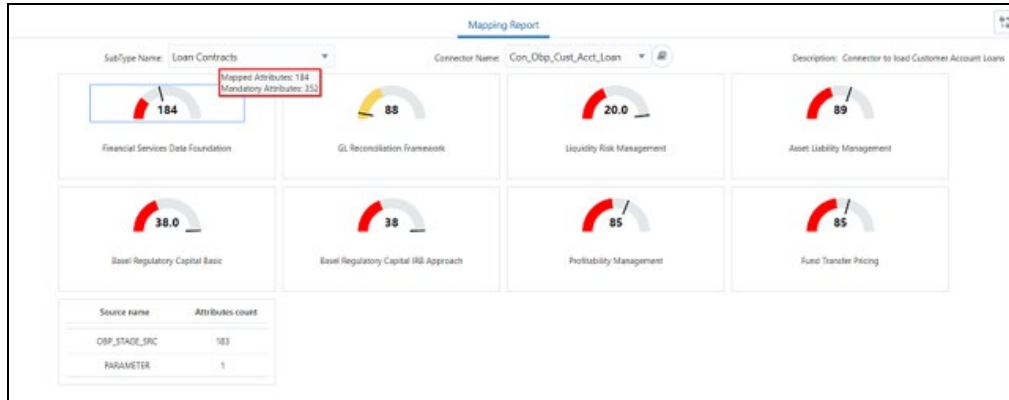
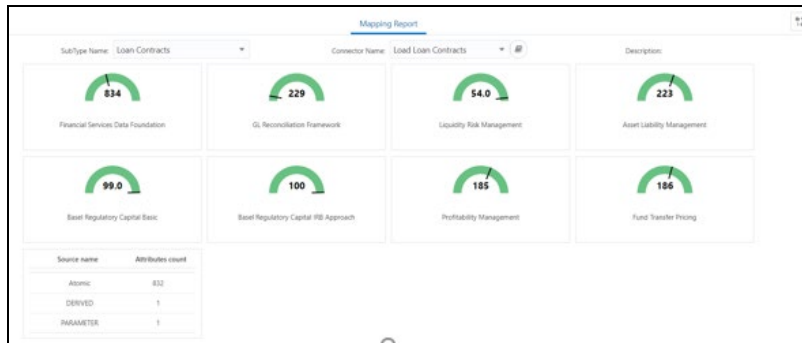
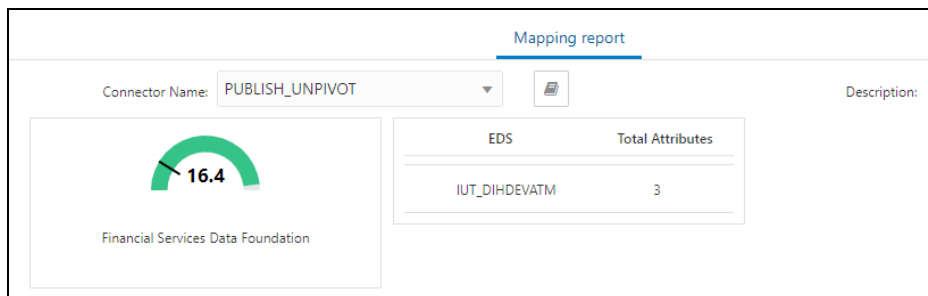
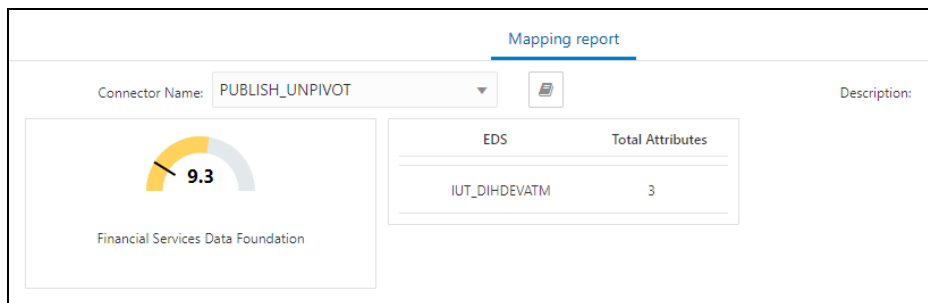
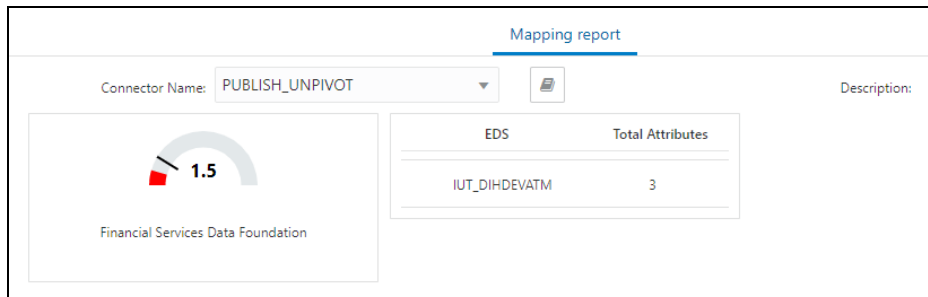


Figure 93: Mapping Report



5. Select the **Connector Name** from the list of connectors, which are populating that particular ADI.
6. Depending on the connector and subtype you select, the attribute report is displayed.
7. The report displays the total number of mapped attributes and a total number of mandatory attributes for that particular application.
 - Mapped attributes which are less than mandatory attributes display in **Red**.
 - Mapped attributes which are greater than mandatory attributes display in **Yellow**.
 - Mapped attributes are the same as the total number of attributes displayed in **Green**.



It also displays the EDS name, the number of attributes sourced from that particular EDS.

| Source name | Attributes count |
|-------------|------------------|
| Atomic | 832 |
| DERIVED | 1 |
| PARAMETER | 1 |

- Click  to View Connector.

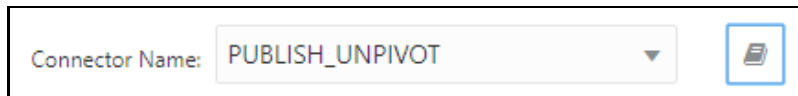
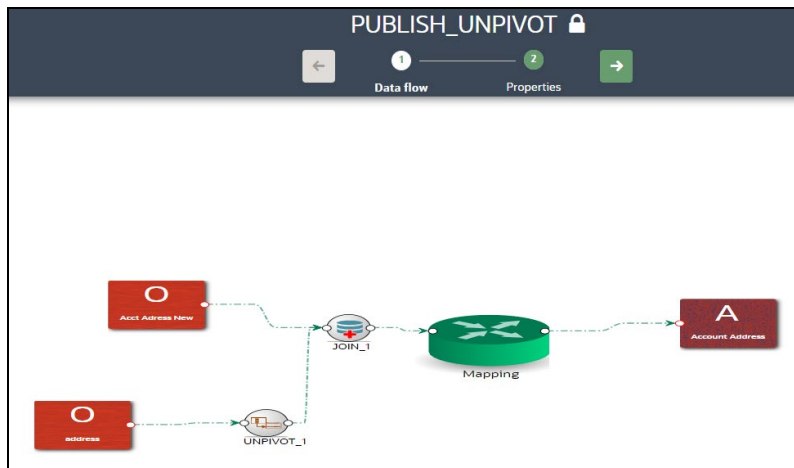


Figure 94: Publish Unpivot



9.3 DIH Activity


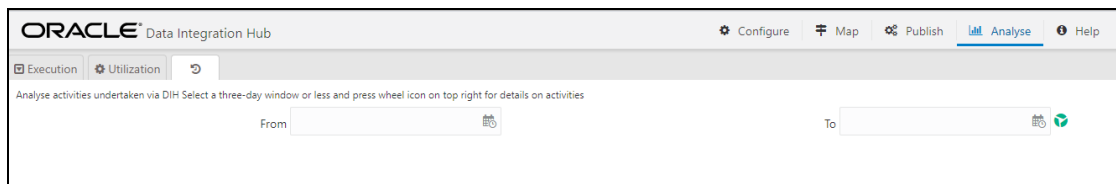

- From the **Data Integration Hub Designer** window, select **Analyse**, and then select . The **Analyze Activity** window is displayed.

Figure 95: Analyze Activity



- You can analyze activities undertaken through DIH over a maximum range of three calendar days. You can view the activities of any creation, update, and deletion of the metadata. You can view the publish/unpublish or refresh activity in this window.
- In **From** and **To** fields, select **Date** and **Time** and click  **Fetch** info to view the results.

10 Command Line Utilities

Using the command-line utility, you can invoke both Refresh Application Data Interface and Refresh Target Datastore process.

Topics:

- [Prerequisites](#)
- [Invoking the Command Line Utilities](#)

10.1 Prerequisites

- You must have access and execute permission to the following directory:
\$FIC_HOME/ficdb/bin
- If the secured protocol is enabled for accessing the OFSAA application then “CURL_CA_BUNDLE” environment variable must be set where the application is installed. The variable points to the path where the CA certificate is available that is generated during application deployment.
- For example: CURL_CA_BUNDLE=/usr/share/ssl/certs/ca-bundle.crt.

10.2 Invoking the Command Line Utilities

To invoke the command-line utility , follow these steps:

Refreshing Application Data Interface

1. Once the prerequisites are met, navigate to \$FIC_HOME/ficdb/bin path and
2. Execute `RefreshADI.sh`.
Specify the User Id and Password when prompted..

Refreshing Target Datastore

1. Navigate to \$FIC_HOME/ficdb/bin path and
2. Execute `./RefreshDS.sh`
Specify the User Id and Password when prompted..

Publish / Unpublish metadata

1. Navigate to \$FIC_HOME/ficdb/bin path.
2. Execute `./publishutils.sh <operation type>`
Specify the User Id and Password when prompted.

NOTE If you enter operation type as **P**, all the metadata are published to the ODI.
If you enter operation type as **U**, all the metadata are unpublished from the ODI.

11 Metadata Object Migration

Metadata objects created by DIH may also be migrated leveraging this mechanism, with the list including DIH Parameters, EDS/EDD/Connector definitions, and batches.

Topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Performing Object Migration](#)
- [Exporting Object from Source Environment](#)
- [Importing Object into Target Environment](#)

11.1 Overview

Using the object migration utility, you can migrate (export/ import) DIH metadata objects across different setups. You can specify one or more objects within an object type or multiple object types. You can choose from where the Object Migration utility reads the data, that is, from CSV files or the OBJECTMIGRATION.xml file. For migrating objects using CSV files and OBJECTMIGRATION.xml file, see section Command Line Utility to Migrate Objects from [OFSAAI User Guide](#).

The following sections detail how such Metadata Object migration can be achieved.

11.2 Performing Object Migration

Offline Object Migration is a two-step process:

- Exporting Objects from Source Environment
- Importing Objects into Target Environment

For both of these steps, see the sample file **OBJECTMIGRATION.xml**, which is also present at `$(MIGRATION_HOME)/conf/` in the OFSAAI setup.

Assumptions and Pre-requisites for this process are listed as follows:

- Both the Source and Target environment must be on the same data model version.
- Ensure that the source and target are at the same DIH application level as well as at the same model level before migrating objects from source to target.
- ADI refresh is completed before this process.
- ODI settings are correctly specified in the target environment before importing objects.
- Target datastore refresh is also performed and successful.
- If the exported object already exists in the target environment or an object with the same name already exists in the target environment, then it is overwritten with new definition details.

If the exported Parameter already exists in the target environment, it is not overwritten unless the new definition is of a different Parameter Type. If exported EDS already exists in the target environment, it is not overwritten unless the new definition is of different EDS Types.

- Any exported object, if already exists in target or an object with the same name exists in target then that object and all its dependent objects must be unpublished for migration to go through successfully.

Dependent objects for a Connector are EDS, EDD, and Parameter. Dependent objects for EDD are EDS and Parameter. Parameter and EDS do not have dependent objects.

11.3 Exporting Objects from Source Environment

To export objects from the source environment, follow these steps:

1. Replace placeholders of UserID, Infodom with Source UserID, and Infodom.
2. For \$Folder put segment name for the infodom provided. Enter locale as 'en_US'.
3. \$FILE_NAME: Specify the file name which is created under "metadata/archive" folder. For example, mention 'rules' in place of \$FILE_NAME and you get **rules.dmp** in the archive folder.

Fail On error: Fail on any error that occurs while restoring metadata. Mention 'Y' for Yes and 'N' for No.

OVERWRITE: If Metadata exists in the system then Overwrite while restoring metadata. Enter 'Y' for Yes and 'N' for No.

In Mode tag: mention EXPORT.

For **FAILONERROR** and **OVERWRITE**, it's recommended to mention 'Y'.

4. In the OBJECT tag, enter "*" for Code property, to export all definitions. If not, for each definition put an equal number of OBJECT tags with map ID and version number in comma-separated format.

Type: Use the following for definitions:

- 70 for Parameter Definitions
- 71 for EDS Definition
- 72 for EDD Definition
- 74 for Connector Definition

5. The format for the All OBJECTS tag is as follows:

```
<OBJECTS TargetFolder="DIHUSERS"><OBJECT Code="*" Type="73" /></OBJECTS>
```

6. For three definitions, the OBJECTS tag is:

```
<OBJECTS TargetFolder="DIHUSERS">
<OBJECT Code="123221" Type="73" />
<OBJECT Code="321331" Type="73" />
<OBJECT Code="131213" Type="73" />
</OBJECTS>
```

7. Execute \$MIGRATION_HOME/bin/ObjectMigration.sh after providing executable permissions.
8. A file \$FILE_NAME.dmp (rules.dmp) is created in \$MIGRATION_HOME/metadata/archive

9. Move this file to `$MIGRATION_HOME/metadata/restore` folder. You can copy the file in the Target environment by creating a "restore" folder under the "metadata" directory (if not available).
10. Exporting definitions from the Source environment is done successfully.

11.4 Importing Objects From Target Environment

To import objects to the target environment, follow these steps:

1. Repeat 1-3 steps as followed in export mode.
2. In the Mode tag: mention IMPORT.
3. In the OBJECT CODE property, mention "312321".

NOTE

Everything that is exported is imported. You cannot choose specific definitions to move.

4. The format for the OBJECTS Tag is:

```
<OBJECTS TargetFolder="DIHUSERS">  
<OBJECT Code="312321" Type="73" /></OBJECTS>
```

5. Execute `$MIGRATION_HOME/bin/ObjectMigration.sh` after providing executable permissions.
6. Check **DIH.log** for logs. It provides details such as the number of definitions that have successfully moved and other errors. Importing objects to the target environment is done successfully.

12 Metadata Browser

The Metadata Browser function allows you to view and analyze all aspects of the metadata used in OFSAAI.

Topics:

- [Overview](#)

12.1 Overview

Metadata Browser provides extensive browsing capabilities of metadata, helps in tracking the impact of changes to metadata, and trace through to the source of the originating data.

The DIH metadata or objects which are available in the Metadata Browser (MDB) are as follows.

- Application Data Interface
- External Data Descriptor
- Connector

For detailed usage information on Metadata Browser, see the [OFSAA Metadata Browser User Guide](#).

13 Data Domain Browser

Data Domain Browser (DDB) is intended to help logically visualize the underlying Oracle Data Foundation instance and navigate its content in a structured manner. The information represented in Data Domain Browser, abbreviated to DDB henceforth, is curated and maintained by Oracle, aligned with the release and version of Data Foundation it is shipped alongside. Data Domain Browser cannot be used independently of Oracle Data Foundation – Financial Services Data Foundation or Insurance Data Foundation.

DDB facilitates structured navigation of data foundation, using Data Domains, Data Sub-Domains, Business Segments, Logical Entities, Entities, and Attributes, all of which are described in detail in the following sections.

DDB also supports searching for information on Data Foundation in common business terms and exporting results thereof – these are also detailed in the following sections.

Data Domain Browser is currently available in Data Integration Hub for Oracle Insurance Data Foundation.

13.1.1 Prerequisites for Data Domain Browser

13.1.1.1 Required Software Licenses

The following software must be licensed and installed to access and use the Data Domain Browser:

- Oracle Insurance Data Foundation Pack v8.0.8.1.0 ML release patch **30257021** available at [My Oracle Support](#)

13.1.2 Audience

The following user roles are expected to leverage Data Domain Browser for their business functions, and will benefit from a detailed read of this guide:

- **Business Users:** DDB will support visualizing the data foundation in business terms such that its details are easily navigated and understood.
- **Data Office, Technologists, and Operators:** Categorized information on data content will be made available to Data Office through DDB's structured navigation and curated information content.

13.2 About Oracle Insurance Data Foundation

Oracle Insurance Data Foundation is a data platform to facilitate a comprehensive set of quantification and analysis functions across multiple business use-cases, as relevant to insurers. ODF combines an industry-specific data model for insurance with a set of data management and infrastructure tools/facilities towards this goal. It is intended to enable insurers to develop, deploy, and operate quantification/analysis solutions covering functional areas including risk management, performance management, actuarial processing, actuarial-risk-finance integration, and customer insight. ODF facilitates the management of the whole analytical data lifecycle from sourcing to reporting, via its data model, platform, and infrastructure tools.

Functionally, OIDF supports a comprehensive set of insurance business segments under the Direct Insurance Contracts domain, including life, health, property & casualty, and retirement policies, alongside annuities. Additionally, under the Indirect / Reinsurance domain, it supports reinsurance held and reinsurance issued business segments.

While working with OIDF, you will continually interact with and use Staging and Results models. OIDF Staging Model provides data structures for ingesting and hosting data that is typically sourced from external sources in raw form. OIDF Results Model provides data structures for processed information in the form of a cluster of entities with factual information alongside a set of conformed dimensions that retains a common, consistent meaning across all factual information.

Data Domain Browser will pick, process, and render properties including entity names/descriptions, entity attributes/descriptions / data-types, and keys, across Staging and Reporting Models. OIDF data model entities that exclusively support processing, configuration, and related parameters are not covered by DDB.

For more information on OIDF, see the [Oracle Insurance Data Foundation Application Pack](#) user guide.

13.3 Using Data Domain Browser

This chapter explains how to use Data Domain Browser using the DIH application.

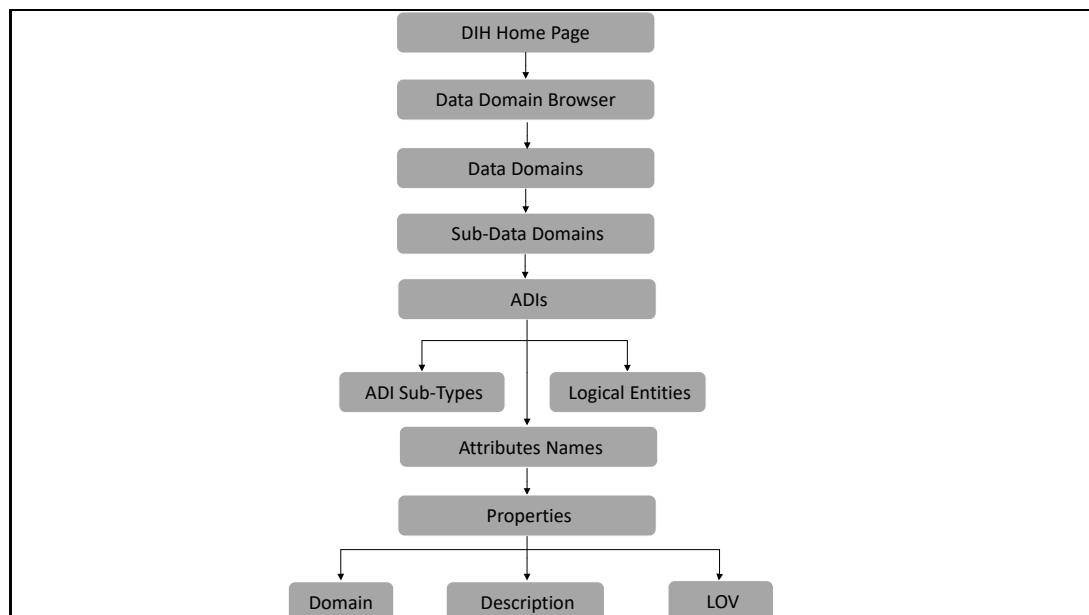
13.3.1 Launching DDB

After logging into the application, select **Financial Services Data Integration Hub**. The DIH window appears. Click the **Data Domain Browser**.

13.3.2 Data Domain Browser Navigation

The Data Domain Browser Navigation is as follows:

Figure 96: Data Domain Browser Navigation Path



DDB employs the following navigation path to render its information content in a structured manner – Data Domains, Data Sub-Domains, Application Data Interfaces (Sub Types and Logical Entities), and Attributes. You will read details about each of these in the sections below.

Each Data Domain is relevant across multiple Segments and could be one of two types - Download or Results. Segments and Types are intended for filtering results presented by DDB. The list of ADIs, when filtered by Segment “Life Insurance Contracts” and type “Results” will show only those logical entities that hold processed results relevant to life insurance contracts, for example.


The finest grain of detail rendered by DDB is Attributes and their properties, including Description and List of Values, the latter, only when seeded by the application.






13.3.3 Information Rendered by DDB

The tabulation below lists key information content/constructs rendered by DDB and provides a definition or description of use, with examples:

Table 29: Information Rendered by DDB

| Fields | Description |
|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Data Domain | <p>Data Domains are akin to Subject Areas in Data Foundation and a group of related entities thereof.</p> <p>These refer to key actors (Party, for example), activities (Accounting), or business functions (Insurance Underwriting), typical at insurers.</p> <p>The following Data Domains are covered as of this version:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accounting and General Ledger • Actuarial • Insurance Contracts • Insurance Underwriting • Party <p>For detailed information on Subject Areas, Data Domains, and Data Sub-Domains, see the latest version of the Oracle Insurance Data Foundation Application Pack user guide.</p> |

| Fields | Description |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Data Sub Domain</p> | <p>Data Sub Domains expand Data Domains into finer sections, each self-contained and functionally complete in itself but inter-related in the context of the Data Domain it belongs to.</p> <p>For example, Insurance Contracts Data Domain expands into Insurance Contracts, Re-insurance Contracts, Group Insurance, Policy Funds, Policy Collateral, and Commission Sub Domains. Each of these is functionally complete, allowing users to navigate underlying data assets relevant to them. In the context of Insurance Contracts, these are related in a specific way.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 97: Data Sub Domain</p>  |
| <p>Segment</p> | <p>Each Segment refers to a typical business segment at insurers, with a group of products that are differentiated from those of other business segments based on their attributes, customers, geographic relevance, or marketplaces.</p> <p>The following Business Segments are covered as of this version:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 98: Segment</p> <div data-bbox="500 1146 837 1440" style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px;"> <p>Segments <input type="text" value="Search segments"/></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Annuity Contracts <input type="checkbox"/> Health Insurance Contracts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Life Insurance Contracts <input type="checkbox"/> Property and Casualty Insurance Contracts <input type="checkbox"/> Retirement Contracts <input type="checkbox"/> Reinsurance Contracts Held <input type="checkbox"/> Reinsurance Contracts Issued </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annuity Contracts • Health Insurance Contracts • Life Insurance Contracts • Property and Casualty Insurance Contracts • Retirement Contracts • Reinsurance Contracts Held • Reinsurance Contracts Issued <p>Each domain consists of multiple Segments. Each Segment, in turn, will be relevant to one or more Domains.</p> |

| Fields | Description |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Tag | <p>Tags refer to labels attached to data artifacts (entities or attributes) uniquely indicating similarity or commonality, for purposes of easy identification and search.</p> <p>Some entities related to a specific Domain may be assigned a common tag. For example, “Insurance Contract Monetary Values” may be used to tag all entities related to the “Insurance Contracts” Domain that contain monetary values.</p> <p>Each tag may go across multiple Segments. In the above example, “Insurance Contract Monetary Values” will apply to entities in the following Segments: Annuity Contracts, Health Insurance Contracts, Life Insurance Contracts, Property and Casualty Insurance Contracts, Retirement Contracts, Reinsurance Contracts Held and Reinsurance Contracts Issued.</p> <p>Tags may also go across multiple Domains, in line with entities that do so.</p> |
| Details | Details refer to information including column description, logical name, and list of values. This information, as with Domains and Segments, is sourced from Data Foundation. |
| Logical Entities | Logical Entities refer to the label attached to the data element for identifying similar data elements together across entities. For example, monetary data elements are available across all seven insurance product processors. A logical entity called Monetary Amount brings all premiums, commissions, expenses, the sum insured together under one heading thus expediting the search. |
| Search  | It is possible to search within the data elements using specific search criteria. See section Using Search Utility for details. |
| Filter  | It is possible to find out a particular entity or group of entities using specific filter criteria. See section Using Filter Utility for details. |
| Zoom In  | Helps to zoom in and view the details. |
| Zoom Out  | Helps to zoom out and view the details. |
| Show Logs  | Displays the log details in ascending order. |

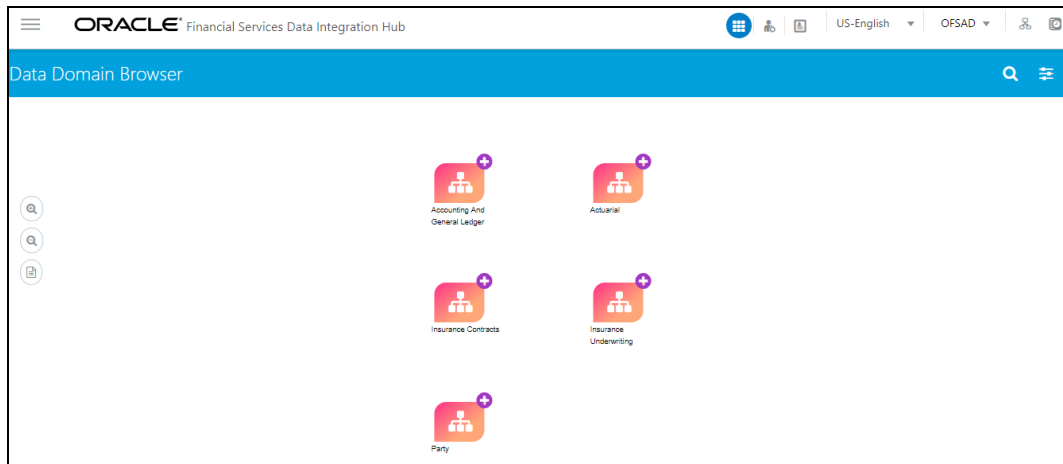
13.3.4 Navigating Data Domain Browser

DDB navigation helps to display a huge list of entities available in the Data Foundation in a pre-grouped format. It is possible to view the data elements within a given entity as well as the properties of each data element.

To navigate and use DDB, perform the following steps:

1. Click **Data Domain Browser** under the navigation list. This displays DDB components.

Figure 99: Data Domain Browser




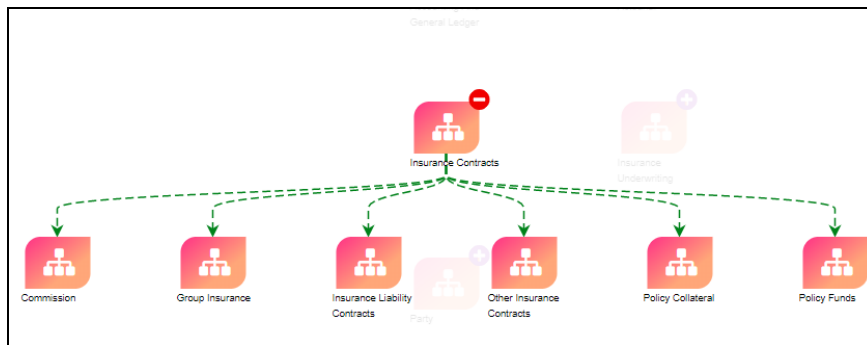
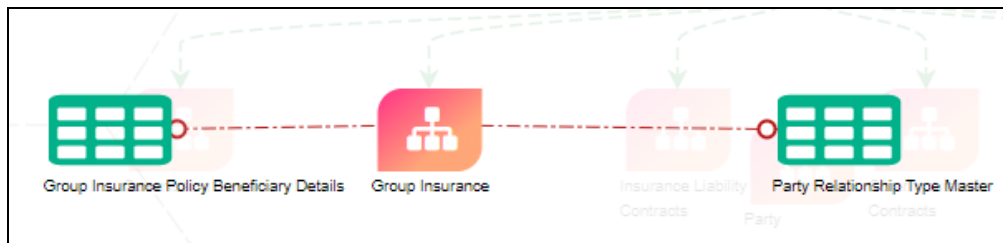
2. Click Filter  utility to view and filter the segments and then proceed. You can also search the segments to view the results. For details, see sections [Using Filter Utility](#) and [Segment](#) respectively.
3. Select the required **Data Domain**. This displays sub-data domains.

Figure 100: Data Domain Browser



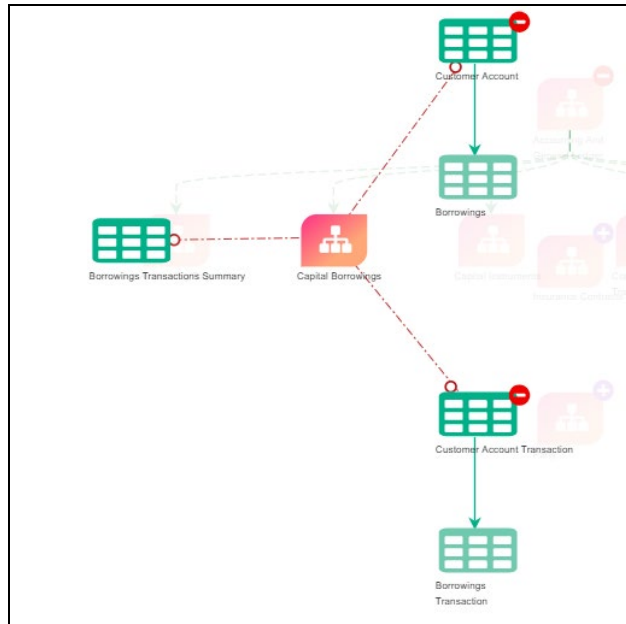
4. Click the required **Sub-Data Domain**. This displays the ADIs associated with it.

Figure 101: Sub-Data Domain



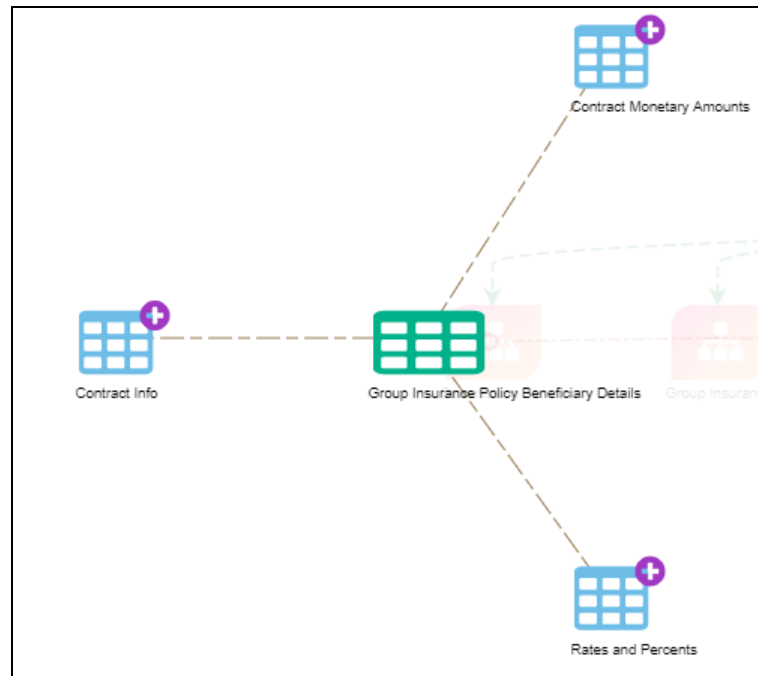
5. Click the required **ADI**.
 - a. If available, for some of the elements, it displays the **ADI sub-type** associated with it.

Figure 102: ADI sub-type



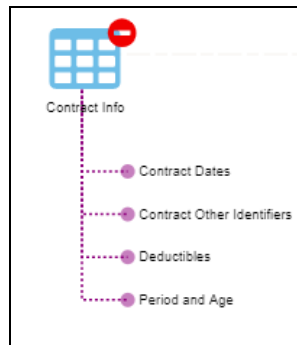
- a. For some of the elements, it displays the **Logical Entities** associated with it. **Logical Entities** refer to the label attached to the data element for identifying similar data elements together across entities.

Figure 103: Logical Entities



- b. Expand the **Logical Entities** which contains attribute groups or complex attributes.
- c. Click complex attributes. In the RHS attribute list is displayed. Click individual attribute to view the properties - Domain, description, LoVs.

Figure 104: Complex Attributes



6. Click **ADIs** to view the names of the attributes on the left panel. The attributes displayed are either download or reporting entities depending on the selection.

Figure 105: ADI - Attributes

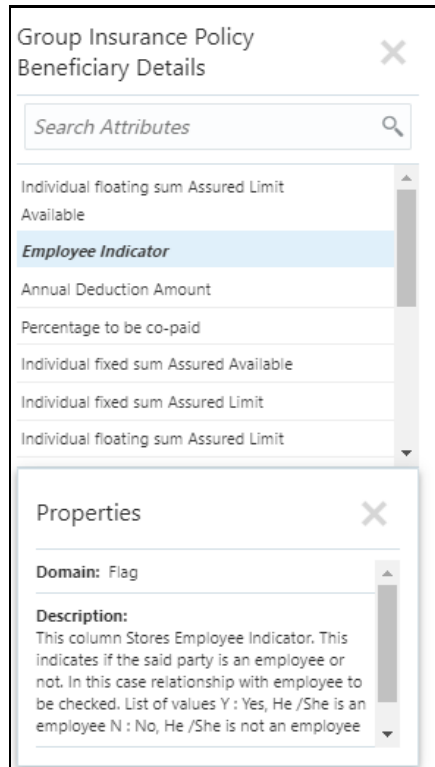
The screenshot shows the Oracle Financial Services Data Integration Hub interface. The 'Data Domain Browser' is active, displaying a tree view of data domains. The 'Borrowings' ADI is selected, and its attributes are listed in the right-hand panel. The attributes include: Current Payment Amount, Put Option Date, Base Value Of Index, Load Run Identifier, Market Value, Administered By US Agent Flag, Arms Length Transaction Indicator, Automatic Renewal Flag, Brokerage Account Indicator, Call Exercised Flag, Embedded Options Flag, Exposure Held At Fair Value Indicator, External Customer Branch Id Indicator, Fiduciary Relationship Flag, Guaranteed By Sovereign Indicator, and Held By Client Or Proprietary Flag.

Figure 106: ADI - Attributes

The screenshot shows the Oracle Financial Services Data Integration Hub interface. The 'Data Domain Browser' is active, displaying a tree view of data domains. The 'Group Insurance Policy Beneficiary Details' ADI is selected, and its attributes are listed in the right-hand panel. The attributes include: Individual floating sum Assured Limit Available, Employee Indicator, Annual Deduction Amount, Percentage to be co-paid, Individual fixed sum Assured Available, Individual fixed sum Assured Limit, Individual floating sum Assured Limit, Party age At the beginning of the policy year, Per Condition Deductible Amount, Group Insurance Enrollment Reference Code, Group Insurance Card Reference Code, Extraction Date, Account Or Contract Number, and Party Identifier.

- Click the attributes or column names to view their **Properties**. The Properties panel displays the **Domain Name**, **Attribute Description**, and **List of Values** sourced from the respective data model.

Figure 107: Attribute - Properties



13.3.4.1 Using Filter Utility

Using Business Segments and Domain Types, filter utility can be performed. This utility helps to find out a particular entity or group of entities using specific filter criteria.

NOTE

The segment window retains filters. Apply the filter in the Data Domain view itself and then proceed to view the sub-data domains and so on. In case you do not apply a filter in the Data Domain view and move from data domain to sub-data domain view, it displays all entities.

Perform the following steps to use the **Filter** utility:


- In DDB, click **Filter**  icon. The **Segments** and **Domain Type** are displayed on the right panel.

Figure 108: Segments and Domain Type

The screenshot shows a filter utility window. At the top, there is a 'Segments' section with a search bar labeled 'Search segments' and a magnifying glass icon. Below the search bar is a list of contract types, each with a checkbox:

- Annuity Contracts
- Health Insurance Contracts
- Life Insurance Contracts
- Property and Casualty Insurance Contracts
- Retirement Contracts
- Reinsurance Contracts Held
- Reinsurance Contracts Issued

 Below the segments list is the 'Domain Type' section with two radio buttons:

- Download
- Results

 An 'Apply' button is located at the bottom right of the window.

2. Under **Segment**, select the required Segment to filter.
3. Under **Domain**, select the required Domain Type to filter. Here, it is either **Download** or **Results**.
4. In case you select Domain Type as Results, you can export the Dimension tables to an excel sheet and view the details. For more information, see the section [Exporting Tables](#).
5. Click **Apply**.

The following are the cases where filter utility is used:

- In case the filter is applied at parent subject area level, only those parent subject area is displayed which have at least one entity in its child Subject Area.
- Also, in case the filter is applied at the parent subject area level, on expansion only that child subject area is displayed which have at least one entity as per Business Segment filter.
- In case you do not apply the filter and proceed from the subject area window to the entity window, the filter shows all entities.
- Apply a filter in the subject area window, and then click any subject area to view the entities and then go to the next level. Here filter, which is applied to the subject area, is carried forward.

13.3.4.2 Using Search Utility

Data Domain Browser user interface helps to direct and expedite the search. It is possible to search within the data elements using specific search criteria.

For multiple entities displayed on the DDB window, a search facility within the entities displayed highlights the entities containing search criteria and removes other entities from the display. This helps to view the desired results easily.

13.3.4.2.1 Data Domain Search

To search for a particular functionality or a feature search in the Data Domain:

1. In DDB, search for specific data. For example, Party Contacts.

Figure 109: DDB - Search

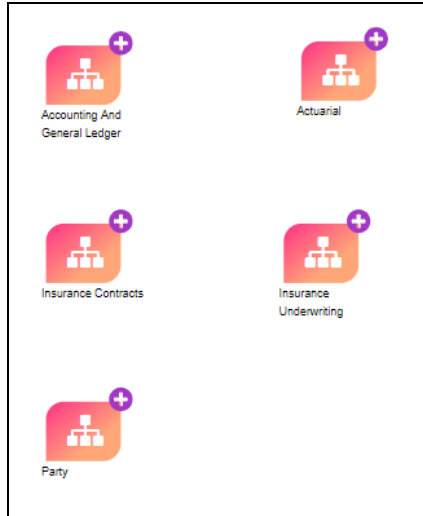
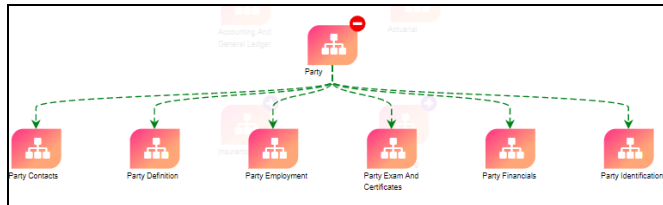
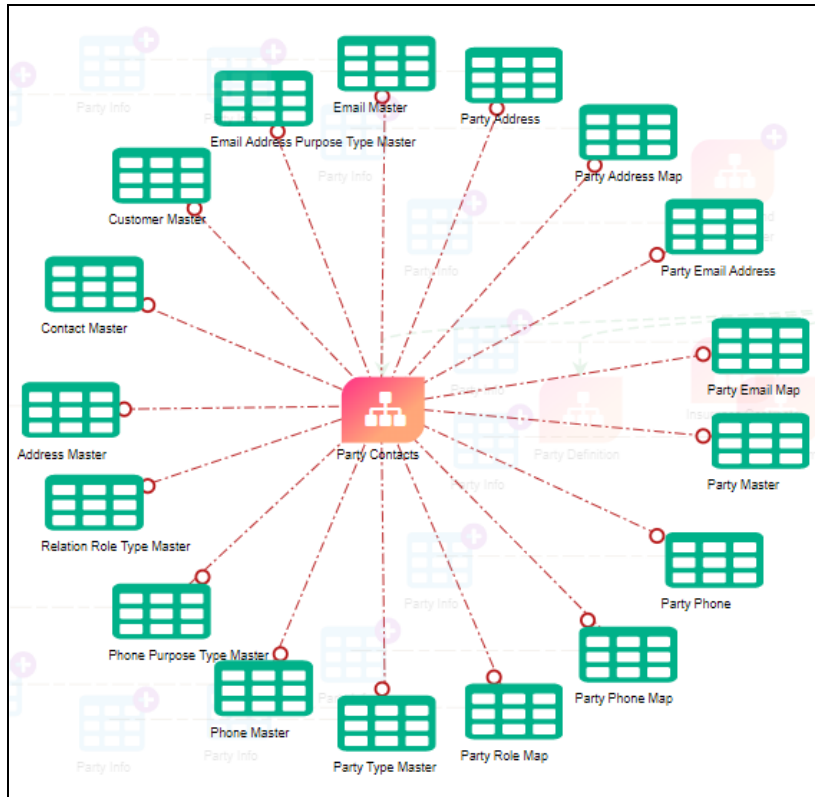



Figure 110: DDB - Search



2. Click Party Contacts in Sub Data Domain area screen. This displays the ADIs under the Sub Data Domain area.

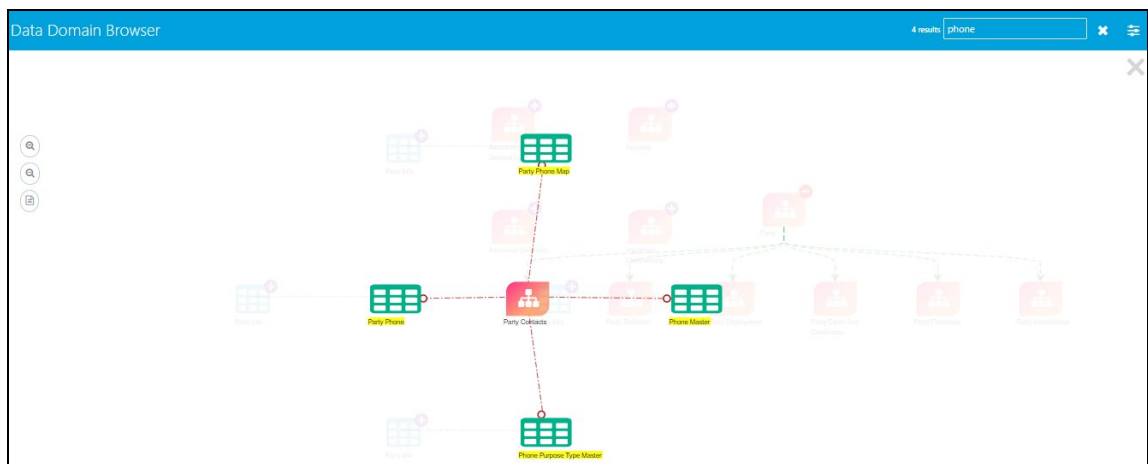
Figure 111: Party Contacts



3. Click **Search** . The search option in the property window provides a toggle to use a direct logical column or tags to search the particular data element.

The search results are highlighted in yellow, and it filters and displays only those tables with the keyword “phone”.

Figure 112: Search Results in Yellow



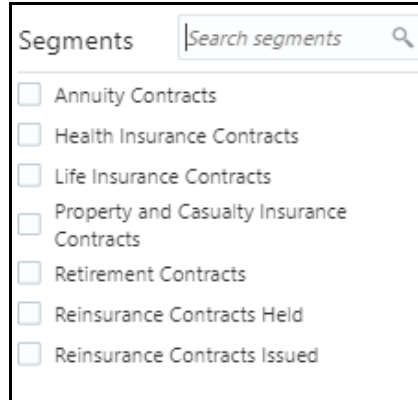
13.3.4.2.2 Segment Search

It is possible to filter entities based on segments for the domain type.

To search for commonality across different business units or departments you must search it in Business Segment.

1. In Segments, search for a specific segment. For example, Life Insurance Contracts.

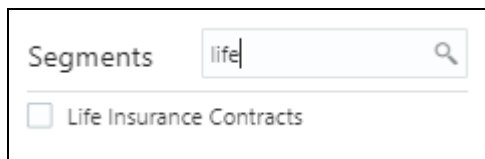
Figure 113: Search - Segments



The screenshot shows a search interface for segments. At the top, there is a search bar labeled "Search segments" with a magnifying glass icon. Below the search bar, a list of segments is displayed, each with an unchecked checkbox:

- Annuity Contracts
- Health Insurance Contracts
- Life Insurance Contracts
- Property and Casualty Insurance Contracts
- Retirement Contracts
- Reinsurance Contracts Held
- Reinsurance Contracts Issued

Figure 114: Search - Segments



The screenshot shows the search interface with the word "life" entered in the search bar. The search results list is filtered to show only one item:

- Life Insurance Contracts

2. Select Life Insurance Contracts in Segments and the Domain Type.

Figure 115: Segments and Domain Type



The screenshot shows the "Data Domain Browser" interface. At the top, there is a search bar labeled "Segments" with the word "life" entered. Below the search bar, the search results list is filtered to show only one item:

- Life Insurance Contracts

At the bottom of the interface, there is a "Domain Type" section with two radio buttons:

- Download
- Results

An "Apply" button is located at the bottom right of the interface.

3. Click **Apply**. This filters only the Life Insurance Contracts' result ADIs. The commonality across different business units or departments is displayed.

13.3.4.2.3 Attribute Search

All the attribute information is available in the property window. The property window provides Domain Name, Description, and List of Values sourced from the respective data model.

The search pane in the property window provides a toggle to search the particular data element. You can enter the logical entity name in the search pane and view results.

1. In Attributes, search for a specific element. For example, Flag. This displays all the attributes with the name Flag.

Figure 116: Attribute - Search

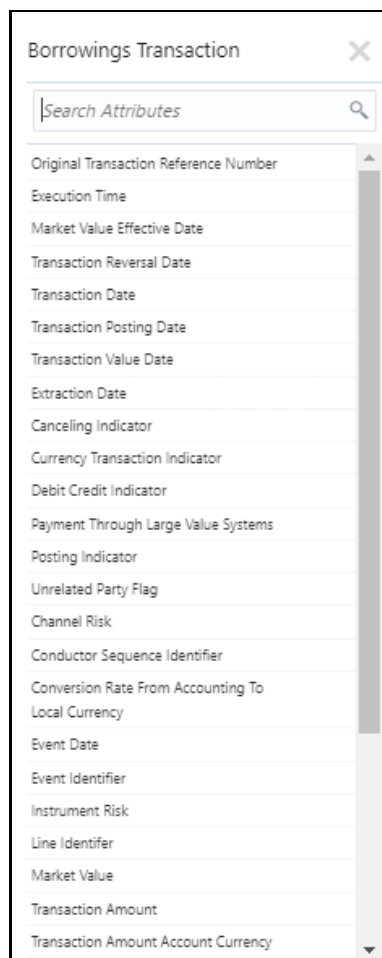
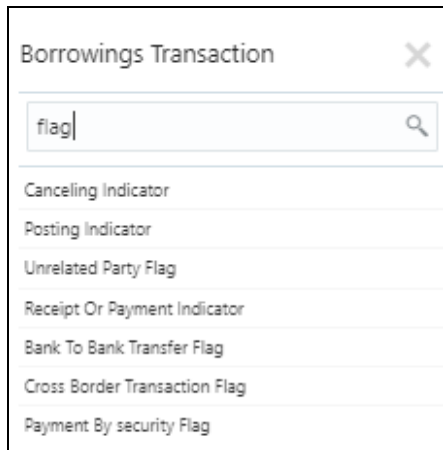
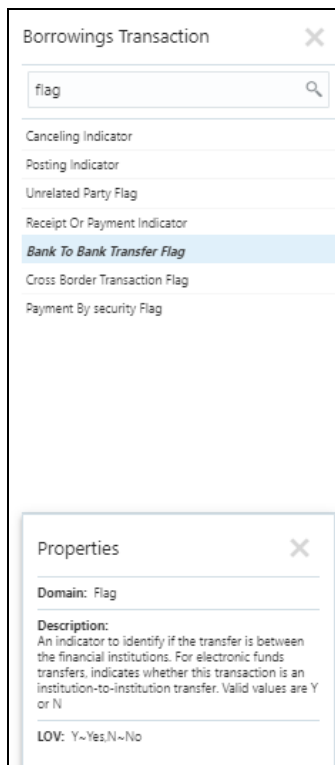


Figure 117: Attribute - Search



2. Click the individual attribute to view the property details.

Figure 118: Attribute - Properties



3. Click **Apply**. This filters only the Life Insurance Contracts' result tables. The commonality across different business units or departments is displayed.

13.3.4.3 Exporting Tables

It is possible to export dimension (result) tables. While we are viewing any dimensions as part of DDB, there is an option to show and hide the relationships of the specific dimension and export it to an excel sheet.


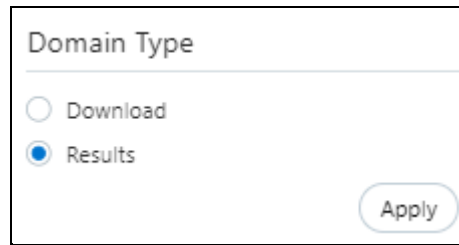
1. Click **Filter**  and select the Domain Type as **Results**.

Figure 119: Domain Type



Domain Type

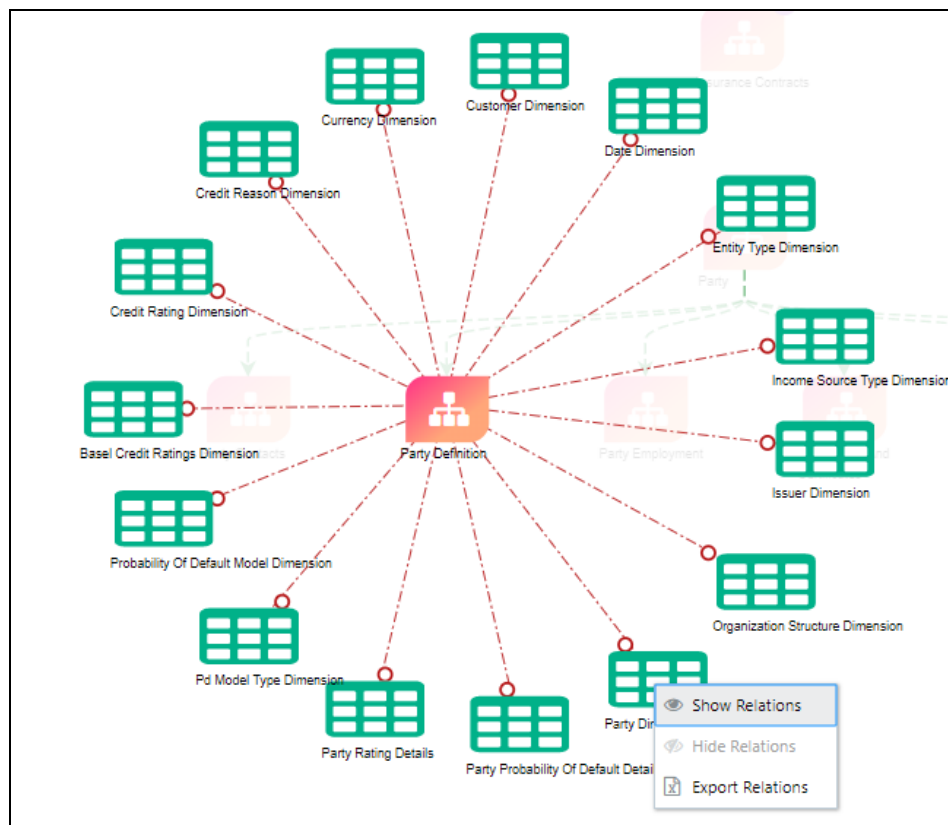
Download

Results

Apply

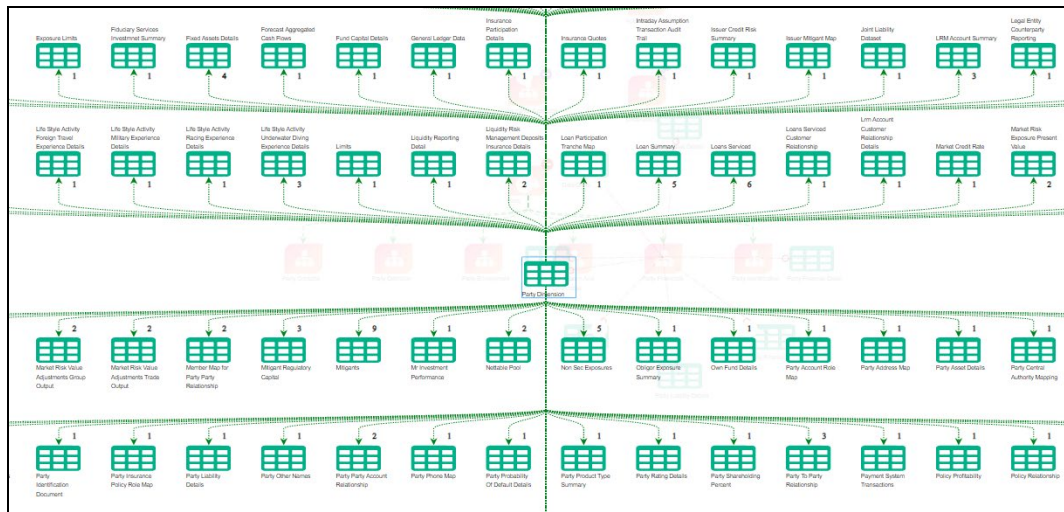
2. Navigate through data domains and sub-data domains to select a dimension table.

Figure 120: Party Definition



3. Right-click the dimension table and select **Show Relations**. This displays the relationships of each entity dimension.

Figure 121: Party Definition - Show Relations



4. Right-click the dimension table and select **Export Relations**. This downloads the table details to an excel format.

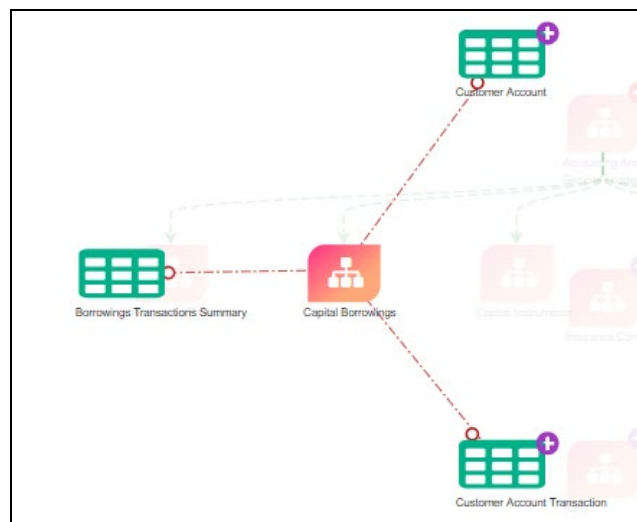
13.3.5 Use Cases

The following are some of the DDB Use Cases with examples.

1. Some ADIs have subtypes

The data domain and the sub-data domain can be filtered depending on the available segments. Expand the sub-data domain, the list of entities around it is displayed.

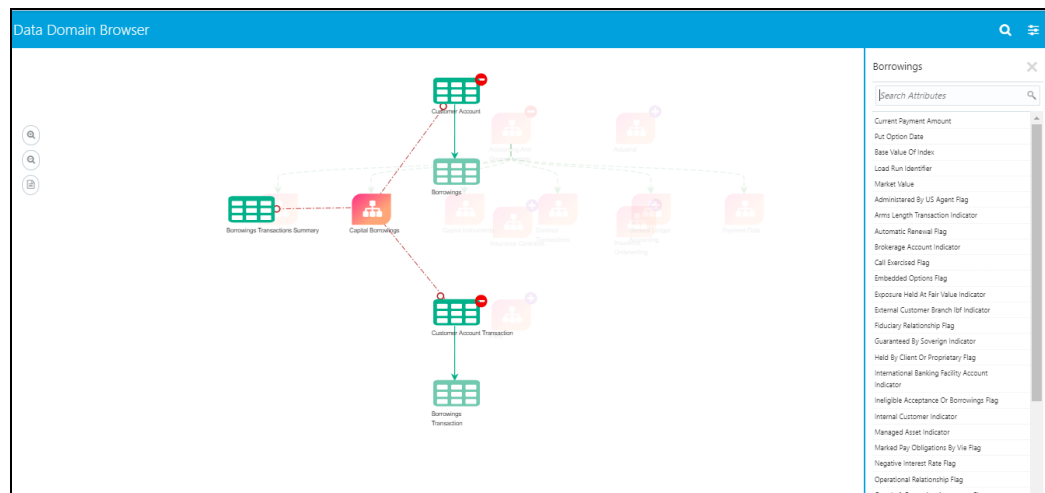
Figure 122: Data Domain and Sub-data Domain



Some entities have subtypes. Click the subtypes to view the attributes and properties.

For example, click Customer Account and Customer Account Transactions in the above example:

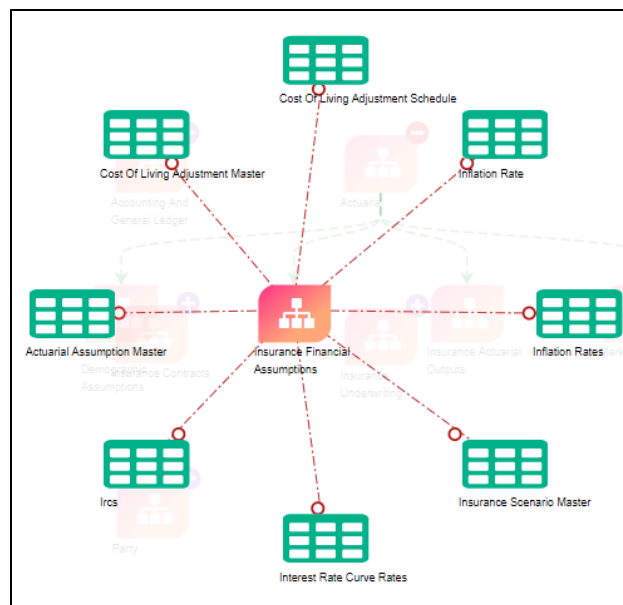
Figure 123: Subtypes - Attributes and Properties



2. Subtypes have logical entities

The data domain and the sub-data domain can be filtered depending on the available segments. Expand the sub-data domain, the list of entities around it is displayed.

Figure 124: Sub-data Domain



Some entities have logical entities. Click the subtypes to view the logical entity details under properties.

For example, click the Inflation Rate in the above example:

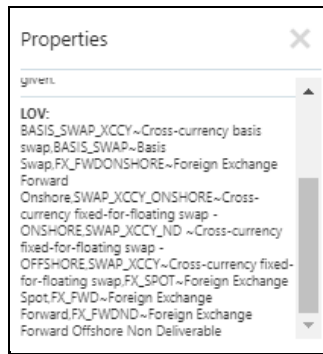
Figure 125: Subtypes - Logical Entities

Click the attributes to view the logical entities. For example, click the Market Risk Type Code.

Figure 126: Logical Entities

The property window displays the Domain Name, Description, and List of Values or logical entity information.

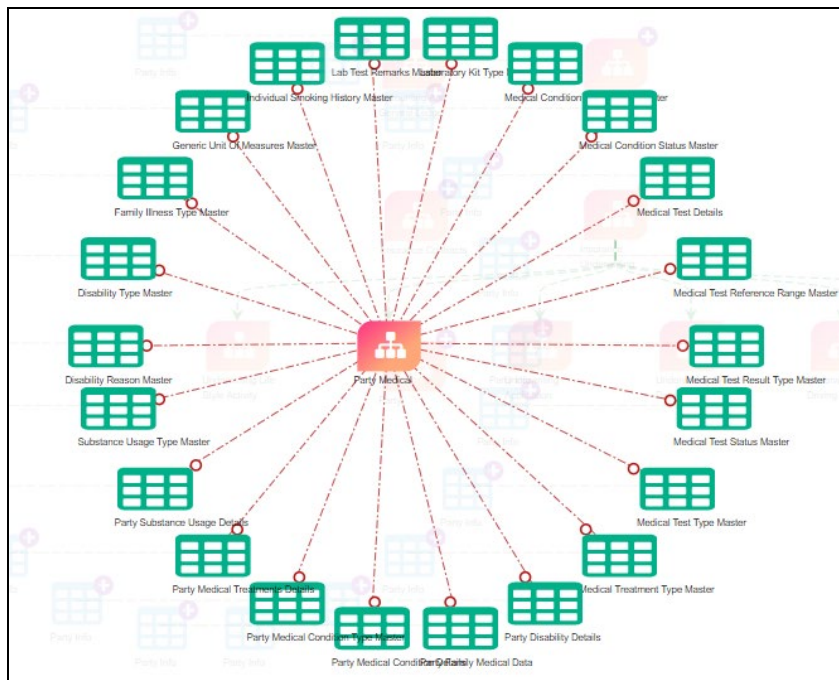
Figure 127: Properties



3. Some logical entities have a group or complex attributes

The data domain and the sub-data domain can be filtered depending on the available segments. Expand the sub-data domain, the list of entities around it is displayed.

Figure 128: Logical Entities



Some subtypes have logical entities.

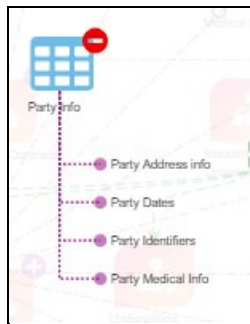
For example, click Medical Test Details in the above example. Only Medical Test Details are displayed in a new window and all other tables are hidden.

Figure 129: Logical Entities



Subtypes are expanded to smaller logical entities. When you expand the logical entities, a group or complex attribute list is displayed.

Figure 130: Complex Attributes



4. Click the attributes to view the property details. Each complex attributes have a list of attributes.

Figure 131: Complex Attributes – List of Attributes



5. Identifying fact tables where the dimension is referred

When a result dimension is selected under all fact entities, the associated entities are displayed in the DDB application. The relationship between a Dimension Entity and Fact Entity is in line with Foreign Key relationship display standards. When relationships are displayed in the DDB application, all other entities displayed before the relationship display are minimized. It is possible to navigate back to the most recent or earliest user interface screen from Relationship Display.

6. Exporting a list of fact tables

It is possible to export dimension tables. While we are viewing any dimensions as part of DDB, there is an option to show and hide the relationships of the specific dimension and export it to an excel sheet.

The columns display result dimension name, result dimension surrogate key, fact entity, and fact entity surrogate key.

For details, see section [Exporting Tables](#).

7. Identifying Similar Logical Entities

You can use search utility in the data domain, segments, and attributes to find similar logical entities. For details, see [Using Search Utility](#).

14 Source Profiling

The Source Profiling feature helps user with Auto Mapping and intelligent recommendations for the source. It will suggest Target Attributes for Source Columns. After the user confirms the Source Column to Target Attribute Mappings, the system finds Target Entities which can be populated along with the sources, derive the relations among the sources and suggest connectors for the same. Users can then generate and execute those connectors.

The Source Profiling UI helps you to perform the following:

- Define new EDS
- Automatically finds out Source Tables present in the specific Schema
- Identify the relationship between the Source Tables
- Identify the relationship between Source tables and Target Tables
- Generates Connector post profiling

For example, if there is any loan related table as Source, then intelligent mapping tries to find the Stage Loan Contract Target Table for mapping.

NOTE The maximum table name length is limited to 100 characters.

Topics:

- Creating a New EDS
- Source Profiling
- Generating Connectors

14.1 Data Store Summary

Figure 132: Data Store Summary

| Data Stores | | Attributes profiled | Attributes mapped | |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | FCUBS_FILE_SRC null | 0% | 0% | Not Started ▶ Start |
| | FCUBS_STAGE_SRC null | 0% | 0% | Not Started ▶ Start |
| | IMNLP01 IMNLP01 Last updated 27 day(s) ago. Started 27 day(s) ago Last uploaded upload_1.xlsx 27 day(s) ago | 0% | 0% | Failed ▶ Start |
| | IMNLP02 IMNLP02 Last updated 24 day(s) ago. Started 24 day(s) ago Last uploaded lut_up1.xlsx 24 day(s) ago | 0% | 0% | Failed ▶ Start |
| | IMNLP03 IMNLP03 Last updated 24 day(s) ago. Started 24 day(s) ago Last uploaded lut_up1.xlsx 24 day(s) ago | 0% | 0% | Failed ▶ Start |
| | IMNLP04 IMNLP04 Last updated 24 day(s) ago. Started 24 day(s) ago Last uploaded lut_up1.xlsx 24 day(s) ago | 0% | 0% | Failed ▶ Start |

The Data Store Summary allows you to perform following tasks:

- [Create New External Data Store](#)
- View following Information of Data Store
 - Name of Data Store
 - Percentage of Attributes Profiled
 - Percentage of Attribute Mapped
 - Status of Data Store as Complete, Not Started, Ongoing , or Failed
- [Start Source Profiling](#)
- [Reload the Profiling Status](#)
- [Viewing Source Profiling Details](#)

14.2 Creating a New External Data Store (EDS)

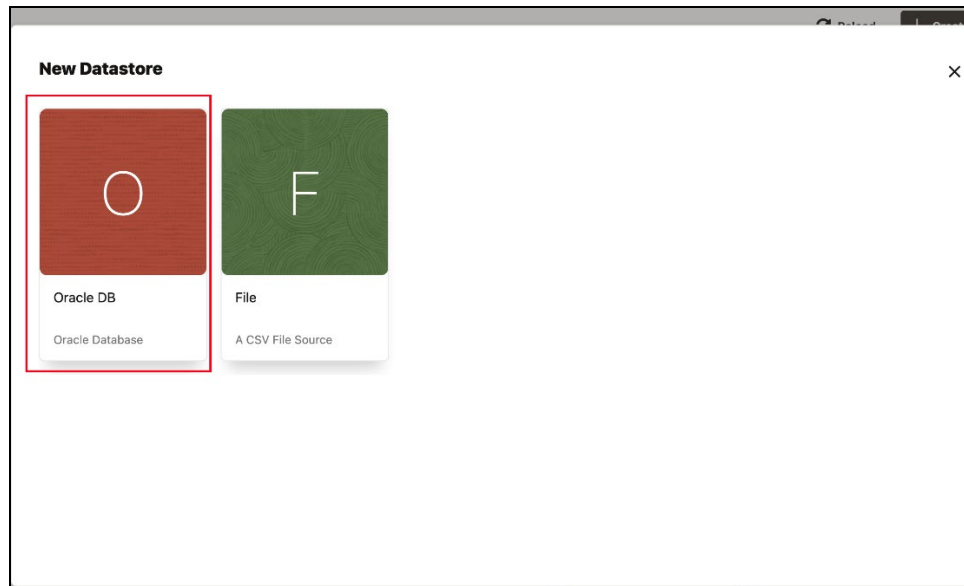
To create a new External Data Store, follow these steps:

1. Select Source Profiling from LHS menu.
The Data Stores Summary is displayed.
2. Click **Create New**.
3. You can select any one of the available datastore options.
They are: **Oracle DB** and **File**.

14.2.1 Oracle DB Datastore

1. Navigate to **Source Profiling**, then click **Create New**. The list of available Datastore window is displayed.

Figure 133: Creating EDS-Oracle DB



2. When you click Oracle DB, the following fields are displayed:

Figure 134: Creating EDS-Oracle DB

The screenshot shows the "New Datastore" dialog box with the Oracle DB configuration form. The form contains several input fields, each with a "Required" label below it. The fields are:

- "Specify the name for External Data Store connection" (text input)
- "Describe this Data Store connection" (text input)
- "Specify the JDBC URL" (text input)
- "Specify the Schema to connect" (text input)
- "Specify the User Id for connection" (text input)
- "Specify the password for connection" (text input)
- "Upload Glossary" section with a "Drag and Drop" area (text input) and a plus sign icon.
- "Specify stop words" (text input)

 At the bottom right of the dialog, there are "Cancel" and "Save" buttons.

| Field | Description | Comments |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Name | Enter the name of the Source. | |
| Description | Enter a description for the Source. | |
| JDBC URL | Provide the URL of the Database. | Example: jdbc:oracle:thin:@//<hostname>:<port>/<service name> |

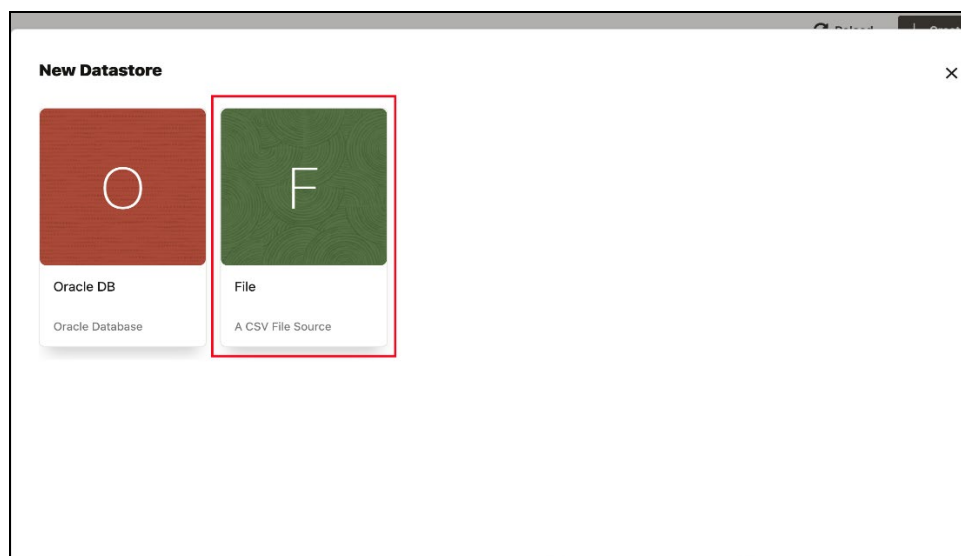
| Field | Description | Comments |
|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Schema | Enter the Schema Name in the Upper Case. | |
| User ID | Enter the User ID. | |
| Password | Enter a Password. | |
| Upload Glossary | You can use the Excel template for defining the columns. The columns are logical descriptions of the physical schema. Sample template | Supports only .xls, and .xlsx |
| Specify stop words | Specify the words that you want to ignore while loading the data from the glossary. | Example: If you have the details such as bank_account, bank_name, bank_location, and so on and want to ignore the prefix "bank" from the glossary, specify the stop words field as "bank". You can add any number of stop words. |

3. Enter these details and Click **Save**.

14.2.2 File Datastore

1. Navigate to **Source Profiling**, then click **Create New**. The list of available Datastore window is displayed.

Figure 135: Creating EDS-File Datastore



2. When you click File, the following fields are displayed:

Figure 136: Creating EDS-File Type

New Datastore ×

Specify the name for External Data Store connection

Enter 4 to 30 characters.

Describe this Data Store connection

Specify the absolute File Location of the source

Required

Enable Encryption at Rest?

Upload Glossary

Drag and Drop +
Select a file or drop one here.

Specify stop words

| Field | Description | Comments |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Name | Enter the name of the Source. | |
| Description | Enter a description for the Source. | |
| File Location | Provide the file location of the Source. | |
| Enable Encryption at Rest | If a source file is encrypted or a destination file should be encrypted upon data extraction needs, choose the "Encryption at Rest" option and enter the Encryption Key File Path. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DIH must have access to the source file landing area. The UNIX user, which is used for starting the agent, must have execution permission to DMT utility. Example: <code>/landingzone/inputfiles</code> |
| Encryption Key | This field is enabled only when the Encryption option is enabled. Provide the path for the encryption key. | |

| Field | Description | Comments |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Upload Glossary | You can use the Excel template for defining the columns. The columns are logical descriptions of the physical schema. Sample template Note: You must refrain from changing the Column Headers or Rename the Worksheets in the Glossary file that you upload into the system. | Supports only .xls, and .xlsx |
| Specify stop words | Specify the words that you want to ignore while loading the data from the glossary. | Example: If you have the details such as bank_account, bank_name, bank_location, and so on and want to ignore the prefix "bank" from the glossary, specify the stop words field as "bank". You can add any number of stop words. |

3. Enter these details and Click **Save**.

14.3 Modifying an External Data Store

You can edit or view an existing EDS.

To edit or view an EDS, follow these steps:

1. Hover over the required EDS from the Data Summary page and click **Edit** icon.
2. The details of the selected EDS are displayed. You can modify or view the details.
3. Update the required details.
4. Click **Save** to save the changes made.

14.4 Start Source Profiling

Click **Start** from **Data Store Summary** to start profiling.

In a scenario where you wish to start the source profiling execution, the Intelligent Mapping service is unavailable and the following error is displayed.

Figure 137:IM Agent Service Down Error

The screenshot shows the 'Data Stores' section of a web application. At the top right, there are 'Reload' and 'Create New' buttons. A red-bordered error message box is displayed, stating: 'Error: Intelligent Mapping service is down. Start the service to continue profiling.' Below the error, two data store entries are visible:

| Data Store Name | Last Updated | Started | Attributes profiled | Attributes mapped | Status | Action |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------|--------|
| BillableProductData | Last updated 3 day(s) ago | Started 17 day(s) ago | 6% | 33% | Failed | Start |
| BillableProductData_1 | Last updated 17 day(s) ago | Started 17 day(s) ago | 0% | 0% | Reprofile | Start |

NOTE

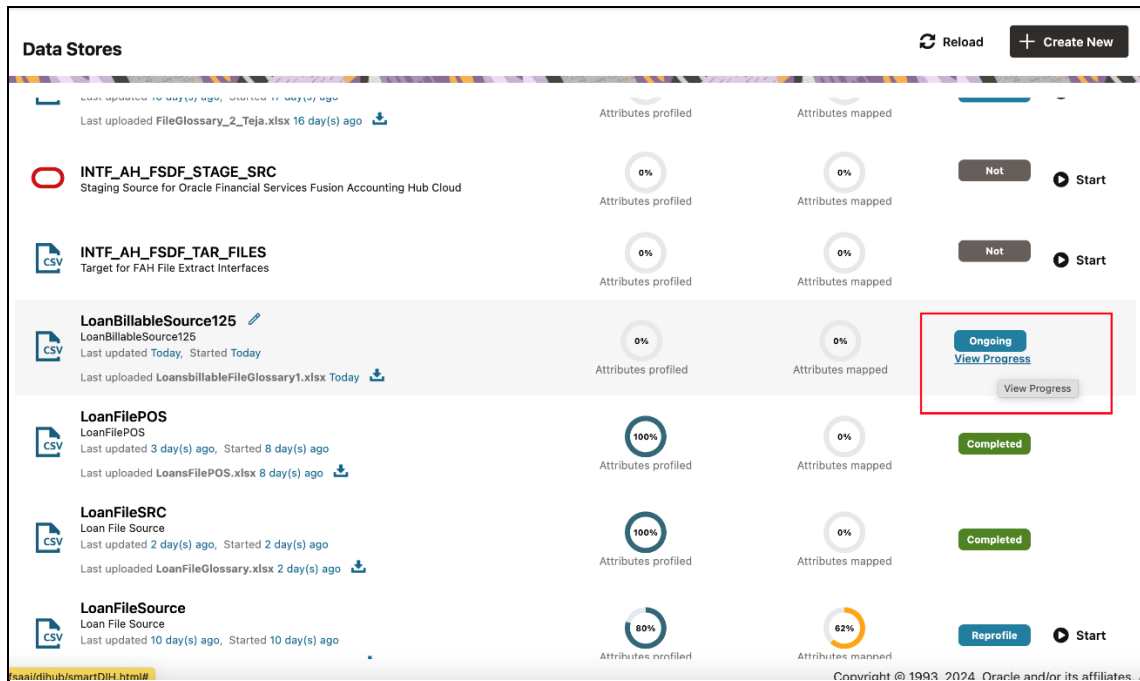
You must start IM Agent to start the profiling using run `./startimagent.sh` from the command line utility `$FIC_DB_HOME/bin`. You must refresh the **Data Store Summary** page and this will start IM Service and Python Process..

Run `./stopimagent.sh` to stop the profiling.

14.4.1 Viewing Source Profiling Execution Status

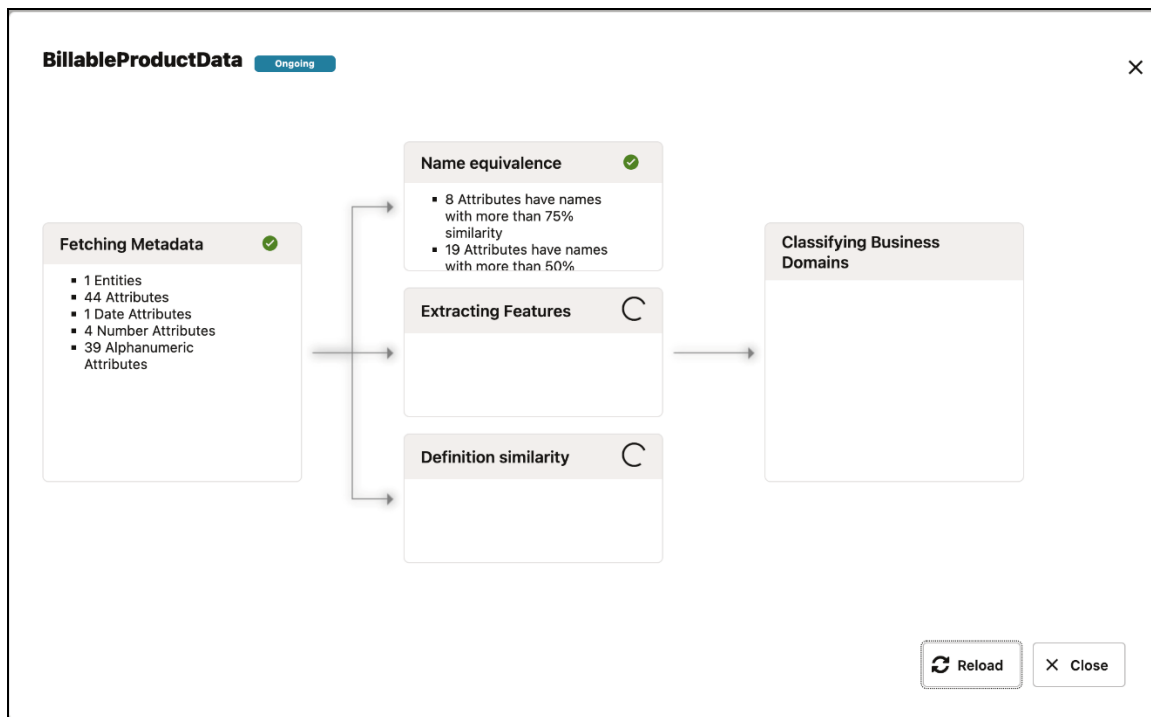
1. Once you create a Data Store and start the source profiling execution, the source profile execution with **Ongoing** status is displayed.

Figure 138:Data Store Summary page



2. Click **View Progress** to view the source profiling details of an ongoing execution.

Figure 139:Ongoing Execution Source Profiling Details



14.4.2 Reload the Profiling Status

You can click **Reload** to refresh the Data Stores Summary. This refresh allows you to see the updated profiling status whether it is ongoing, failed or completed. You can track the status after triggering the profiling.

14.5 Viewing Source Profiling Details of a Data Store

Click the **Data Store** name to find the details of profiled and mapped attributes.

Once the profiling is complete, the **Profiled** Section shows the list of columns present in the Schema with corresponding Source Tables. Click any profiled attribute in Schema Section to find the **Suggested mappings** of the Target Attribute to be mapped to the profiled attribute.


This section also shows the confidence percentage of mapping. Following are three scores displayed, based on this, confidence percentage of mapping is calculated.

- Name equivalence :Compares both the physical and logical attributes with the source attributes.
- Definition similarity : Compares the definitions of the source and target columns based on the glossary.
- Data resemblance :. Compares the data between source and target attributes.

Figure 140: Source List

The screenshot displays the 'Sources list' for data store 'IMNLP23'. It features a 'Process' button in the top right. The interface is divided into 'Profiled' and 'Mapped' sections. The 'Profiled' section lists three attributes: ENTITY_SARACEN_CODE, INVOLVED_PARTY_IDENTIFIER, and INVOLVED_PARTY_IDENTIFIER_TYPE, each associated with the source table 'RETAIL_PRODUCT_DETAIL'. The 'Mapped' section shows three suggested mappings for 'Guarantor Code' from the source table. Each mapping includes a description, a bar chart comparing 'Name equivalence' and 'Definition similarity', a 54% confidence score, and a toggle switch.

1. Click **Sample Data** to view the sample data of present in Source Table.
2. Click each column and review the Target Columns identified by using the Intelligent Mapping Feature.

3. Enable the attributes and click **Done** to confirm the review of all the profiled attributes. The **Done** option is used as soft-save for saving the profiling post review. A check mark  is added for source attribute after clicking **Done**.
4. To generate the mapping summary in order to move the data to Target database, click **Process**.
5. Click **Process** to continue to navigate to **Mapping Summary** to create Connector.

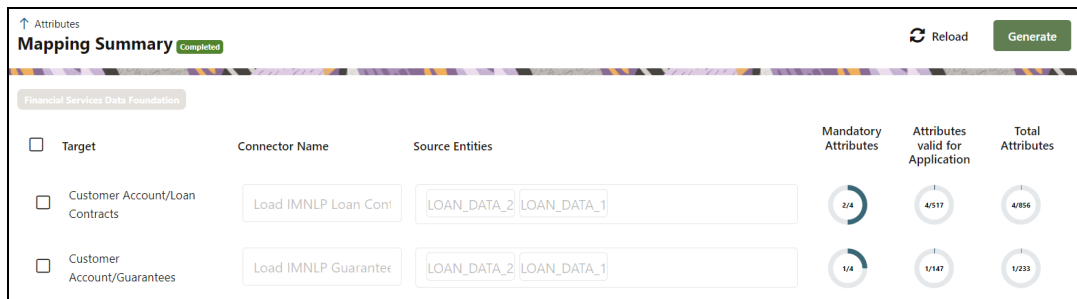
14.6 Creating Connectors

When you click **Process** after review of profiled attributes, the **Mapping Summary** displays the complete relationships between the Source Tables and Target Tables.

For example, *Address Line 3* Target Attribute is used to create connector with *Account Address*, and it is also used to create connector with *Market Participant Master*. When you click **Process**, **Mapping Summary** shows the complete details about the connector which are going to create using this profile.

This includes the Targets, Connector Names, Source Entities, Mandatory Attributes, Attributes Valid for Application, and Total Attributes.

Figure 141: Mapping Summary



| Target | Connector Name | Source Entities | Mandatory Attributes | Attributes valid for Application | Total Attributes |
|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Customer Account/Loan Contracts | Load IMNLP Loan Con | LOAN_DATA_2 LOAN_DATA_1 | 2/4 | 4/517 | 4/854 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Customer Account/Guarantees | Load IMNLP Guarantee | LOAN_DATA_2 LOAN_DATA_1 | 1/4 | 1/147 | 1/233 |

To create the connector, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to Mapping Summary.
2. Select the Target and click Generate to create Connector for the selected Target. Here, you can change the name of connector if required.

The created Connector is displayed in the Connector Summary.

Click Reload to refresh the page.

Here, you can modify the connector Name, update mapping, or add/remove joins.

Note: After generating the connector, you cannot modify the Connector Name.

Associated application names are also displayed on **Mapping Summary**. When you click any Application, it shows the details of used Target and Connector for that application.

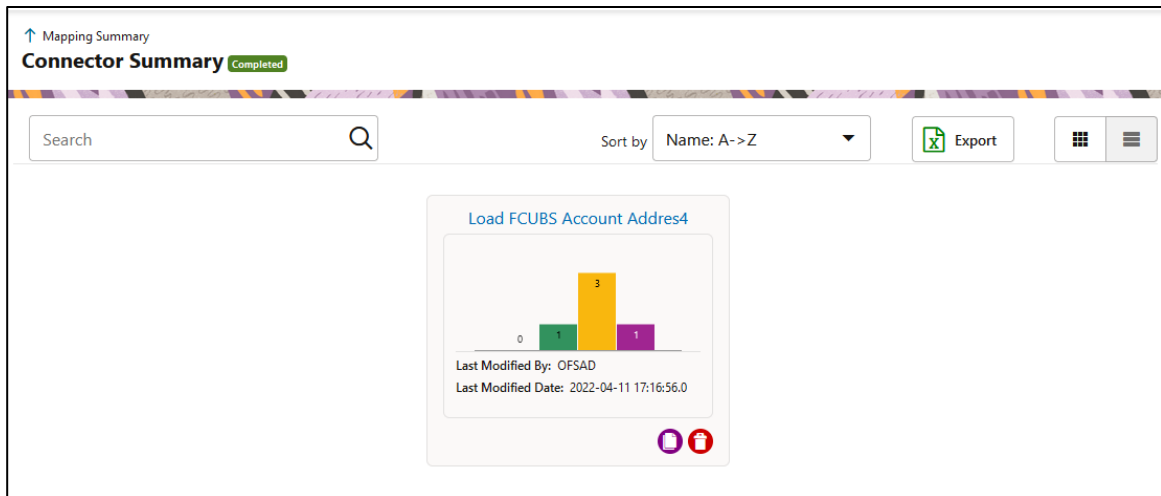
Financial Services Data Foundation

Financial Services Data Integration with Unity

Test Application

The **Connector Summary** displays all the generated connectors.

Figure 142: Connector Summary



You can perform following activities on Connector Summary:

- Excel Export option allows you to export the list of Connectors in .xlsx format (Excel Sheet).
- Create a copy of existing Connector
- Delete an existing Connector

For more information on Connectors, see the [Connectors](#) Section.

15 Appendix A: Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

This appendix provides answers to frequently asked questions.

Topics:

- [General FAQs](#)
- [Upgrade FAQs](#)

15.1 General FAQs

Loading Data from One File into Staging

To load data from one file to Staging, follow these steps:

1. Create an EDS of the type **File**.
2. Create EDD by selecting pre-defined EDS. Provide all required information while creating the EDD. If post-loading reconciliation is required, then go to the Control tab and provide a control record.
3. Create a Connector for loading data into staging. Select both the EDDs, establish a join, and click Lookup. If the SQLLDR option is enabled, then the file must be available in the server where the ODI agent is running. If the External Table option is selected, then the file must be available in the target database server.
4. Publish the Connector.
5. Execute the Connector.

Loading Data from Two Files Joined into Staging

To load data from two files that are joined to Staging, follow these steps:

1. Create EDS of type **File**.
2. Create two EDD by selecting pre-defined EDS. Provide all required information while creating EDD. If post-loading reconciliation is required, then go to the Control tab and provide a control record.
3. Create a Connector for loading data into staging. Select both the EDDs, establish a join, and click Lookup. If the SQLLDR option is enabled, then the file must be available in the server where the ODI agent is running. If the External Table option is selected, then the file must be available in the target database server.
4. Publish the Connector.
5. Execute the Connector.

Loading Data into Staging from File and Performing Lookup into a Table

To load data from a file to Staging, and perform a lookup into a table, follow these steps:

1. Create one EDS of type **File** and another EDS of type **Database**.

2. Create two EDD by selecting predefined EDS. Provide all required information while creating the EDD. If post-loading reconciliation is required, then go to the Control tab and provide a control record. Post loading reconciliation is only applicable for file type Data Loading.
3. Create a Connector for loading data into staging. Select both the EDDs, establish a join, and click Lookup. If the SQLLDR option is enabled, then the file must be available in the server where the ODI agent is running. If the External Table option is selected, then the file must be available in the target database server.
4. Publish the Connector.
5. Execute the Connector.

Loading Data into Staging from an XML File

To load data to Staging from an XML file, follow these steps:

1. Create an EDS of type **XML**.
2. Create EDD by selecting predefined EDS. Provide all required information while creating the EDD. To get the XML structure, use the XSD file. If post-loading reconciliation is required, then go to the Control tab and provide a control record. The control record must be in a separate file.
3. Create a Connector for loading data into staging. Select both the EDDs, establish a join, and click Lookup. If the SQLLDR option is enabled, then the file must be available in the server where the ODI agent is running. If the External Table option is selected, then the file must be available in the target database server.
4. Publish the Connector.
5. Execute the Connector.

Loading Data into Staging from EBCDIC

To load data to Staging from EBCDIC, follow these steps:

1. Create an EDS of type EBCDIC.
2. Create EDD by selecting predefined EDS. Provide all required information while creating the EDD. To define the EBCDIC structure, use the Cobol Copybook file. If post-loading reconciliation is required, then go to the Control tab and provide a control record. The control record must be in a separate file.
3. Create a Connector for loading data into staging.
4. Publish the Connector.
5. Execute the Connector.

Loading Data from File into Multiple ADI/Subtypes

To load data from the File into multiple ADI/Subtypes, follow these steps:

1. Create an EDS of type **File**.

2. Create EDD by selecting predefined EDS. Provide all required information while creating the EDD. To define the file structure, you can use an Excel template. If post-loading reconciliation is required, then go to the Control tab and provide a control record.
3. Create a Connector for loading data into staging. Select multiple ADIs/Subtypes. Set filter against each ADI/Subtype selected to identify record status.
4. Publish the Connector.
5. Execute the Connector.

Loading Data into Results from File

To load data into Results from File, follow these steps:

1. Create an EDS of type **File**.
2. Create EDD by selecting predefined EDS. Provide all required information while creating the EDD. To define the File structure, you can use the Excel template for defining the columns. If post-loading reconciliation is required, then go to the Control tab and provide a control record. The control record must be in a separate file.
3. Create a Connector for loading data into results. Select EDD and ADI (is displayed only relevant for the Result area). During mapping, code values that are available in the file must be mapped to the attributes (that are internally number columns). While loading it converts the code value to the surrogate key by performing a lookup in the related dimension table. Dimension data must be populated before this loading occurs using the SCD process.
4. Publish the Connector.
5. Execute the Connector.

Loading Data from HIVE

The following Jars must be copied to /ficweb/WEB-INF/lib:

1. commons-logging-1.1.3.jar
2. guava-15.0.jar
3. hadoop-auth-2.6.0-cdh5.8.0.jar
4. hadoop-auth.jar
5. hadoop-common-2.6.0-cdh5.8.0.jar
6. hadoop-common.jar
7. hive-common-1.1.0-cdh5.8.0.jar
8. hive-jdbc-1.1.0-cdh5.8.0.jar
9. hive-metastore-1.1.0-cdh5.8.0.jar
10. hive-service-1.1.0-cdh5.8.0.jar
11. HiveJDBC4.jar
12. httpclient-4.3.jar

13. httpcore-4.3.jar
14. libthrift-0.9.0.jar
15. slf4j-api-1.7.5.jar

For example, to connect to the Cloudera Hive server with JDBC 4.0 data standards, specify “com.cloudera.hive.jdbc4.HS2Driver” as the driver. See the [Cloudera](#) document For more information about Cloudera JDBC drivers.

NOTE Contact Oracle Support for additional queries.

Loading data into Partitioned Hive Table

If data is loaded into the partitioned table in Hive, the following configuration must be done in ODI by logging into ODI studio:

1. Navigate to **Designer Tab > Models > <INFODOM_NAME>**.
2. Right-click the target table to be loaded and click Open.
3. Navigate to Attributes Tab.

Select the “Partition by” checkbox for the column on which partition is defined.

Extracting Data from Staging into File

To extract data from Staging into File, follow these steps:

1. Create an EDS of type **File**.
2. Create EDD by selecting predefined EDS. Provide all required information while creating the EDD. To define the File structure, you can use the Excel template for defining the columns. If post-loading reconciliation is required, then go to the Control tab and provide a control record. The control record must be in a separate file.
3. Create a Connector for extracting data from staging. ADI becomes the source and EDD becomes a target. The file structure is according to EDD.
4. Publish the Connector.
5. Execute the Connector.

Extracting Data from Result into File

To extract data from Results into File, follow these steps:

1. Create an EDS of type **File**.
2. Create EDD by selecting the predefined external data store. Provide all required information while creating the EDD. To define the File structure, you can use the Excel template for defining the columns. If post-loading reconciliation is required, then go to the Control tab and provide a control record. The control record must be in a separate file.

3. Create a Connector for extracting data from results. ADI becomes the source and EDD becomes a target. The file structure is according to EDD. During extract, internal surrogate keys are converted into code values by performing a lookup into the dimension table.
4. Publish the Connector.
5. Execute the Connector.

OFSAA out of the box dimension tables as lookup entity

Out of the box, dimension tables are used in the following scenarios:

- Loading Data into results
- Extracting data from results

While defining mapping, if the results ADI surrogate key column is mapped, then the corresponding dimension table is used as a lookup.

For Example:

- Loading data into Results
If N_Product_Skey of Common Account Summary ADI is mapped to an EDD product code column, then DIM_PRODUCT Table is used as a lookup for getting the N_Product_Skey value and V_PROD_CODE is used in the join expression. The EDD does a left outer join with the DIM_PRODUCT.
- Extracting Data from Results
If N_Product_Skey of Common Account Summary ADI is mapped to an EDD product code column, then DIM_Product Table is used as a lookup for getting the V_PROD_CODE value and N_Product_Skey is used in the join expression. The Common Account Summary lookup does a left outer join with DIM_PRODUCT.

NOTE The lookup is established by identifying the Surrogate key relationship between Results ADI and Dimension table automatically. You do not need to define the lookup in the connector.

How to connect to External Source Server such as Db2/SQL Server/Teradata/Sybase/Snowflake?

DIH uses the JDBC mechanism to connect to source such sources. Hence the JDBC driver for the source server must be made available in the deployed location for DIH and ODI agents.

Navigate to \$FIC_HOME/DIH/lib and copy the JDBC driver.

NOTE User must create the directory if it does not exist already before performing the above step.

How to achieve maximum performance during the cosine calculation?

The variable `DIH_IM_MAX_CPU` needs to be added by the user to achieve maximum performance during the cosine calculation.

For example, considering entry as **.profile**:

```
export DIH_IM_MAX_CPU = 10
```

NOTE If variable is not assigned, it is considered as 1.

Re-execute the **.profile** and restart the IM services after modifications.

Configuring ODI Instance to support entity names more than 30 characters

You must configure your ODI instance to support entity names more than 30 characters during execution.

1. Log in to ODI Studio
2. Navigate to **Topology > Physical Architecture > Technologies > Oracle > Advanced** tab and specify table name length to 128.

15.2 Upgrade FAQs

Is it necessary to reconfigure existing Connectors and EDDs after upgrading DIH to 8.1.0.0.0?

No. The upgrade process of the application remodels the existing Connectors and EDDs to the latest version, automatically. Also, the enhanced ADI refresh process takes care of reconfiguring existing connectors as per the latest data model changes, if any. However, the 8.1.0.0.0 version comes with strict encryption policies. Hence, you need to follow these steps to ensure all credentials are protected with the latest encryption.

1. Specify ODI Passwords and Save.
2. Trigger ADI Refresh.
3. Save EDSs after specifying the password.
4. Trigger Target ADI Refresh.

Publishing the existing connector fails with “javax.crypto.BadPaddingException” error in the DIH.log, after upgrading to 8.1.0.0.0. How can this be resolved?

Follow the steps mentioned in the FAQ “Is it necessary to reconfigure existing Connectors and EDDs after upgrading DIH to 8.1.0.0.0?”

Can the new features in the existing connectors be used?

Yes, you can use the new features, added in 8.1.0.0.0, for existing connectors.

There are Data model changes in the 8.1.0.0.0 version of other applications. Is it required to reconfigure existing connectors since there are changes in ADIs?

No. ADI refreshes abstracts model changes from mapping. See section Abstraction of Model Changes for Data Movement / ETL Processing and Handling Model Changes with Impact on Data Movement / ETL Processing.

A message appears "Migrate <CONNECTOR_NAME> to Dataflow View" while accessing the existing connectors' built-in Standard View. How can this be resolved?

The Standard View mode in Connector Definition is de-supported from the 8.0.7.0.0 release onwards. However; the application provides an option to migrate the connectors to the Dataflow View as a one-time activity. Perform the following steps to migrate:

1. Login to the DIH application with a valid User ID and Password.
2. Launch a new tab in the browser and enter the URL:

Information about the total number of connectors in Standard View and the total number of connectors that are migrated successfully to the Dataflow View are displayed as follows.



All the existing connectors in Standard View are now available in the Dataflow View.

NOTE Contact Oracle Support for additional queries.

OFSAA Support

- Raise a Service Request (SR) in [My Oracle Support \(MOS\)](#) for queries related to OFSAA applications.

Send Us Your Comments

Oracle welcomes your comments and suggestions on the quality and usefulness of this publication. Your input is an important part of the information used for revision.

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- Is the information clearly presented?
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- What features did you like most about this manual?

If you find any errors or have any other suggestions for improvement, indicate the title and part number of the documentation along with the chapter/section/page number (if available) and contact the Oracle Support.

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