


User manual Last updated: 8-11-2007	Pentaho Data Integration	
	Carte 3.0	



Carte version 3.0

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*<http://www.pentaho.org>*

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# 1 CARTE

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## 1.1 What is Carte?

Carte is a simple web server that allows you to execute transformations remotely. It does so by accepting XML (using a small servlet) that contains the transformation to execute and the execution configuration. It also allows you to remotely monitor, start and stop the transformations that run on the Carte server.

A server that is running Carte is called a Slave Server in the Pentaho Data Integration terminology.

## 1.2 Installation

The first step is the installation of Sun Microsystems Java Runtime Environment version 1.4 or higher. You can download a JRE for free at <http://www.java.com/>.

After this, you can simply unzip the zip-file: Kettle-3.0.zip in a directory of your choice. In the Kettle directory where you unzipped the file, you will find a number of files. Under Unix-like environments (Solaris, Linux, OSX, ...) you will need to make the shell scripts executable. Execute these commands to make all shell scripts in the Kettle directory executable:


```
cd Kettle
chmod +x *.sh
```

## 1.3 Launching Carte

To launch Carte on the different platforms these are the scripts that are provided:

- ✓ Carte.bat:           run Carte on the Windows platform.
- ✓ Carte.sh:            run Carte on Unix platforms and OSX

Carte can be run on any platform that has a version of the Java Runtime Environment version 1.4 or higher.

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## 1.4 Command line options

Carte accepts 2 command line options:

- The IP address or host name to run on. If you have a machine with multiple network cards you can choose here which interface to run on.
- The port to listen to (defaults to port 80)

## 1.5 Security

Carte uses basic authentication to control access to the web services.

The default user and password to use to gain control is “cluster”.

You can change either of these in the file

```
pwd/kettle.pwd
```

## 1.6 Known issues

When running multiple transformations at the same time, there is a small possibility for internal Kettle variables to be overwritten during execution (by another running transformation). This only concerns variables at the transformation level, not at a step level.

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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990  
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