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- https://docs.tibco.com

**Product-Specific Documentation**

The following documents form the TIBCO® Data Virtualization (TDV) documentation set:

- TDV Installation and Upgrade Guide
- TDV Administration Guide
- TDV Reference Guide
- TDV User Guide
- TDV Security Features Guide
- TDV Business Directory Guide
- TDV Application Programming Interface Guide
- TDV Tutorial Guide
- TDV Extensibility Guide
- TDV Getting Started Guide
- TDV Client Interfaces Guide
- TDV Adapter Guide
- TDV Discovery Guide
- TDV Active Cluster Guide
- TDV Monitor Guide
- TDV Northbay Example

*TIBCO TDV and Business Directory Release Notes* Read the release notes for a list of new and changed features. This document also contains lists of known issues and closed issues for this release.
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Documentation for TIBCO Data Virtualization is available on https://docs.tibco.com/products/tibco-data-virtualization-server.

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- For creating a Support case, you must have a valid maintenance or support contract with TIBCO. You also need a user name and password to log in to https://support.tibco.com. If you do not have a user name, you can request one by clicking Register on the website.

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Introduction

TIBCO® Data Virtualization (TDV) is data virtualization software that lets you integrate data quickly and cost effectively. With TDV, you can build and manage virtualized views and data services that access, transform, and deliver the data your business requires to accelerate revenue, reduce costs, lessen risk, and improve compliance. TDV is:

- **Fast and Economical** – Integrate data reliably at a fraction of the time, cost, and rigidity of physical warehousing and ETL. Evolve rapidly when requirements change.
- **Immediate** – Deliver data as needed, using advanced performance optimization algorithms and fine-grained security.
- **Business-friendly** – Transform native IT structures and syntax into easy-to-understand, IT-curated data sets sharable through a self-service business directory.
- **Wide-ranging** – Access data from distributed data sources including traditional enterprise, big data, cloud, and IoT. Use it across myriad analytics, self-service, business intelligence and transactional applications.
- **Enterprise Grade** – Support multiple lines of business, hundreds of projects and thousands of users.

- TIBCO Data Virtualization Architecture, page 10
- TDV Resource Terms, page 12
- Studio Modeling and Publishing Terms, page 13
TIBCO Data Virtualization Architecture

TDV is Java-based, enterprise-grade middleware whose modular structure supports all phases of data virtualization development, run-time, and management.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>For More Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Business Directory</td>
<td>Business Directory is a self-service business data directory you can use to easily search, categorize, and consume IT-curated data sets developed using TDV. Business Directory encourages data set sharing and reuse to accelerate business outcomes while reducing IT workloads.</td>
<td>Business Directory Guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discovery</td>
<td>Discovery enables you to go beyond simple data profiling to examine data, locate important entities and reveal hidden relationships across distinct data sources. You can quickly build and display comprehensive E-R diagrams and data models to meet new business requirements faster.</td>
<td>Discovery User Guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>For More Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Studio</td>
<td>Studio is the agile modeling, development, and resource management tool for your data. It is oriented for developers to model data, design views and data services, build transformations, optimize queries, and manage resources. Studio’s graphical modeling environment provides a flexible workspace where queries are created and tested, and a data services repository where completed objects are published. Studio offers a rich set of transformations and transformation editors. Development languages including SQL, SQL Script, Java, XQuery, and XSLT complement Studio’s graphical modeling capabilities.</td>
<td>User Guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost-Based and Rules-Based Optimizers</td>
<td>Cost-Based and Rules-Based Optimizers used by the Federation Engine work directly with data source optimizers to maximize query performance. The Objects Repository lets you manage your data services throughout their lifecycle. Fine-grained Security capabilities, including authentication, authorization, and encryption, safeguard that you deliver sanctioned data only. Flexible Caching options enable higher performance and greater uptime. Quality helps ensure that you deliver the best data possible. Built-in Governance features provide complete visibility, traceability, and control.</td>
<td>User Guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adapters</td>
<td>Adapters provide a wide range of data source connectivity for databases, files, big data, cloud sources, and packaged applications. Beyond schema-to-schema only connectivity, TDV adapters integrate with data source optimizers to ensure more accurate queries and higher performance. The Data Source Tool Kit allows you to build your own custom adapters.</td>
<td>Adapter Guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manager</td>
<td>Manager is the administrative console your administrators use to set up user IDs, passwords, security profiles, view logs, and check server activity.</td>
<td>Administrator Guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deployment Manager</td>
<td>Deployment Manager lets you migrate entire projects in a single step (including their resources, cache settings, server configurations, security profiles and more) across instances to simplify and automate your development lifecycle.</td>
<td>Administrator Guide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TDV resource refers to the resources that are used for data modeling and building business solutions using TDV software. Data stored in these resources are available in tabular or hierarchical format, and noted accordingly as either tabular data or hierarchical data. Resources include the following:

- Data sources
- Views
- Procedures
- Definition sets
- Triggers
- TDV data services
- Folders
- Tabular and hierarchical data
- Resources in context

For more information, see the *TDV User Guide*.

The parent container path combined with the resource name is the unique identifier for the invocation and reference to any TDV defined resource. For example, you can have two tables, but because the parent container path is different and because the name and path used to refer to the resource are case-sensitive it is unique:

`/shared/examples/ds_inventory/tutorial/inventorytransactions`

`/shared/production/ds_inventory/tutorial/InventoryTransactions`
Studio Modeling and Publishing Terms

Introspect
To introspect is to examine a physical data source and selecting only the specified resources from that data source for the sake of modeling in the TDV system. Introspection is a part of connecting to the data source. Studio lets you specify the physical data source you want to examine.

When you examine a data source, you do not have to choose the entire data source but can be selective about the data source resources you want to use for building a solution for your specific business.

Model
To model, you create, design, and edit views and procedures based on the introspected data sources.

You can experiment with different joins, columns, and constraints on views and procedures to find one that generates the result set that meets your business needs and drives your information integration project. You can also experiment with caching and join ordering to find the preferred performance profile, and subsequently store the view or procedure to be scheduled for batch reporting or to publish as a TDV database or Web service.

Publish
To publish, you make the specified views and procedures available to client applications in the enterprise.

For details, see the TDV User Guide.
Logging Into TDV Server

This topic describes how to set up the work environment for using the software after installation.

- Connecting to TDV Server and Starting Studio, page 15
- Studio Modeler and Resource Tree Overview, page 17
- Viewing and Opening Resources, page 19

The installation process installs the server and other selected components in a specified location and starts its repository database.

TDV Server and Studio are available in a program group on the Start menu. TDV Server starts automatically after installation.

Connecting to TDV Server and Starting Studio

To log into TDV Server, you should:

- Obtain a valid username and password from your TDV administrator
- Know the name of the domain (composite or LDAP) to which you belong
- Know the name of the machine or the IP address where TDV Server is installed

For details on installing the software, see the TDV Installation and Upgrade Guide.

This guide provides default values for the tutorial resources and sample data that can be installed with TDV.
To start Studio and log into TDV Server

1. Select the Studio option.
   Start > All Programs > TIBCO > TDV <version> > Studio > Start Studio <version>.

2. Type or select the following sign-in information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Tutorial Values</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Username</td>
<td>admin (default)</td>
<td>Username.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password</td>
<td>admin</td>
<td>Password associated with your username.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domain</td>
<td>composite (default)</td>
<td>Your domain from the drop-down list. This entry is used for authentication to connect to the server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server</td>
<td>localhost (default)</td>
<td>The host machine for the server in the Server drop-down list. Use the default if Studio and the server are running on the same machine. If not, enter the IP address or the hostname of the machine where the server is installed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>9400 (default)</td>
<td>Specify the HTTP base port number through which you can connect to the server. Change the default value (or current value) if necessary.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If Kerberos Single Sign-On has been enabled for your network the SSO check box appears and you can check it to use your Windows sign-in to connect with the TDV Server. Otherwise, proceed to sign in using username and password authentication.

3. Click Connect.

If the log-in credentials are validated successfully, you connect to TDV Server, and Studio opens for your modeling.

When the TDV Server is set to accept HTTPS secure mode communications only, a sign-in attempted without the Encrypt check box results in a refused connection. The sign-in errors look similar to the following:

Failed to connect to http://localhost:9400/cdms/webapi; nested exception is: java.ami RemoteException: HTTP transport error. java.net.ConnectException...

Dismiss this error and use the Encrypt check box to sign in securely.

### Studio Modeler and Resource Tree Overview

When you start Studio, the Modeler in Studio is displayed by default. The Modeler is the area where all data modeling activities take place. The left pane in the Modeler displays all available resources in a tree format, which is referred to as the resource tree.
Expand the node labeled "examples" that is inside the Shared folder.

- Desktop—The current user’s virtual work area in TDV Server, and is like the desktop for a personal computer’s user interface.
- Data Services—Resources visible to client applications that connect to TDV Server.
- My Home—The current user’s workspace in TDV Server.
  You can create TDV resources in My Home.
- Shared—Resources shared by all users in the system.
  You can create TDV resources in Shared.
- examples—Sample resources to help you get started using TDV.
- <host machine>—This area reflects the machine that hosts TDV Server.

For further details on the resource tree, see the *TDV User Guide*. 
Some resources have been precreated and are displayed in the resource tree. Only those users with administrative privileges can delete these resources. Others can view and execute them.

To view the example resources
1. Expand the Shared > examples folder in the resource tree, and expand each node to see what is available.
   For example, Shared > examples > ds_orders > tutorial displays the tables in the ds_orders data source.
2. Expand the Composite Data Services > Databases > examples folder in the resource tree, and expand each node to see what is available. Items might not be viewable here until after you complete Getting Started with Studio, page 21.

To open a resource
1. Right-click the resource, and select Open.
   In the case of a leaf-node, you can also double-click it.
Getting Started with Studio

This topic provides a step-by-step tutorial that describes how to use the Modeler in Studio to create TDV data resources.

- About this Tutorial, page 21
- Adding Data Sources, page 22
- Creating the XML Data Transformation, page 32
- Building Simple Views, page 36
- Creating a Composite View, page 44
- Publishing Your Views, page 46
- What You Learned in this Tutorial, page 47

About this Tutorial

This tutorial teaches you how to build a unified solution to address a typical business scenario. For this example, you represent the three departments at ALPHA and build a unified view of your distributed business systems to address customer-reported issues. This example shows how to build the unified view using the following sequence of tasks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Instructions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Add data sources to Studio. You will add the three underlying data sources to the TDV metadata repository so you can query them. Each of these data sources will display as a data source in the resource tree.</td>
<td>Adding Data Sources, page 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Build three simple views to retrieve data from the underlying data sources. Each of these views will extract specific information for you to address the business issue.</td>
<td>Building Simple Views, page 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Join tables, and provide aliases for column names.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TIBCO® Data Virtualization
Adding Data Sources

Adding a data source means creating a TDV representation of the actual, underlying data source in the TDV metadata environment for data modeling. In some cases, you might add the entire data source and in others you might be selective about which resources in the data source that you want to add. The TDV representation of the data source consists of two things: the metadata that defines the data source and the information about connecting the data source to TDV Server.

Provided you have the WRITE privilege, you can add a data source to any area except Data Services in the resource tree.

For details on privileges, see the *TDV Administration Guide*.

- Creating a Folder, page 23
- Adding the Orders Data Source, page 23
- Viewing the Data Source Schema, page 28
- Adding the Inventory Data Source, page 29
- Adding the XML Data Source, page 30

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Instructions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Create the final unified view by combining the three individual views. This view unifies the separate pieces of information you retrieve through the three individual views you create.</td>
<td>Creating a Composite View, page 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Create a TDV database. This database will be visible to client applications using JDBC and/or ODBC to connect to TDV Server.</td>
<td>Publishing Your Views, page 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Publish the unified views as TDV database tables. This unified view provides a single view solution for the business issue.</td>
<td>Publishing Your Views, page 46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For a quick tour of how to create and publish a REST service, see the tutorials in the *TDV User Guide*.
Creating a Folder

To create a folder named sources

1. Start Studio, if it is not currently running using the instructions in Connecting to TDV Server and Starting Studio, page 15.
2. Right-click Shared, and select New Folder.
   
   The New Folder window opens for you to name the new folder.
3. Type sources for the name in the input field, and click OK.

The newly created folder is added to the resource tree under Shared.

Adding the Orders Data Source

In this section you add the orders data source.
To add the orders data source

1. Right-click the sources folder and select New Data Source.
2. Scroll down and select PostgreSQL 9.1 as the data source adapter.

3. Click Next.

   The window for specifying the data source information appears.

4. Select the Basic tab if it is not already selected.
5. Specify values for the fields shown in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Tutorial Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>ds_orders</td>
<td>Type a unique name for the data source. When the process of adding this data source is complete, the name ds_orders will be displayed in the resource tree. ds_orders is the TDV representation of the orders database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host</td>
<td>localhost</td>
<td>Type the name or IP address of the machine where TDV Server is installed. If the server is installed on your local machine, you can type the machine name or the term localhost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>9408</td>
<td>Type the port number. Use 9408 for the tutorial to access the server that is shipped with the TDV software. If you use an external server, the default port might be different.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Database Name</td>
<td>orders</td>
<td>TDV Server uses this entry to locate the orders database instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Login</td>
<td>tutorial</td>
<td>These entries are the username and password to access the underlying data source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password</td>
<td>tutorial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TIBCO® Data Virtualization
For details on the fields and the Advanced tab, see the *TDV User Guide.*

6. Click Create & Introspect.
7. Expand **tutorial.**
8. Select customers, orderdetails, orders, and shippingmethods.
These tables contain the information you need for customer contact and order details.

9. Click Next.
10. Click Finish.

11. Click OK.
A folder named ds_orders now appears under sources in the resource tree.

**Viewing the Data Source Schema**

In this section you view the data source schema.

**To view the data source schema (optional)**

1. Expand Shared > examples > ds_orders > tutorial.
   
   Each node within ds_orders>tutorial represents a table. All of these tables are available for your modeling in Studio.

2. Double-click the customers table name.
   
   The table editor opens on the right. TDV data type and native data types are shown for each of the tables columns.

   You will see several columns of information. If you run a Discovery process you can discover if a column has relationships or potential relationships to other data sources. From this information you can more effectively model your data environment.
Adding the Inventory Data Source

To add the inventory data source

1. Right-click the sources folder
2. Select New Data Source.
3. Scroll down, select PostgreSQL 9.1 as the data source adapter, and click Next.
4. Type values for the fields shown in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Tutorial Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>ds_inventory</td>
<td>Type a unique name for the data source. When the process of adding this data source is complete, the name ds_inventory will be displayed in the resource tree. ds_inventory is the TDV representation of the underlying inventory data source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host</td>
<td>localhost</td>
<td>Type the name or IP address of the machine where TDV Server is installed. If the server is installed on your local machine, you can type the machine name or the term localhost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>9408</td>
<td>Type the port number. Use 9408 for the tutorial to access the server that is shipped with the TDV software. If you use an external server, the default port might be different.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Database Name</td>
<td>inventory</td>
<td>TDV Server uses this entry to locate the underlying data source orders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Login</td>
<td>tutorial</td>
<td>These entries are the username and password to access the underlying data source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password</td>
<td>tutorial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Click Create & Introspect.
7. Select the following tables:
   - inventorytransactions
   - products
   - purchaseorders
   - suppliers
These tables contain the information about product inventory transactions, purchase order details, and supplier contact information.

8. Click Next.
9. Click Finish.
10. Click OK.

A folder named ds_inventory now appears under sources in the resource tree.

If you do not see the newly added data source in the resource tree, right-click the Desktop node, select Refresh, and look for it in sources.

11. Expand Shared > sources > tutorial > ds_inventory. Each node within ds_inventory represents a table you selected. Expand each node to see the columns in that table.

All of these tables and columns are available for your modeling in TDV.

12. If you want to view the schema of this data source, follow the steps described for viewing the orders data source schema in Viewing the Data Source Schema, page 28.

Adding the XML Data Source

The name of the XML data source used here is productCatalog.xml. It is located in the installation directory where the TDV software is installed. By default, on a Windows computer this location is:

<TDV_install_dir>/docs/examples

To add the XML data source

1. Navigate to Shared > sources in the resource tree, right-click sources, and select New Data Source.

2. Select File-XML as the data source adapter type, and click Next.

Studio displays the dialog for you to provide the connection information for this type of data source.
3. In the New Physical Data Source window, type values for the fields on the Basic tab.

![New Physical Data Source window](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field name</th>
<th>Tutorial Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>ds.XML</td>
<td>Type a unique name for the data source. This name is user-defined and will display in the resource tree when the process of adding the data source is complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local File System</td>
<td><code>&lt;TDV_install_dir&gt;\docs\examples</code></td>
<td>Select the Local File System radio button and use the Browse button to locate the root path to the XML file. The root path does not include the name of the XML file, and only points to the directory of the file. You can also type the root path to the XML file in the Root Path field, instead of using the Browse button.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Creating the XML Data Transformation

Transforming data is a common practice when manipulating data within the virtual data environment. For more details on transformation, see the TDV User Guide.

The inventory and orders data sources contain tabular data (that is, relational tables), so they are ready to be queried in TDV’s modeling environment. But the XML data source (productCatalog.xml) contains hierarchical data in XML format, so it must be transformed (or, flattened) into a table so you can use the data in your modeling.

For a working example of the transform that we are recreating with these steps, you can open Examples > productCatalog_xform. The steps to recreate the transform include:

- Creating the Transformation Container, page 33

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field name</th>
<th>Tutorial Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>File Name</td>
<td>*.xml</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filter(s)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Click Create & Introspect.
5. Select productCatalog.xml.
6. Click Next.
7. Click Finish.
8. Click OK.

The ds/XML data source and associated schema file is added to the resource tree at Shared > sources.
Creating the Transformation Container

1. Navigate to Shared > sources in the resource tree, right-click sources, and select New Transformation.
2. Select Any-Any Transform.
3. Click Next.
4. In the Transformation Name field, type productCatalog_xform. This should always be a unique name.
5. Click Finish.
   The transformation is added to the resource tree under Shared > sources and the Transformation Editor opens.
6. Expand Shared > examples.
7. Drag the legacy style productCatalog_transform onto the editor.
8. Connect it to the out operation. So your transform should look similar to:

9. Delete productCatalog_transform. The out operation should retain all the necessary outputs and their data types.
10. Drag productCatalog.xml onto the editor from Shared > sources > ds_XML.
11. Save your transform.
Adding Loop and Cast Functions

The goal for these steps is to end up with a transform that looks similar to the following:

To add loop and cast operations to your transform
1. Expand the hierarchy of the elements within the productCatalog.xml object.
2. Click the Loop icon. It typically looks like:

![Loop Icon]

3. Click in the Transformation Editor model.
4. Click the handle next to category [1-*] in productCatalog.xml and drag a line across to the source on the left side of the loop object.
5. Click the handle next to product [1-*] in productCatalog.xml and drag a line across to the loop object.
You should now have something similar to:

6. Connect products in the loop operation to outputs in the out operation.
7. Expand category [1-*] and item in the loop operation.
8. Connect the following Loop elements to the following cast operations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loop Element</th>
<th>Out Operation Name</th>
<th>Insert Cast</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ProductID</td>
<td>ProductID</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductName</td>
<td>ProductName</td>
<td>Click yes at the popup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProductDescription</td>
<td>ProductDescription</td>
<td>Click yes at the popup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SerialNumber</td>
<td>SerialNumber</td>
<td>Click yes at the popup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LeadTime</td>
<td>LeadTime</td>
<td>Click yes at the popup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CategoryID</td>
<td>CategoryID</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CategoryName</td>
<td>CategoryName</td>
<td>Click yes at the popup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UnitPrice</td>
<td>UnitPrice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReorderLevel</td>
<td>ReorderLevel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Save and close the transform.
You will query these sources to investigate the issue for ALPHA, to find out why its customer, Landmark Systems, did not receive ALPHA’s product Widget 5 on the date promised (2/10/03). The next step is to build and execute views to obtain specific information about the activities in the Order, Purchase, and Sales departments at ALPHA.

Building Simple Views

This section describes how to create folders for organizing and storing your views, and how to create different views to explore the activities of the departments at ALPHA.

Building a view gives you a model, and executing it queries the relevant data sources and retrieves the specified data. For additional information on building and executing views, see the TDV User Guide.

In this section, you create the following three views to describe the data from the three departments at ALPHA:

- Building and Executing the Order Information View, page 36
- Building and Executing the Supplier Information View, page 40
- Building and Executing the Sales Information View, page 42

Building and Executing the Order Information View

To obtain information on the order and customer, you use the ds_orders data source which contains:

- Order information in the orders table.
- Details of each order in the orderdetails table.
- Customer information in the customers table.

You will include the tables orders, orderdetails, and customers in this view.

To build and execute the order information view

1. Right-click Shared > sources.
2. Select New View.
3. Type ViewOrder as the name for the view.
4. Click OK.
When this view is added to the folder, the view editor opens for your use in the right pane of the Modeler.

The editor has the following tabs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tab</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Model</td>
<td>Use to assemble the tables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grid</td>
<td>Use to specify query constraints and the columns to include in the output when you execute your view.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQL</td>
<td>Use to display the SQL for the view when you design the view in the Model and Grid panels. You can also type SQL in the SQL tab.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columns</td>
<td>Use to list the columns to select for projection in the view execution result.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indexes</td>
<td>Use to view reports on the index in the system tables, if the view is published.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Keys</td>
<td>Use to define foreign keys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caching</td>
<td>Use to access the cache setting panel to configure the caching.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardinality Statistics</td>
<td>This panel provides an entry point to access the statistics setting panel where you can configure the statistics for the cached view.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test Identity</td>
<td>This panel is provided for the row-based security feature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Info</td>
<td>Use to provide annotations on the view.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. From the ds_orders data source drag the following tables into the Model panel in the editor:
   — customers
   — orderdetails
   — orders

6. Click OrderID in orders and drag it onto OrderID in orderdetails.
A line appears representing the inner join between the two tables.

7. Join CustomerID in customers with CustomerID in orders.

8. Select the Grid panel.

The asterisk in the first cell under Column indicates that all the columns in all the tables are selected for retrieval in the result set when the view is executed.

9. To limit the columns in the result set:
   a. Click the first cell under Column.
   b. Select orderdetails.orderid in the drop-down list.
   c. Click more rows and select the following columns as you did in the preceding step:
      — orderdetails.status
      — orderdetails.productid
      — orderdetails.discount
      — orders.orderdate
      — customers.companyname
      — customers.contactfirstname
      — customers.contactlastname
      — customers.phonenumber

10. In the Alias column, click the cell next to customers.contactfirstname.

11. Type the alias CustomerContactFirstName.
12. Press the Enter key after typing the alias.
   
   An alias makes a column name unique, which avoids conflicts with columns from other data sources having the same name.

13. Type the alias for each of the following columns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Alias to type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>customers.contactlastname</td>
<td>CustomerContactLastName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>customers.phonenumber</td>
<td>CustomerContactPhone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The asterisks next to the View Order indicates that you have made changes but have not saved them.

14. Save the view.

15. Optionally, you can view the SQL for this view by selecting the SQL tab. After you view the SQL, return to the modeling area by selecting the Model tab.

   Typing or editing the SQL in the SQL panel invalidates the design made in the Model and Grid panels.

16. Execute the view by clicking the Execute button.

   The Result panel opens and displays the result of the view’s SQL execution.

17. In the result displayed in the Result panel, identify the row for OrderID = 24, which has the following data:

OrderID: 24
Status: open
ProductID: 23
Discount: 0.05
OrderDate: 2003-02-06
CompanyName: Landmark Systems
CustomerContactFirstName: Joyce
CustomerContactLastName: Landers
This result set contains the basic information for the Order department about the order identification, order date, product identification, and customer that are all relevant for the current example.

The following screen shows the view execution results displayed in the Result panel.

18. Close the ViewOrder view tab.

**Building and Executing the Supplier Information View**

To obtain information on the purchase order and supplier, you use this information in the ds_inventory data source:

- Product transaction information in the inventorytransactions table.
- Purchase details in the purchaseorders table.
- Supplier information in the suppliers table.

**To build and execute the supplier information view**

1. Right-click Shared > sources in the resource tree.
2. Create a new view named ViewSupplier.
3. Drag the following tables from ds_inventory and drop them into the Model panel of ViewSupplier:
   - inventorytransactions
   - purchaseorders
   - suppliers
4. Join the following columns to each other.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table Name</th>
<th>Column Name</th>
<th>Join</th>
<th>Table Name</th>
<th>Column Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>suppliers</td>
<td>supplierid</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>purchaseorders</td>
<td>supplierid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purchaseorders</td>
<td>purchaseorderid</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>inventorytransactions</td>
<td>purchaseorderid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. In the Grid panel, limit the query to the following columns as described in Building and Executing the Order Information View, page 36:

- inventorytransactions.productid
- inventorytransactions.transactionid
- purchaseorders.daterequired
- purchaseorders.datepromised
- purchaseorders.shipdate
- purchaseorders.supplierid
- suppliers.suppliername
- suppliers.contactname
- suppliers.phonenumber

6. Provide aliases for the following column names.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Name</th>
<th>Alias to type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>suppliers.contactname</td>
<td>suppliercontactname</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suppliers.phonenumber</td>
<td>supplierphonenum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
example. The supplier did not deliver the order on the promised date of 2003-02-10. Additionally, the supplier shipped the order late (on 2003-02-12).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ProductID</th>
<th>Transact</th>
<th>OrderDate</th>
<th>DateReqd</th>
<th>DatePreqd</th>
<th>ShippedDate</th>
<th>SupplierID</th>
<th>SupplierN</th>
<th>SupplierP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2003-02-05</td>
<td>2003-02-05</td>
<td>2003-02-05</td>
<td>2003-02-05</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>American</td>
<td>(610) 939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2003-02-05</td>
<td>2003-02-08</td>
<td>2003-02-08</td>
<td>2003-02-08</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Sebastian</td>
<td>(610) 939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2003-02-05</td>
<td>2003-02-08</td>
<td>2003-02-08</td>
<td>2003-02-08</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>American</td>
<td>(610) 939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2003-02-05</td>
<td>2003-02-08</td>
<td>2003-02-08</td>
<td>2003-02-08</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cedar</td>
<td>(212) 557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2003-02-05</td>
<td>2003-02-08</td>
<td>2003-02-08</td>
<td>2003-02-08</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cedar</td>
<td>(212) 557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2003-02-05</td>
<td>2003-02-08</td>
<td>2003-02-08</td>
<td>2003-02-08</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cedar</td>
<td>(212) 557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2003-02-08</td>
<td>2003-02-08</td>
<td>2003-02-08</td>
<td>2003-02-08</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cedar</td>
<td>(212) 557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>2003-02-08</td>
<td>2003-02-08</td>
<td>2003-02-08</td>
<td>2003-02-08</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cedar</td>
<td>(212) 557</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Close the ViewSupplier tab.

**Building and Executing the Sales Information View**

To obtain product sales information, you use the ds_orders data source and the transformation productCatalog_xform.

- The orders data source contains order details in the orderdetails table.
- The transformation productCatalog_xform contains product catalog information.

**To build and execute the sales information view**

1. Right-click Shared > sources in the resource tree.
2. Create a new view named ViewSales.
3. From the ds_orders data source, drag the orderdetails table into the Model panel.
4. Drag the productCatalog_xform into the Model panel.
5. Click OK on the empty window that pops up.
6. Join **ProductID** in orderdetails with **ProductID** in productCatalog_xform.
The join between two different types of resources, one derived from a relational table, and the other from an XML data source.

7. In the Grid panel, limit the query to the following columns:
   productCatalog_xform.*
   orderdetails.status
   orderdetails.discount

8. Save the view.

9. Execute the view.

10. In the result set displayed in the Result panel, locate one of the three rows where ProductID = 23 with the following data:
    ProductID: 23

    These results contain information about the product name, the lead time for product delivery, and other data relevant for the current example.

11. Close the ViewSales tab.
After adding the data sources to the TDV metadata environment, you created three views as follows:

— View 1 to obtain order information for the Order department.

By executing this view, you were able to view the activities of the order department at ALPHA. You learned about the product status, order date, and customer contact information.

— View 2 to obtain supplier information for the Purchase department.

By executing this view, you were able to learn about ALPHA’s purchase department’s interactions with the customer and the supplier.

— View 3 to obtain sales information for the Sales department.

By executing this view, you were able to use the sales department’s record and noted the lead time for product delivery.

You will query these views and create a single unified view representing the solution for the customer-reported issue at ALPHA.

Creating a Composite View

For the Sales department at ALPHA, you can build a single, composite view of ALPHA’s business data from the three individual views you have created: ViewOrder, ViewSupplier, and ViewSales. There is no need to access the data sources any more.

To create the composite view

1. Expand Shared > sources in the resource tree.
2. Create a new view named CompositeView.
3. Drag the following views and drop them into the Model panel of CompositeView:
   — ViewOrder
   — ViewSales
   — ViewSupplier
5. Join ProductID in ViewSales with ProductID in ViewSupplier.
6. In the Grid panel, limit the query to the following columns:

ViewOrder.*
ViewSales.ProductName
7. Save the view.

8. Execute the view. Result rows 1-50 are displayed.

9. In the result set displayed in the Result panel, look for a row where OrderID = 24 and Transaction ID = 30. There are multiple rows that fit this criteria in the result rows 1-150.

10. Click Load More Results in the Result panel to browse more rows.

   The rows have the following data:
   
   OrderID: 24
   Status: open
   OrderDate: 2003-02-06
   CompanyName: Landmark Systems
   CustomerContactFirstName: Joyce
   CustomerContactLastName: Landers
   CustomerContactPhone: (212) 333-1000
   ProductID: 23
   Discount: 0.05
   ProductName: Widget 5
   LeadTime: 1 Day
   TransactionID: 30
   DateRequired: 2003-02-10
   DatePromised: 2003-02-10
   ShipDate: 2003-02-12
   SupplierID: 5
   SupplierName: Good Supplies International
   SupplierContactName: Justin Glory
   SupplierPhoneNumber: (415) 665-8000

   This result set provides a consolidated view of the customer-reported issue, and also contains information that can be used to find a solution to the current problem. You can contact the customer and offer a better discount. You can also contact the supplier to report the seriousness of the problem and negotiate a price reduction.

   CompositeView is the single unified view that represents your business solution.

11. Close the CompositeView tab.
Optionally, you can publish each view to make it available to client applications that connect to the server through JDBC and/or ODBC. To do so, you must publish a view as a TDV database table. After you publish a view, you can reuse it as a relational database table to query further.

For further details on publishing, see the *TDV User Guide*.

### Publishing Your Views

The location to publish a view for JDBC or ODBC client applications is Data Services in your Desktop.

TDV data services are the entry points for external applications to communicate with TDV Server and the metadata. Therefore, this is where you will publish the resources that you want to make available for client applications. You will publish the views you have created so far to a TDV data service of the type TDV database, which is similar to other relational databases and which you can query just as you would query a normal database.

This section describes how to create a TDV data service of the type TDV database. For a quick tour of how to create and publish a REST service, see the tutorials in the *TDV User Guide*.

#### To create a TDV data service of the type TDV database

1. Right-click Data Services > Databases in the resource tree.
2. Select **New Composite Database Service**.
   
   The Add Data Service window prompts you to enter a name for the service.
3. Type `cds_tutorial`, as the unique name for the TDV data service you are creating.
4. Click OK.

   This entry is similar to a database name, and will display in the resource tree.
Publishing Views to TDV Databases

This section describes how to publish your views to the newly created TDV database (cds_tutorial). The process is similar for publishing other resources.

To publish CompositeView to a TDV database

1. Expand Shared > sources in the resource tree.
2. Right-click CompositeView, and select the Publish option.
3. In the Publish window, specify the location to publish the view, by navigating to Data Services > Databases > cds_tutorial.

Optionally, you can add a catalog and a schema and specify the schema as the location to publish the view.

4. You can accept the default name displayed in the Name field, and click OK.
   The view is now published.
5. You can expand Data Services > Databases > cds_tutorial in the resource tree to see the view published as CompositeView.
6. Optionally, you can publish the other views.

What You Learned in this Tutorial

During this tutorial:

• You created three separate views.
• You learned how to introspect the underlying physical data sources for selecting only the tables you needed for your modeling, and also to construct views.

• You created views to represent the activities of a particular department (Order, Purchase, or Sales) at ALPHA Manufacturing. Each department conducts its own business without having to share information with another department so the views represent internal organizational activities.

• You modeled the final, unified view from three individual views.

• You learned how to use a view as a building block in its own capacity. Because you can use a TDV database as any relational database, you can build any number or type of views you want until a view matches your business need and publish that view as a TDV database table. This task demonstrates the reusability of a view.

• You learned how to publish the composite view (CompositeView). The view was based on three separate views (ViewOrder, ViewSupplier and ViewSales). Published views are like virtual database tables and you can query them as you would the tables in a relational database.

There are many more modeling and publishing tasks you can perform using TDV, such as transforming data, creating procedures, publishing views and procedures as TDV databases and Web services, and setting up security.

For details on security and other modeling tasks, see the *TDV User Guide.*
This topic gives an overview of the sample resources that are available when you launch Studio.

Two relational data sources are used in this example. The inventory data source stores information about ALPHA’s inventory transactions, products, purchase orders, and suppliers. The orders data source stores information about ALPHA’s customers, order details, orders, and shipping methods.

The third data source is an XML product catalog. It has information about ALPHA’s products including prices, reorder level, and lead time.

- Sample Data Sources, page 49
- Sample Transformations, page 50
- Sample Definition Set, page 50
- Sample Published View, page 50
- Sample Views, page 50
- Sample SQL Script, page 51
- Sample Discovery Model, page 51

### Sample Data Sources

These physical data sources preloaded with data are in the TDV metadata repository.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Logical Names</th>
<th>Resource Tree Name</th>
<th>Data Source Type</th>
<th>Table Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>orders</td>
<td>ds_orders</td>
<td>Set of relational tables</td>
<td>inventory_transactions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>purchaseorders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>suppliers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inventory</td>
<td>ds_inventory</td>
<td>Set of relational table</td>
<td>customers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>orderdetails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>orders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>shippingmethods</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sample Transformations

The sample transformations are displayed in the resource tree:

- `getInventoryTransactions`—Transforms tabular data from different sources into XML using the InventoryTransactions definition set.
- `productCatalog_xform`—Transforms the XML data in `ds_XML` into tabular form.
- `productCatalog_transformation`—A legacy transform procedure that we want to convert to the updated transform format.

Sample Definition Set

A sample XML-type definition set, `InventoryTransactions`, is provided with TDV. You can use it to create other resources such as a transformation similar to `getInventoryTransactions`.

Sample Published View

Resources in Desktop > Data Services are considered published. One sample view, `CompositeView`, was created during the tutorial steps.

Sample Views

The following sample views exist in the resource tree:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>View Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CompositeView</td>
<td>This view provides a unified, composite view of other views, ViewOrder, ViewSales, and ViewSupplier. It examines the three separate views and joins them on the ProductID column.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
These views are unpublished and not ready for external client access. For details on views, see the *TDV User Guide*.

### Sample SQL Script

A SQL script, `LookupProduct`, has been precreated. You can use this script in other resources, for example the sample transformation named `getInventoryTransactions`.

### Sample Discovery Model

Examples Data Model can be opened to get an idea of what kind of information you can gather when using Discovery.