IBM InfoSphere Information Server
Version 9 Release 1

Importing Metadata by Using the Cognos BI Reporting - Content Manager Bridge

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Manager Bridge

IBM
**Note**

Before using this information and the product that it supports, read the information in "Notices and trademarks" on page 29.
Chapter 1. Importing metadata from business intelligence tools

You can use bridges to import business intelligence (BI) metadata into the metadata repository of IBM® InfoSphere® Information Server. The imported metadata includes BI reports, BI models, and related implemented data resources such as database tables.

Business intelligence metadata

When you import BI metadata into the metadata repository, you can study the components of BI reports and BI models and how they are related. You can track database tables and columns that the BI reports reference, and the jobs that use the columns.

Business intelligence reporting is the means of publishing, distributing, and reviewing data results and information. Analysts must be able to understand the meaning and authenticity of BI reports, which are generated against data sources such as marts or warehouses. You might need to know when the content that feeds a BI report was last updated, and which InfoSphere DataStage® and QualityStage® jobs or other other processes were sequenced during the update. Lineage and analysis reports in InfoSphere Metadata Workbench can display the complete data flows that transform and populate the source data that underlies the BI reports, thus satisfying requirements for data governance and data trust.

For a full list of supported BI bridges, see the technote List of supported bridges for InfoSphere Information Server Version 9.1: [http://www.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?&uid=swg27025125](http://www.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?&uid=swg27025125) Not all BI bridges import BI reports.

BI reports are the report templates that are created within BI reporting tools such as the following:

- IBM Cognos® Report Studio or Query Studio
- SAP BusinessObjects Desktop Intelligence, Web Intelligence, or Crystal Reports
- Oracle Business Intelligence Report Publisher
- MicroStrategy

BI reports include BI report fields. Some report fields are non-data fields, including page numbers and section headers. Other report fields are data fields, which retrieve or calculate data from a data source. BI reports also include BI queries and query members, which source and aggregate the information to display from BI models. BI models are created within modeling tools such as Cognos Framework Manager and BusinessObjects Designer.

You can assign stewards and glossary terms to business intelligence reports in InfoSphere Business Glossary and InfoSphere Metadata Workbench. You can edit their descriptions and business names in the metadata workbench.

For best results when you import BI metadata, familiarize yourself with the following concepts and functionality:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To answer this question</th>
<th>Read this</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How do I ensure that my imports are efficient and successful?</td>
<td><a href="http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/iisinfsv/v9r1/topic/com.ibm.swg.im.iis.mmi.doc/topics/ct_imam_top-level.html">Importing and managing assets by using InfoSphere Metadata Asset Manager</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which assets are imported and used by suite tools, and how are they organized?</td>
<td><a href="http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/iisinfsv/v9r1/topic/com.ibm.swg.im.iis.metadata.common.doc/topics/ct_common_metadata_assets.html">Common metadata assets</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which BI assets are imported and used?</td>
<td><a href="http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/iisinfsv/v9r1/topic/com.ibm.swg.im.iis.metadata.common.doc/topics/c_BI_assets.html">Business intelligence assets</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How do I view and report on the relationships between the imported BI metadata and the InfoSphere DataStage and QualityStage jobs that use the database tables and columns that reports are based on?</td>
<td><a href="http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/iisinfsv/v9r1/topic/com.ibm.swg.im.iis.mdwb.doc/topics/ct_analyzingMetadataRelationships.html">Creating data lineage, business lineage and impact analysis reports in InfoSphere Metadata Workbench</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 2. Importing metadata by using InfoSphere Metadata Asset Manager

You can import by using a bridge or connector that is on any computer that is designated as a metadata interchange server. You specify connection information and information about the source metadata, and choose to run either an express import or a managed import.

Before you begin

You must have the role of Common Metadata Importer or Common Metadata Administrator.

Ensure that you meet all prerequisites for importing metadata:

- [Installing InfoSphere Metadata Asset Manager and bridges](http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/iisinfsv/v9r1/topic/com.ibm.swg.im.iis.productization.iisinfsv.install.doc/topics/wsisinist_install_imam.html)
- [Preparing to use InfoSphere Metadata Asset Manager](http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/iisinfsv/v9r1/topic/com.ibm.swg.im.iis.mmi.doc/topics/t_first_steps.html)
- [Prerequisites for using the Cognos BI Reporting - Content Manager bridge](http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/iisinfsv/v9r1/topic/com.ibm.swg.im.iis.productization.iisinfsv.install.doc/topics/wsisinist_install_imam.html)

About this task

You create an import area by running an import. The import area is created whether you run an express import or a managed import.

When you run a managed import, you can closely study the metadata assets in the import. You can preview the effects that the import might have on the repository. You can take time to fix problems in the source metadata, or reimport with other parameters.

An express import saves time when you have high confidence in the contents of your import source. By default, an express import requires that you preview the result of sharing to the metadata repository if repository assets will be deleted as a result of the import. Your administrator can change the defaults to allow automatic sharing in all cases or to require previews in all cases.

Procedure

1. Log in to InfoSphere Metadata Asset Manager by clicking the desktop icon or entering the URL for the services tier computer in your browser. The URL is `https_or_http://server:port/ibm/imam/console`. The default port number is 9443 for HTTP or 9080 for HTTP.
2. On the Import tab, click New Import Area.
3. In the New Import Area window, take the following steps:
   a. Specify a unique name and a description for the import area.
   b. Select the metadata interchange server from which you want to run the import.
   c. From the list of bridges and connectors, select IBM Cognos BI Reporting - Content Manager.
d. Click Next.

4. For connector imports, select or create a data connection. You can edit the properties of a selected data connection.

5. Specify import parameters for the Cognos BI Reporting Content Manager bridge. Help for each parameter is displayed when you hover over the value field.
   a. Optional: After you enter connection information for an import from a server, click Test Connection.
   b. For imports from databases and repositories, browse to select the specific assets that you want to import.
   c. Click Next.

6. If required, on the Identity Parameters screen, specify identity parameters for database assets or data models that you are importing. Consult the help for each selected parameter. Click Next.

7. Type a description for the import event and specify whether to run an express import or a managed import.

8. Click Import. The import area is created. The import runs and status messages are displayed.
   Leave the import window open to avoid the possibility that long imports time out.

Results

When the import completes, if you ran a managed import, analyze the imported assets in the Staged Imports tab of the import area.

If you ran an express import, take one of the actions that are listed in the following table.

Table 1. Choices after an express import

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In this case</th>
<th>Take this action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If the analysis shows problems that you must fix</td>
<td>The Staged Imports tab is displayed. Review the analysis results. If necessary, reimport the staged event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If your administration settings require a preview</td>
<td>The View Share Preview screen is displayed. Preview the result of sharing the import.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If your administration settings do not require a preview</td>
<td>The assets are shared to the metadata repository. The Shared Imports tab is displayed. You can browse the assets on the Repository Management tab and work with them in other suite tools.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 3. IBM Cognos BI Reporting - Content Manager bridge reference

Prerequisites, frequently asked questions, troubleshooting, and parameter information for the Cognos Content Manager bridge.

About this bridge

The IBM Cognos BI Reporting - Content Manager bridge supports Cognos BI Reporting Content Manager functionality in Cognos ReportNet and Cognos versions 8 to 8.4 and 10, including 10.2. The bridge imports a complete package of business intelligence (BI) models, BI reports, and related implemented data resources.

Note: The following known limitations are applicable when you use the bridge with Cognos 10.2.

- Metadata that is imported with the updated bridge might not fully reconcile with the metadata that was imported by using the earlier version of the same bridge.
- When you run metadata imports with the updated bridge from multi-server Cognos environments, the connection to the repository might be reset and the import might fail.

Prerequisites

Ensure that the following prerequisites are met before you run the bridge:

Upgrade bridge to the latest patch, version 9.1 RU7

The latest patch supports Cognos 10.2 and has additional improvements.


Connectivity

Before you can access Cognos Content Manager, its web services must be operational. Setting up these web services might require working with the networking proxy and firewall.

To test the connection, connect to Cognos Content Manager by using a web browser to make sure that it is accessible from the client computer. An example URL is [http://localhost:9300/p2pd/servlet](http://localhost:9300/p2pd/servlet). If Cognos Content Manager is running and accessible, you can see a status page. The state of the server must be running.
To test if your authentication parameters work, use the web client tool from Cognos to verify the availability of the connection and authentication. An example URL is: http://localhost/c8/cm_tester.htm, where localhost is replaced with the appropriate IP name and port that is provided by Cognos. The bridge does not work if the connection and authentication are not available.

Cognos must be able to locate a gateway or dispatcher that is running on a web server that supports chunking and attachments to handle large volumes of data. If there is no firewall between users and Cognos, components use the default setting. If there is a firewall, you must have access to at least one web server that supports chunking outside of the firewall.

The http or https protocol prefix indicates whether SSL is required. You can find the value in the Cognos installation directory in the file configuration\cogstartup.xml file. For example:

```xml
<crn:parameter name="cdk"
<crn:value xsi-Type="xsd:anyURI">
http://localhost:9300/p2pd/servlet/dispatch</crn:value>
</crn:parameter>
```

Contact your Cognos administrator or Cognos support if necessary.

For more information on connecting to Cognos by using SSL, see the following technote http://www-01.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?&uid=swg27038545.

Permissions for users

IBM Cognos has five types of permissions: Read, Execute, Traverse, Write, and Set Policy. These permissions can be assigned or restricted for a user, group, or role.

Ensure that the user has the Read, Execute, and Traverse permissions assigned for all entries that are included in the import, (not just Execute and Traverse, as often recommended by the IBM Cognos documentation). Such entries include folders, reports, queries, analysis, packages, and connections. These permissions are read-only and do not change the Cognos contents. Many entries depend upon others. For example, packages use connections, reports use packages, and so on.

Data sources in IBM Cognos can be secured against multiple namespaces. In some environments, the namespace that is used to secure the data source is not the primary namespace that is used for access to IBM Cognos Connection. The bridge might need to access a report or other entry that is associated with a data source that secured against multiple namespaces. In such cases you must specify a user that has permissions for the required primary namespace. See the IBM Cognos documentation on permissions and security for more details.

Frequently asked questions

**Why are multiple versions of a package extracted from Content Manager?**

You can edit or update any design model in Cognos Framework Manager and publish it as a new version of a Framework Manager package in Content Manager. The Cognos development lifecycle requires that you then migrate any related reports to use this new version of the package in Content Manager. If you do not complete that migration for all such reports, some reports might still use an old version of a package. Remove
old versions of a package that are longer be used. Some new versions of a package might not be used yet by any version. In such cases, multiple versions of a package might be used by different reports and thus imported.

**How can I extract only the latest version of a package from Content Manager?**

Select a single package to import, and set the *Add dependent objects* parameter to *False*. Only the latest version of the package is extracted.

**What should I do about import log warnings such as Could not get model reference for Report XXX?**

The report metadata might not have a valid reference to the model that is based on the report or query. Open the report or query in Report Studio or Query Studio and save it without making changes, then reimport the report or query. Saving the report or query updates the references in the repository.

It is also possible that the model the report or query is based upon is no longer accessible, perhaps because it was deleted or renamed. In this case, fix the report or the query to refer to the correct model.

**Troubleshooting**

To provide metadata for support cases, export your metadata from the Cognos 8.4 or Cognos 10 server into an archive file, such as a ZIP file:

1. Connect to IBM Cognos Connection by using the web browser.
2. Click Launch > IBM Cognos Administration.
3. Click Configuration.
4. Click Content Administration.
5. Click New Export.
6. Follow the instructions in the export wizard to export the metadata.
   - Avoid exporting the whole content store. To export specific folders and directory content, click *Select public folders and directory content* and follow the wizard pages to choose only the packages and folders that you want.
   - Do not include access permissions and references to namespaces other than IBM Cognos.
   - Set entry ownership to the user who performs the import in the target environment.
   - If you create a deployment archive, do not use spaces in the name.
7. After you run the export, send the archive file to the support team. The export can result in a single compressed file or a multi-volume archive file. The exported archive is usually located on the server in the folder `C:\Program Files\cognos\c8\deployment`.

For more information, see the IBM Cognos documentation for details about exporting metadata from your version Cognos.

**Import parameters**

The Cognos BI Reporting - Content Manager bridge uses the following import configuration parameters.

**Version**

Required. Select the version of Cognos server that you want to import from. Select Cognos 10 to import from Cognos 10.1 or 10.2.
Options

- Cognos 10
- Cognos 8.4
- Cognos 8.3
- Cognos 8.1 and 8.2
- Cognos ReportNet 1

Dispatcher URL

Required. Type the URI that is used by the Framework Manager, Metrics Designer, or SDK to send requests to Cognos.

The value typically corresponds to the External dispatcher URI of one of the dispatchers in your installation, for example http://Server:9300/p2pd/server/dispatch. You must use the specific network host name or IP address instead of localhost. If the Framework Manager, Metrics Designer, or SDK clients connect to Cognos through an intermediary such as a load balancer or proxy, specify the host and port of the intermediary. For more information, see the bridge prerequisites.

Namespace

Leave blank if Cognos authentication is not configured.

A namespace defines a collection of user accounts from an authentication provider. See Authentication Providers in the Cognos ReportNet Installation and Configuration Guide.

User name

Type the user name to use if Cognos authentication is configured. Leave blank if Cognos authentication is not configured.

This import bridge is read-only and never affects the IBM Cognos contents. It is safe to attempt the initial metadata import as Administrator in order to ensure that the entire content is extracted without access permission issues. Eventually, the administrator can set up a read-only user or group. For more information, see the bridge prerequisites.

Password

Type the password if Cognos authentication is configured. Leave blank if Cognos authentication is not configured.

Content browsing mode

Specify what types of objects are retrieved when you browse the Cognos repository. To see all available content, select the default, All, which retrieves the tree of packages, folders, queries, and reports.

This parameter is used only if you browse for assets in the Assets to import field. It is not used if you type a content string that specifies search paths.

Assets to import

Required. Browse to select the assets that you want to import, or type a content string that specifies one or more search paths. Always select a smaller set of objects than the whole server content, which is the default.

Once you specify a selection, you can return to the previous page of the import wizard and test the data connection again, if desired, to make sure that you have permission to import all the assets that you selected.
A content string is a semicolon-separated list of individual Cognos search paths that are used to retrieve objects from Cognos. The following object types are supported: package, folder, model, report, query, and shortcut. See the Cognos documentation for the full search path syntax.

Search paths that attempt to retrieve everything under a certain folder or content root are inefficient. The import might run for a long time or cause errors on the Cognos server. Instead of using «/», use more specific search paths, such as these search paths:

- «[@objectClass='query']
- @objectClass='report'
- @objectClass='model']

Use a backslash character (\) to escape each semicolon (;) and or backslash character in the content string. You can retrieve models by package name, for example /content/package[@name='GO Sales and Retailers']/model. If there are multiple published versions, the latest is imported.

You can retrieve reports by using the complete search path. To find the complete search path in Cognos, click View the search path on the properties page for the report. An example is /content/package[@name='GO Sales and Retailers']/folder[@name='Documentation Report Samples']/report[@name='Create a Prompt'].

If a query returns multiple models or reports, only the last model or report is imported. The following queries return multiple reports:

- //report returns all reports
- /content/package[@name='GO Sales and Retailers']//report returns all reports in a package

Add dependent objects

You can add dependent objects to the initial selection of Cognos objects that you selected with the parameter Cognos assets to import. By default, this option is selected. Only the first level of dependent objects is added. That is, when a report search path is specified, its source model is imported, but other reports that depend on the model are not imported.

Incremental import

Keep this parameter selected. When you reimport from the same source, the bridge uses cached information to determine which objects did not change since the previous import. Only changed objects are retrieved from Cognos. Using the cached information can increase performance for large imports.

For new imports, or when the cache is deleted or corrupted, the bridge imports all objects from the source regardless of the selection that is specified.

Folder representation

Accept the default value, Ignore, which ignores folders from Cognos Framework Manager. The default automatically captures the Cognos server and the package or folder location of the report.

Transformer import configuration
You can import an XML file that describes mappings between Cognos Content Manager data sources and PowerPlay Transformer models. Choose whether to import the file from the metadata interchange server or the local computer.

Multiple Content Manager data sources can refer to a PowerCube that is generated from a single Transformer model. The bridge assumes a one-to-one mapping between a PowerCube and the Transformer model.

Each `<Model>` element corresponds to a single Transformer model file with either .mdl or .pyj file extension. The `<Model>` element lists all Content Manager data sources that refer to the PowerCube for that model. Optionally, you can list Impromptu Query Definition data sources, which are `<iqd>` child elements that require a specific database type other than the default. The configuration file can have multiple `<Model>` elements.

XML format example:

```
<ImportConfiguration database="Teradata" dbVersion="1.0.0">
  <!-- database attribute specifies default database -->
  <!-- Impromptu Query Definition (IQD) SQL statements -->
  <!-- dbVersion attribute format: major version.minor version.release-->

  <Model path="directory_name\model_name.mdl">
    <!--Transformer model (.mdl or .pyj) -->
    <cmDataSource name="A_Cognos_datasource_name"/>

    <!-- List IQD data sources for databases other than default -->
    <iqd name="Customers" database="Oracle" dbVersion="11.1.0"/>
    <iqd name="Products" database="MS SQL Server" dbVersion="8.0.0"/>
  </Model>
</ImportConfiguration>
```

Worker threads

Specify the number of worker threads to retrieve metadata asynchronously from the source. For the most reliable performance, leave the parameter blank to have the bridge compute the default value based on JVM architecture and the number of available CPU cores.

If you need to experiment with increasing retrieval speed, specify a number from 1 to 6 to provide the actual number of threads. If the value specified is invalid, a warning is issued and the number 1 is used instead.

If you experience out-of-memory conditions when importing metadata asynchronously, experiment with smaller numbers. If your computer has a large amount of available memory, for example, 10 GB or more, you can try larger numbers when retrieving many documents. However, setting the number too high can decrease performance due to resource contention.

Import joins

You can import joins that are defined in the BI model. By default, joins are not imported.

Import levels

You can import levels and hierarchies. When the option is selected, levels and hierarchies that are defined in the BI model are imported. By default, they are not imported.

Metadata consistency check

Perform a consistency check on the selected metadata before it is imported into the metadata repository. It is possible to save metadata in source tools.
in ways that cause problems when the assets are imported into the metadata repository or used in other tools. For example, a foreign key might have no connection to a primary key or to an alternate key. In some cases, the metadata might be so semantically inconsistent that the bridge cannot import it.

The metadata consistency check returns warnings and errors in the log file.

**Basic check**
The default. Performs the minimum consistency checks necessary to validate the metadata, including checking for missing relationships and foreign keys that are not connected to primary or alternate keys.

In some cases, the basic check might be more rigorous than necessary and you can ignore certain errors or warnings.

**Detailed check**
Performs the basic check plus more advanced semantic checks specific to the type of metadata that is imported. This level can be used when the source tool does not have the ability to validate the metadata.

**No check**
Use with extreme caution. Selecting this option could result in the import of duplicates or invalid identities and might cause serious problems with your use of suite tools and the metadata repository.

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**Upgrade requirements for users of IBM Cognos BI Reporting - Content Manager bridge**

Users who upgrade to InfoSphere Information Server, Version 9.1, must be aware of the following requirements for importing metadata.

**Sharing and reimporting staged imports**

The method of identifying and reconciling business intelligence assets changed at InfoSphere Information Server, Version 9.1. If you reimport metadata that was shared you might create duplicate assets or delete existing assets.

To protect the integrity of your imported metadata, the following requirements are enforced at the import area level in InfoSphere Metadata Asset Manager:

- You cannot share staged imports that were created before the upgrade to version 9.1.
- You cannot reimport into the same import area.
- You can create a new import area by copying the settings of the existing area, as described in [Creating an import area from an existing staged import](http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/iisinfsv/v9r1/topic/com.ibm.swg.im.iis.mmi.doc/topics/t_copying_staged_import.html).

**Important:** Before you create a new import area, see the technote [Upgrading BI bridge imports at InfoSphere Information Server, Version 9.1](http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/iisinfsv/v9r1/topic/com.ibm.swg.im.iis.mmi.doc/topics/t_upgrading_bridge_imports.html). This technote can help you avoid creating duplicate assets or deleting existing assets.
Specifying a value for the Import Levels parameter

In previous versions of the bridge, levels and hierarchies were imported by default. To import levels and hierarchies in version 9.1, you must select Import levels on the Parameters screen of the import wizard in InfoSphere Metadata Asset Manager.
Chapter 4. Identity parameters for imported assets

You specify values for identity parameters when you import database assets, logical data models, or physical data models. Specifying identity values helps prevent duplicate assets in the metadata repository and ensures that you do not overwrite assets by mistake.

When you use consistent values for identity parameters, suite users can readily identify which assets to use for such tasks as creating jobs, designating stewards, or assigning to terms.

You specify values on the Identity Parameters screen when you import database assets, logical data models, or physical data models by using InfoSphere Metadata Asset Manager.

Database assets

The bridges and connectors that import metadata from remote databases and repositories occasionally provide incomplete or inconsistent information about the host systems and databases that contain the assets that you are importing.

The identity of a database table has the following components:

- Host system name
- Database identity, consisting of database name, DBMS name, and DBMS server instance name
- Database schema name
- Database table name

Thus, host name, database name, database management system (DBMS) name, and DBMS server instance name are critical parts of the identity of the tables and schemas that they contain. If you were to import the same database assets by two different methods, and each method produced a different DBMS name, you could create duplicate assets in the metadata repository. Assets that have technically different identities but have identical content or contain the same child assets are potential duplicates.

To avoid duplicates and to ensure that your database assets are correctly identified, you specify values for identity parameters during the import process. Identity parameters are also valuable when you want the imported assets to be associated with a different host system, database, or DBMS than you imported them from. For example, you might want the assets to be identified with the host system and database that you use for test and production. For the host system, database, and schema parameters you can either type a name or select a host, database, or schema that is already in the metadata repository to associate the imported assets with.

Depending on the bridge or connector that you choose for import, you can specify values for the following identity parameters for database assets:

**Host system name**

The name of the computer that hosts the database. If you are importing from a database, you can specify a different name than the name of the
source computer. For example, you might specify the computer that will host this database during development or production.

**Database name**
The name of the database that contains the imported schemas and tables. You can specify a different name than the name of the source database.

**DBMS name**
The name of the DBMS that hosts the database. The DBMS name is part of the identity of the target database. You can specify a different DBMS than the one that hosts the source database. The DBMS name should be appropriate for the value that you enter for database name.

**DBMS server instance name**
The name of the DBMS server instance, if it exists. Some database management systems do not have the concept of DBMS server instance. DBMS server instance name is part of the identity of the target database. You can specify a different DBMS server instance name than the one that hosts the source database. The DBMS server instance name should be appropriate for the value that you enter for database name.

**Schema name**
The name of the schema that the imported tables belong to.

### Logical data model and physical data model assets

If you import a physical data model from a design tool, you can choose to create a database schema and database tables from the physical data model. You can create table definitions from these shared tables for use in InfoSphere DataStage and QualityStage jobs. You specify identity parameters for host system, database, and optionally DBMS to create a valid identity for the database schema. Both the physical data model and the database schema are stored in the metadata repository on import. To create a database schema from a physical data model, you must install prerequisite software that is listed in this technote: [http://www.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg27038230](http://www.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg27038230).

In the metadata repository, the identity of a logical data model or physical data model is a combination of the name of the model and a namespace value. You specify the value for the **Model namespace** parameter on the Identity Parameters screen when you import the model.

You can specify whatever value you want. The value does not have to correspond to an actual namespace structure. You can type a namespace value or browse to use an existing namespace value that is in the metadata repository.

By specifying a unique namespace value, you can distinguish between two different logical or physical models that have the same name. If you are importing logical and physical data models at the same time, the namespace value that you specify is used for each of them.

**Important:** In imports created by using this bridge in version 8.7 of InfoSphere Information Server, the identity of an imported logical or physical data model includes a namespace value that contains the path of the model file. If you imported the same data model with version 8.7, take either of the following actions:

- To merge the current data model with the previously imported data model, use the same value for **Model namespace** that was provided for you in the original
import. You can copy this namespace value by browsing to the previously imported logical or physical data model and displaying the model on the Repository Management tab.

- To create a different identity for the current data model, specify a value for **Model namespace** that is different from the namespace value of the previously imported data model. The current data model is imported as a unique asset, while the previously imported model remains in the metadata repository. If desired, a Common Metadata Administrator can delete the previously imported data model on the Repository Management tab.
Chapter 5. Business intelligence assets

Business intelligence (BI) assets are used by BI tools to organize reports and models that provide a business view of data. These assets include BI reports, BI models, BI collections, and cubes.

You can use bridges to import BI assets from tools such as IBM Cognos and SAP BusinessObjects.

It is good practice when importing BI assets to simultaneously import the database tables that BI reports are based on. You can then use InfoSphere Metadata Workbench to create data lineage reports that show the relationship between the database tables, the jobs that use the database tables, and the BI reports that are based on the tables.

You can use InfoSphere Metadata Asset Manager to browse and delete BI assets and manage duplicate BI assets.

Asset types

The following table lists and defines the types of BI assets that are stored in the metadata repository of InfoSphere Information Server.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset type</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Components of the identity of the asset</th>
<th>Contained asset types</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BI server</td>
<td>When a BI tool supports multiple servers on a single host computer, the BI server value is the name of the source tool server. When a BI tool supports a single server per host computer, the BI server value is the name or IP address of the host system. BI servers are displayed in InfoSphere Metadata Workbench and on the Import tab of InfoSphere Metadata Asset Manager.</td>
<td>• BI server name</td>
<td>BI folder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset type</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Components of the identity of the asset</th>
<th>Contained asset types</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| BI folder        | The folder structure that contains BI models, or BI reports, or both in the source tool. BI folders can also contain other BI folders. BI folders are displayed in InfoSphere Metadata Workbench and on the Import tab of InfoSphere Metadata Asset Manager. | • BI folder name  
• Identity of the BI server, or, for subfolders, the identity of the containing BI folder | BI folder, BI model, and BI report                                                       |
| BI model         | A grouping of BI data collection views that are relevant to a BI application.                                                                                                                              | • BI model name  
• Identity of BI folder                                                                 | Cube, BI collection, BI join, BI hierarchy, and BI filter                                   |
| BI collection    | A data structure that provides a view of data that is stored in databases and files. In dimensional modeling, these structures are known as dimensions and fact tables. BI collections are the data sources of BI reports. | • BI collection name  
• BI collection namespace  
• Identity of the BI model that contains the collection, or, for subcollections, the identity of the BI collection that contains the subcollection | BI collection member, BI level, BI hierarchy, and BI filter. BI collections can contain other BI collections. |
| BI collection member | The basic abstraction of a data value that is projected from a database column. BI collection members define the structure of the collection that owns them. There are two types of members: regular and measure. Regular members are dimension attributes that describe the characteristics and semantics of the owner collection. Measures represent analytic values that define a measurement entity in a fact collection. | • BI collection member name  
• Identity of the BI collection |                                                                                           |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset type</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Components of the identity of the asset</th>
<th>Contained asset types</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| BI level   | An asset that defines a logical step in the order of a BI hierarchy. A BI level consists of one or more BI collection members of the same BI collection that are related and function as a logical unit. | • BI level name  
• Identity of the BI collection                                                                 | BI level element                   |
| BI level element | An associative class that assigns a BI collection member to a specific level within the collection.                                                                                       | • Identity of the BI collection member  
• Identity of the BI level                                                                 |                                      |
| Cube       | A subset of a BI model that consists of a set of related analytic values that share the same dimensionality.                                                                                       | • Cube name  
• Cube namespace  
• Identity of the BI model                                                                 | Cube dimension and cube measure      |
| Cube dimension | An associative class that connects a cube to dimensions in the BI collection that are relevant to the analytic values of the cube. A cube dimension references the BI collection from which the dimension is derived and the relevant dimension hierarchy of the cube. | • Identity of the cube  
• Identity of the BI collection                                                                 |                                      |
| Cube measure | An associative class that connects a cube to BI collection members that are measures.                                                                                                                     | • Identity of the cube  
• Identity of the BI collection member                                                                 |                                      |
| BI filter  | A filtering constraint on the source data that is viewed through a BI collection. Filters are either local or global. A local filter is owned by a single BI collection. A global filter is owned by the BI model and by one or more collections. | • BI filter name  
• BI filter namespace  
• Either the identity of the containing BI model or the containing BI collection                                                                 |                                      |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset type</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Components of the identity of the asset</th>
<th>Contained asset types</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| BI hierarchy        | An organizational structure that defines an ordering or relationship of data within a BI collection. | • BI hierarchy name  
• BI hierarchy namespace  
• Either the identity of the containing BI model or the containing BI collection | BI hierarchy member                  |
| BI hierarchy member | An asset that orders BI levels within a hierarchy structure.               | • Identity of the BI hierarchy  
• Identity of the BI level |                                      |
| BI join             | An asset that joins two database tables (a physical join) or two BI collections (a logical join). The physical join defines the data source of a BI collection and the logical join is used in a star schema between fact and dimension collections. | • BI join name  
• BI join condition  
• Identity of the BI model | BI report section, BI report field, and BI report query |
| BI report           | A business intelligence report that is based on information in a database or a BI model. | • BI report name  
• Identity of the BI folder | BI report section and BI report query |
| BI report section   | An asset that defines the presentation of a section of a BI report. A BI report section is a grouping of BI report fields. | • BI report section name  
• Either the identity to the BI report or the identity of the containing BI report section | BI report field. BI report sections can contain other BI report sections. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset type</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Components of the identity of the asset</th>
<th>Contained asset types</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BI report field</td>
<td>A field in a BI report that is typically based on a database column. Some BI report fields, including page numbers and section headers, are not data fields. Some BI report fields contain links, known as report drill-through, to child BI reports. In the Repository Management tab of IBM InfoSphere Metadata Asset Manager you can drill through a BI report field to see the child BI report.</td>
<td>• BI report field name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Identity of the BI report section</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BI report query</td>
<td>A query on a database or a BI model whose result set populates a BI report section.</td>
<td>• BI report query name</td>
<td>BI report query item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• BI report query namespace</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Identity of the BI report</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BI report query item</td>
<td>An asset that defines the data values that are associated with a BI report field by defining a column in a BI report query.</td>
<td>• BI report query item name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Identity of the BI report query</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix A. Product accessibility

You can get information about the accessibility status of IBM products.

The IBM InfoSphere Information Server product modules and user interfaces are not fully accessible. The installation program installs the following product modules and components:

- IBM InfoSphere Blueprint Director
- IBM InfoSphere Discovery
- IBM InfoSphere Metadata Workbench
- IBM InfoSphere Business Glossary
- IBM InfoSphere Business Glossary Anywhere
- IBM InfoSphere Information Analyzer
- IBM InfoSphere QualityStage
- IBM InfoSphere Information Services Director
- IBM InfoSphere DataStage
- IBM InfoSphere DataStage and QualityStage Designer
- IBM InfoSphere Data Click
- IBM InfoSphere FastTrack
- IBM InfoSphere Data Replication

For information about the accessibility status of IBM products, see the IBM product accessibility information at [http://www.ibm.com/able/product_accessibility/index.html](http://www.ibm.com/able/product_accessibility/index.html).

Accessible documentation

Accessible documentation for InfoSphere Information Server products is provided in an information center. The information center presents the documentation in XHTML 1.0 format, which is viewable in most web browsers. Because the information center uses XHTML, you can set display preferences in your browser. This also allows you to use screen readers and other assistive technologies to access the documentation.

The documentation that is in the information center is also provided in PDF files, which are not fully accessible.

IBM and accessibility

See the [IBM Human Ability and Accessibility Center](http://www.ibm.com/able/) for more information about the commitment that IBM has to accessibility.
Appendix B. Contacting IBM

You can contact IBM for customer support, software services, product information, and general information. You also can provide feedback to IBM about products and documentation.

The following table lists resources for customer support, software services, training, and product and solutions information.

*Table 3. IBM resources*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description and location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IBM Support Portal</td>
<td>You can customize support information by choosing the products and the topics that interest you at <a href="http://www.ibm.com/support/entry/portal/Software/Information_Management/InfoSphere_Information_Server">www.ibm.com/support/entry/portal/Software/Information_Management/InfoSphere_Information_Server</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software services</td>
<td>You can find information about software, IT, and business consulting services, on the solutions site at <a href="http://www.ibm.com/businesssolutions/">www.ibm.com/businesssolutions/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My IBM</td>
<td>You can manage links to IBM Web sites and information that meet your specific technical support needs by creating an account on the My IBM site at <a href="http://www.ibm.com/account/">www.ibm.com/account/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training and certification</td>
<td>You can learn about technical training and education services designed for individuals, companies, and public organizations to acquire, maintain, and optimize their IT skills at <a href="http://www.ibm.com/training">http://www.ibm.com/training</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix C. Accessing and providing feedback on the product documentation

Documentation is provided in a variety of locations and formats, including in help that is opened directly from the product client interfaces, in a suite-wide information center, and in PDF file books.

The information center is installed as a common service with InfoSphere Information Server information center. The information center contains help for most of the product interfaces, as well as complete documentation for all the product modules in the suite. You can open the information center from the installed product or from a web browser.

Accessing the information center

You can use the following methods to open the installed information center.

- Click the Help link in the upper right of the client interface.

  Note: From IBM InfoSphere FastTrack and IBM InfoSphere Information Server Manager, the main Help menu item opens a local help system. Choose Help > Open Info Center to open the full InfoSphere Information Server information center.

- Press the F1 key. The F1 key typically opens the topic that describes the current context of the client interface.

  Note: The F1 key does not work in web clients.

- Use a web browser to access the installed information center even when you are not logged in to the product. Enter the following address in a web browser:

  http://host_name:port_number/infocenter/topic/com.ibm.swg.im.iis.productization.iisinfsv.home.doc/topics/ic_homepage_IS.html

  where host_name is the name of the services tier computer where the information center is installed, and port_number is the port number for InfoSphere Information Server. The default port number is 9080. For example, on a Microsoft® Windows® Server computer named server1, that uses the default port, the web address is in the following format:


A subset of the information center is also available on the IBM website and periodically refreshed at http://pic.dhe.ibm.com/infocenter/iisinfsv/v9r1/index.jsp. This information center is the most up-to-date version and might include corrections, provided as comments.

Obtaining PDF and hardcopy documentation

- The PDF file books are available online and can be accessed from this support document: https://www.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg27008803 &wv=1
• You can also order IBM publications in hardcopy format online or through your
  local IBM representative. To order publications online, go to the IBM
servlet/pbi.wss](http://www.ibm.com/e-business/linkweb/publications/servlet/pbi.wss)

Providing comments on the documentation

Your feedback helps IBM to provide quality information. You can use any of the
following methods to provide comments:

• To provide a comment about the information center that is hosted on the IBM
  website, sign in and add a comment. Comments submitted this way are
  viewable by the public. See for more information.

• To send a comment about the information to IBM that is not viewable by anyone
  else, click the Feedback link on the top right side of any topic in the information
  center. You can do this from an information center that is installed with
  InfoSphere Information Server or from the information center that is available on
  the IBM website.

• Send your comments by using the online readers’ comment form at

• Send your comments by e-mail to comments@us.ibm.com. Include the name of
  the product, the version number of the product, and the name and part number
  of the information (if applicable). If you are commenting on specific text, include
  the location of the text (for example, a title, a table number, or a page number).
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**Table 4. Use of cookies by InfoSphere Information Server products and components**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product module</th>
<th>Component or feature</th>
<th>Type of cookie that is used</th>
<th>Collect this data</th>
<th>Purpose of data</th>
<th>Disabling the cookies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any (part of InfoSphere Information Server installation)</td>
<td>InfoSphere Information Server web console</td>
<td>• Session&lt;br&gt;• Persistent</td>
<td>User name</td>
<td>• Session management&lt;br&gt;• Authentication</td>
<td>Cannot be disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any (part of InfoSphere Information Server installation)</td>
<td>InfoSphere Metadata Asset Manager</td>
<td>• Session&lt;br&gt;• Persistent</td>
<td>No personally identifiable information</td>
<td>• Session management&lt;br&gt;• Authentication&lt;br&gt;• Enhanced user usability&lt;br&gt;• Single sign-on configuration</td>
<td>Cannot be disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InfoSphere DataStage</td>
<td>Big Data File stage</td>
<td>• Session&lt;br&gt;• Persistent</td>
<td>• User name&lt;br&gt;• Digital signature&lt;br&gt;• Session ID</td>
<td>• Session management&lt;br&gt;• Authentication&lt;br&gt;• Single sign-on configuration</td>
<td>Cannot be disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product module</td>
<td>Component or feature</td>
<td>Type of cookie that is used</td>
<td>Collect this data</td>
<td>Purpose of data</td>
<td>Disabling the cookies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>InfoSphere DataStage</td>
<td>XML stage</td>
<td>Session</td>
<td>Internal identifiers</td>
<td>• Session management</td>
<td>Cannot be disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Authentication</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InfoSphere DataStage</td>
<td>IBM InfoSphere DataStage and QualityStage Operations Console</td>
<td>Session</td>
<td>No personally identifiable information</td>
<td>• Session management</td>
<td>Cannot be disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Authentication</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Single sign-on configuration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InfoSphere Data Quality Console</td>
<td></td>
<td>Session</td>
<td>No personally identifiable information</td>
<td>• Session management</td>
<td>Cannot be disabled</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Authentication</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Single sign-on configuration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Governance Catalog</td>
<td>InfoSphere Blueprint Director, InfoSphere Business Glossary, InfoSphere Metadata Workbench</td>
<td>Session</td>
<td>• Session</td>
<td>• Session management</td>
<td>Cannot be disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Persistent</td>
<td>• Authentication</td>
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<td>• State of the tree</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Enhanced user usability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Single sign-on configuration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InfoSphere Information Analyzer</td>
<td>Data Rules stage in the InfoSphere DataStage and QualityStage Designer client</td>
<td>Session</td>
<td>Session ID</td>
<td>Session management</td>
<td>Cannot be disabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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