

**Teiid - Scalable Information Integration**

**1**

# **Teiid Developer's Guide**

**7.6**

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# Developing For Teiid

## 1.1. Introduction to the Teiid Connector Architecture

Integrating data from a Enterprise Information System (EIS) into Teiid, is separated into two parts.

1. A Translator, which is required.
2. An optional Resource Adapter, which will typically be a JCA Resource Adapter (also called a JEE Connector)

A Translator is used to:

1. Translate a Teiid-specific command into a native command,
2. Execute the command,
3. Return batches of results translated to expected Teiid types.

A Resource Adapter is used to:

- Handles all communications with individual enterprise information system (EIS), which can include databases, data feeds, flat files, etc.
- Can be a JCA Connector or any other custom connection provider. The reason Teiid recommends and uses JCA is this specification defines how one can write, package, and configure access to EIS system in consistent manner. There are also various commercial/open source software vendors already providing JCA Connectors to access a variety of back-end systems.

Refer to <http://java.sun.com/j2ee/connector/>.

- Abstracts Translators from many common concerns, such as connection information, resource pooling, or authentication.

Given a combination of a Translator + Resource Adapter, one can connect any EIS system to Teiid for their data integration needs.

## 1.2. Do You Need a New Translator?

Teiid provides several translators for common enterprise information system types. If you can use one of these enterprise information systems, you do not need to develop a custom one.

Teiid offers the following translators:

### JDBC Translator

Works with many relational databases. The JDBC translator is validated against the following database systems: Oracle, Microsoft SQL Server, IBM DB2, MySQL, Postgres, Derby, Sybase, H2, and HSQL. In addition, the JDBC Translator can often be used with other 3rd-party drivers and provides a wide range of extensibility options to specialize behavior against those drivers.

### File Translator

Provides a procedural way to access the file system to handle text files.

### WS Translator

Provides procedural access to XML content using Web Services.

### LDAP Translator

Accesses to LDAP directory services.

### Salesforce Translator

Works with Salesforce interfaces.

## 1.2.1. Custom Translators

Below are the high-level steps for creating custom Translators. This guide covers how to do each of these steps in detail. It also provides additional information for advanced topics, such as streaming large objects.

For sample Translator code, refer to the Teiid source code at <http://anonsvn.jboss.org/repos/teiid/trunk/connectors/>.

1. Create a new or reuse an existing Resource Adapter for the EIS system, to be used with this Translator.

Refer to [Section 1.3.1, “Custom Resource Adapters”](#).

2. Implement the required classes defined by the Translator API.

- Create an ExecutionFactory – Extend the `org.teiid.translator.ExecutionFactory` class
- Create relevant Executions (and sub-interfaces) – specifies how to execute each type of command

Refer to [Chapter 3, Translator Development](#).

3. Define the template for exposing configuration properties. Refer to [Section 3.10, “Packaging”](#).
4. Deploy your Translator. Refer to [Section 3.11, “Deployment”](#).
5. Deploy a Virtual Database (VDB) that uses your Translator.
6. Execute queries via Teiid.



## 1.3. Do You Need a New Resource Adapter?

As mentioned above, for every Translator that needs to gather data from external source systems, it requires a resource adapter.

The following resource adapters are available to Teiid.

- *DataSource*: This is provided by the JBoss AS container. This is used by the JDBC Translator.
- *File*: Provides a JEE JCA based Connector to access defined directory on the file system. This is used by the File Translator
- *WS*: Provides JEE JCA Connector to invoke Web Services using JBoss Web services stack. This is used by the WS Translator
- *LDAP*: Provides JEE JCA connector to access LDAP; Used by the LDAP Translator.
- *Salesforce*: Provides JEE JCA connector to access Salesforce by invoking their Web Service interface. Used by the Salesforce Translator.

### 1.3.1. Custom Resource Adapters

High-level Resource Adapter development procedure:

1. Understand the JEE Connector specification to have basic idea about what JCA connectors are how they are developed and packaged.

Refer to <http://java.sun.com/j2ee/connector/>.

2. Gather all necessary information about your Enterprise Information System (EIS). You will need to know:

- API for accessing the system
- Configuration and connection information for the system
- Expectation for incoming queries/metadata
- The processing constructs, or capabilities, supported by information system.
- Required properties for the connection, such as URL, user name, etc.

3. Base classes for all of the required supporting JCA SPI classes are provided by the Teiid API. The JCA CCI support is not provided from Teiid, since Teiid uses the Translator API as it's common client interface. You will want to extend:

- *BasicConnectionFactory* – Defines the Connection Factory
- *BasicConnection* – represents a connection to the source.

- BasicResourceAdapter – Specifies the resource adapter class
4. Package your resource adapter. Refer to [Section 2.2, “Build and Package the Adapter”](#).
  5. Deploy your resource adapter. Refer to [Section 2.2, “Build and Package the Adapter”](#).

This guide covers how to do each of these steps in detail. It also provides additional information for advanced topics, such as transactions. For sample resource adapter code refer to the Teiid Source code at <http://anonsvn.jboss.org/repos/teiid/trunk/connectors/>.

## 1.4. Other Teiid Development

Teiid is highly extensible in other ways:

- You may add User Defined Functions. Refer to [Chapter 5, User Defined Functions](#).
- You may adapt logging to your needs, which is especially useful for custom audit or command logging. Refer to [Chapter 7, Logging](#).
- You may change the subsystem for custom authentication and authorization. Refer to [Section 8.1, “Login Modules”](#).

# Developing JEE Connectors

This chapter examines how to use facilities provided by the Teiid API to develop a JEE JCA Connector. Please note that these are standard JEE JCA connectors, nothing special needs to be done for Teiid. As an aid to our Translator developers, we provided a base implementation framework. If you already have a JCA Connector or some other mechanism to get data from your source system, you can skip this chapter.

If you are not familiar with JCA API, please read the JCA 1.5 Specification at <http://java.sun.com/j2ee/connector/>. There are lot of online tutorials on how to design and build a JCA Connector. The below we show you to build very simple connector, however building actual connector that supports transactions, security can get much more complex.

Refer to the JBoss Application Server Connectors documentation at <http://docs.jboss.org/jbossas/jboss4guide/r4/html/ch7.chapt.html>.

## 2.1. Using the Teiid Framework

If you are going to use the Teiid framework for developing a JCA connector, follow these steps. The required classes are in `org.teiid.resource.api` package. Please note that Teiid framework does not make use JCA's CCI framework, only the JCA's SPI interfaces.

- Define Managed Connection Factory
- Define the Connection Factory class
- Define the Connection class
- Define the configuration properties in a "ra.xml" file

### 2.1.1. Define Managed Connection Factory

Extend the `BasicManagedConnectionFactory`, and provide a implementation for the "createConnectionFactory()" method. This method defines a factory method that can create connections.

This class also defines configuration variables, like user, password, URL etc to connect to the EIS system. Define an attribute for each configuration variable, and then provide both "getter" and "setter" methods for them. Note to use only "java.lang" objects as the attributes, DO NOT use Java primitives for defining and accessing the properties. See the following code for an example.

```
public class MyManagedConnectionFactory extends BasicManagedConnectionFactory
{
    @Override
    public Object createConnectionFactory() throws ResourceException
```

```
{  
    return new MyConnectionFactory();  
}  
  
// config property name (metadata for these are defined inside the ra.xml)  
String userName;  
public String getUserName()    { return this.userName; }  
public void setUserName(String name){ this.userName = name; }  
  
// config property count (metadata for these are defined inside the ra.xml)  
Integer count;  
public Integer getCount()      { return this.count; }  
public void setCount(Integer value) { this.count = value; }  
}
```

### 2.1.2. Define the Connection Factory class

Extend the `BasicConnectionFactory` class, and provide a implementation for the "getConnection()" method.

```
public class MyConnectionFactory extends BasicConnectionFactory  
{  
    @Override  
    public MyConnection getConnection() throws ResourceException  
    {  
        return new MyConnection();  
    }  
}
```

Since the Managed connection object created the "ConnectionFactory" class it has access to all the configuration parameters, if "getConnection" method needs to do pass any of credentials to the underlying EIS system. The Connection Factory class can also get reference to the calling user's `javax.security.auth.Subject` during "getConnection" method by calling

```
Subject subject = ConnectionContext.getSubject();
```

This "Subject" object can give access to logged-in user's credentials and roles that are defined. Note that this may be null.

Note that you can define "security-domain" for this resource adapter, that is separate from the Teiid defined "security-domain" for validating the JDBC end user. However, it is users responsibility to

make the necessary logins before the Container's thread accesses this resource adapter, and this can get overly complex.

### 2.1.3. Define the Connection class

Extend the `BasicConnection` class, and provide a implementation based on your access of the Connection object in the Translator. If your connection is stateful, then override "isAlive()" and "cleanup()" methods and provide proper implementations. These are called to check if a Connection is stale or need to flush them from the connection pool etc. by the Container.

```
public class MyConnection extends BasicConnection
{
    public void doSomeOperation(command)
    {
        // do some operation with EIS system..
        // This is method you use in the Translator, you should know
        // what need to be done here for your source..
    }

    @Override
    public boolean isAlive()
    {
        return true;
    }

    @Override
    public void cleanUp()
    {
    }
}
```

### 2.1.4. XA Transactions

If your EIS source can participate in XA transactions, then on your Connection object, override the "getXAResource()" method and provide the "XAResource" object for the EIS system. Refer to [Section 2.1.3, "Define the Connection class"](#). Also, You need to extend the "BasicResourceAdapter" class and provide implementation for method "public XAResource[] getXAResources(ActivationSpec[] specs)" to participate in crash recovery.

Note that, only when the resource adapters are XA capable, then Teiid can make them participate in a distributed transactions. If they are not XA capable, then source can participate in distributed query but will not participate in the transaction. Transaction semantics are defined by how you you configured "connection-factory" in a "resource-adapter". i.e. jta=true/false.

### 2.1.5. Define the configuration properties in a "ra.xml" file

Define a "ra.xml" file in "META-INF" directory of your RAR file. An example file is provided in [Appendix A, ra.xml file Template](#).

For every attribute defined inside the your ManagedConnectionFactory class, define the following XML configuration for that attribute inside the "ra.xml" file. These properties are used by user to configure instance of this Connector inside a Container. Also, during the startup the Container reads these properties from this file and knows how to inject provided values in the "-ds.xml" file into a instance of "ManagedConnectionFactory" to create the Connection. Refer to [Section 2.1.1, "Define Managed Connection Factory"](#).

```
<config-property>
  <description>
    {$display:"${display-name}",$description:"${description}", $allowed="${allowed}",
    $required="${true|false}", $defaultValue="${default-value}"}
  </description>
  <config-property-name>${property-name}</config-property-name>
  <config-property-type>${property-type}</config-property-type>
  <config-property-value>${optioal-property-value}</config-property-value>
</config-property>
```

The format and contents of "<description>" element may be used as extended metadata for tooling. The special format must begin and end with curly braces e.g. {...}. This use of the special format and all properties is optional. Property names begin with '\$' and are separated from the value with ':'. Double quotes identifies a single value. A pair of square brackets, e.g. [...], containing comma separated double quoted entries denotes a list value.

Extended metadata properties

- \$display: Display name of the property
- \$description: Description about the property
- \$required: The property is a required property; or optional and a default is supplied
- \$allowed: If property value must be in certain set of legal values, this defines all the allowed values
- \$masked: The tools need to mask the property; Do not show in plain text; used for passwords
- \$advanced: Notes this as Advanced property
- \$editable: Property can be modified; or read-only

Note that all these are optional properties; however in the absence of this metadata, Teiid tooling may not work as expected.

## 2.2. Build and Package the Adapter

Once all the required code is developed, it is time to package them into a RAR artifact, that can be deployed into a Container. A RAR artifact is lot more similar to a WAR. To put together a RAR file it really depends upon build system you are using.

- Eclipse: You can start out with building Java Connector project, it will produce the RAR file
- Ant: If you are using "ant" build tool, there is "rar" build task available
- Maven: If you are using maven, use <packaging> element value as "rar". Teiid uses maven, you can look at any of the "connector" projects for sample "pom.xml" file. Here is sample pom.xml file.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<project xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0 http://maven.apache.org/
maven-v4_0_0.xsd"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">
  <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>
  <artifactId>connector-{name}</artifactId>
  <groupId>org.company.project</groupId>
  <name>Name Connector</name>
  <packaging>rar</packaging>
  <description>This connector is a sample</description>

  <dependencies>
    <dependency>
      <groupId>org.jboss.teiid</groupId>
      <artifactId>teiid-api</artifactId>
      <scope>provided</scope>
    </dependency>
    <dependency>
      <groupId>org.jboss.teiid</groupId>
      <artifactId>teiid-common-core</artifactId>
      <scope>provided</scope>
    </dependency>
    <dependency>
      <groupId>javax.resource</groupId>
      <artifactId>connector-api</artifactId>
      <scope>provided</scope>
    </dependency>
  </dependencies>

</project>
```

Make sure that the RAR file, under its "META-INF" directory has the "ra.xml" file. If you are using maven refer to <http://maven.apache.org/plugins/maven-rar-plugin/>. In the root of the RAR file, you can embed the JAR file containing your connector code and any dependent library JAR files.

### 2.3. Adding Dependent Libraries

Add MANIFEST.MF file in the META-INF directory, and the following line to add the core Teiid API dependencies for resource adapter. *Dependencies: org.jboss.teiid.common-core,org.jboss.teiid.api,javax.api* If your resource adapter depends upon any other third party jar files, .dll or .so files they can be placed at the root of the rar file. If any of these libraries are already available as modules in JBoss AS, then you can add the module name to the above MANIFEST.MF file to define as dependency.

### 2.4. Deploying the Adapter

Once the RAR file is built, deploy it by copying the RAR file into "deploy" directory of JBoss AS's chosen profile. Typically the server does not need to be restarted when a new RAR file is being added. Alternatively, you can also use "admin-console" a web based monitoring and configuration tool to deploy this file into the container.

Once the Connector's RAR file is deployed into the JBoss container, now you can start creating a instance of this connector to be used with your Translator. Creating a instance of this Connector is no different than creating a "ConnectionFactory" in JBoss AS. Again, you have have two ways you can create a "ConnectionFactory".

- Edit standalone.xml or domain.xml file, and add following XML in the "resource-adapters" subsystem.

```
<!-- If subsystem is already defined, only copy the contents under it and edit to suit your needs
-->
<subsystem xmlns="urn:jboss:domain:resource-adapters:1.0">
  <resource-adapters>
    <resource-adapter>
      <archive>teiid-connector-sample.rar</archive>
      <transaction-support>NoTransaction</transaction-support>
      <connection-definitions>
        <connection-definition class-
name="org.teiid.resource.adapter.MyManagedConnectionFactory" jndi-name="${jndi-name}"

        enabled="true"
        use-java-context="true"
        pool-name="sample-ds">
          <config-property name="UserName">jdoe</config-property>
          <config-property name="Count">12</config-property>
```



```
        </connection-definition>
    </connection-definitions>
</resource-adapter>
</resource-adapters>
</subsystem>
```

There are lot more properties that you can define for pooling, transactions, security etc in this file. Check JBoss AS documentation for all the avaialble properties.

- Alternatively you can use the web based "admin-console" configuration and monitoring program, to create a new Connection Factory. Just have your RAR file name and needed configuration properties handy and fill out web form and create the ConnectionFactory.



# Translator Development

## 3.1. Setting up the build environment

For Eclipse create a empty java project and add dependencies to "teiid-common-core", "teiid-api" and JEE "connector-api" jars.

For using maven use following as your dependencies.

```
<dependencies>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.jboss.teiid</groupId>
    <artifactId>teiid-api</artifactId>
    <scope>provided</scope>
  </dependency>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.jboss.teiid</groupId>
    <artifactId>teiid-common-core</artifactId>
    <scope>provided</scope>
  </dependency>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>javax.resource</groupId>
    <artifactId>connector-api</artifactId>
    <scope>provided</scope>
  </dependency>
</dependencies>
```

You can find teiid artifacts in the [JBoss maven repository](http://community.jboss.org/docs/DOC-15169) [http://community.jboss.org/docs/DOC-15169]

## 3.2. Extending the ExecutionFactory Class

The main class in the translator implementation is ExecutionFactory. A base class is provided in the Teiid API, so a custom translator must extend `org.teiid.translator.ExecutionFactory` to connect and query an enterprise data source. This extended class must provide a no-arg constructor that can be constructed using Java reflection libraries. This Execution Factory need define/override following elements.

```
package org.teiid.translator.custom;
```

```
@Translator(name="custom", description="Connect to My EIS")
public class CustomExecutionFactory extends ExecutionFactory<MyConnectionFactory,
    MyConnection> {

    public CustomExecutionFactory() {
    }
}
```

Define the annotation `@Translator` on extended "ExecutionFactory" class. This annotation defines name and description of your translator, and also used as identifier during the deployment. This is name you would be using in the VDB and else where in the configuration to refer to this translator.

### 3.2.1. ConnectionFactory

Defines the "ConnectionFactory" interface that is defined in resource adapter. This defined as part of class definition of extended "ExecutionFactory" class. Refer to "MyConnectionFactory" sample in the previous chapter.

### 3.2.2. Connection

Defines the "Connection" interface that is defined in resource adapter. This defined as part of class definition of extended "ExecutionFactory" class. Refer to "MyConnection" class sample in the previous chapter.

### 3.2.3. Configuration Properties

If the translator requires external configuration, that defines ways for the user to alter the behavior of a program, then define a attribute variable in the class and define "get" and "set" methods for that attribute. Also, annotate each "get" method with `@TranslatorProperty` annotation and provide the metadata about the property.

For example, if you need a property called "foo", by providing the annotation on these properties, the Teiid tooling can automatically interrogate and provide graphical way to configure your Translator while designing your VDB.

```
private String foo = "blah";
@TranslatorProperty(display="Foo property", description="description about Foo")
public String getFoo()
{
    return foo;
}
```

```
public void setFoo(String value)
{
    return this.foo = value;
}
```

Only java primitive (int, boolean), primitive object wrapper (java.lang.Integer), or Enum types are supported as Translator properties. Complex objects are not supported. The default value will be derived from calling the getter method, if available, on a newly constructed instance. All properties *should* have a default value. If there is no applicable default, then the property should be marked in the annotation as required. Initialization will fail if a required property value is not provided.

The `@TranslatorProperty` defines the following metadata that you can define about your property

- display: Display name of the property
- description: Description about the property
- required: The property is a required property
- advanced: This is advanced property; A default value must be provided. A property can not be "advanced" and "required" at same time.
- masked: The tools need to mask the property; Do not show in plain text; used for passwords

### 3.2.4. Initializing the Translator

Override and implement the `start` method (be sure to call "super.start()") if your translator needs to do any initializing before it is used by the Teiid engine. This method will be called by Teiid, once after all the configuration properties set above are injected into the class.

### 3.2.5. TranslatorCapabilities

These are various methods that typically begin with method signature "supports" on the "ExecutionFactory" class. These methods need to be overridden to describe the execution capabilities of the Translator. Refer to [Section 3.5.5, "Translator Capabilities"](#) for more on these methods.

### 3.2.6. Execution (and sub-interfaces)

Based on types of executions you are supporting, the following methods need to be overridden and need to provide implementations for these methods by extending respective interfaces.

- `createResultSetExecution` - Override if you are doing read based operation that is returning a rows of results. For ex: select
- `createUpdateExecution` - Override if you are doing write based operations. For ex: insert, update, delete

- `createProcedureExecution` - Override if you are doing procedure based operations. For ex; stored procedures. This works well for non-relational sources.

You can choose to implement all the execution modes or just what you need. See more details on this below.

### 3.2.7. Metadata

Override and implement the method `getMetadata()`, if you want to expose the metadata about the source for use in Dynamic VDBs. This defines the tables, column names, procedures, parameters, etc. for use in the query engine. This method is not yet used by Designer tooling.

### 3.2.8. Logging

Teiid provides `org.teiid.logging.LogManager` class for logging purposes. Create a logging context and use the `LogManager` to log your messages. These will be automatically sent to the main Teiid logs. You can edit the "jboss-log4j.xml" inside "conf" directory of the JBoss AS's profile to add the custom context. Teiid uses Log4J as its underlying logging system.

### 3.2.9. Exceptions

If you need to bubble up any exception use `org.teiid.translator.TranslatorException` class.

## 3.3. Connections to Source

### 3.3.1. Obtaining connections

The extended "ExecutionFactory" must implement the `getConnection()` method to allow the Connector Manager to obtain a connection.

### 3.3.2. Releasing Connections

Once the Connector Manager has obtained a connection, it will use that connection only for the lifetime of the request. When the request has completed, the `closeConnection()` method called on the "ExecutionFactory". You must also override this method to properly close the connection.

In cases (such as when a connection is stateful and expensive to create), connections should be pooled. If the resource adapter is JEE JCA connector based, then pooling is automatically provided by the JBoss AS container. If your resource adapter does not implement the JEE JCA, then connection pooling semantics are left to the user to define on their own.

## 3.4. Executing Commands

### 3.4.1. Execution Modes

The Teiid query engine uses the "ExecutionFactory" class to obtain the "Execution" interface for the command it is executing. The actual queries themselves are sent to translators in the form

of a set of objects, which are further described in Command Language. Refer to [Section 3.5, “Command Language”](#). Translators are allowed to support any subset of the available execution modes.

**Table 3.1. Types of Execution Modes**

Execution Interface	Command interface(s)	Description
ResultSetExecution	QueryExpression	A query corresponding to a SQL SELECT or set query statement.
UpdateExecution	Insert, Update, Delete, BatchedUpdates	An insert, update, or delete, corresponding to a SQL INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE command
ProcedureExecution	Call	A procedure execution that may return a result set and/or output values.

All of the execution interfaces extend the base `Execution` interface that defines how executions are cancelled and closed. `ProcedureExecution` also extends `ResultSetExecution`, since procedures may also return resultsets.

### 3.4.2. ExecutionContext

The `org.teiid.translator.ExecutionContext` provides a considerable amount of information related to the current execution. An `ExecutionContext` instance is made available to each `Execution`. Specific usage is highlighted in this guide where applicable, but you may use any informational getter method as desired. Example usage would include calling `ExecutionContext.getRequestId()`, `ExecutionContext.getSession()`, etc. for logging purposes.

#### 3.4.2.1. Source Hints

The Teiid source meta-hint is used to provide hints directly to source executions via user or transformation queries. See the reference for more on source hints. If specified and applicable, the general and source specific hint will be supplied via the `ExecutionContext` methods `getGeneralHint` and `getSourceHint`. See the source for the `OracleExecutionFactory` for an example of how this source hint information can be utilized.

#### 3.4.3. ResultSetExecution

Typically most commands executed against translators are `QueryExpression`. While the command is being executed, the translator provides results via the `ResultSetExecution`'s "next" method. The "next" method should return null to indicate the end of results. Note: the expected batch size can be obtained from the `ExecutionContext.getBatchSize()` method and used as a hint in fetching results from the EIS.

### 3.4.4. Update Execution

Each execution returns the update count(s) expected by the update command. If possible `BatchedUpdates` should be executed atomically. The `ExecutionContext.isTransactional()` method can be used to determine if the execution is already under a transaction.

### 3.4.5. Procedure Execution

Procedure commands correspond to the execution of a stored procedure or some other functional construct. A procedure takes zero or more input values and can return a result set and zero or more output values. Examples of procedure execution would be a stored procedure in a relational database or a call to a web service.

If a result set is expected when a procedure is executed, all rows from it will be retrieved via the `ResultSetExecution` interface first. Then, if any output values are expected, they will be retrieved via the `getOutputParameterValues()` method.

### 3.4.6. Asynchronous Executions

In some scenarios, a translator needs to execute asynchronously and allow the executing thread to perform other work. To allow this, you should Throw a `DataNotAvailableException` during a retrieval method, rather than explicitly waiting or sleeping for the results.



#### Note

A `DataNotAvailableException` should not be thrown by the `execute` method. The `DataNotAvailableException` may take a delay parameter in its constructor to indicate how long the system should wait before polling for results. Any non-negative value indicates a time until the next polling should be performed. The `DataNotAvailableException.NO_POLLING` exception (or any `DataNotAvailableException` with a negative delay) can be thrown to indicate that the execution will call `ExecutionContext.dataAvailable()` to indicate processing should resume.



#### Note

Since the execution and the associated connection are not closed until the work has completed, care should be taken if using asynchronous executions that hold a lot of state.

### 3.4.7. Reusable Executions

A translator may return instances of `ReusableExecutions` for the expected `Execution` objects. There can be one `ReusableExecution` per query executing node in the processing plan. The



lifecycle of a `ReusableExecution` is different than a normal `Execution`. After a normal creation/execute/close cycle the `ReusableExecution.reset` is called for another execution cycle. This may occur indefinitely depending on how many times a processing node executes its query. The behavior of the `close` is no different than a regular `Execution`, that is it may not be called until the end of the statement if lobes are detected and any connection associated with the `Execution` will also be closed. When the user command is finished, the `ReusableExecution.dispose()` method will be called.

In general `ReusableExecutions` are most useful for continuous query execution and will also be implemented using the `ExecutionContext.dataAvailable()` method for [Section 3.4.6, “Asynchronous Executions”](#). See the Client Developer's Guide for executing continuous statements. In continuous mode the user query will be continuously re-executed. A `ReusableExecution` allows the same `Execution` object to be associated with the processing plan for a given processing node for the lifetime of the user query. This can simplify async resource management, such as establishing queue listeners.

### 3.4.8. Bulk Execution

Non batched `Insert`, `Update`, `Delete` commands may have `Literal` values marked as `multiValued` if the capabilities shows support for `BulkUpdate`. Commands with `multiValued Literals` represent multiple executions of the same command with different values. As with `BatchedUpdates`, bulk operations should be executed atomically if possible.

### 3.4.9. Command Completion

All normal command executions end with the calling of `close()` on the `Execution` object. Your implementation of this method should do the appropriate clean-up work for all state created in the `Execution` object.

### 3.4.10. Command Cancellation

Commands submitted to Teiid may be aborted in several scenarios:

- Client cancellation via the JDBC API (or other client APIs)
- Administrative cancellation
- Clean-up during session termination
- Clean-up if a query fails during processing

Unlike the other execution methods, which are handled in a single-threaded manner, calls to cancel happen asynchronously with respect to the execution thread.

Your connector implementation may choose to do nothing in response to this cancellation message. In this instance, Teiid will call `close()` on the execution object after current processing

has completed. Implementing the `cancel()` method allows for faster termination of queries being processed and may allow the underlying data source to terminate its operations faster as well.

## 3.5. Command Language

### 3.5.1. Language

Teiid sends commands to your Translator in object form. These classes are all defined in the "org.teiid.language" package. These objects can be combined to represent any possible command that Teiid may send to the Translator. However, it is possible to notify Teiid that your Translator can only accept certain kinds of constructs via the capabilities defined on the "ExecutionFactory" class. Refer to [Section 3.5.5, "Translator Capabilities"](#) for more information.

The language objects all extend from the `LanguageObject` interface. Language objects should be thought of as a tree where each node is a language object that has zero or more child language objects of types that are dependent on the current node.

All commands sent to your Translator are in the form of these language trees, where the root of the tree is a subclass of `Command`. `Command` has several sub-interfaces, namely:

- `QueryExpression`
- `Insert`
- `Update`
- `Delete`
- `BatchedUpdates`
- `Call`

Important components of these commands are expressions, criteria, and joins, which are examined in closer detail below. For more on the classes and interfaces described here, refer to the Teiid JavaDocs <http://docs.jboss.org/teiid/7.6/apidocs>.

#### 3.5.1.1. Expressions

An expression represents a single value in context, although in some cases that value may change as the query is evaluated. For example, a literal value, such as 5 represents an integer value. An column reference such as "table.EmployeeName" represents a column in a data source and may take on many values while the command is being evaluated.

- `Expression` – base expression interface
- `ColumnReference` – represents an column in the data source
- `Literal` – represents a literal scalar value.

- `Parameter` – represents a parameter with multiple values. The command should be an instance of `BatchedCommand`, which provides all values via `getParameterValues`.
- `Function` – represents a scalar function with parameters that are also `Expressions`
- `AggregateFunction` – represents an aggregate function which can hold a single expression
- `WindowFunction` – represents an window function which holds an `AggregateFunction` (which is also used to represent analytical functions) and a `WindowSpecification`
- `ScalarSubquery` – represents a subquery that returns a single value
- `SearchedCase`, `SearchedWhenClause` – represents a searched CASE expression. The searched CASE expression evaluates the criteria in WHEN clauses till one evaluates to TRUE, then evaluates the associated THEN clause.

### 3.5.1.2. Condition

A criteria is a combination of expressions and operators that evaluates to true, false, or unknown. Criteria are most commonly used in the WHERE or HAVING clauses.

- `Condition` – the base criteria interface
- `Not` – used to NOT another criteria
- `AndOr` – used to combine other criteria via AND or OR
- `SubqueryComparison` – represents a comparison criteria with a subquery including a quantifier such as SOME or ALL
- `Comparison` – represents a comparison criteria with =, >, <, etc.
- `BaseInCondition` – base class for an IN criteria
- `In` – represents an IN criteria that has a set of expressions for values
- `SubqueryIn` – represents an IN criteria that uses a subquery to produce the value set
- `IsNull` – represents an IS NULL criteria
- `Exists` – represents an EXISTS criteria that determines whether a subquery will return any values
- `Like` – represents a LIKE/SIMILAR TO/LIKE\_REGEX criteria that compares string values

### 3.5.1.3. The FROM Clause

The FROM clause contains a list of `TableReference`'s.

- `NamedTable` – represents a single `Table`

- `Join` – has a left and right `TableReference` and information on the join between the items
- `DerivedTable` – represents a table defined by an inline `QueryExpression`

A list of `TableReference` are used by default, in the pushdown query when no outer joins are used. If an outer join is used anywhere in the join tree, there will be a tree of `Join` s with a single root. This latter form is the ANSI preferred style. If you wish all pushdown queries containing joins to be in ANSI style have the capability "useAnsiJoin" return true. Refer to [Section 3.5.5.3, "Command Form"](#) for more information.

### 3.5.1.4. QueryExpression Structure

`QueryExpression` is the base for both `SELECT` queries and set queries. It may optionally take an `OrderBy` (representing a SQL `ORDER BY` clause), a `Limit` (represent a SQL `LIMIT` clause), or a `With` (represents a SQL `WITH` clause).

### 3.5.1.5. Select Structure

Each `QueryExpression` can be a `Select` describing the expressions (typically elements) being selected and an `TableReference` specifying the table or tables being selected from, along with any join information. The `Select` may optionally also supply an `Condition` (representing a SQL `WHERE` clause), a `GroupBy` (representing a SQL `GROUP BY` clause), an an `Condition` (representing a SQL `HAVING` clause).

### 3.5.1.6. SetQuery Structure

A `QueryExpression` can also be a `SetQuery` that represents on of the SQL set operations (`UNION`, `INTERSECT`, `EXCEPT`) on two `QueryExpression`. The all flag may be set to indicate `UNION ALL` (currently `INTERSECT` and `EXCEPT ALL` are not allowed in Teiid)

### 3.5.1.7. With Structure

A `With` clause contains named `QueryExpressions` held by `WithItems` that can be referenced as tables in the main `QueryExpression`.

### 3.5.1.8. Insert Structure

Each `Insert` will have a single `NamedTable` specifying the table being inserted into. It will also has a list of `ColumnReference` specifying the columns of the `NamedTable` that are being inserted into. It also has `InsertValueSource`, which will be a list of `Expressions` (`ExpressionValueSource`) or a `QueryExpression`

### 3.5.1.9. Update Structure

Each `Update` will have a single `NamedTable` specifying the table being updated and list of `SetClause` entries that specify `ColumnReference` and `Expression` pairs for the update. The `Update` may optionally provide a criteria `Condition` specifying which rows should be updated.

### 3.5.1.10. Delete Structure

Each `Delete` will have a single `NamedTable` specifying the table being deleted from. It may also optionally have a criteria specifying which rows should be deleted.

### 3.5.1.11. Call Structure

Each `Call` has zero or more `Argument` objects. The `Argument` objects describe the input parameters, the output result set, and the output parameters.

### 3.5.1.12. BatchedUpdates Structure

Each `BatchedUpdates` has a list of `Command` objects (which must be either `Insert`, `Update` or `Delete`) that compose the batch.

## 3.5.2. Language Utilities

This section covers utilities available when using, creating, and manipulating the language interfaces.

### 3.5.2.1. Data Types

The Translator API contains an interface `TypeFacility` that defines data types and provides value translation facilities. This interface can be obtained from calling `"getTypeFacility()"` method on the `"ExecutionFactory"` class.

The `TypeFacility` interface has methods that support data type transformation and detection of appropriate runtime or JDBC types. The `TypeFacility.RUNTIME_TYPES` and `TypeFacility.RUNTIME_NAMES` interfaces defines constants for all Teiid runtime data types. All `Expression` instances define a data type based on this set of types. These constants are often needed in understanding or creating language interfaces.

### 3.5.2.2. Language Manipulation

In Translators that support a fuller set of capabilities (those that generally are translating to a language of comparable to SQL), there is often a need to manipulate or create language interfaces to move closer to the syntax of choice. Some utilities are provided for this purpose:

Similar to the `TypeFacility`, you can call `"getLanguageFactory()"` method on the `"ExecutionFactory"` to get a reference to the `LanguageFactory` instance for your translator. This interface is a factory that can be used to create new instances of all the concrete language interface objects.

Some helpful utilities for working with `Condition` objects are provided in the `LanguageUtil` class. This class has methods to combine `Condition` with AND or to break an `Condition` apart based on AND operators. These utilities are helpful for breaking apart a criteria into individual filters that your translator can implement.

### 3.5.3. Runtime Metadata

Teiid uses a library of metadata, known as "runtime metadata" for each virtual database that is deployed in Teiid. The runtime metadata is a subset of metadata as defined by models in the Teiid models that compose the virtual database. While building your VDB in the Designer, you can define what called "Extension Model", that defines any number of arbitrary properties on a model and its objects. At runtime, using this runtime metadata interface, you get access to those set properties defined during the design time, to define/hint any execution behavior.

Translator gets access to the `RuntimeMetadata` interface at the time of `Execution` creation. Translators can access runtime metadata by using the interfaces defined in `org.teiid.metadata` package. This package defines API representing a Schema, Table, Columns and Procedures, and ways to navigate these objects.

#### 3.5.3.1. Metadata Objects

All the language objects extend `AbstractMetadataRecord` class

- Column - returns Column metadata record
- Table - returns a Table metadata record
- Procedure - returns a Procedure metadata record
- ProcedureParameter - returns a Procedure Parameter metadata record

Once a metadata record has been obtained, it is possible to use its metadata about that object or to find other related metadata.

#### 3.5.3.2. Access to Runtime Metadata

The `RuntimeMetadata` interface is passed in for the creation of an "Execution". See "createExecution" method on the "ExecutionFactory" class. It provides the ability to look up metadata records based on their fully qualified names in the VDB.

#### Example 3.1. Obtaining Metadata Properties

The process of getting a Table's properties is sometimes needed for translator development. For example to get the "NameInSource" property or all extension properties:

```
//getting the Table metadata from an Table is straight-forward
Table table = runtimeMetadata.getTable("table-name");
String contextName = table.getNameInSource();

//The props will contain extension properties
```

```
Map<String, String> props = table.getProperties();
```

## 3.5.4. Language Visitors

### 3.5.4.1. Framework

The API provides a language visitor framework in the `org.teiid.language.visitor` package. The framework provides utilities useful in navigating and extracting information from trees of language objects.

The visitor framework is a variant of the Visitor design pattern, which is documented in several popular design pattern references. The visitor pattern encompasses two primary operations: traversing the nodes of a graph (also known as iteration) and performing some action at each node of the graph. In this case, the nodes are language interface objects and the graph is really a tree rooted at some node. The provided framework allows for customization of both aspects of visiting.

The base `AbstractLanguageVisitor` class defines the visit methods for all leaf language interfaces that can exist in the tree. The `LanguageObject` interface defines an `acceptVisitor()` method – this method will call back on the visit method of the visitor to complete the contract. A base class with empty visit methods is provided as `AbstractLanguageVisitor`. The `AbstractLanguageVisitor` is just a visitor shell – it performs no actions when visiting nodes and does not provide any iteration.

The `HierarchyVisitor` provides the basic code for walking a language object tree. The `HierarchyVisitor` performs no action as it walks the tree – it just encapsulates the knowledge of how to walk it. If your translator wants to provide a custom iteration that walks the objects in a special order (to exclude nodes, include nodes multiple times, conditionally include nodes, etc) then you must either extend `HierarchyVisitor` or build your own iteration visitor. In general, that is not necessary.

The `DelegatingHierarchyVisitor` is a special subclass of the `HierarchyVisitor` that provides the ability to perform a different visitor's processing before and after iteration. This allows users of this class to implement either pre- or post-order processing based on the `HierarchyVisitor`. Two helper methods are provided on `DelegatingHierarchyVisitor` to aid in executing pre- and post-order visitors.

### 3.5.4.2. Provided Visitors

The `SQLStringVisitor` is a special visitor that can traverse a tree of language interfaces and output the equivalent Teiid SQL. This visitor can be used to print language objects for debugging and logging. The `SQLStringVisitor` does not use the `HierarchyVisitor` described in the last section; it provides both iteration and processing type functionality in a single custom visitor.

The `CollectorVisitor` is a handy utility to collect all language objects of a certain type in a tree. Some additional helper methods exist to do common tasks such as retrieving all elements in a tree, retrieving all groups in a tree, and so on.

### 3.5.4.3. Writing a Visitor

Writing your own visitor can be quite easy if you use the provided facilities. If the normal method of iterating the language tree is sufficient, then just follow these steps:

Create a subclass of `AbstractLanguageVisitor`. Override any visit methods needed for your processing. For instance, if you wanted to count the number of elements in the tree, you need only override the `visit(ColumnReference)` method. Collect any state in local variables and provide accessor methods for that state.

Decide whether to use pre-order or post-order iteration. Note that visitation order is based upon syntax ordering of SQL clauses - not processing order.

Write code to execute your visitor using the utility methods on `DelegatingHierarchyVisitor`:

```
// Get object tree
LanguageObject objectTree = &

// Create your visitor initialize as necessary
MyVisitor visitor = new MyVisitor();

// Call the visitor using pre-order visitation
DelegatingHierarchyVisitor.preOrderVisit(visitor, objectTree);

// Retrieve state collected while visiting
int count = visitor.getCount();
```

### 3.5.5. Translator Capabilities

The `ExecutionFactory` class defines all the methods that describe the capabilities of a Translator. These are used by the Connector Manager to determine what kinds of commands the translator is capable of executing. A base `ExecutionFactory` class implements all the basic capabilities methods, which says your translator does not support any capabilities. Your extended `ExecutionFactory` class must override the necessary methods to specify which capabilities your translator supports. You should consult the debug log of query planning (set `showplan debug`) to see if desired pushdown requires additional capabilities.

#### 3.5.5.1. Capability Scope

Note that if your capabilities will remain unchanged for the lifetime of the translator, since the engine will cache them for reuse by all instances of that translator. Capabilities based on connection/user are not supported.

#### 3.5.5.2. Capabilities

The following table lists the capabilities that can be specified in the `ExecutionFactory` class.



**Table 3.2. Available Capabilities**

Capability	Requires	Description
SelectDistinct		Translator can support SELECT DISTINCT in queries.
SelectExpression		Translator can support SELECT of more than just column references.
AliasedTable		Translator can support Tables in the FROM clause that have an alias.
InnerJoins		Translator can support inner and cross joins
SelfJoins	AliasedGroups and at least one of the join type supports.	Translator can support a self join between two aliased versions of the same Table.
OuterJoins		Translator can support LEFT and RIGHT OUTER JOIN.
FullOuterJoins		Translator can support FULL OUTER JOIN.
DependentJoins	Base join and criteria support	Translator supports dependent join pushdown. See <a href="#">Section 3.7, "Dependent Join Pushdown"</a> . When set the MaxDependentInPredicates and MaxInCriteriaSize values are not used by the engine, rather all independent values are made available to the pushdown command.
InlineViews	AliasedTable	Translator can support a named subquery in the FROM clause.
BetweenCriteria		Not currently used - between criteria is rewritten as compound comparisons.
CompareCriteriaEquals		Translator can support comparison criteria with the operator "=".
CompareCriteriaOrdered		Translator can support comparison criteria with the operator ">" or "<".
LikeCriteria		Translator can support LIKE criteria.
LikeCriteriaEscapeCharacter	LikeCriteria	Translator can support LIKE criteria with an ESCAPE character clause.
SimilarTo		Translator can support SIMILAR TO criteria.
LikeRegexCriteria		Translator can support LIKE_REGEX criteria.
InCriteria	MaxInCriteria	Translator can support IN predicate criteria.
InCriteriaSubquery		Translator can support IN predicate criteria where values are supplied by a subquery.
IsNullCriteria		Translator can support IS NULL predicate criteria.
OrCriteria		Translator can support the OR logical criteria.

Capability	Requires	Description
NotCriteria		Translator can support the NOT logical criteria. IMPORTANT: This capability also applies to negation of predicates, such as specifying IS NOT NULL, "<=" (not ">"), ">=" (not "<"), etc.
ExistsCriteria		Translator can support EXISTS predicate criteria.
QuantifiedCompareCriteriaAll		Translator can support a quantified comparison criteria using the ALL quantifier.
QuantifiedCompareCriteriaSome		Translator can support a quantified comparison criteria using the SOME or ANY quantifier.
OnlyLiteralComparison		Translator if only Literal comparisons (equality, ordered, like, etc.) are supported for non-join conditions.
Convert(int fromType, int toType)		Used for fine grained control of convert/cast pushdown. If <code>ExecutionFactory.getSupportedFunctions()</code> contains <code>SourceSystemFunctions.CONVERT</code> , then all of the default Teiid pushdown conversions are supported. So typically this method will be implemented when <code>ExecutionFactory.getSupportedFunctions()</code> contains <code>SourceSystemFunctions.CONVERT</code> . See <code>TypeFacility.RUNTIME_CODES</code> for the possible type codes. The engine will does not care about an unnecessary conversion where <code>fromType == toType</code> .
OrderBy		Translator can support the ORDER BY clause in queries.
OrderByUnrelated	OrderBy	Translator can support ORDER BY items that are not directly specified in the select clause.
OrderByNullOrdering	OrderBy	Translator can support ORDER BY items with NULLS FIRST/LAST.
GroupBy		Translator can support an explicit GROUP BY clause.
Having	GroupBy	Translator can support the HAVING clause.
AggregatesAvg		Translator can support the AVG aggregate function.
AggregatesCount		Translator can support the COUNT aggregate function.
AggregatesCountStar		Translator can support the COUNT(*) aggregate function.
AggregatesDistinct	At least one of the aggregate functions.	Translator can support the keyword DISTINCT inside an aggregate function. This keyword indicates that duplicate values within a group of rows will be ignored.
AggregatesMax		Translator can support the MAX aggregate function.
AggregatesMin		Translator can support the MIN aggregate function.

Capability	Requires	Description
AggregatesSum		Translator can support the SUM aggregate function.
AggregatesEnhancedNumeric		Translator can support the VAR_SAMP, VAR_POP, STDDEV_SAMP, STDDEV_POP aggregate functions.
ScalarSubqueries		Translator can support the use of a subquery in a scalar context (wherever an expression is valid).
CorrelatedSubqueries	At least one of the subquery pushdown capabilities.	Translator can support a correlated subquery that refers to an element in the outer query.
CaseExpressions		Not currently used - simple case is rewritten as searched case.
SearchedCaseExpressions		Translator can support "searched" CASE expressions anywhere that expressions are accepted.
Unions		Translator support UNION and UNION ALL
Intersect		Translator supports INTERSECT
Except		Translator supports Except
SetQueryOrderBy	Unions, Intersect, or Except	Translator supports set queries with an ORDER BY
RowLimit		Translator can support the limit portion of the limit clause
RowOffset		Translator can support the offset portion of the limit clause
FunctionsInGroupBy	GroupBy	Translator can support non-column reference grouping expressions.
InsertWithQueryExpression		Translator supports INSERT statements with values specified by an QueryExpression.
supportsBatchedUpdates		Translator supports a batch of INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE commands to be executed together.
BulkUpdate		Translator supports updates with multiple value sets
CommonTableExpressions		Translator supports the WITH clause.
ElementaryOlapOperations		Translator supports window functions and analytic functions RANK, DENSE_RANK, and ROW_NUMBER.
WindowOrderByWithAggregates	ElementaryOlapOperations	Translator supports windowed aggregates with a window order by clause.
WindowDistinctAggregates	ElementaryOlapOperations AggregatesDistinct	Translator supports windowed distinct aggregates.

Capability	Requires	Description
AdvancedOlapOperations	ElementaryOlapOperations	Translator supports aggregate conditions.

Note that any pushdown subquery must itself be compliant with the Translator capabilities.

### 3.5.5.3. Command Form

The method `ExecutionFactory.useAnsiJoin()` should return true if the Translator prefers the use of ANSI style join structure for join trees that contain only INNER and CROSS joins.

The method `ExecutionFactory.requiresCriteria()` should return true if the Translator requires criteria for any Query, Update, or Delete. This is a replacement for the model support property "Where All".

### 3.5.5.4. Scalar Functions

The method `ExecutionFactory.getSupportedFunctions()` can be used to specify which scalar functions the Translator supports. The set of possible functions is based on the set of functions supported by Teiid. This set can be found in the Reference documentation at <http://www.jboss.org/teiid/docs.html>. If the Translator states that it supports a function, it must support all type combinations and overloaded forms of that function.

There are also five standard operators that can also be specified in the supported function list: +, -, \*, /, and ||.

The constants interface `SourceSystemFunctions` contains the string names of all possible built-in pushdown functions. Note that not all system functions appear in this list. This is because some system functions will always be evaluated in Teiid, are simple aliases to other functions, or are rewritten to a more standard expression.

### 3.5.5.5. Physical Limits

The method `ExecutionFactory.getMaxInCriteriaSize()` can be used to specify the maximum number of values that can be passed in an IN criteria. This is an important constraint as an IN criteria is frequently used to pass criteria between one source and another using a dependent join.

The method `ExecutionFactory.getMaxDependentInPredicates()` is used to specify the maximum number of IN predicates (of at most `MaxInCriteriaSize`) that can be passed as part of a dependent join. For example if there are 10000 values to pass as part of the dependent join and a `MaxInCriteriaSize` of 1000 and a `MaxDependentInPredicates` setting of 5, then the dependent join logic will form two source queries each with 5 IN predicates of 1000 values each combined by OR.

The method `ExecutionFactory.getMaxFromGroups()` can be used to specify the maximum number of FROM Clause groups that can be used in a join. -1 indicates there is no limit.

### 3.5.5.6. Update Execution Modes

The method `ExecutionFactory.supportsBatchedUpdates()` can be used to indicate that the Translator supports executing the `BatchedUpdates` command.

The method `ExecutionFactory.supportsBulkUpdate()` can be used to indicate that the Translator accepts update commands containing multi valued Literals.

Note that if the translator does not support either of these update modes, the query engine will compensate by issuing the updates individually.

### 3.5.5.7. Default Behavior

The method `ExecutionFactory.getDefaultNullOrder()` specifies the default null order. Can be one of UNKNOWN, LOW, HIGH, FIRST, LAST. This is only used if ORDER BY is supported, but null ordering is not.

## 3.6. Large Objects

This section examines how to use facilities provided by the Teiid API to use large objects such as blobs, clobs, and xml in your Translator.

### 3.6.1. Data Types

Teiid supports three large object runtime data types: blob, clob, and xml. A blob is a "binary large object", a clob is a "character large object", and "xml" is a "xml document". Columns modeled as a blob, clob, or xml are treated similarly by the translator framework to support memory-safe streaming.

### 3.6.2. Why Use Large Object Support?

Teiid allows a Translator to return a large object through the Teiid translator API by just returning a reference to the actual large object. Access to that LOB will be streamed as appropriate rather than retrieved all at once. This is useful for several reasons:

1. Reduces memory usage when returning the result set to the user.
2. Improves performance by passing less data in the result set.
3. Allows access to large objects when needed rather than assuming that users will always use the large object data.
4. Allows the passing of arbitrarily large data values.

However, these benefits can only truly be gained if the Translator itself does not materialize an entire large object all at once. For example, the Java JDBC API supports a streaming interface for blob and clob data.

### 3.6.3. Handling Large Objects

The Translator API automatically handles large objects (Blob/Clob/SQLXML) through the creation of special purpose wrapper objects when it retrieves results.

Once the wrapped object is returned, the streaming of LOB is automatically supported. These LOB objects then can for example appear in client results, in user defined functions, or sent to other translators.

A Execution is usually closed and the underlying connection is either closed/released as soon as all rows for that execution have been retrieved. However, LOB objects may need to be read after their initial retrieval of results. When LOBs are detected the default closing behavior is prevented by setting a flag via the `ExecutionContext.keepAlive` method.

When the "keepAlive" alive flag is set, then the execution object is only closed when user's Statement is closed.

```
executionContext.keepExecutionAlive(true);
```

### 3.6.4. Inserting or Updating Large Objects

LOBs will be passed to the Translator in the language objects as Literal containing a `java.sql.Blob`, `java.sql.Clob`, or `java.sql.SQLXML`. You can use these interfaces to retrieve the data in the large object and use it for insert or update.

## 3.7. Dependent Join Pushdown

Dependent joins are a technique used in federation to reduce the cost of cross source joins. Join values from one side of a join are made available to the other side which reduces the number of tuples needed to perform the join. Translators may indicate support for dependent join pushdown via the `supportsDependentJoin` capability. The handling of pushdown dependent join queries can be quite complicated. The ordering (if present) and all of the non-dependent criteria constructs on the pushdown command must be honored, but if needed the dependent criteria, which will be a `Comparison` with a `Parameter`, may be ignored in part or in total. Pushdown dependent join queries will be instances of `Select` with the relevant dependent sets available via `Select.getDependentSets()`. The dependent set is associated to `Parameters` by id via the `Parameter.getDependentValueId()` identifier. The dependent set tuple iterators provide rows that are referenced by the column positions (available via `Parameter.getValueIndex()`) on the dependent join `Comparison` criteria right expression. Care should be taken with the tuple values as they may guaranteed to be unique or ordered.



#### Note

There is no reference implementation of this functionality as all built-in translators rely on the engine to handle breaking up dependent joins into simpler queries.

## 3.8. Delegating Translator

In some instances you may wish to extend several different kinds of translators with the same functionality. Rather than create separate subclasses for each extension, you can use the delegating translator framework which provides you with a proxying mechanism to override translator behavior. To implement a delegating translator, your common translator logic should be added to a subclass of `BaseDelegatingExecutionFactory` where you can override any of the delegation methods to perform whatever logic you want.

### Example 3.2. Example `BaseDelegatingExecutionFactory` Subclass

```
@Translator(name="custom-delegator")
public class MyTranslator extends BaseDelegatingExecutionFactory<Object, Object> {

    @Override
    public Execution createExecution(Command command,
        ExecutionContext executionContext, RuntimeMetadata metadata,
        Object connection) throws TranslatorException {
        if (command instanceof Select) {
            //modify the command or return a different execution
            ...

        }
        //the super call will be to the delegate instance
        return super.createExecution(command, executionContext, metadata, connection);
    }
    ...
}
```

You will bundle and deploy your custom delegating translator just like any other custom translator development. To use your delegating translator in a vdb, you define a translator override that wires in the delegate.

### Example 3.3. Example Translator Override

```
<translator type="custom-delegator" name="my-translator">

    <property value="delegateName" name="name of the delegate instance"/>

    <!-- any custom properties you may have on your custom translator -->

</translator>
```

From the previous example the translator type is custom-delegator. Now my-translator can be used as a translator-name on a source and will proxy all calls to whatever delegate instance you assign.



### Note

Note that the delegate instance can be any translator instance, whether configured by it's own translator entry or just the name of a standard translator type.

## 3.9. Adding Dependent Libraries

Add MANIFEST.MF file in the META-INF directory, and the following line to add the core Teiid API dependencies for resource adapter. *Dependencies: org.jboss.teiid.common-core,org.jboss.teiid.api,javax.api* If your translator depends upon any other third party jar files, then those jar files need to be defined under a module and then you can add the module name to the above MANIFEST.MF file to define as dependency.

## 3.10. Packaging

Once the "ExecutionFactory" class is implemented, package it in a JAR file. Then add the following named file in "META-INF/services/org.teiid.translator.ExecutionFactory" with contents specifying the name of your main Translator file. Note that, the name must exactly match to above. This is java's standard service loader pattern. This will register the Translator for deployment when the jar is deployed into JBoss AS.

```
org.teiid.translator.custom.CustomExecutionFactory
```

## 3.11. Deployment

Copy the JAR file that defines the Translator into "deploy" directory of the JBoss AS's chosen profile, and the Translator will be deployed automatically. There is no restriction that, JBoss AS need to be restarted. However, if your Translator has external dependencies to other modules, they need to be placed inside the "modules" directory of the JBoss AS. This will require a restart of the JBoss Server. You can also use JBoss CLI, Admin API, admin-console to deploy the jar file into JBoss AS server.



# Extending The JDBC Translator

The JDBC Translator can be extended to handle new JDBC drivers and database versions. This is one of the most common needs of custom Translator development. This chapter outlines the process by which a user can modify the behavior of the JDBC Translator for a new source, rather than starting from scratch.

To design a JDBC Translator for any RDMS that is not already provided by the Teiid, extend the `org.teiid.translator.jdbc.JDBCExecutionFactory` class in the "translator-jdbc" module. There are three types of methods that you can override from the base class to define the behavior of the Translator.

**Table 4.1. Extensions**

Extension	Purpose
Capabilities	Specify the SQL syntax and functions the source supports.
SQL Translation	Customize what SQL syntax is used, how source-specific functions are supported, how procedures are executed.
Results Translation	Customize how results are retrieved from JDBC and translated.

## 4.1. Capabilities Extension

This extension must override the methods that begin with "supports" that describe translator capabilities. Refer to [Section 3.5.5, "Translator Capabilities"](#) for all the available translator capabilities.

The most common example is adding support for a scalar function – this requires both declaring that the translator has the capability to execute the function and often modifying the SQL Translator to translate the function appropriately for the source.

Another common example is turning off unsupported SQL capabilities (such as outer joins or subqueries) for less sophisticated JDBC sources.

## 4.2. SQL Translation Extension

The `JDBCExecutionFactory` provides several methods to modify the command and the string form of the resulting syntax before it is sent to the JDBC driver, including:

- Change basic SQL syntax options. See the `useXXX` methods, e.g. `useSelectLimit` returns true for `SQLServer` to indicate that limits are applied in the `SELECT` clause.
- Register one or more `FunctionModifiers` that define how a scalar function should be modified or transformed.

- Modify a LanguageObject. - see the translate, translateXXX, and FunctionModifiers.translate methods. Modify the passed in object and return null to indicate that the standard syntax output should be used.
- Change the way SQL strings are formed for a LanguageObject. - - see the translate, translateXXX, and FunctionModifiers.translate methods. Return a list of parts, which can contain strings and LanguageObjects, that will be appended in order to the SQL string. If the in coming LanguageObject appears in the returned list it will not be translated again.

Refer to [Section 4.4.1, "Using FunctionModifiers"](#).

### 4.3. Results Translation Extension

The JDBCExecutionFactory provides several methods to modify the java.sql.Statement and java.sql.ResultSet interactions, including:

1. Overriding the createXXXExecution to subclass the corresponding JDBCXXXExecution. The JDBCBaseExecution has protected methods to get the appropriate statement (getStatement, getPreparedStatement, getCallableStatement) and to bind prepared statement values bindPreparedStatementValues.
2. Retrieve values from the JDBC ResultSet or CallableStatement - see the retrieveValue methods.

### 4.4. Adding Function Support

Refer to [Chapter 5, User Defined Functions](#) for adding new functions to Teiid. This example will show you how to declare support for the function and modify how the function is passed to the data source.

Following is a summary of all coding steps in supporting a new scalar function:

1. Override the capabilities method to declare support for the function (REQUIRED)
2. Implement a FunctionModifier to change how a function is translated and register it for use (OPTIONAL)

There is a capabilities method getSupportedFunctions() that declares all supported scalar functions.

An example of an extended capabilities class to add support for the "abs" absolute value function:

```
package my.connector;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
```

```

public class ExtendedJDBCExecutionFactory extends JDBCExecutionFactory
{
    @Override
    public List getSupportedFunctions()
    {
        List supportedFunctions = new ArrayList();
        supportedFunctions.addAll(super.getSupportedFunctions());
        supportedFunctions.add("ABS");
        return supportedFunctions;
    }
}

```

In general, it is a good idea to call `super.getSupportedFunctions()` to ensure that you retain any function support provided by the translator you are extending.

This may be all that is needed to support a Teiid function if the JDBC data source supports the same syntax as Teiid. The built-in SQL translation will translate most functions as: `"function(arg1, arg2, ...)"`.

#### 4.4.1. Using FunctionModifiers

In some cases you may need to translate the function differently or even insert additional function calls above or below the function being translated. The JDBC translator provides an abstract class `FunctionModifier` for this purpose.

During the start method a modifier instance can be registered against a given function name via a call to `JDBCExecutionFactory.registerFunctionModifier`.

The `FunctionModifier` has a method called `translate`. Use the `translate` method to change the way the function is represented.

An example of overriding the `translate` method to change the `MOD(a, b)` function into an infix operator for Sybase (`a % b`). The `translate` method returns a list of strings and language objects that will be assembled by the translator into a final string. The strings will be used as is and the language objects will be further processed by the translator.

```

public class ModFunctionModifier implements FunctionModifier
{
    public List translate(Function function)
    {
        List parts = new ArrayList();
        parts.add("(");
        Expression[] args = function.getParameters();
        parts.add(args[0]);
    }
}

```

```
parts.add(" % ");
parts.add(args[1]);
parts.add(")");
return parts;
}
}
```

In addition to building your own FunctionModifiers, there are a number of pre-built generic function modifiers that are provided with the translator.

**Table 4.2. Common Modifiers**

Modifier	Description
AliasModifier	Handles simply renaming a function ("ucase" to "upper" for example)
EscapeSyntaxModifier	Wraps a function in the standard JDBC escape syntax for functions: {fn xxxx()}

To register the function modifiers for your supported functions, you must call the `ExecutionFactory.registerFunctionModifier(String name, FunctionModifier modifier)` method.

```
public class ExtendedJDBCEExecutionFactory extends JDBCEExecutionFactory
{
    @Override
    public void start()
    {
        super.start();

        // register functions.
        registerFunctionModifier("abs", new MyAbsModifier());
        registerFunctionModifier("concat", new AliasModifier("concat2"));
    }
}
```

Support for the two functions being registered ("abs" and "concat") must be declared in the capabilities as well. Functions that do not have modifiers registered will be translated as usual.

## 4.5. Installing Extensions

Once you have developed an extension to the JDBC translator, you must install it into the Teiid Server. The process of packaging or deploying the extended JDBC translators is exactly as any other other translator. Since the RDMS is accessible already through its JDBC driver, there is

no need to develop a resource adapter for this source as JBoss AS provides a wrapper JCA connector (DataSource) for any JDBC driver.

Refer to [Section 3.10, “Packaging”](#) and [Section 3.11, “Deployment”](#) for more details.

---

# User Defined Functions

If you need to extend Teiid's scalar function library, then Teiid provides a means to define custom scalar functions or User Defined Functions(UDF). The following steps need to be taken in creating a UDF.

## 5.1. UDF Definition

A {FunctionDefinition}.xmi file provides metadata to the query engine on User Defined Functions. See the Designer Documentation for more on creating a Function Definition Model.

The following are used to define a UDF.

- *Function Name* When you create the function name, keep these requirements in mind:
  - You cannot overload existing Teiid System functions.
  - The function name must be unique among user-defined functions in its model for the number of arguments. You can use the same function name for different numbers of types of arguments. Hence, you can overload your user-defined functions.
  - The function name cannot contain the '.' character.
  - The function name cannot exceed 255 characters.
- *Input Parameters* - defines a type specific signature list. All arguments are considered required.
- *Return Type* - the expected type of the returned scalar value.
- *Pushdown* - can be one of REQUIRED, NEVER, ALLOWED. Indicates the expected pushdown behavior. If NEVER or ALLOWED are specified then a Java implementation of the function should be supplied. If REQUIRED is used, then user must extend the Translator for the source and add this function to its pushdown function library.
- *invocationClass/invocationMethod* - optional properties indicating the static method to invoke when the UDF is not pushed down.
- *Deterministic* - if the method will always return the same result for the same input parameters.

Even pushdown required functions need to be added as a UDF to allow Teiid to properly parse and resolve the function. Pushdown scalar functions differ from normal user-defined functions in that no code is provided for evaluation in the engine. An exception will be raised if a pushdown required function cannot be evaluated by the appropriate source.



### Dynamic VDBs

Currently there is no provision to add UDF when you are working with the Dynamic VDBs. However, you can extend the Translator to define source pushdown functions.

## 5.2. Source Supported UDF

While Teiid provides an extensive scalar function library, it contains only those functions that can be evaluated within the query engine. In many circumstances, especially for performance, a user defined function allows for calling a source specific function.

For example, suppose you want to use the Oracle-specific functions `score` and `contains`:

```
SELECT score(1), ID, FREEDATA FROM Docs WHERE contains(freedata, 'nick', 1) > 0
```

The `score` and `contains` functions are not part of built-in scalar function library. While you could write your own custom scalar function to mimic their behavior, it's more likely that you would want to use the actual Oracle functions that are provided by Oracle when using the Oracle Free Text functionality.

In addition to the normal steps outlined in the section to create and install a function model (FunctionDefinitions.xmi), you will need to extend the appropriate translator(s).

For example, to extend the Oracle Connector

- *Required* - extend the `OracleExecutionFactory` and add `SCORE` and `CONTAINS` as supported pushdown functions by either overriding or adding additional functions in "getPushDownFunctions" method. For this example, we'll call the class `MyOracleExecutionFactory`. Add the `org.teiid.translator.Translator` annotation to the class, e.g. `@Translator(name="myoracle")`
- Optionally register new `FunctionModifiers` on the start of the `ExecutionFactory` to handle translation of these functions. Given that the syntax of these functions is same as other typical functions, this probably isn't needed - the default translation should work.
- Create a new translator jar containing your custom `ExecutionFactory`. Refer to [Section 3.10, "Packaging"](#) and [Section 3.11, "Deployment"](#) for instructions on using the JAR file. Once this is extended translator is deployed in the Teiid Server, use "myoracle" as translator name instead of the "oracle" in your VDB's Oracle source configuration.



### 5.2.1. Designer based Source Function Pushdown

If you are designing your VDB using the Designer, you can define a function on any "source" model, and that function is automatically added as pushdown function when the VDB is deployed. There is no additional need for adding Java code.

## 5.3. Non-pushdown Support for User-Defined Functions

Non-pushdown support requires a Java function that matches the metadata supplied in the FunctionDefinitions.xml file. You must create a Java method that contains the function's logic. This Java method should accept the necessary arguments, which the Teiid System will pass to it at runtime, and function should return the calculated or altered value.

### 5.3.1. Java Code

#### Code Requirements

- The java class containing the function method must be defined public.



#### Note

As many UDF methods as you want can be declared on the same class.

- The function method must be public and static.
- Number of input arguments and types must match the function metadata defined in [Section 5.1, "UDF Definition"](#).
- Any exception can be thrown, but Teiid will rethrow the exception as a `FunctionExecutionException`.

You may optionally add an additional `org.teiid.CommandContext` argument as the first parameter. The `CommandContext` interface provides access to information about the current command, such as the executing user, Subject, the vdb, the session id, etc. This `CommandContext` parameter should not be declared in the function metadata.

#### Example 5.1. Sample code

```
package org.something;

public class TempConv
{
    /**
     * Converts the given Celsius temperature to Fahrenheit, and returns the
```

```
* value.
* @param doubleCelsiusTemp
* @return Fahrenheit
*/
public static Double celsiusToFahrenheit(Double doubleCelsiusTemp)
{
    if (doubleCelsiusTemp == null)
    {
        return null;
    }
    return (doubleCelsiusTemp)*9/5 + 32;
}
}
```

### Example 5.2. Sample CommandContext Usage

```
package org.something;

public class SessionInfo
{
    /**
     * @param context
     * @return the created Timestamp
     */
    public static Timestamp sessionCreated(CommandContext context)
    {
        return new Timestamp(context.getSession().getCreatedTime());
    }
}
```

The corresponding UDF would be declared as Timestamp sessionCreated().

### 5.3.2. Post Code Activities

1. After coding the functions you should compile the Java code into a Java Archive (JAR) file.
2. The JAR file needs be attached to the VDB file under "lib" directory.

## 5.4. Installing user-defined functions

Once a user-defined function model (FunctionDefinitions.xml) has been created in in the Designer Tool, it can be added to the VDB for use by Teiid.

## 5.5. User Defined Functions in Dynamic VDBs

Dynamic VDBs do not use Designer generated artifacts, such as a `FunctionDefinition.xml` file. Even with that limitation dynamic vdb's may still utilize UDFs through custom coding. The `ExecutionFactory.getMetadata` call allows for the definition of metadata via a `MetadataFactory`. Use the `MetadataFactory.addFunction` to add function for use only by that translator instance. Functions added directly to the source schema are specific to that schema - their fully qualified name will include the schema and the function can not be pushed to a different source.

The `ExecutionFactory.getPushdownFunctions` method can be used to describe functions that are valid against all instances of a given translator type. The function names are expected to be prefixed by the translator type, or some other logical grouping, e.g. `salesforce.includes`. The full name of the function once imported into the system will be qualified by the SYS schema, e.g. `SYS.salesforce.includes`.

Any functions added via these mechanisms do not need to be declared in `ExecutionFactory.getSupportedFunctions`. Any of the additional handling, such as adding a `FunctionModifier`, covered above is also applicable here. All pushdown functions will have function name set to only the simple name. Schema or other qualification will be removed. Handling, such as function modifiers, can check the function metadata if there is the potential for an ambiguity.

---

# AdminAPI

In most circumstances the admin operations will be performed through the admin console or AdminShell tooling, but it is also possible to invoke admin functionality directly in Java through the AdminAPI.

All classes for the AdminAPI are in the client jar under the `org.teiid.adminapi` package.

## 6.1. Connecting

An AdminAPI connection, which is represented by the `org.teiid.adminapi.Admin` interface, is obtained through the `org.teiid.adminapi.AdminFactory.createAdmin` methods. `AdminFactory` is a singleton, see `AdminFactory.getInstance()`. The `Admin` instance automatically tests its connection and reconnects to a server in the event of a failure. The `close` method should be called to terminate the connection.

See your JBoss installation for the appropriate admin port - the default port is 9999.

## 6.2. Admin Methods

Admin methods exist for monitoring, server administration, and configuration purposes. Note that the objects returned by the monitoring methods, such as `getRequests`, are read-only and cannot be used to change server state. See the JavaDocs for all of the details.



# Logging

## 7.1. Customized Logging

The Teiid system provides a wealth of information using logging. To control logging level, contexts, and log locations, you should be familiar with container's `standalone.xml` or `domain.xml` configuration file and check out "logging" subsystem. Refer to the Administrator Guide for more details about different Teiid contexts available. Refer to <http://logging.apache.org/log4j/> for more information about log4j.

If you want a custom appender, follow the Log4J directions to write a custom appender. Refer to the instructions at <http://logging.apache.org/log4net/release/faq.html>. If you develop a custom logging solution, the implementation jar should be placed as a jar in "org.jboss.teiid" module and define its name in the module.xml file as part of the module.

### 7.1.1. Command Logging API

If you want to build a custom appender for command logging that will have access to log4j "LoggingEvents" to the "COMMAND\_LOG" context, the appender will receive a message that is an instance of `org.teiid.logging.CommandLogMessage`. The relevant Teiid classes are defined in the `teiid-api-7.6.jar`. The `CommandLogMessage` includes information about vdb, session, command sql, etc. `CommandLogMessages` are logged at the DEBUG level.

#### Example 7.1. Sample CommandLogMessage Usage

```
package org.something;
import org.apache.log4j.AppenderSkeleton;
import org.apache.log4j.spi.LoggingEvent;
import org.teiid.logging.*;

public class CustomAppender extends AppenderSkeleton
{
    protected void append(LoggingEvent event) {
        if (event.getMessage() instanceof CommandLogMessage) {
            CommandLogMessage clMessage = (CommandLogMessage)event.getMessage();
            String sql = clMessage.getSql();
            ...
            //log to a database, trigger an email, etc.
        }
        ...
    }
}
```

```
...  
  
}
```

### 7.1.2. Audit Logging API

If you want to build a custom appender for command logging that will have access to log4j "LoggingEvents" to the "org.teiid.AUDIT\_LOG" context, the appender will receive a message that is an instance of `org.teiid.logging.AuditMessage`. The relevant Teiid classes are defined in the `teiid-api-7.6.jar`. The `AuditMessage` includes information about user, the action, and the target(s) of the action. `AuditMessages` are logged at the `DEBUG` level.

#### Example 7.2. Sample `AuditMessage` Usage

```
package org.something;  
import org.apache.log4j.AppenderSkeleton;  
import org.apache.log4j.spi.LoggingEvent;  
import org.teiid.logging.*;  
  
public class CustomAppender extends AppenderSkeleton  
{  
  
    protected void append(LoggingEvent event) {  
        if (event.getMessage() instanceof AuditMessage) {  
            AuditMessage auditMessage = (AuditMessage)event.getMessage();  
            String activity = auditMessage.getActivity();  
            ...  
            //log to a database, trigger an email, etc.  
        }  
        ...  
    }  
  
    ...  
}
```



# Custom Security

## 8.1. Login Modules

The Teiid system provides a range of built-in and extensible security features to enable the secure access of data. For details about how to configure the available security features check out Admin Guide.

LoginModules are an essential part of the JAAS security framework and provide Teiid customizable user authentication and the ability to reuse existing LoginModules defined for JBossAS. Refer to the JBoss Application Server security documentation for information about configuring security in JBoss Application Server, <http://docs.jboss.org/jbossas/admindevel326/html/ch8.chapter.html>.

### 8.1.1. Built-in LoginModules

JBoss Application Server provides several LoginModules for common authentication needs, such as authenticating from text files or LDAP.

Below are some of those available in JBoss Application Server:

#### UserRoles LoginModule

Login module that uses simple file based authentication.

Refer to <http://community.jboss.org/docs/DOC-12510>.

#### LDAP LoginModule

Login module that uses LDAP based authentication.

Refer to <http://community.jboss.org/docs/DOC-11253>.

#### Database LoginModule

Login module that uses Database-based authentication.

Refer to <http://community.jboss.org/docs/DOC-9511>.

#### Cert LoginModule

Login module that uses X509 certificate based authentication.

See <http://community.jboss.org/docs/DOC-9160>.

For all the available login modules refer to <http://community.jboss.org/docs/DOC-11287>.

### 8.1.2. Custom LoginModules

If your authentication needs go beyond the provided LoginModules, please refer to the JAAS development guide at <http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.5.0/docs/guide/security/jaas/JAASLMDevGuide.html>. There are also numerous guides available.

If you are extending one of the built-in LoginModules, refer to <http://community.jboss.org/docs/DOC-9466>.

### 8.2. Custom Authorization

In situations where Teiid's built-in role mechanism is not sufficient, a `org.teiid.PolicyDecider` can be installed via JBoss module. Extend the `org.teiid.PolicyDecider` interface and build a custom java class. If you are using maven as your build process, you can use following dependencies

```
<dependencies>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.jboss.teiid</groupId>
    <artifactId>teiid-api</artifactId>
    <scope>provided</scope>
  </dependency>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.jboss.teiid</groupId>
    <artifactId>teiid-common-core</artifactId>
    <scope>provided</scope>
  </dependency>
</dependencies>
```

For adding Teiid API dependencies, add MANIFEST.MF file in the META-INF directory, and the following line. *Dependencies: org.jboss.teiid.common-core,org.jboss.teiid.api,javax.api.* PolicyDecider is loaded by the Teiid using the Java's standard service loader mechanism. For this add the following named file *META-INF/services/org.teiid.PolicyDecider* with full name of your PolicyDecider as the contents. Now package all these files into a jar file and build JBoss module in `>jboss-as</modules>` directory. If your PolicyDecider has any third party dependencies those jar files can also be added to the same module. Make sure you list all the files in the module.xml file.

After the module has been added then configuration needs to be changed before the changes can take effect. Edit either `standalone-teiid.xml` or `domain-teiid.xml` file, and in the "teiid" subsystem xml fragment add the following xml with the module name created.

```
<policy-decider module="module-name"/>
```

then restart the system. A `PolicyDecider` may be consulted many times for a single user command, but it is only called to make decisions based upon resources that appear in user queries. Any further access of resources through views or stored procedures, just as with data roles, is not checked against a `PolicyDecider`.

---

# Runtime Updates

Teiid supports several mechanisms for updating the runtime system.

## 9.1. Data Updates

Data change events are used by Teiid to invalidate result set cache entries. Result set cache entries are tracked by the tables that contributed to their results. By default Teiid will capture internal data events against physical sources and distribute them across the cluster. This approach has several limitations. First updates are scoped only to their originating VDB/version. Second updates made out side of Teiid are not captured. To increase data consistency external change data capture tools can be used to send events to Teiid. From within a Teiid cluster the `org.teiid.events.EventDistributorFactory` and `org.teiid.events.EventDistributor` can be used to distribute change events. The `EventDistributorFactory` can be looked up by its name "teiid/event-distributor-factory". See the example below.

### Example 9.1. Usage of the `EventDistributor`

```
InitialContext ctx = new InitialContext();
EventDistributorFactory edf = (EventDistributorFactory)ctx.lookup("teiid/event-distributor-
factory");
EventDistributor ed = edf.getEventDistributor();
ed.dataModification(vdbName, vdbVersion, schema, tableName);
```

This will distribute a change event for schema.tableName in vdb vdbName.vdbVersion.

When externally capturing all update events, "detect-change-events" property in the teiid substem in `<jboss-install>/standalone/configuration/standalone-teiid.xml` can be set to false, to not duplicate change events.

The use of the other `EventDistributor` methods to manual distribute other events is not recommended.

## 9.2. Runtime Metadata Updates

Runtime updates via system procedures and DDL statements are by default ephemeral. They are effective across the cluster only for the currently running vdb. With the next vdb start the values will revert to whatever is stored in the vdb. Updates may be made persistent though by configuring a `org.teiid.metadata.MetadataRepository`. An instance of a `MetadataRepository` can be installed via the file in the `teiid` subsystem using "metadata-repository-module" property. The `MetadataRepository` repository instance may fully implement as many of the methods as needed and return null from any unneeded getter.



### Note

It is not recommended to directly manipulate `org.teiid.metadata.AbstractMetadataRecord` instances. System procedures and DDL statements should be used instead since the effects will be distributed through the cluster and will not introduce inconsistencies.

`org.teiid.metadata.AbstractMetadataRecord` objects passed to the `MetadataRepository` have not yet been modified. If the `MetadataRepository` cannot persist the update, then a `RuntimeException` should be thrown to prevent the update from being applied by the runtime engine.



### Note

The `MetadataRepository` can be accessed by multiple threads both during load (if using dynamic vdbs) or at runtime with through DDL statements. Your implementation should handle any needed synchronization.

### 9.2.1. Costing Updates

See the Reference for the system procedures `SYSADMIN.setColumnStats` and `SYSADMIN.setTableStats`. To make costing updates persistent `MetadataRepository` implementations should be provided for:

```
TableStats getTableStats(String vdbName, int vdbVersion, Table table);
void setTableStats(String vdbName, int vdbVersion, Table table, TableStats tableStats);
ColumnStats getColumnStats(String vdbName, int vdbVersion, Column column);
void setColumnStats(String vdbName, int vdbVersion, Column column, ColumnStats columnStats);
```

### 9.2.2. Schema Updates

See the Reference for supported DDL statements. To make schema updates persistent implementations should be provided for:

```
String getViewDefinition(String vdbName, int vdbVersion, Table table);
void setViewDefinition(String vdbName, int vdbVersion, Table table, String viewDefinition);
String getInsteadOfTriggerDefinition(String vdbName, int vdbVersion, Table table,
    Table.TriggerEvent triggerOperation);
void setInsteadOfTriggerDefinition(String vdbName, int vdbVersion, Table table,
    Table.TriggerEvent triggerOperation, String triggerDefinition);
```

```
boolean isInsteadOfTriggerEnabled(String vdbName, int vdbVersion, Table table,
    Table.TriggerEvent triggerOperation);
void setInsteadOfTriggerEnabled(String vdbName, int vdbVersion, Table table,
    Table.TriggerEvent triggerOperation, boolean enabled);
String getProcedureDefinition(String vdbName, int vdbVersion, Procedure procedure);
void setProcedureDefinition(String vdbName, int vdbVersion, Procedure procedure, String
    procedureDefinition);
LinkedHashMap<String, String> getProperties(String vdbName, int vdbVersion,
    AbstractMetadataRecord record);
void setProperty(String vdbName, int vdbVersion, AbstractMetadataRecord record, String name,
    String value);
```





---

# Appendix A. ra.xml file Template

This appendix contains an example of the ra.xml file that can be used as a template when creating a new Connector.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<connector xmlns="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/j2ee"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/j2ee
  http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/j2ee/connector_1_5.xsd" version="1.5">

  <vendor-name>${company-name}</vendor-name>
  <eis-type>${type-of-connector}</eis-type>
  <resourceadapter-version>1.0</resourceadapter-version>
  <license>
    <description>${license text}</description>
    <license-required>true</license-required>
  </license>

  <resourceadapter>
    <resourceadapter-class>org.teiid.resource.spi.BasicResourceAdapter</resourceadapter-
class>
    <outbound-resourceadapter>
      <connection-definition>
        <managedconnectionfactory-class>${connection-factory}</managedconnectionfactory-
class>

        <!-- repeat for every configuration property -->
        <config-property>
          <description>
            ${display:"${short-name}",$description:"${description}",$allowed:[${value-list}],
            $required:"${required-boolean}", $defaultValue:"${default-value}"}
          </description>
          <config-property-name>${property-name}</config-property-name>
          <config-property-type>${property-type}</config-property-type>
          <config-property-value>${optional-property-value}</config-property-value>
        </config-property>

        <!-- use the below as is if you used the Connection Factory interface -->
        <connectionfactory-interface>
          javax.resource.cci.ConnectionFactory
        </connectionfactory-interface>
      </connection-definition>
    </outbound-resourceadapter>
  </resourceadapter>
</connector>
```

```
<connectionfactory-impl-class>
  org.teiid.resource.spi.WrappedConnectionFactory
</connectionfactory-impl-class>

<connection-interface>
  javax.resource.cci.Connection
</connection-interface>

<connection-impl-class>
  org.teiid.resource.spi.WrappedConnection
</connection-impl-class>

</connection-definition>

<transaction-support>NoTransaction</transaction-support>

<authentication-mechanism>
  <authentication-mechanism-type>BasicPassword</authentication-mechanism-type>
  <credential-interface>
    javax.resource.spi.security.PasswordCredential
  </credential-interface>
</authentication-mechanism>
<reauthentication-support>false</reauthentication-support>

</outbound-resourceadapter>

</resourceadapter>

</connector>
```

`${...}` indicates a value to be supplied by the developer.

---

# Appendix B. Advanced Topics

## B.1. Security Migration From Previous Versions

It is recommended that customers who have utilized the internal JDBC membership domain from releases prior to MetaMatrix 5.5 migrate those users and groups to an LDAP compliant directory server.

Refer to the JBoss Application Server security documentation for using an LDAP directory server. If there are additional questions or the need for guidance in the migration process, please contact technical support.

Several free and open source directory servers include:

- The Fedora Directory Server - <http://directory.fedoraproject.org/>
- Open LDAP - <http://www.openldap.org/>
- Apache Directory Server - <http://directory.apache.org/>

---