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# Agenda

Introduction to Informatica Platform

**Power Center Overview** 

Power Center Express Architecture

Source & Targets

Mappings

**Transformations** 

**Profiling** 

Workflows

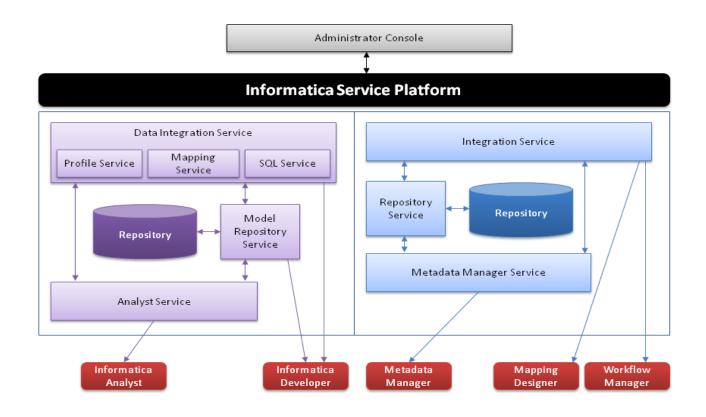
Monitoring

Demos





## **Platform Overview**





# **Informatica Power Center**

Description	PC Express Personal	PC Express Paid	PC Enterprise Editions
Data Integration Design and Development	X	X	Х
Data Profiling	Column-level only	Column-level only	Full profiling
Data Quality			X
Number of users	1	Upto 5 max	Unlimited
Data Volume	250K rows / day	Unlimited	Unlimited
Simultaneous jobs	1	1	Unlimited
Connectivity	Basic (Relational, FF, XML, Unstructured, Social Media)	Basic (Relational, FF, XML, Unstructured, Social Media)	Advanced (Including SAP, CDC, Mainframes, SFDC, Hadoop, Applications, Messaging)
Central Administration and Management	X	X	x
Built-in Performance Optimizer	X	X	X
Parallel Processing (Partitioning, Grid, Load Balancer)			х
High Availability			X
Real-time processing			X
Data Virtualization			X
Metadata Manager			X
Versioning			X
Data Validation for Testing			X
Reporting			X
Mapping Templates			X
Big data processing			X
On-line Knowledge Base	X	X	X
Support	On-line, community-based	Personal web and email-based, in addition to on-line, community-based support	Enterprise-class 24x7, premium support



## **Power Center Express**

Used to design and implement data integration solutions.

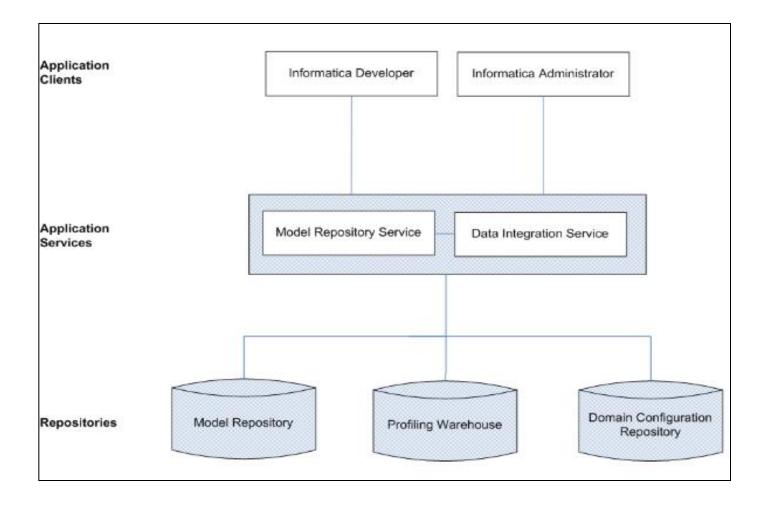
Extract data from multiple sources, transform the data according to business logic that you build in the client application, and load the transformed data to targets.

Profile to analyze the structure and content of your data, and to determine the quality of your data.

Access data in relational databases, flat files, web services, and social media web sites.

- Powercenter Express includes the
  - Informatica domain,
  - Application services
  - Repositories to store metadata,
  - Informatica Administrator
  - Informatica Developer







### **Application Clients**

**Informatica Developer** – Its Developer tool that developers can use to design and implement data integration and data federation solutions.

#### Informatica Administrator -

- Administrator tool that consolidates the administrative tasks for domain objects such as services, connections, and licenses.
- Administrators manage the domain and the security of the domain through the Administrator tool.



### **Application Services**

### **Data Integration Service -**

- Runs data integration jobs for the Developer tool and external clients.
- Previewing data and running profiles, mappings, and workflows.

**Model Repository Service** - Application service that manages the Model repository.



### Repositories

Repositories are a group of relational databases that store metadata about objects and processes required to handle user requests from application clients.

### Model repository -

It is a relational database that stores the metadata for projects. The Model repository also stores run-time and configuration information for applications that are deployed to a Data Integration Service.

### Domain configuration repository -

The domain configuration repository is a set of domain metadata tables stored in a relational database. Each time an administrator makes a change to the domain, the Service Manager writes the change to the domain configuration repository.

#### Profile warehouse –

The profile warehouse is a relational database that the Data Integration Services uses to store profile results.



# **Data Integration Process**

#### **Create connections**

Create connections to access data from relational databases, thirdparty web services, or social media web sites.

### Import metadata to create data objects

Import metadata to create data objects for sources and targets that you want to use in a mapping.

### Run a profile

Run a profile to analyze the structure and content of your data, and to determine the quality of your data.

### **Develop mappings**

A mapping is a set of inputs and outputs that represent the data flow between sources and targets. Link the sources and targets with transformation objects that define the rules for data transformation.



# **Data Integration Process**

#### Create and run workflows

Create a workflow to define a sequence of events, tasks, and decisions based on a business process. Then, deploy the workflow to the Data Integration Service and run the workflow.

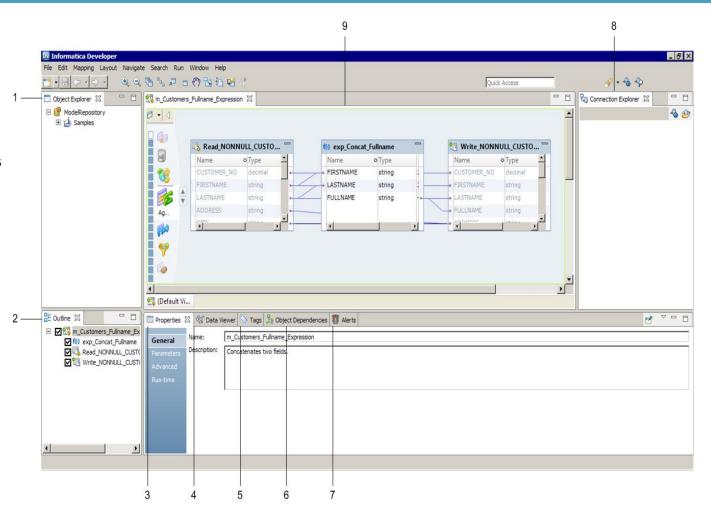
#### **Monitor workflows**

- Monitor the workflow instance on the Monitoring tab of the Administrator tool.
- Get status of running workflow and workflow object instances.
- Abort or cancel a running workflow instance in the Monitoring tool.
- View logs for workflow instances and to view workflow reports



## **User Interface**

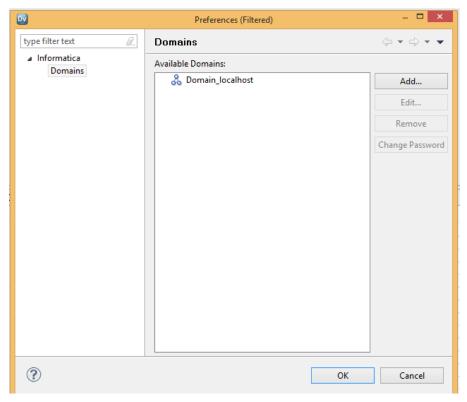
- Object Explorer view
- Outline view
- 3. Properties view
- 4. Data Viewer view
- 5. Tags view
- 6. Object dependencies view
- Alerts view
- Connection Explorer view
- 9. Editor





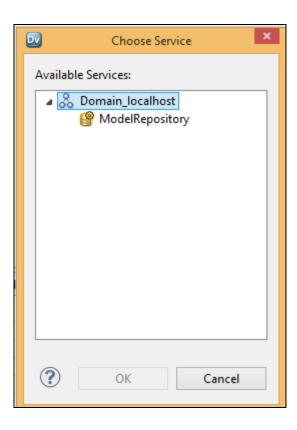
# **Adding Domain**

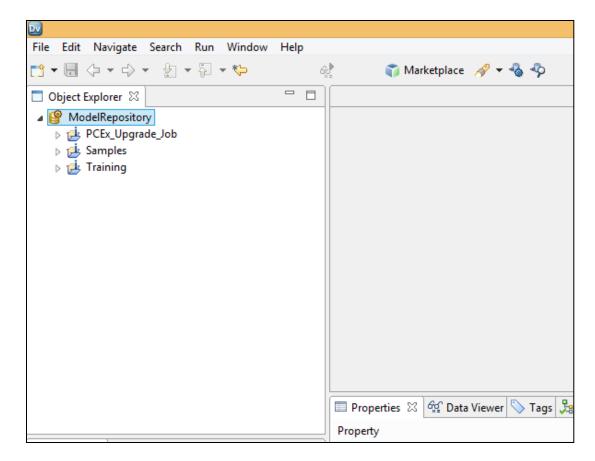






# **Connecting Repository**







# Model Repository

- The Model repository is a relational database that stores the metadata for projects and folders.
- Application Deployable object that can contain data objects, mappings, and workflows.
- Folder Container for objects in the Model repository. Use folders to organize objects in a project and create folders to group objects based on business needs.
- Logical data object Object in a logical data object model that describes a logical entity in an enterprise. It has attributes and keys, and it describes relationships between attributes.
- Logical data object mapping Mapping that links a logical data object to one or more physical data objects.



## Model Repository

**Logical data object model -** A data model that contains logical data objects and defines relationships between them.

**Mapping - S**et of inputs and outputs linked by transformation objects that define the rules for data transformation.

**Mapplet** - Reusable object that contains a set of transformations that you can use in multiple mappings or validate as a rule.

**Physical data object - Physical representation of data that is used to read from, look up, or write to resources.** 



# Model Repository

**Profile -** An object that contains rules to discover patterns in source data. Run a profile to evaluate the data structure and verify that data columns contain the type of information that you expect.

**Rule -** Business logic that defines conditions applied to source data when you run a profile. It is a midstream mapplet that you use in a profile.

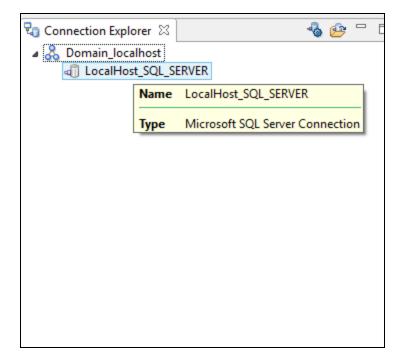
**Transformation** - A repository object in a mapping that generates, modifies, or passes data. Each transformation performs a different function. A transformation can be reusable or non-reusable.

**Workflow -** A graphical representation of a set of events, tasks, and decisions that define a business process.



# **Connection Explorer**

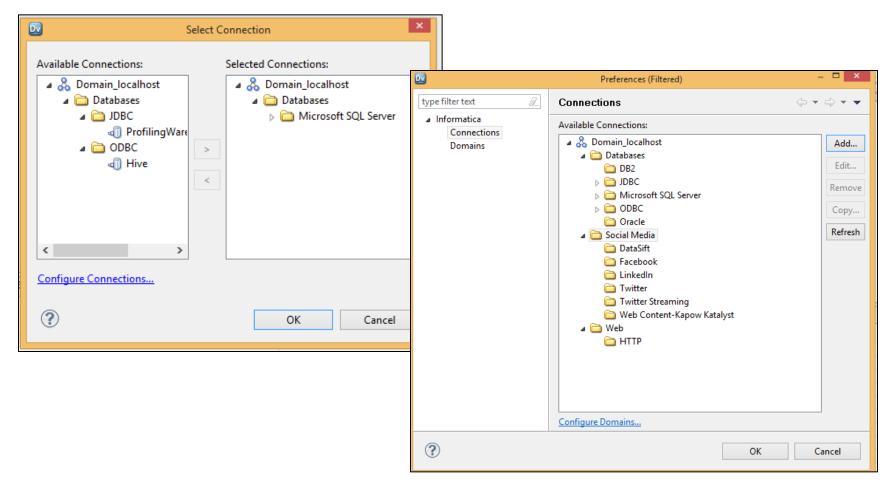
- Create relational or nonrelational data objects.
- View relational or non relational database connections





# Connection Explorer

Select Available Connections or Add new connection





# Physical Data Objects Overview

Physical representation of data that is used to read from, look up, or write to resources.

**Relational data object** A physical data object that uses a relational table, view, or synonym as a source. Use it as source, a target, or a Lookup transformation.

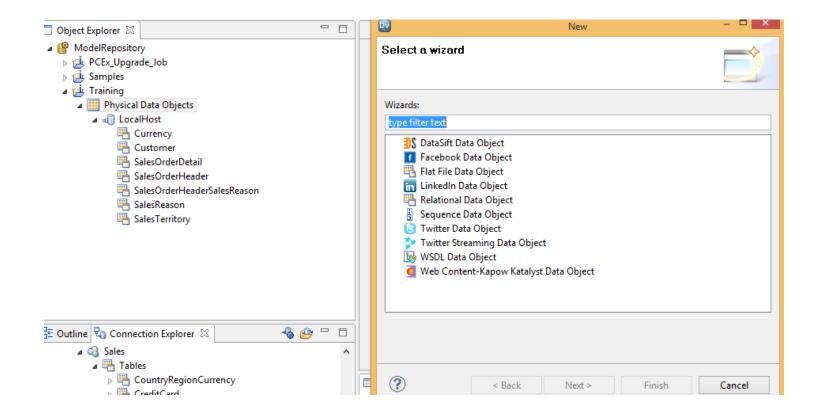
**Customized data object** A physical data object that uses one or multiple related relational resources or relational data objects as sources.

**Flat file data object** A physical data object that uses a flat file as a source.

**WSDL** data object A physical data object that uses a WSDL file as a source.

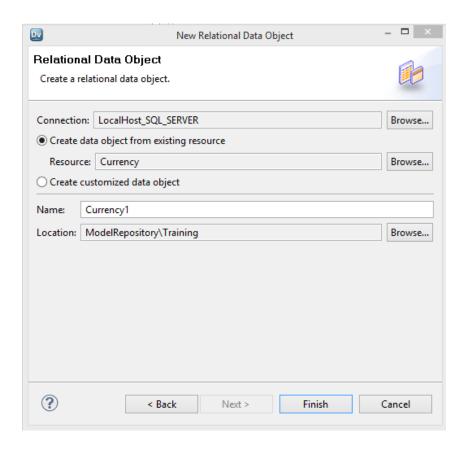


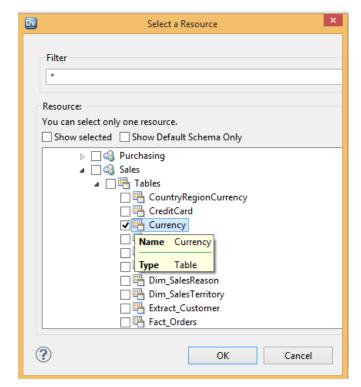
## **Physical Data Objects Overview**





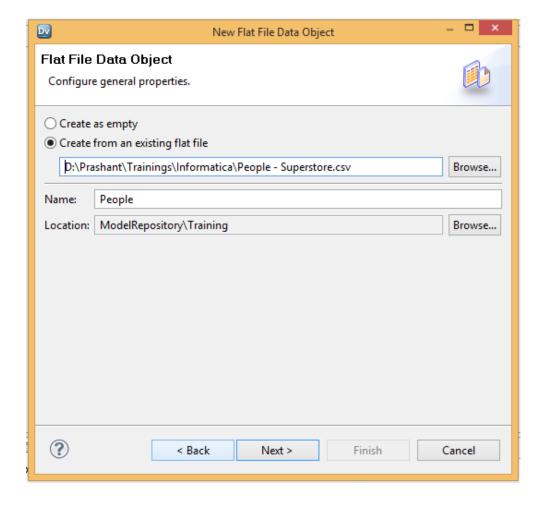
## Create from Database







## Create from File





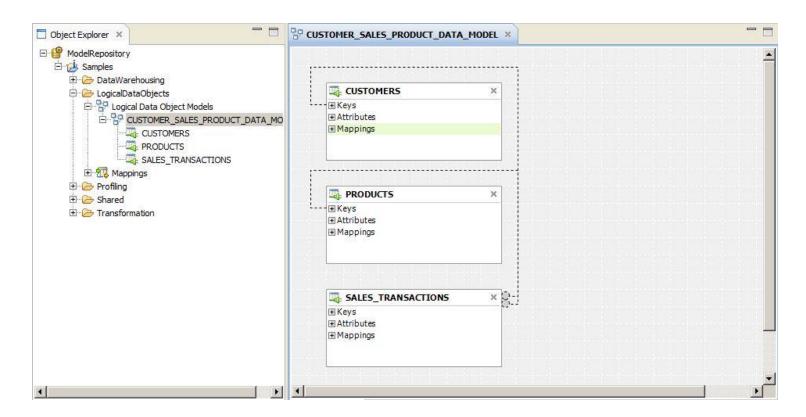
# Demo

- Create Source and Target objects
- Export the data from Source

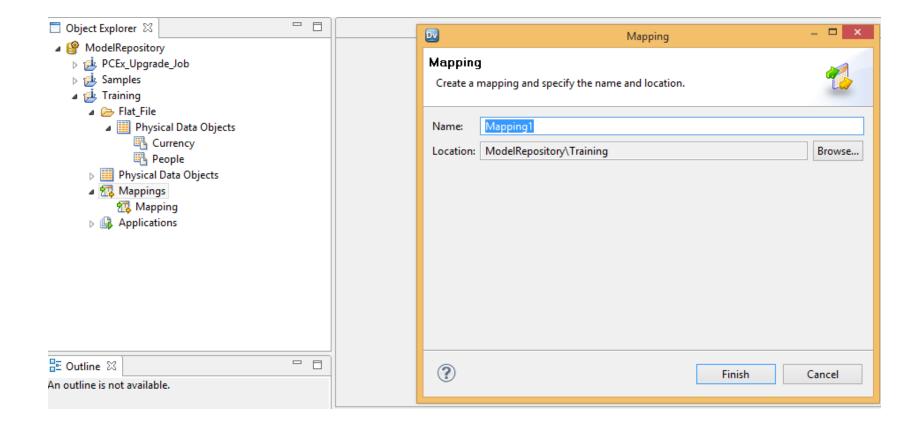


# **Logical View of Data**

A logical view of data includes a logical data model, logical data objects, and logical data object mappings.

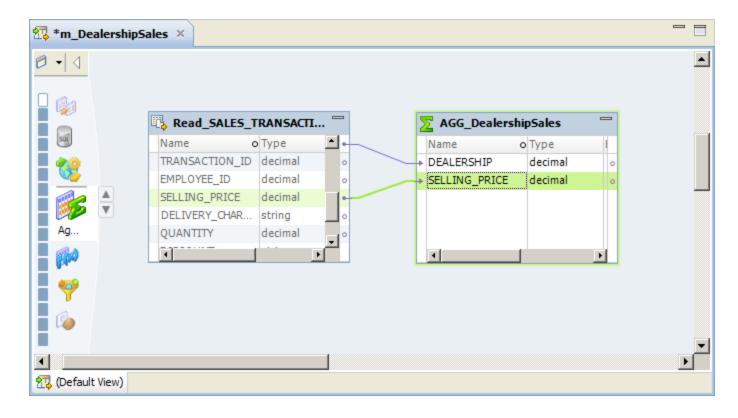






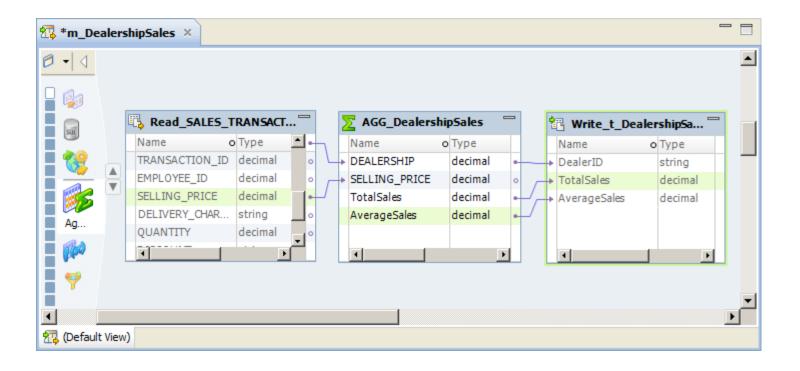


- Right-click in the editor, and select Add Transformation
- Or Add Transformation from scroll Menu



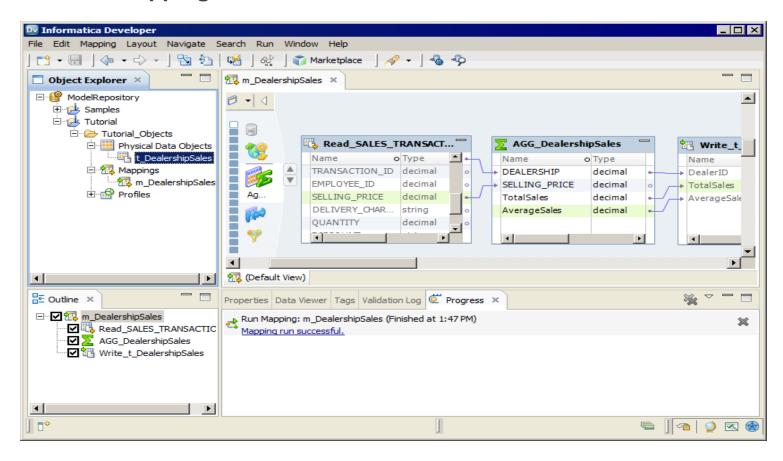


#### Add a Target to the Mapping





### **Run the Mapping and Review Results**





## **Transformations**

The operations that the Data Integration Service performs on the data. Data passes through transformation ports that you link in a mapping or mapplet.

#### **Active Transformations**

An active transformation changes the number of rows that pass through a transformation. Or, it changes the row type.

#### **Passive Transformations**

A passive transformation does not change the number of rows that pass through the transformation, and it maintains the row type.

#### **Unconnected Transformations**

An unconnected transformation is not connected to other transformations in the mapping. An unconnected transformation is called within another transformation, and returns a value to that transformation.



## Transformations

#### Active transformations

performs aggregate calculations Aggregator serves as a conditional filter **Filter** 

Router serves as a conditional filter (more than one filters)

Joiner allows for heterogeneous joins

Source qualifier represents all data queried from the source

#### Passive transformations

**Expression** performs simple calculations

Lookup looks up values and passes to other objects

Sequence generator generates unique ID values

Stored procedure calls a stored procedure and captures return values **Update strategy** 

allows for logic to insert, update, delete, or reject data



Use the Aggregator transformation to perform aggregate calculations

The Data Integration Service performs aggregate calculations as it reads and stores data group.

Aggregator transformation is an active transformation.

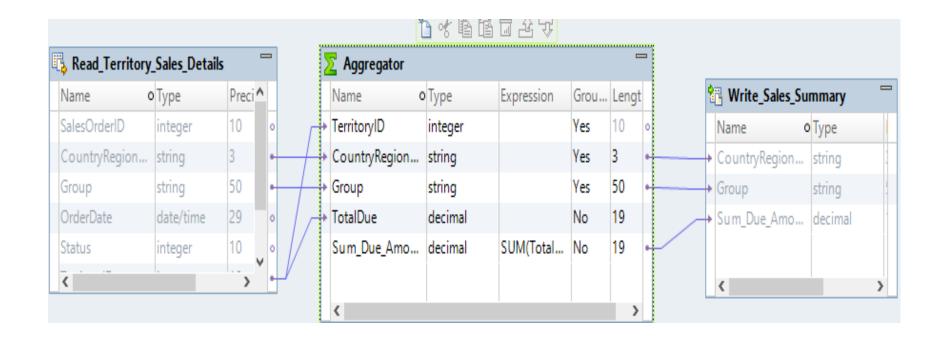
#### Ports:

- **Input** Receives data from upstream transformations.
- **Output** Provides the return value of an expression. The expression can include non-aggregate expressions and conditional clauses.
- Pass-Through Passes data unchanged.
- Variable Used for local variables.
- Group by Indicates how to create groups. Group port can be any input, input/output, output, or variable port. When grouping data, the Aggregator transformation outputs the last row of each group unless otherwise specified.



Properties	×	र्दू Data Viewer	📏 Tags 🎝 C	bject Dep	endencie	s 🌃 Aler	ts 👨 Pr	ogress 🔏	Validation Log			
General	Hid	e categories										
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Advanced		☐ Input Only (1)										
	1	TotalDue	decimal	19	4	✓						
		□ Output Only (1)										
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	∃ Passthrough (3)											
	1	TerritoryID	integer	10	0	✓	✓			✓		
	2	CountryRegion	string	3	0	✓	✓			✓		
	3	Group	string	50	0	✓	✓			✓		
		☐ Variable (0)										
		☐ Group By (3)										
	1	TerritoryID	integer	10	0	✓	✓			✓		
	2	CountryRegion	string	3	0	✓	✓			✓		
	3	Group	string	50	0	✓	✓			✓		







## **Aggregate Expressions:**

- AVG
- COUNT
- FIRST
- LAST
- MAX
- MEDIAN
- MIN
- PERCENTILE
- STDDEV
- SUM
- VARIANCE

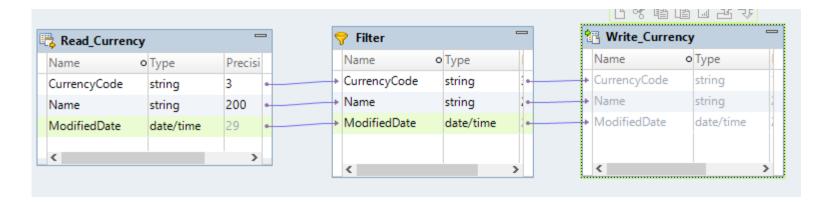


## **Filter Transformation**

• Filter out rows in a mapping. As an active transformation, the Filter transformation may change the number of rows passed through it.

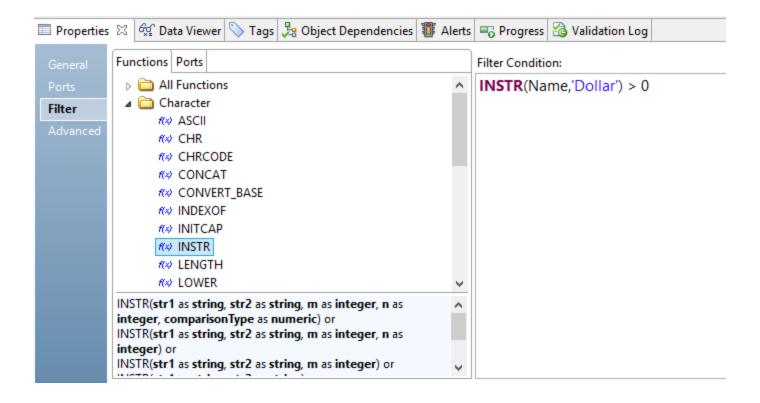
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- Allows rows that meet the specified filter condition to pass through.
- Drops rows that do not meet the condition.
- Filter data based on one or more conditions.





#### **Filter Transformation**

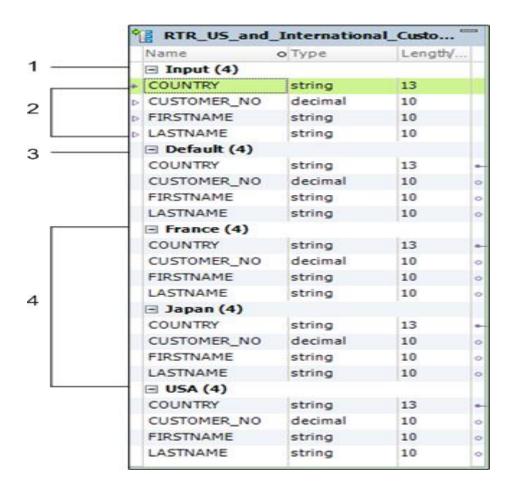




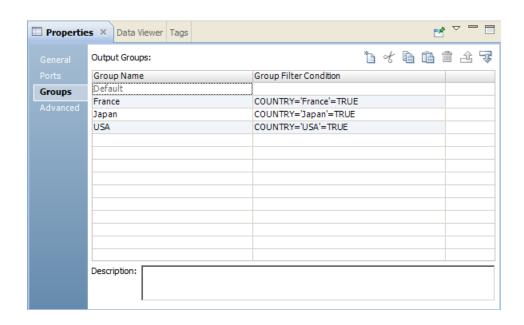
- Active transformation that routes data into multiple output groups based on one or more conditions.
- It is similar to a Filter transformation because both transformations use a condition to test data.
- A Router transformation tests data for one or more conditions and can route rows of data that do not meet any of the conditions to a default output group.
- Use router transformation if we need to filter same input data based on multiple conditions, instead of creating multiple Filter transformations to perform the same task.



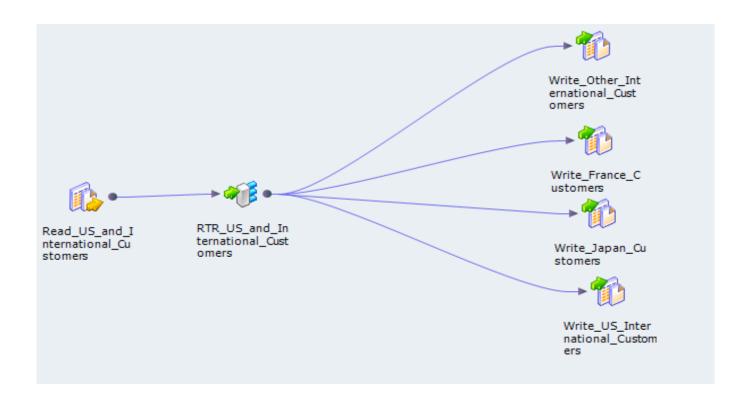
- 1. Input group
- 2. Input ports
- 3. Default output group
- 4. User-defined output groups











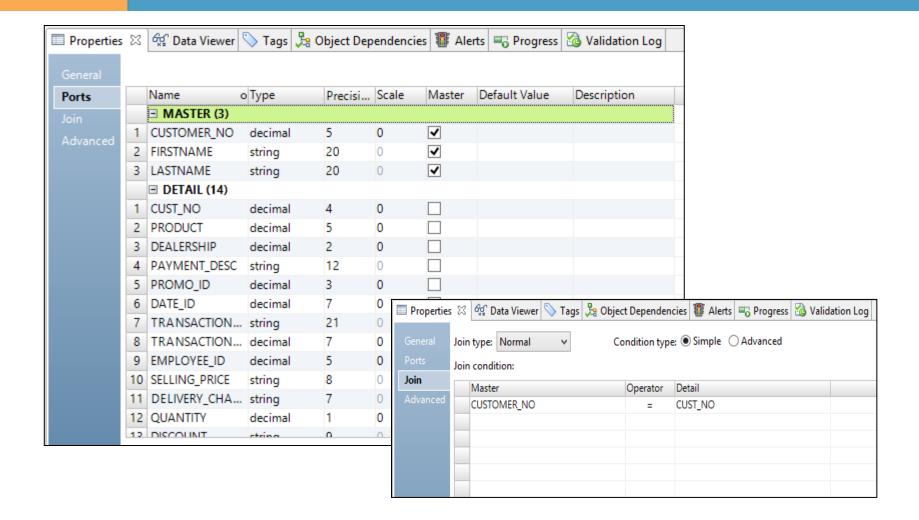


### Joiner Transformation

- Joiner transformation joins source data from two related heterogeneous sources from different locations or from different file systems.
- Joiner transformation is a multiple-group active transformation.
- Uses a condition that matches one or more pairs of columns between the two sources.
- The two input pipelines include a master pipeline and a detail pipeline or a master and a detail branch.
- The master pipeline ends at the Joiner transformation, while the detail pipeline continues to the target.



#### **Joiner Transformation**





### Joiner Transformation





## Lookup Transformation

The Lookup transformation is a passive or active transformation that looks up data in a flat file, logical data object, reference table, or relational table. The Lookup transformation can return one row or multiple rows from a lookup.

Lookup transformation can perform below tasks -

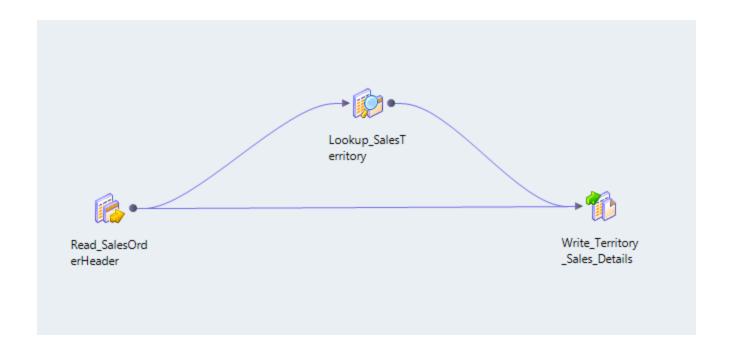
 Get a related value. Retrieve a value from the lookup source based on a value in the input data.

•

- Retrieve multiple rows from a lookup source.
- Perform a calculation. Retrieve a value from a lookup table and use the value in a calculation.
- Perform an unconnected lookup with a :LKP expression in a transformation that accepts expressions.

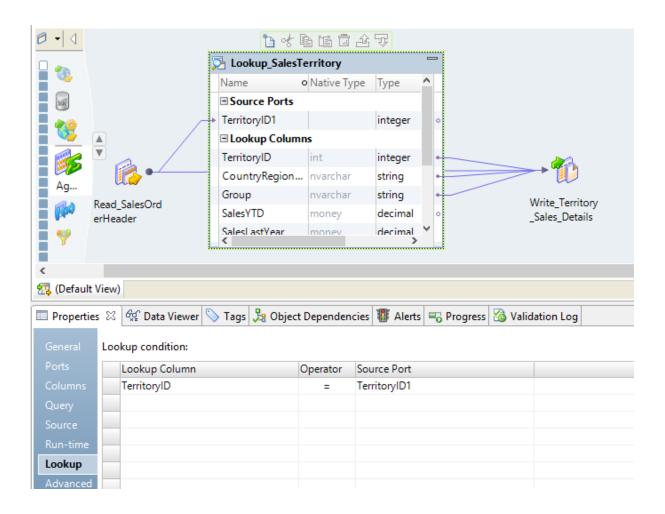


## **Lookup Transformation**





## **Lookup Transformation**





#### **Expression Transformation**

The Expression transformation is a passive transformation used to perform non-aggregate calculations in a single row.

Expression transformation can test conditional statements before passing the results to a target or other transformations

#### Port types:

**Input -** Receives data from upstream transformations. Input ports provide values used in a calculation.

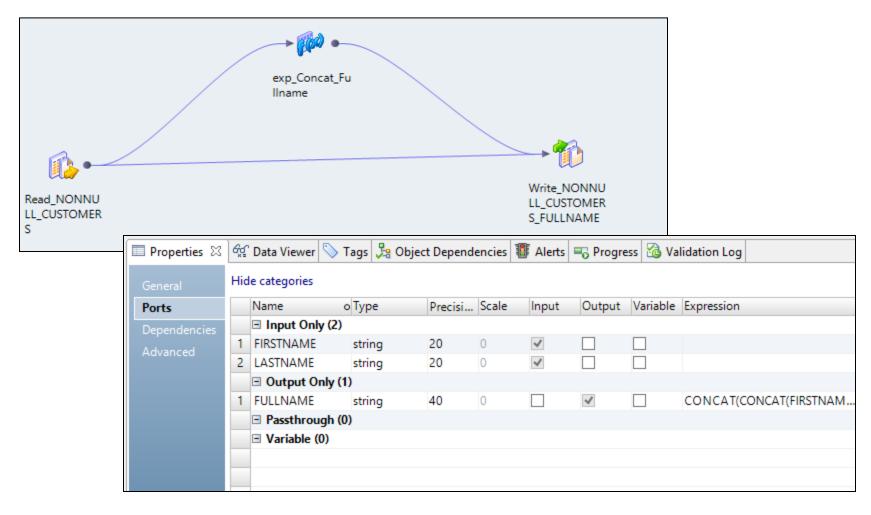
**Output -** Provides the return value of the expression. Enter the expression as a configuration option for the output port.

Pass-Through Passes data unchanged.

Variable - Used for local variables



## **Expression Transformation**



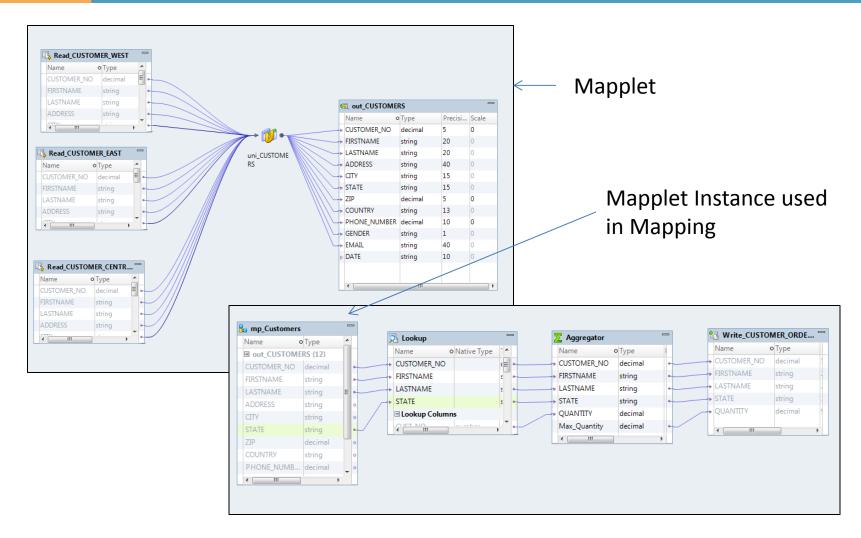


### Mapplet

- A mapplet is a reusable object containing a set of transformations that you can use in multiple mappings.
- When you use a mapplet in a mapping, you use an instance of the mapplet.
- Any Change made to the mapplet is inherited by all instances of the mapplet.
- Mapplets can contain other mapplets. You can also use a mapplet more than once in a mapping or mapplet.



### Mapplet





#### Workflows

A workflow is a **graphical representation** of a set of events, tasks, and decisions that define a business process.

Add objects to a workflow and to connect the objects with sequence flows.

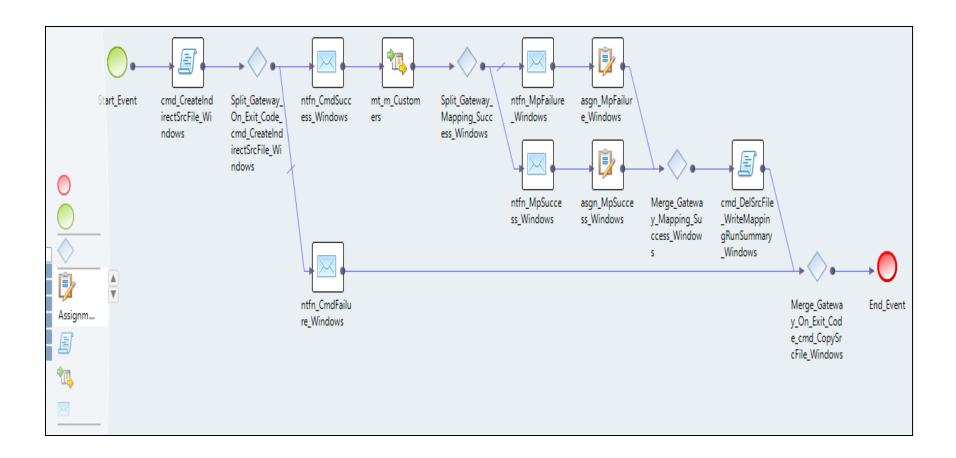
Data Integration Service uses the instructions configured in the workflow to run the objects.

Workflow object can be - event, task, or gateway.

- Event starts or ends the workflow.
- **Task** is an activity that runs a single unit of work in the workflow, such as running a mapping, sending an email, or running a shell command.
- Gateway Makes a decision to split and merge paths in the workflow.



#### Workflow



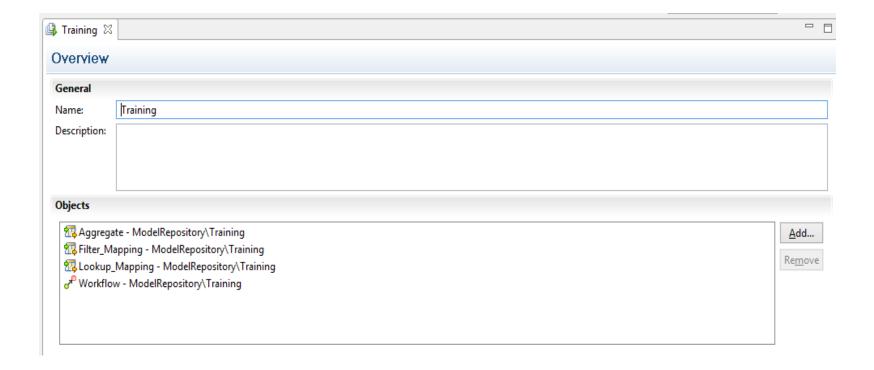


### Workflow Deployment

- Develop a workflow in the Developer tool via task, events and gateways object.
- Add the workflow definition to an application.
- Deploy the application to the Data Integration Service.

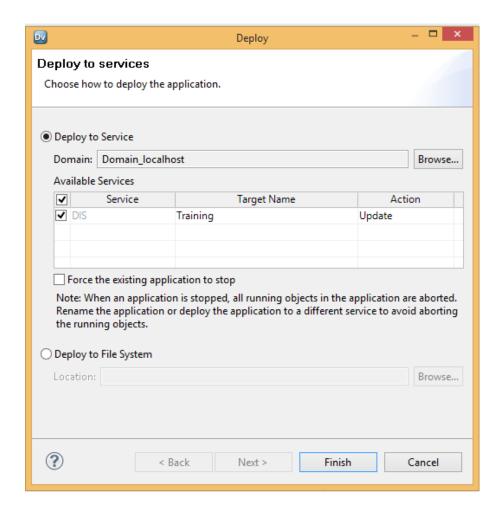


## **Workflow Deployment**





### **Workflow Deployment**



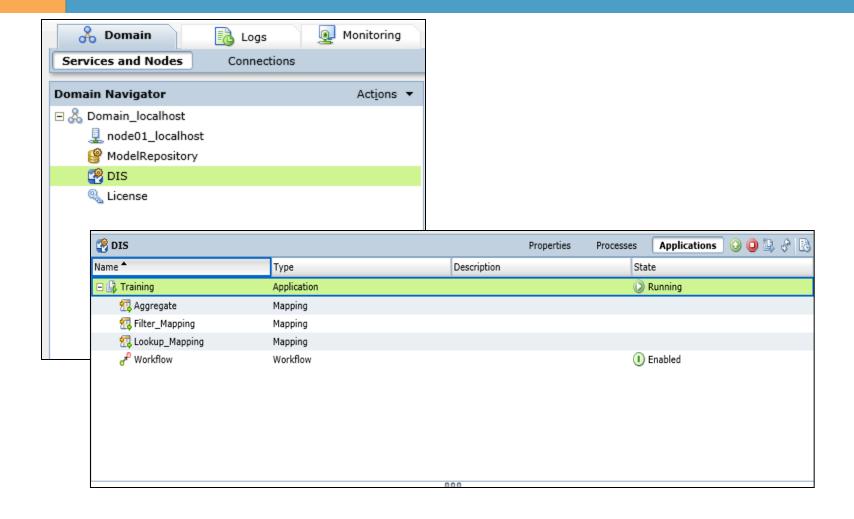


#### **Workflow Monitor**

- Monitor a workflow instance run in the Monitoring tool.
- The Monitoring tool is a direct link to the Monitoring tab of the Administrator tool.
- The Monitoring tool shows the status of running workflow and workflow object instances.
- Use the Monitoring tool to view logs for workflow instances and to view workflow reports.

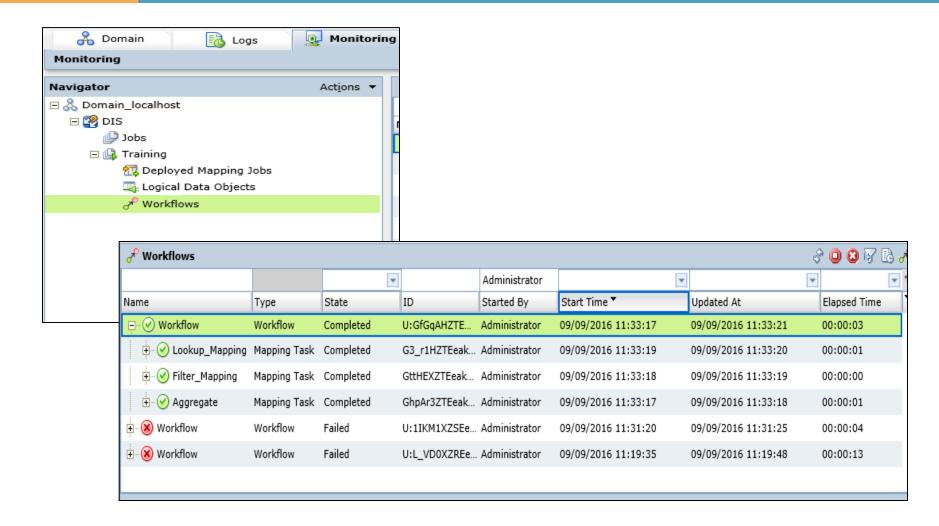


### **Workflow Monitor**





### **Workflow Monitor**





# Question?



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