IBM InfoSphere Information Server
Version 11 Release 3

Importing Metadata by Using the Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition Bridge

SC19-4302-00

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Note

Before using this information and the product that it supports, read the information in “Notices and trademarks” on page 25.

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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 processes were sequenced during the update. Lineage and analysis reports in InfoSphere Information Governance Catalog 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 11.3*: http://www.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?&uid=swg27042029. 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
- Microsoft SQL Server Report Builder and Report Designer

BI reports 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.

In InfoSphere Information Governance Catalog, you can assign stewards and glossary terms to business intelligence reports, and edit the business names and descriptions of the reports.

For best results when you import BI metadata, familiarize yourself with the following concepts and functionality:

To answer this question	Read this
How do I ensure that my imports are efficient and successful?	Importing and managing assets by using InfoSphere Metadata Asset Manager (http://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSZJPZ_11.3.0/com.ibm.swg.im.iis.mmi.doc/topics/ct_imam_top-level.html)
Which assets are imported and used by suite tools, and how are they organized?	Common metadata assets (http://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSZJPZ_11.3.0/com.ibm.swg.im.iis.metadata.common.doc/topics/ct_common_metadata_assets.html)
Which BI assets are imported and used?	Business intelligence assets
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?.	Reporting data lineage and business lineage (http://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSZJPZ_11.3.0/com.ibm.swg.im.iis.mdwb.doc/topics/ct_analyzingMetadataRelationships.html)

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://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSZJPZ_11.3.0/com.ibm.swg.im.iis.productization.iisinfsv.install.doc/topics/wsisinst_install_imam.html)
- Preparing to use InfoSphere Metadata Asset Manager (http://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSZJPZ_11.3.0/com.ibm.swg.im.iis.mmi.doc/topics/t_first_steps.html)
- Prerequisites for using the Oracle Business Intelligence (OBI) Enterprise Edition bridge

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://server:port/ibm/iis/imam/console`. The default port number is 9443 for HTTPS.
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 **Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition**.
d. Click **Next**.

4. For connector imports, and imports with the HDFS bridge, select or create a data connection. You can edit the properties of a selected data connection.
5. Specify import parameters for the Oracle Business Intelligence (OBI) Enterprise Edition bridge. Help for each parameter is displayed when you hover over the value field.
   a. 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

In this case	Take this action
If the analysis shows problems that you must fix	The **Staged Imports** tab is displayed. Review the analysis results. If necessary, reimport the staged event.
If your administration settings require a preview	The **View Share Preview** screen is displayed. Preview the result of sharing the import.
If your administration settings do not require a preview	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.

What to do next

If you want to use imported database tables or data file structures in InfoSphere DataStage and QualityStage jobs, you must create table definitions. To create table definitions from the database tables or data file structures, in the Designer client, click **Repository** > **Metadata sharing** > **Create table definition from shared table**, and then select the imported asset that you want to create a table definition from.

Chapter 3. Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition bridge reference

Prerequisites, troubleshooting, and parameter information for the Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition import bridge.

About this bridge

The Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition bridge imports BI models, BI reports, and related implemented data resources such as database tables from Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition versions 10.1 to 11.g.

You import the BI model from a file and the BI reports directly from the presentation server.

"Prerequisites"
"Troubleshooting"
"Import parameters" on page 6

Prerequisites

Meet the following prerequisites before you use the bridge to import metadata.

- Ensure that the user name that you specify to connect to the presentation server has the necessary permissions to access the objects that you want to import.
- The Oracle BI Administration tool stores metadata in a Repository RPD file that you must convert to XML format for version 11 and to UDML format for version 10.
  - For version 11 take these steps to prepare the XML file.
    1. Run `bi-init.cmd` on Microsoft Windows or `bi-init.sh` on UNIX or Linux to launch a command prompt or shell window that is initialized to your Oracle instance. The files are located in the following directory: *ORACLE_INSTANCE*`\bifoundation\OracleBIApplication\coreapplication\setup\bi-init`.
    2. Use the biserverxmlgen command line utility to generate XML: `biserverxmlgen -R` *file_path_and_name*`.rpd -P` *password* `-O` *file_path_and_name*`.xml -8`. The option `-8` is required.
    3. The bridge uses the generated XML file as input.
  - For version 10, prepare the UDML file by running the following command with nQUDMLGen command line utility: `$OracleBIHome$\server\Bin\nQUDMLGen.exe -U Administrator -P Administrator -R` *file_path_and_name*`.rpd -O` *file_path_and_name*`.udml -N -Q -8`. The options `-N`, `-Q`, and `-8` are required.

  The bridge uses the generated XML file or UDML file as input. You must upload the file to either the metadata interchange server or the local client computer before you run the import.

Troubleshooting

To provide information to help the support team reproduce an issue, provide the following information:

- Repository RPD file and the user ID and password that are necessary to open it. By default this file is located in the `\OracleBI\server\Repository` directory. Alternately, you can connect to a live online repository by using the Oracle BI Administration tool and copy the local RPD file.
- Report metadata that is contained inside the OBIEE catalog. Reports are called requests in version 10 and analyses in version 11. To collect the report metadata, take the following steps:
  1. In OBIEE Catalog Manager, click **File** > **Open Catalog**.
  2. Take one of the following actions to specify the path to the catalog, selecting **Read Only** in each case:
     - In offline mode in version 10, specify `OracleBIData/web/catalog/`*`MyCatalog`* as the path, where *MyCatalog* is the name of the catalog.
     - In offline mode in version 11, point to Offline mode, v11.x: specify *`instance`*`/bifoundation/OracleBIPresentationServicesComponent/coreapplication_obips1/catalog/`*`MyCatalog`* as the path, where *instance* is the name of the instance and *MyCatalog* is the name of the catalog.
     - In online mode, type in the OBI server URL, for example `http://`*`OBIServer`*`:9704/analytics/saw.dll`, where *OBIServer* is the name of your OBI computer.
  3. Click **OK**.
  4. Select the root folder in the tree and click **File** > **Archive** to create the archive file.

  Send the RPD file, the XML file that you converted from the RPD file, and the report archive file to the support team.

Import parameters

The Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition bridge uses the following import configuration parameters.

Server URL
: Required. Specify the URL for the presentation server that you are importing metadata from.

User name
: Required. Type the user name to connect to the presentation server. This user must have the necessary permissions to access the objects that you want to import.

Login password
: Type the password to connect to the presentation server.

File location
: Select whether the file that you specify in the **File** field is on the metadata interchange server or on the local computer.

File

: Required. Browse the computer that you specified in the **File location** parameter to specify the name and path of the file to import:
  - For imports from version 11, specify an XML file.
  - For imports from version 10, specify a UDML file.

  The Oracle BI Administration tool natively stores BI model metadata in a Repository RPD file. You import the BI model from the file, and you import the BI reports by using the **Assets to import** parameter, which

accesses the presentation server repository. The BI model in the file that you specify must match the contents of the BI model in the repository. To enable data lineage, the file should contain the models that are related to the reports that you select by using the **Assets to import parameter**.

Follow the directions in the bridge prerequisites to generate the correct import format from the RPD file. Upload it to the computer that you specify in the **File location** parameter.

Variable values file

Do not specify a value. Uploading a variable values file is not supported.

Assets to import

Required. Browse the presentation server repository to select folders and BI reports.

Alternately, you can specify list of folders and reports to import by path, with each path separated by a semicolon (;).

- The path to the root folder is `/`.
- The path to a shared folder is `/shared`.
- The path to the administrator user folder is `/users/administrator`.

To enable data lineage, the file that you specify in the **File** parameter must contain the models that are related to the reports that you select by using the **Assets to import parameter**.

Optimize for large models

By default, the option is selected to optimize the import for large Oracle Business Intelligence repository models. When the option is selected, the import ignores foreign keys, joins, relationships, and logical foreign keys.

To override the default behavior and import the entire repository model, remove the check mark.

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 reimported. 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.

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, which is based on JVM architecture and the number of available CPU cores.

If you must 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 you are 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 you are 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.

Upgrade requirements for users of Oracle Business Intelligence (OBI) Enterprise Edition 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).

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. This is necessary for InfoSphere DataStage and QualityStage users who want to create table definitions from these shared tables for use in 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.

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 that are created by using design tool bridges 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 new 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 Information Governance Catalog 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 2. BI assets

Asset type	Definition	Components of the identity of the asset	Contained asset types
 BI server	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 Information Governance Catalog and on the Import tab of InfoSphere Metadata Asset Manager.	• BI server name	BI folder

Table 2. BI assets (continued)

Asset type	Definition	Components of the identity of the asset	Contained asset types
 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 Information Governance Catalog 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 2. BI assets (continued)

Asset type	Definition	Components of the identity of the asset	Contained asset types
 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 2. BI assets (continued)

Asset type	Definition	Components of the identity of the asset	Contained asset types
 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 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 query
 BI report query	A query on a database or a BI model.	• BI report query name • BI report query namespace • Identity of the BI report	BI report query item
 BI report query item	An asset that defines a column in a BI report query.	• BI report query item name • Identity of the BI report query	

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.

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.

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 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

Resource	Description and location
IBM Support Portal	You can customize support information by choosing the products and the topics that interest you at www.ibm.com/support/entry/portal/Software/Information_Management/InfoSphere_Information_Server
Software services	You can find information about software, IT, and business consulting services, on the solutions site at www.ibm.com/businesssolutions/
My IBM	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 www.ibm.com/account/
Training and certification	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 http://www.ibm.com/training
IBM representatives	You can contact an IBM representative to learn about solutions at www.ibm.com/connect/ibm/us/en/

Appendix C. Accessing the product documentation

Documentation is provided in a variety of formats: in the online IBM Knowledge Center, in an optional locally installed information center, and as PDF books. You can access the online or locally installed help directly from the product client interfaces.

IBM Knowledge Center is the best place to find the most up-to-date information for InfoSphere Information Server. IBM Knowledge 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 IBM Knowledge Center from the installed product or from a web browser.

Accessing IBM Knowledge Center

There are various ways to access the online documentation:

- Click the **Help** link in the upper right of the client interface.
- 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.
- Type the address in a web browser, for example, when you are not logged in to the product.

  Enter the following address to access all versions of InfoSphere Information Server documentation:

  `http://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSZJPZ/`

  If you want to access a particular topic, specify the version number with the product identifier, the documentation plug-in name, and the topic path in the URL. For example, the URL for the 11.3 version of this topic is as follows. (The ⇒ symbol indicates a line continuation):

  ```
  http://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSZJPZ_11.3.0/⇒
  com.ibm.swg.im.iis.common.doc/common/accessingiidoc.html
  ```

  Tip:

  The knowledge center has a short URL as well:

  `http://ibm.biz/knowctr`

  To specify a short URL to a specific product page, version, or topic, use a hash character (#) between the short URL and the product identifier. For example, the short URL to all the InfoSphere Information Server documentation is the following URL:

  `http://ibm.biz/knowctr#SSZJPZ/`

  And, the short URL to the topic above to create a slightly shorter URL is the following URL (The ⇒ symbol indicates a line continuation):

  ```
  http://ibm.biz/knowctr#SSZJPZ_11.3.0/com.ibm.swg.im.iis.common.doc/⇒
  common/accessingiidoc.html
  ```

Changing help links to refer to locally installed documentation

IBM Knowledge Center contains the most up-to-date version of the documentation. However, you can install a local version of the documentation as an information center and configure your help links to point to it. A local information center is useful if your enterprise does not provide access to the internet.

Use the installation instructions that come with the information center installation package to install it on the computer of your choice. After you install and start the information center, you can use the **iisAdmin** command on the services tier computer to change the documentation location that the product F1 and help links refer to. (The ⇒ symbol indicates a line continuation):

Windows

```
IS_install_path\ASBServer\bin\iisAdmin.bat -set -key ⇒
com.ibm.iis.infocenter.url -value http://<host>:<port>/help/topic/
```

AIX® Linux

```
IS_install_path/ASBServer/bin/iisAdmin.sh -set -key ⇒
com.ibm.iis.infocenter.url -value http://<host>:<port>/help/topic/
```

Where <host> is the name of the computer where the information center is installed and <port> is the port number for the information center. The default port number is 8888. For example, on a computer named server1.example.com that uses the default port, the URL value would be http://server1.example.com:8888/help/topic/.

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InfoSphere DataStage	IBM InfoSphere DataStage and QualityStage Operations Console	Session	No personally identifiable information	• Session management • Authentication	Cannot be disabled
InfoSphere Data Click	InfoSphere Information Server web console	• Session • Persistent	User name	• Session management • Authentication	Cannot be disabled
InfoSphere Data Quality Console		Session	No personally identifiable information	• Session management • Authentication • Single sign-on configuration	Cannot be disabled
InfoSphere QualityStage Standardization Rules Designer	InfoSphere Information Server web console	• Session • Persistent	User name	• Session management • Authentication	Cannot be disabled
InfoSphere Information Governance Catalog		• Session • Persistent	• User name • Internal identifiers • State of the tree	• Session management • Authentication • Single sign-on configuration	Cannot be disabled
InfoSphere Information Analyzer	Data Rules stage in the InfoSphere DataStage and QualityStage Designer client	Session	Session ID	Session management	Cannot be disabled

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