What is a REST API?

A REST API (Representational State Transfer Application Programming Interface) is a web-based interface that allows applications to communicate over HTTP using standard methods like GET, POST, PUT, and DELETE. REST APIs are stateless, meaning each request from a client contains all the information needed to process the request, without relying on stored context on the server.

In the context of **Informatica Intelligent Cloud Services (IICS)**, REST APIs enable programmatic access to various services, allowing users to perform operations such as managing connections, tasks, and retrieving metadata without using the IICS user interface.

Using Informatica Cloud REST API

To interact with IICS through REST APIs, follow these general steps:

- 1. **Authentication**: Obtain a session ID by sending a POST request to the login endpoint with valid credentials. This session ID is used in subsequent API calls to authenticate requests.
- 2. **Base URL**: Use the serverUrl value returned from the login response as the base URL for all API requests.
- 3. **Headers**: Include necessary headers in your requests:
 - o Content-Type: Specifies the media type of the request body (e.g., application/json).
 - o Accept: Specifies the expected media type of the response.
 - o icSessionId: The session ID obtained from the login response.
- 4. **Making Requests**: Use appropriate HTTP methods to perform operations:
 - o **GET**: Retrieve information (e.g., list of connections).
 - o **POST**: Create new resources (e.g., create a new task).
 - o **PUT**: Update existing resources.
 - o **DELETE**: Remove resources.
- 5. **Handling Responses**: Check the HTTP status codes and response bodies to determine the success or failure of API calls. Successful responses typically return a 200-series status code, while errors return 400 or 500-series codes with error messages.

* Key Features of Informatica Cloud REST API

• **Comprehensive Access**: Perform a wide range of operations, including managing connections, tasks, schedules, and retrieving logs and metadata.

- **Integration Capabilities**: Integrate IICS with external applications, automate workflows, and build custom solutions tailored to specific business needs.
- **Support for Standards**: Utilize standard protocols and data formats like HTTP, JSON, and XML, facilitating ease of integration and interoperability.
- **Security**: Employs Transport Layer Security (TLS) for secure communication, ensuring data privacy and integrity.

IICS REST API Login and Base URL Formats

Process Login Process

- Initiating a Session: Use the login resource to start a REST API session. The login response includes a session ID and a base URL, which are essential for subsequent API calls. Informatica Online Help+11Informatica Docs+11Informatica Docs+11
- Session ID:
 - o Version 2: icSessionId
 - o Version 3: sessionId
 - Include the session ID in the headers of all requests during the session. <u>Informatica</u>
 Online Help+15Informatica Online Help+15Informatica Online Help+15Informatica
 DocsInformatica Docs
- Session Expiry: Sessions expire after 30 minutes of inactivity. It's recommended to log out
 explicitly before the session ends. <u>Informatica Online Help+5Informatica Online</u>
 <u>Help+5Informatica Online Help+5</u>

⊕ Base URL Format

- **Version 2**: The base URL is provided in the serverUrl attribute of the login response. Informatica Docs+9Informatica Online Help+9Informatica Online Help+9
- **Version 3**: The base URL is provided in the baseApiUrl attribute of the login response.
- **Structure**: The base URL includes the POD (Point of Deployment) name and region, followed by the Informatica domain. For example:Informatica Docs

```
php-template
CopyEdit
  https://<pod name>.<region>.informaticacloud.com/saas
```

Replace <pod_name> and <region> with the appropriate values for your organization. Informatica Docs+1Informatica Docs+1



Request and Response Formats

- **Content-Type and Accept Headers**: Specify the format of the request and response using the Content-Type and Accept headers. If not specified, JSON is used by default. <u>Informatica Docs</u>
- Supported Formats:
 - Version 2: Supports both JSON and XML.
 - o Version 3: Supports JSON only.

Session Management

- **Session ID Usage**: Include the session ID in the headers of all requests, except for the login and register resources. Informatica Docs+5Informatica Online Help+5Informatica Docs+5
- **Session Expiry**: A REST API session expires after 30 minutes of inactivity. It's best practice to log out before the session expires. <u>Informatica Docs+5Informatica Docs+5Informatica Online Help+5</u>

Overview of Informatica Platform REST API Versions

√ Version 2 (v2)

- Format Support: Supports both JSON and XML formats.
- Base URL: Utilizes the serverUrl from the login response as the base URL.
- Resource URI Structure: Follows the pattern /api/v2/<resource>.
- **Use Cases**: Applicable across multiple services within Informatica Intelligent Cloud Services (IICS).Informatica Docs+16Informatica Docs+16

✓ Version 3 (v3)

- Format Support: Supports only JSON format.
- Base URL: Uses the baseApiUrl obtained from the login response.
- **Resource URI Structure:** Follows the pattern /public/core/v3/<resource>.
- Enhancements: Provides improved support for user groups, roles, and source control operations. <u>Informatica Online Help+1Informatica Docs+1Informatica Docs+7Informatica Docs+7Informatica Docs+7Informatica Docs+2Informatica Docs+2Informatica Docs
 Docs
 </u>

Q Retrieving Runtime Environment Details

Using Version 2 API

List All Runtime Environments:

- o **Endpoint**: GET /api/v2/runtimeEnvironment
- Description: Retrieves details of all runtime environments associated with the organization.
- Get Specific Runtime Environment by ID:
 - o Endpoint: GET /api/v2/runtimeEnvironment/{id}
 - Description: Fetches details of a specific runtime environment using its unique ID.
- Get Specific Runtime Environment by Name:
 - o Endpoint: GET /api/v2/runtimeEnvironment/name/{name}
 - Note: If the runtime environment name includes spaces, replace them with %20. For example, my runtime environment becomes my%20runtime%20environment.
 Informatica Network+4Informatica Docs+4Informatica Docs+4Informatica
 Docs+2Informatica Docs+2Informatica Docs+2

These endpoints return comprehensive information about runtime environments, including Secure Agent group configurations, statuses, and associated services. Informatica Docs+7Informatica Docs+7

Performing Common Administrative Tasks Using APIs

1. Authentication

- Version 2 Login:
 - o **Endpoint**: POST /api/v2/user/login
 - o Response: Provides a serverurl to be used as the base URL for subsequent API calls.
- Version 3 Login:
 - o **Endpoint**: POST /public/core/v3/login
 - Response: Returns a sessionId and baseApiUrl for use in further API interactions.

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2. Job Management

- Start a Job:
 - o **Endpoint**: POST /api/v2/job
 - Description: Initiates a job execution.
- Stop a Job:
 - o Endpoint: DELETE /api/v2/job/{jobId}
 - o **Description**: Stops a running job identified by jobId.
- Cleanly Stop a Job:
 - o **Endpoint**: DELETE /api/v2/job/{jobId}?mode=clean
 - Description: Gracefully stops a job, ensuring proper resource cleanup. Informatica Docs

3. User and Role Management (Version 3)

- Change Password:
 - o **Endpoint**: POST /public/core/v3/Users/ChangePassword
 - o **Description**: Changes the password for the current user or a specified user.
- User Group Management:
 - o **Endpoints:** Various endpoints under /public/core/v3/Users support managing user groups and roles. Informatica Docs

4. Source Control Operations (Version 3)

- Check-In an Object:
 - o **Endpoint**: POST /public/core/v3/checkin
 - Description: Updates the repository with the latest version of an object.
- Check-Out an Object:
 - o **Endpoint**: POST /public/core/v3/checkout
 - Description: Retrieves an object from the repository for editing.
- Commit History:
 - o **Endpoint**: GET /public/core/v3/commitHistory
 - Description: Retrieves the commit history for source-controlled objects. <u>Informatica</u>
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Request Entries from the Audit Log

Overview

Informatica's audit log captures user actions and system events within your organization. You can access these logs via the REST API to monitor activities such as logins, object modifications, and schedule executions.

♦ API Endpoint

• Retrieve the most recent 200 entries:

```
bash
CopyEdit
GET /api/v2/auditlog
```

• Retrieve a specific batch of entries:

```
bash
CopyEdit
GET /api/v2/auditlog?batchId=<batchId>&batchSize=<batchSize>
```

- o batchId: The batch number to retrieve (e.g., 0 for the most recent batch).
- o batchSize: Number of entries per batch (e.g., 25).

♠ Response Structure

Each audit log entry includes:

- id: Unique identifier of the log entry.
- username: User who performed the action.
- entryTime / entryTimeUTC: Timestamp of the action.
- objectId/objectName: Identifier and name of the affected object.
- category: Type of activity (e.g., AUTH, SCHEDULE, USER).
- event: Specific action performed (e.g., CREATE, UPDATE, DELETE).
- message: Additional details about the event.

Example

To retrieve entries 26-50:

```
bash
CopyEdit
GET /api/v2/auditlog?batchId=1&batchSize=25
```

This fetches the second batch (entries 26–50) with 25 entries per batch.

Request Schedule Information

Overview

Schedules in IICS automate the execution of tasks and workflows. You can retrieve schedule details using the REST API to manage and monitor these automated processes.

♦ API Endpoint

• Retrieve all schedules:

```
bash
CopyEdit
GET /api/v2/schedules
```

Retrieve a specific schedule by ID:

```
bash
CopyEdit
GET /api/v2/schedules/<scheduleId>
```

♠ Response Structure

A schedule object includes:

- id: Unique identifier of the schedule.
- name: Name of the schedule.
- description: Description of the schedule.
- startTime: When the schedule is set to start.
- endTime: When the schedule is set to end (if applicable).
- frequency: How often the schedule runs (e.g., daily, weekly).
- status: Current status (e.g., ACTIVE, INACTIVE).

Example

To retrieve details of a specific schedule:

```
bash
CopyEdit
GET /api/v2/schedules/123456789
```

Replace 123456789 with the actual schedule ID.

Authentication

All API requests require authentication. Typically, this involves:

- 1. **Obtaining a session ID** by authenticating with your IICS credentials.
- 2. **Including the session ID** in the header of your API requests:

```
makefile
CopyEdit
Authorization: Bearer <sessionId>
```

Retrieving Organization and Sub-Organization Details

- Get Organization Details
 - Endpoint: GET /public/core/v3/org
 - **Description**: Retrieves details of the current IICS organization.
 - Response Includes:
 - o Organization ID (orgId)
 - o Organization Name

Sub-organization IDs and Names (if applicable)<u>Informatica Knowledge+4Informatica Docs+4Informatica Online Help+4Informatica Knowledge+1Informatica Online Help+1Informatica Online Help
</u>

Reference: Informatica Documentation on Org ServicesInformatica Docs+1Informatica Docs+1

- Get Sub-Organization Details
 - **Endpoint**: GET /public/core/v3/orgs/{subOrgId}
 - **Description**: Retrieves details of a specific sub-organization by its ID.
 - Response Includes:
 - Sub-organization ID (orgId)
 - Sub-organization Name
 - Parent Organization ID<u>Informatica Docs+4Informatica Online Help+4Informatica Docs+4Informatica</u>

Reference: Informatica Documentation on Sub-OrganizationsInformatica Docs+6Informatica Docs+6Informatica Docs+6

3. Retrieving User Details

- ♦ Get All Users in an Organization
 - **Endpoint**: GET /public/core/v3/users
 - Optional Query Parameters:
 - o limit (default: 100, max: 200)
 - o skip (default: 0)Success Portal+6Informatica Online Help+6Informatica Docs+6Informatica Docs+3Informatica Docs+3

Reference: Informatica Documentation on Getting User DetailsInformatica Docs+2Informatica Docs+2Informatica Docs+2

- ♦ Get Specific User Details
 - **Endpoint**: GET /public/core/v3/users?q=userId=={userId}
 - Alternative: GET /public/core/v3/users?q=userName=={userName}
 - Description: Retrieves details of a specific user by their ID or username.
 - Response Includes:
 - o User ID (id)
 - o Organization ID (orgId)
 - Username
 - First and Last Name
 - o Email

User State (e.g., Active)<u>Informatica Online Help+1Informatica Docs+1Informatica Online Help+2Informatica Online Help+2Informatica Online Help+1Informatica Online Help+1Informatica Docs
</u>

Reference: Informatica Documentation on Getting User DetailsInformatica Online Help+13Informatica Docs+13Informatica Docs+13

% 3. Practical Usage Tips

- Authentication: Before making API calls, authenticate using your IICS credentials to obtain a session ID (icSessionId) and base API URL.
- **Headers**: Include the icSessionId in the INFA-SESSION-ID header for authenticated requests.
- Pagination: Use limit and skip parameters to handle large sets of data when retrieving users.
- **Filtering**: Utilize the q parameter to filter users based on specific criteria like userId or userName. Informatica Knowledge+1ThinkETL+1Informatica Online Help+1Informatica Docs+1

REST APIs in IICS Administration

Informatica's REST APIs enable administrators to automate and manage various tasks within IICS, including:Informatica+1Informatica Docs+1

- Managing users and roles
- Accessing audit logs
- Monitoring runtime environments
- Handling schedules
- Managing assets and connections
- Interacting with sub-organizations<u>Informatica Docs+1Informatica+1Informatica</u>
 <u>Docs+4Informatica+4Informatica+4Informatica Videos | Informatica</u>
 US+5Informatica+5Informatica+5

These APIs facilitate automation, integration with external tools, and efficient administration.

☐ Lab Activity: Using APIs for Administrative Tasks

REST APIs in IICS Administration

Informatica's REST APIs enable administrators to automate and manage various tasks within IICS, including:Informatica+1Informatica Docs+1

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 <u>Docs+4Informatica+4Informatica+4Informatica Videos | Informatica</u>
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These APIs facilitate automation, integration with external tools, and efficient administration.

☐ Lab Activity: Using APIs for Administrative Tasks

The lab focuses on practical application of REST APIs for administrative purposes, including:

- Retrieving details of runtime environments
- Accessing audit logs
- Fetching schedule information
- Obtaining details of organizations and sub-organizations
- Retrieving user account information<u>Informatica Online</u>
 Help+5Informatica+5Informatica+1Informatica+1

These exercises provide hands-on experience in automating administrative tasks using REST APIs.

☐ Tools and Setup

To perform these tasks, the following tools and configurations are utilized:

- Postman: For sending and testing API requests.
- Authentication: Using a valid IICS login and session ID.
- API Endpoints: Utilizing appropriate endpoints as per the REST API documentation .<u>Informatica Docs+1Informatica Docs+1Informatica Knowledge+5Informatica+5Informatica+5Informatica</u>
 Docs

☐ Example API Calls

Here are examples of API calls for administrative tasks:

• Retrieve Runtime Environment Details:

- o Endpoint: GET /api/v2/agent
- Purpose: Fetches information about runtime environments. <u>Informatica DocsInformatica</u>
 Docs+2Informatica+2Informatica+2
- Access Audit Logs:
 - o **Endpoint**: GET /api/v2/auditlog
 - Purpose: Retrieves entries from the audit log.Informatica+1Informatica+1
- Fetch Schedule Information:
 - o **Endpoint**: GET /api/v2/schedule
 - Purpose: Obtains details about schedules.
- Get Organization Details:
 - o **Endpoint**: GET /api/v2/org
 - Purpose: Retrieves information about the organization and sub-organizations.
 Informatica+1Informatica+1
- Retrieve User Account Information:
 - o **Endpoint**: GET /api/v2/user
 - o **Purpose**: Fetches details of user accounts.

These API calls require proper authentication and session management.

Retrieving user account information<u>Informatica Online</u>
 Help+5Informatica+5Informatica+5Informatica+1Informatica+1

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 Docs

☐ Example API Calls

Here are examples of API calls for administrative tasks:

- Retrieve Runtime Environment Details:
 - o **Endpoint**: GET /api/v2/agent
 - Purpose: Fetches information about runtime environments. <u>Informatica DocsInformatica</u>
 <u>Docs+2Informatica+2Informatica+2</u>

- Access Audit Logs:
 - o **Endpoint**: GET /api/v2/auditlog
 - o **Purpose**: Retrieves entries from the audit log. Informatica+1Informatica+1
- Fetch Schedule Information:
 - o **Endpoint**: GET /api/v2/schedule
 - Purpose: Obtains details about schedules.
- Get Organization Details:
 - o **Endpoint**: GET /api/v2/org
 - Purpose: Retrieves information about the organization and sub-organizations.
 Informatica+1Informatica+1
- Retrieve User Account Information:
 - o **Endpoint**: GET /api/v2/user
 - Purpose: Fetches details of user accounts.

These API calls require proper authentication and session management.

Session Logs in IICS

What Are Session Logs?

Session logs in IICS provide detailed information about the execution of data integration tasks. They include:

- **Execution Details**: Start and end times, mapping compilation time, optimization time, and total execution time.
- **Operational Metrics**: Reader and writer statistics, transformation statistics, and load summaries.
- **Error Information**: Details of any errors encountered during the session. <u>Informatica Online Help+1Informatica Docs+1Informatica Docs+1Informatica Docs+1</u>

These logs are crucial for diagnosing issues and understanding task performance. <u>Informatica</u> Docs+2Informatica Online Help+2Informatica Docs+2

Accessing Session Logs

To download a session log: Informatica Docs+12Informatica Online Help+12Informatica Docs+12

- 1. Navigate to the **Monitor** tab in IICS.
- 2. Select All Jobs or My Jobs.
- 3. Locate the desired job and click the **Download Log** icon.
- 4. Alternatively, click the job name to open details and then select **Download Session Log**. Informatica Knowledge+1Informatica Knowledge+1Informatica Docs+2Informatica Online Help+2Informatica Docs+2

This allows you to analyze the session log for both successful and failed jobs.

Managing Session Log Retention

By default, IICS retains session logs for the last 10 runs. To increase this number: Informatica I

- 1. Go to the **Schedule** tab of your task.
- 2. Adjust the **Maximum number of log files** setting to your desired value. <u>Informatica Knowledge+3Informatica Knowledge+3Informatica Docs+3Informatica Knowledge</u>

This prevents older logs from being overwritten, ensuring access to historical execution data. Informatica Online Help+2Informatica Knowledge+2Informatica Knowledge+2

***** Troubleshooting Session Log Issues

Session Log Not Generating Fully

If a session log is incomplete or not visible in the UI:Informatica Knowledge+1Informatica Knowledge+1

- Check the Advanced Session Properties and ensure the Session log file directory is correctly configured.
- Removing or correcting this property can resolve visibility issues. <u>Informatica Knowledge+1Informatica Knowledge+1</u>

Empty Session Logs for Older Runs

Session logs may appear empty if:Informatica Knowledge

- They have been deleted or moved from the Secure Agent machine.
- The default retention limit has been exceeded, causing older logs to be overwritten. Informatica Knowledge+3Informatica Docs+3

To mitigate this, increase the log retention setting as described above.

! Error Logs in IICS

Understanding Error Logs

Error logs capture detailed information about data rows that failed during processing. Key components include:

- Transformation Details: Name, mapplet, group, and partition index.
- Error Specifics: Row ID, error sequence, timestamp, error code, message, and type.
- Data Information: Source name, row ID, row type, and the actual data that caused the error.
 Informatica Docs+1Informatica Docs+1

These logs are essential for pinpointing and resolving data-related issues.

Enabling Error Logging

To enable error logging in your mapping: Informatica Docs

- 1. Open the mapping task and navigate to the **Error Handling** settings.
- 2. Enable **Row Error Logging** and specify the desired options. <u>Informatica Docs+7Informatica Docs+7Informatica Docs+2Informatica Docs+2In</u>

This configuration directs the Integration Service to capture and store error details during task execution.Informatica Knowledge+6Informatica Docs+6Informatica Docs+6

☐ Additional Log Files for Advanced Troubleshooting

In advanced scenarios, IICS provides additional logs: Informatica Knowledge+1Informatica Knowledge+1

- Agent Job Log: Details about the Secure Agent's processing of tasks, including submission and completion times.
- **Spark Driver and Executor Logs**: Information about the execution of Spark tasks, useful for diagnosing performance issues.
- **Initialization Script and Cloud-Init Logs**: Logs related to the initialization of advanced clusters, particularly in AWS environments.
- **Spark Event Log**: A JSON-encoded log of runtime events for tasks executed on Spark clusters. <u>Informatica Docs+5Informatica Docs+5Informatica Online Help+5</u>

Accessing these logs can provide deeper insights into task execution and help resolve complex issues.

Success Logs in Informatica

Informatica generates various logs to track operations and aid in troubleshooting:

Client Logs: Capture user actions, including login attempts and session activities. Located at:

CopyEdit

<Informatica installation directory>/TDM/logs/tdm.log

```
markdown
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:contentReference[oaicite:6] {index=6}
- **Event Logs**: :contentReference[oaicite:7]{index=7}
<Informatica installation directory>/TDM/logs/events.log
pgsql
CopyEdit
:contentReference[oaicite:9] {index=9}
- **Server Logs**: :contentReference[oaicite:10]{index=10}
<Informatica installation directory>/TDM/logs/log.log
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:contentReference[oaicite:12]{index=12}
- **Job Logs**: :contentReference[oaicite:13]{index=13}
job_<ID>.log
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- **Console Logs**: :contentReference[oaicite:16]{index=16}
console_<ID>.log
markdown
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:contentReference[oaicite:18]{index=18}
- **Profiling Logs**: :contentReference[oaicite:19]{index=19}
<Informatica Home>/tomcat/bin/disLogs
yaml
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:contentReference[oaicite:21]{index=21}
:contentReference[oaicite:22]{index=22}
:contentReference[oaicite:23]{index=23}​:contentReference[oaicite:24]{i
ndex=24
```

```
## * Tomcat Logs in Informatica
:contentReference[oaicite:25]{index=25}​:contentReference[oaicite:26]{i
ndex=26
- **Tomcat Logs**: :contentReference[oaicite:27]{index=27}
<Informatica installation directory>/tomcat/logs/
markdown
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:contentReference[oaicite:29] {index=29}
- **Test Data Warehouse Application Logs**:
:contentReference[oaicite:30] {index=30}
<Informatica installation directory>/logs/node01/services/TDWService/<Service Name>/tdw.log
yaml
CopyEdit
:contentReference[oaicite:32]{index=32}
:contentReference[oaicite:33]{index=33}
:contentReference[oaicite:34]{index=34}​:contentReference[oaicite:35]{i
ndex=35
## Log File Naming Conventions
:contentReference[oaicite:36]{index=36}​:contentReference[oaicite:37]{i
ndex=37
- **Workflows**: :contentReference[oaicite:38]{index=38}
- **Mappings**: :contentReference[oaicite:39]{index=39}
- **Sessions**: :contentReference[oaicite:40] {index=40}
- **Mapplets**: :contentReference[oaicite:41]{index=41}
- **Targets**:
:contentReference[oaicite:42] {index=42} & #8203;:contentReference[oaicite:43] {i
ndex=43}
:contentReference[oaicite:44]{index=44}
:contentReference[oaicite:45]{index=45}​:contentReference[oaicite:46]{i
ndex=46
:contentReference[oaicite:47]{index=47}​:contentReference[oaicite:48]{i
ndex=48
::contentReference[oaicite:49]{index=49}
```

1. Success Log

In Informatica (especially Cloud services and on-prem tools like PowerCenter):

- Success Log refers to the records generated after a successful execution of a task, mapping, session, or workflow.
- It contains key information like:
 - Start and end time
 - Number of records processed (read/written)
 - Any transformations applied
 - o Confirmation that no errors occurred
- Typically, it's auto-stored in the **Integration Service Process** or within your cloud repository.
- **Example**: After a successful data sync task, Informatica generates a .log file (or displays a success message in the console) confirming completion.

★ You can view or download the success logs from the Monitor tab in Informatica Cloud or from the Workflow Monitor in PowerCenter.

2. Tomcat Log

- Informatica Cloud and some Informatica on-premises components use Apache Tomcat as their web server.
- **Tomcat Logs** track the web application server behavior they're not task-specific like Success Logs, but cover things like:
 - Web application startup/shutdown
 - Access requests
 - o Errors in web apps (like login issues, UI problems)
 - Server performance issues
- Tomcat logs typically live in paths like:
 - → <Informatica Install Directory>/tomcat/logs/
- Important files:
 - o catalina.out (general Tomcat server log)
 - o localhost_access_log.*.txt (specific access logs)

✓ Useful for troubleshooting login problems, web service errors, or server crashes.

3. Log File Naming Convention

In Informatica, log files are **named systematically** to make troubleshooting easier. Here's how naming typically works:

For task/session logs:

```
php-template
```

```
CopyEdit
<SessionName> <InstanceName> <RunID>.log
```

Example:

bash
CopyEdit
LoadCustomers_DM_22345.log

(Here, LoadCustomers is the task/session name, DM is the integration instance, and 22345 is the unique run ID.)

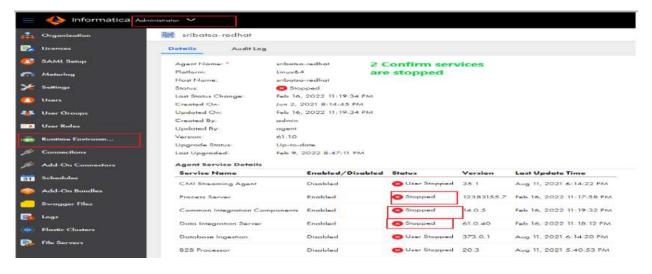
• For Tomcat Logs:

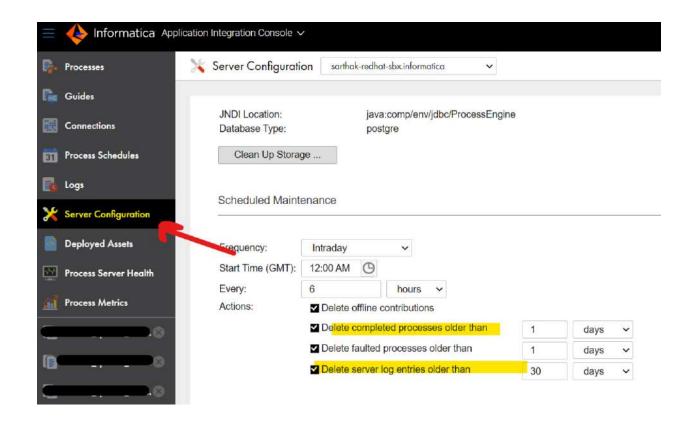
```
bash
CopyEdit
catalina.<date>.log
localhost_access_log.<date>.txt
```

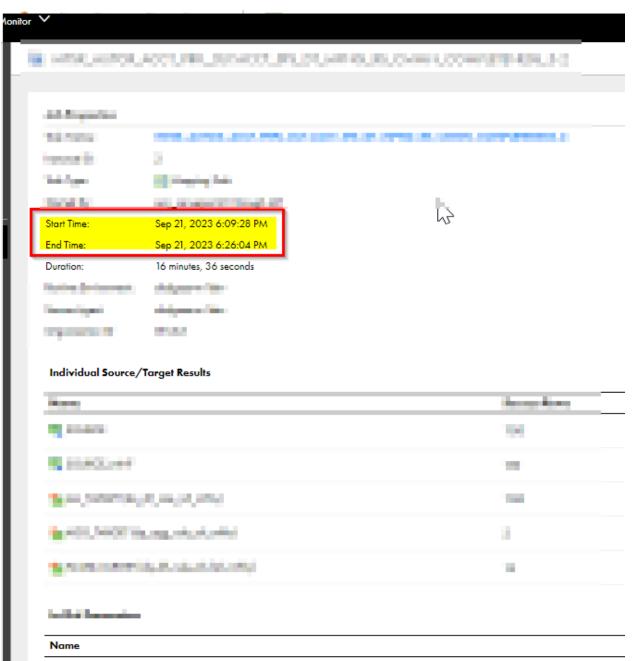
Example:

lua
CopyEdit
catalina.2025-04-25.log
localhost_access_log.2025-04-25.txt

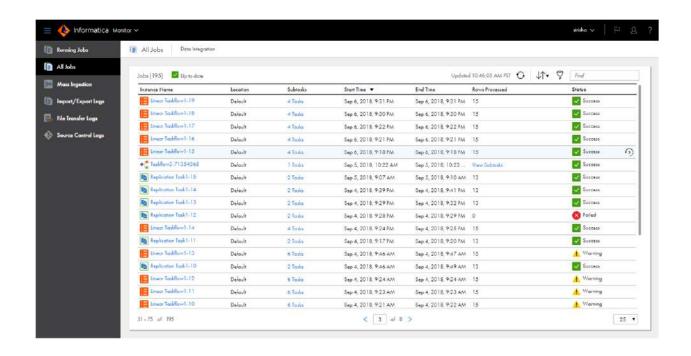
Informatica Intelligent Cloud Services (IICS), focusing on log file storage, the IICS Status Page, troubleshooting common issues, and accessing IICS resources.

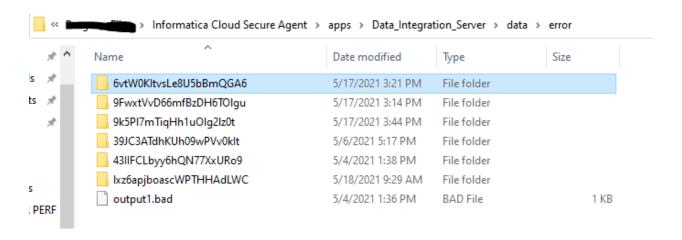


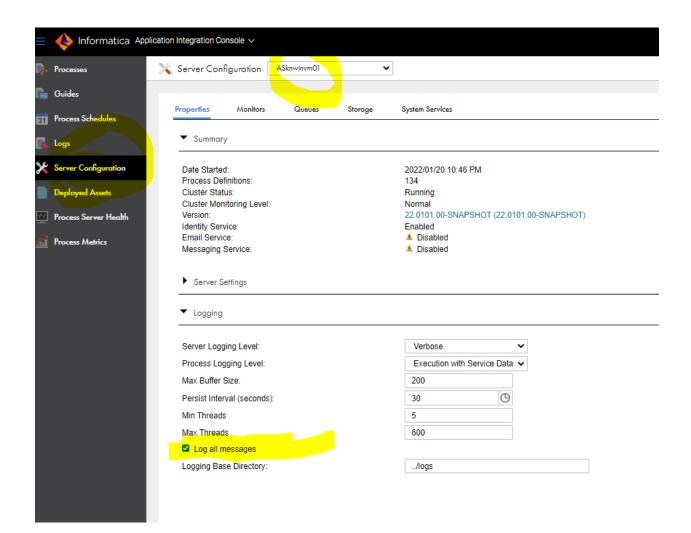


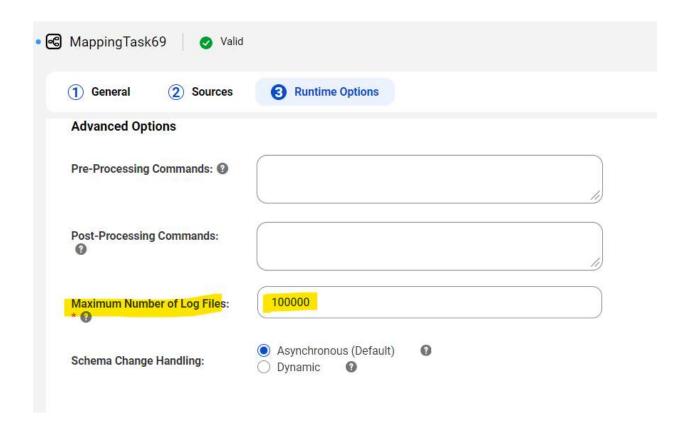


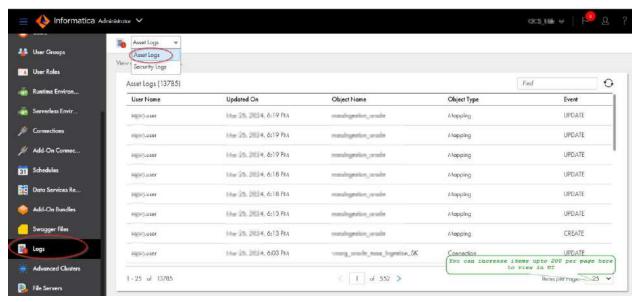
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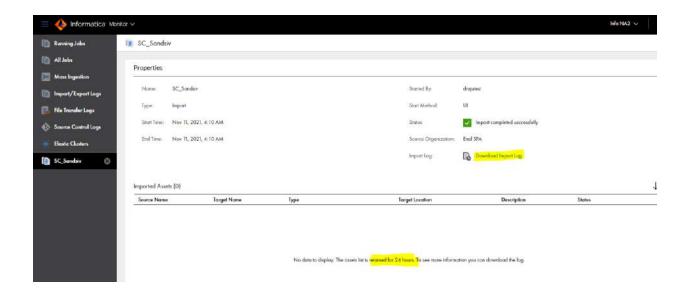












Solution

In Informatica Intelligent Cloud Services (IICS), to create a session log with task name and append timestamp to the session log file name, refer to the following:

There are two inbuilt functions in IICS:

\$CurrentTaskName: Replaced with the task name \$CurrentTime: Replaced with the current time.

Suppose the task name is Load data from Oracle to SFDC and the session log file name must be Load data from Oracle to SFDC_currentTimeStamp, set the Session Log File Name property under Advanced Session Properties in the Mapping Configuration task (MCT).



The \$CurrentTime parameter generates the date in Epoch format.