

MultiSource Virtualization Plugin

Overview

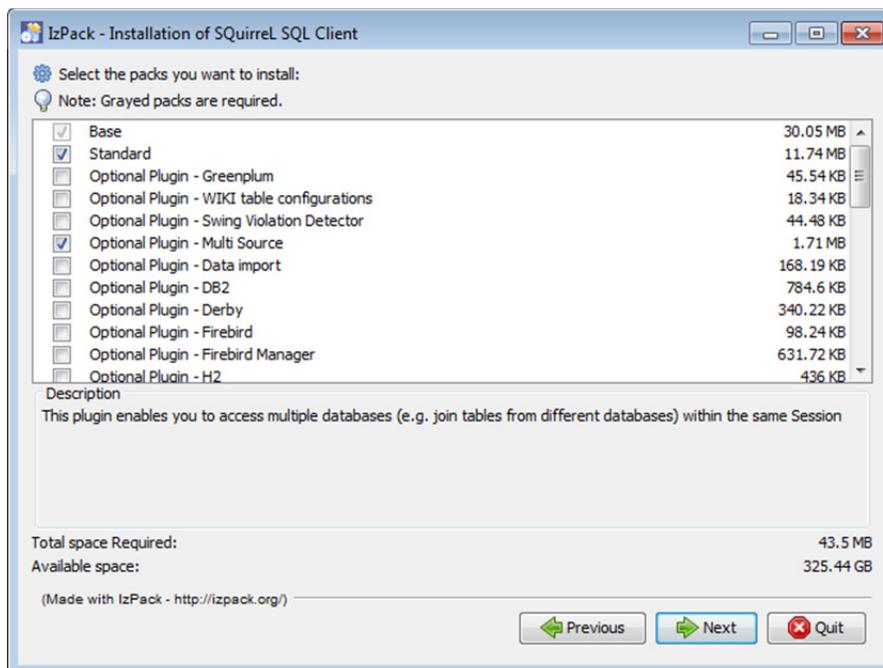
The multiple source query plugin allows Squirrel users to create a virtual data source that may consist of multiple data sources on different servers and platforms. The user can enter one SQL query to combine and join information from multiple sources. Any database that has a JDBC driver is supported including NoSQL databases such as MongoDB.

Benefits

- The plugin allows Squirrel to natively support multiple source queries.
- No data source or server changes are required.
- The plugin supports standard SQL including joins, group by, aggregation, LIMIT, and ordering where tables may come from one or more sources.
- The plugin will perform function translation when a user requests a function or SQL feature/syntax that is not supported by a certain source.
- Users can export the virtualization information and use the virtualization driver in other Java programs and reporting software.

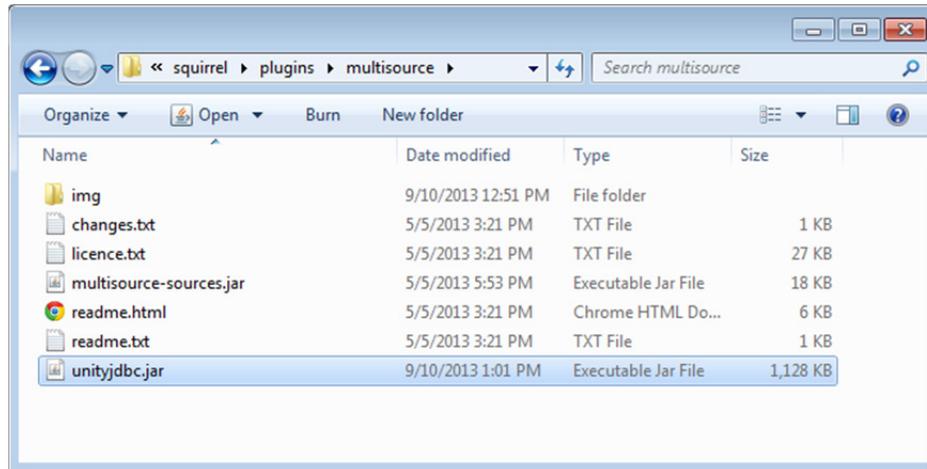
Installation

1. Download and install Squirrel. Add the MultiSource plugin during installation or add to a current version by unzipping `multisource.zip` in the `plugins` folder.

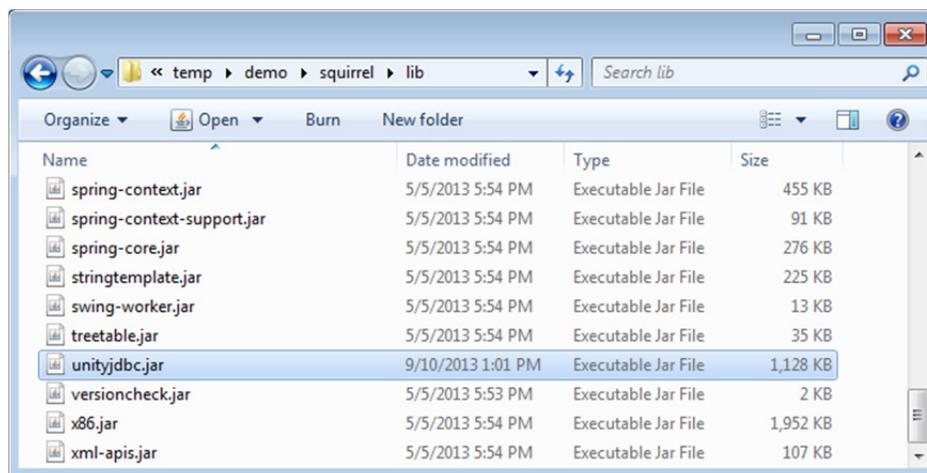


- The plugin contains `unityjdbc.jar` in folder `squirrel/plugins/multisource`. Copy this jar into the `squirrel/lib` folder. **Make sure to add other database JDBC jars into the `squirrel/lib` folder or JRE classpath. The plugin cannot access drivers in custom classpaths used by SquirrelL.**

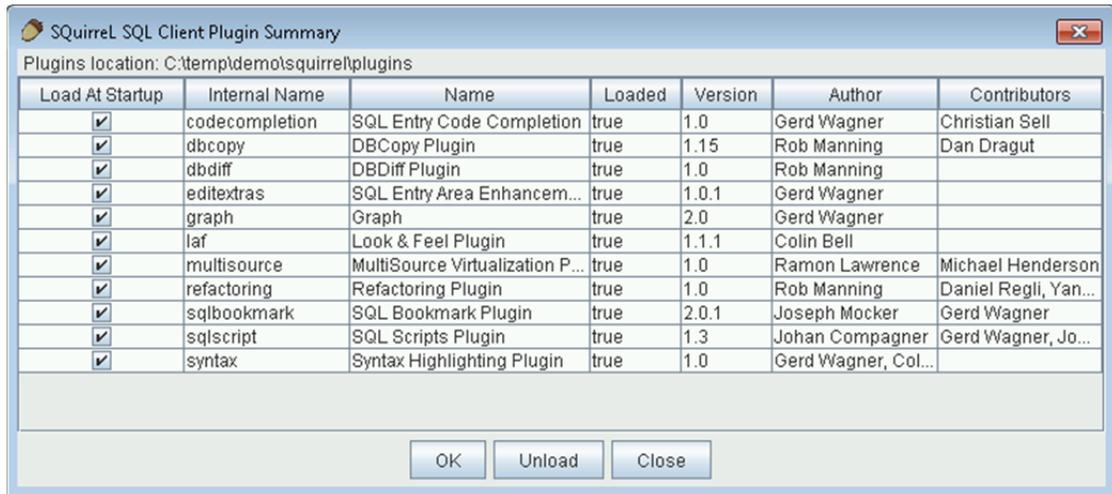
UnityJDBC JAR Location



Put UnityJDBC JAR in squirrel/lib folder



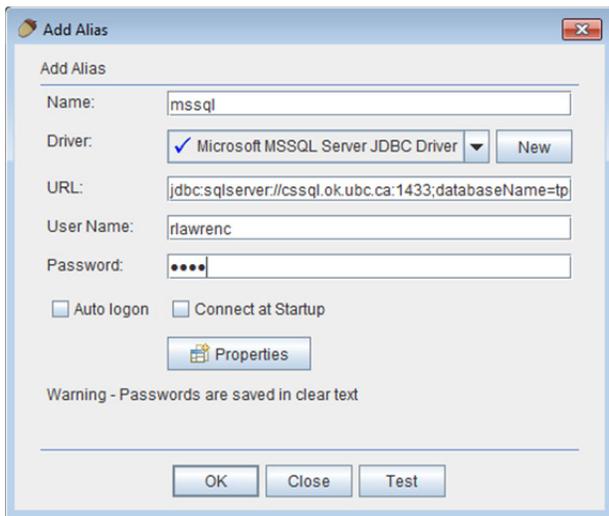
3. Start Squirrel. The multisource plugin should be visible in the plugin list.



How It Works

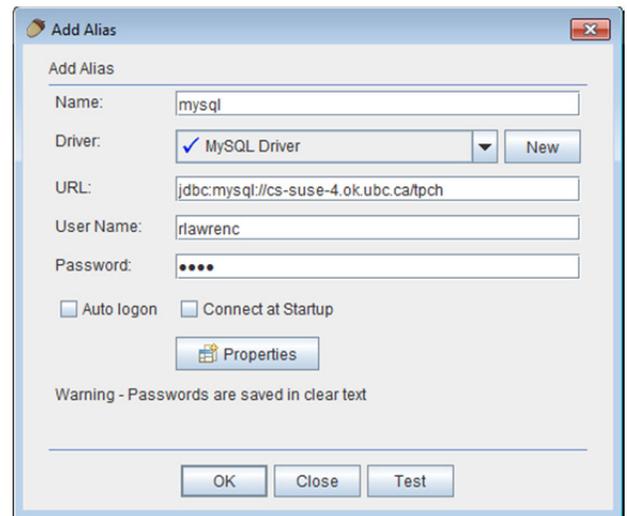
1. Register data source aliases in SquirrelL as usual. This example has connections to a Microsoft SQL Server database, a MySQL database, an Oracle database, a PostgreSQL database, and a MongoDB database all containing the TPC-H benchmark data. Note that any database with a JDBC driver is supported including those accessible using the JDBC-ODBC bridge. For MongoDB support, the latest MongoDB Java driver should also be in the `squirrel/lib` folder.

Microsoft SQL Server



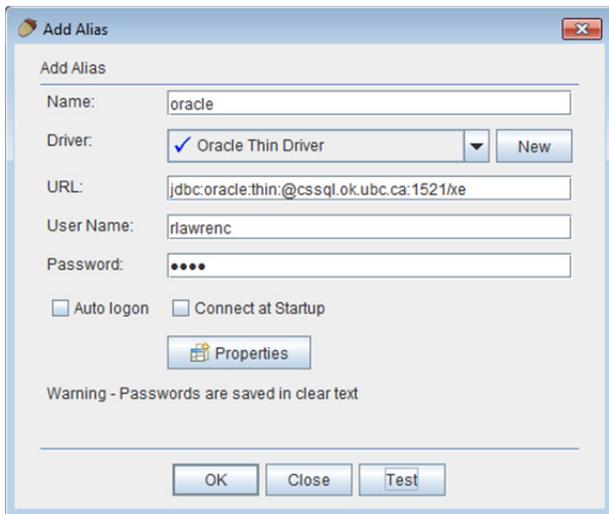
The screenshot shows the 'Add Alias' dialog box for Microsoft SQL Server. The 'Name' field contains 'mssql'. The 'Driver' dropdown is set to 'Microsoft MSSQL Server JDBC Driver'. The 'URL' field contains 'jdbc:sqlserver://cssql.ok.ubc.ca:1433;databaseName=tp'. The 'User Name' field contains 'rlawrenc' and the 'Password' field contains four dots. There are checkboxes for 'Auto logon' and 'Connect at Startup', both of which are unchecked. A 'Properties' button is visible. At the bottom, there are 'OK', 'Close', and 'Test' buttons. A warning message at the bottom reads 'Warning - Passwords are saved in clear text'.

MySQL



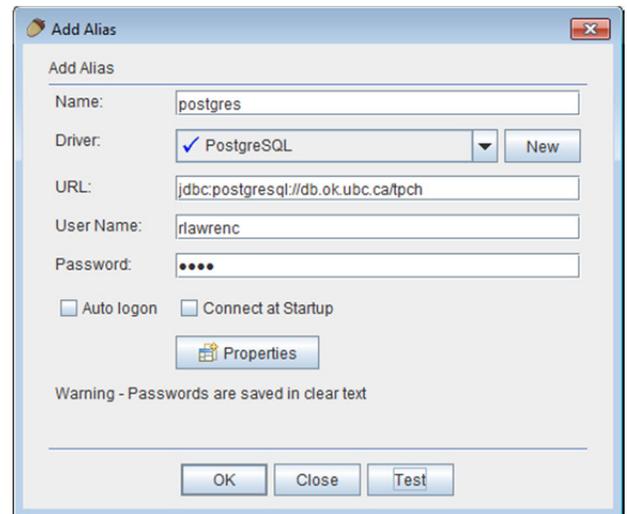
The screenshot shows the 'Add Alias' dialog box for MySQL. The 'Name' field contains 'mysql'. The 'Driver' dropdown is set to 'MySQL Driver'. The 'URL' field contains 'jdbc:mysql://cs-suse-4.ok.ubc.ca/tpch'. The 'User Name' field contains 'rlawrenc' and the 'Password' field contains four dots. There are checkboxes for 'Auto logon' and 'Connect at Startup', both of which are unchecked. A 'Properties' button is visible. At the bottom, there are 'OK', 'Close', and 'Test' buttons. A warning message at the bottom reads 'Warning - Passwords are saved in clear text'.

Oracle



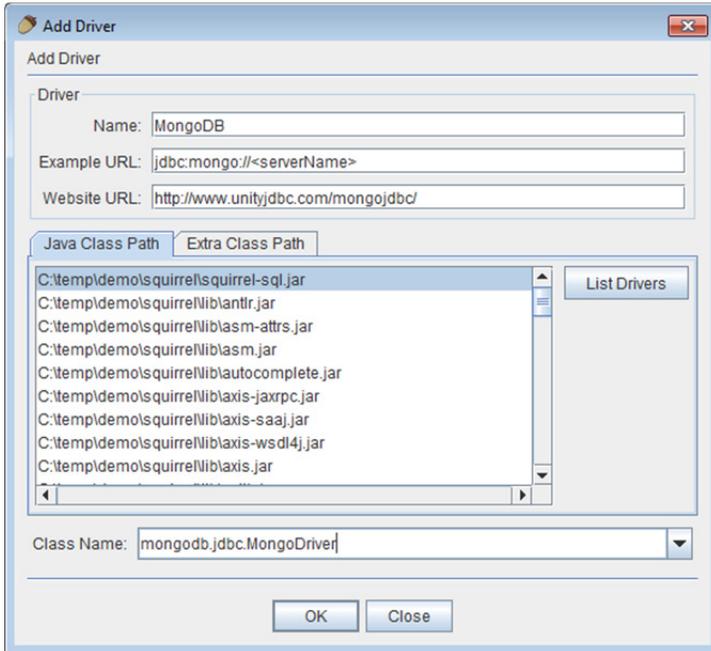
The screenshot shows the 'Add Alias' dialog box for Oracle. The 'Name' field contains 'oracle'. The 'Driver' dropdown is set to 'Oracle Thin Driver'. The 'URL' field contains 'jdbc:oracle:thin:@cssql.ok.ubc.ca:1521/xs'. The 'User Name' field contains 'rlawrenc' and the 'Password' field contains four dots. There are checkboxes for 'Auto logon' and 'Connect at Startup', both of which are unchecked. A 'Properties' button is visible. At the bottom, there are 'OK', 'Close', and 'Test' buttons. A warning message at the bottom reads 'Warning - Passwords are saved in clear text'.

Postgres

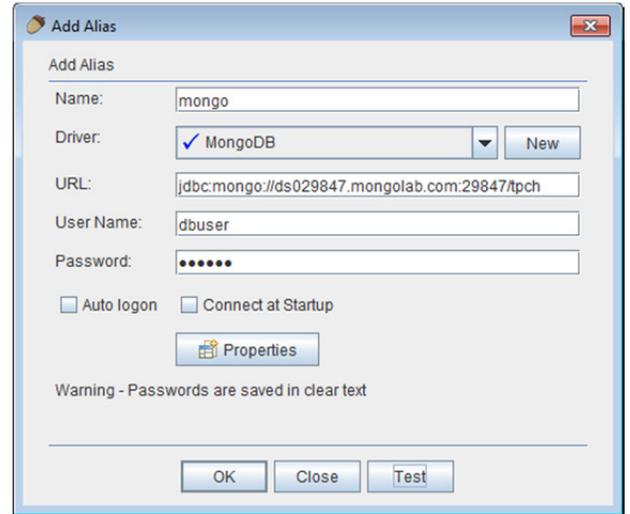


The screenshot shows the 'Add Alias' dialog box for PostgreSQL. The 'Name' field contains 'postgres'. The 'Driver' dropdown is set to 'PostgreSQL'. The 'URL' field contains 'jdbc:postgresql://db.ok.ubc.ca/tpch'. The 'User Name' field contains 'rlawrenc' and the 'Password' field contains four dots. There are checkboxes for 'Auto logon' and 'Connect at Startup', both of which are unchecked. A 'Properties' button is visible. At the bottom, there are 'OK', 'Close', and 'Test' buttons. A warning message at the bottom reads 'Warning - Passwords are saved in clear text'.

Register MongoDB Driver

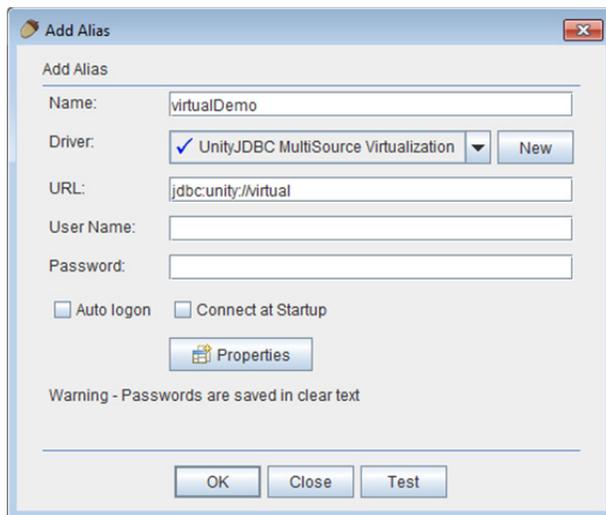


MongoDB

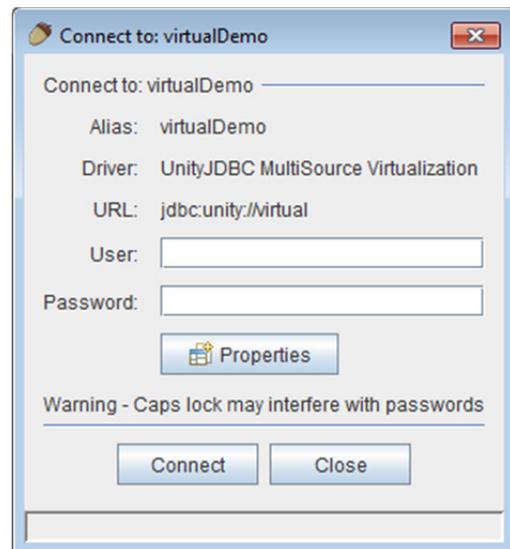


2. Make sure you have registered the UnityJDBC MultiSource Virtualization driver (during installation). Create an alias consisting of virtual sources. The name field can be any name. It does not have to contain "virtual".

Create Virtual Source

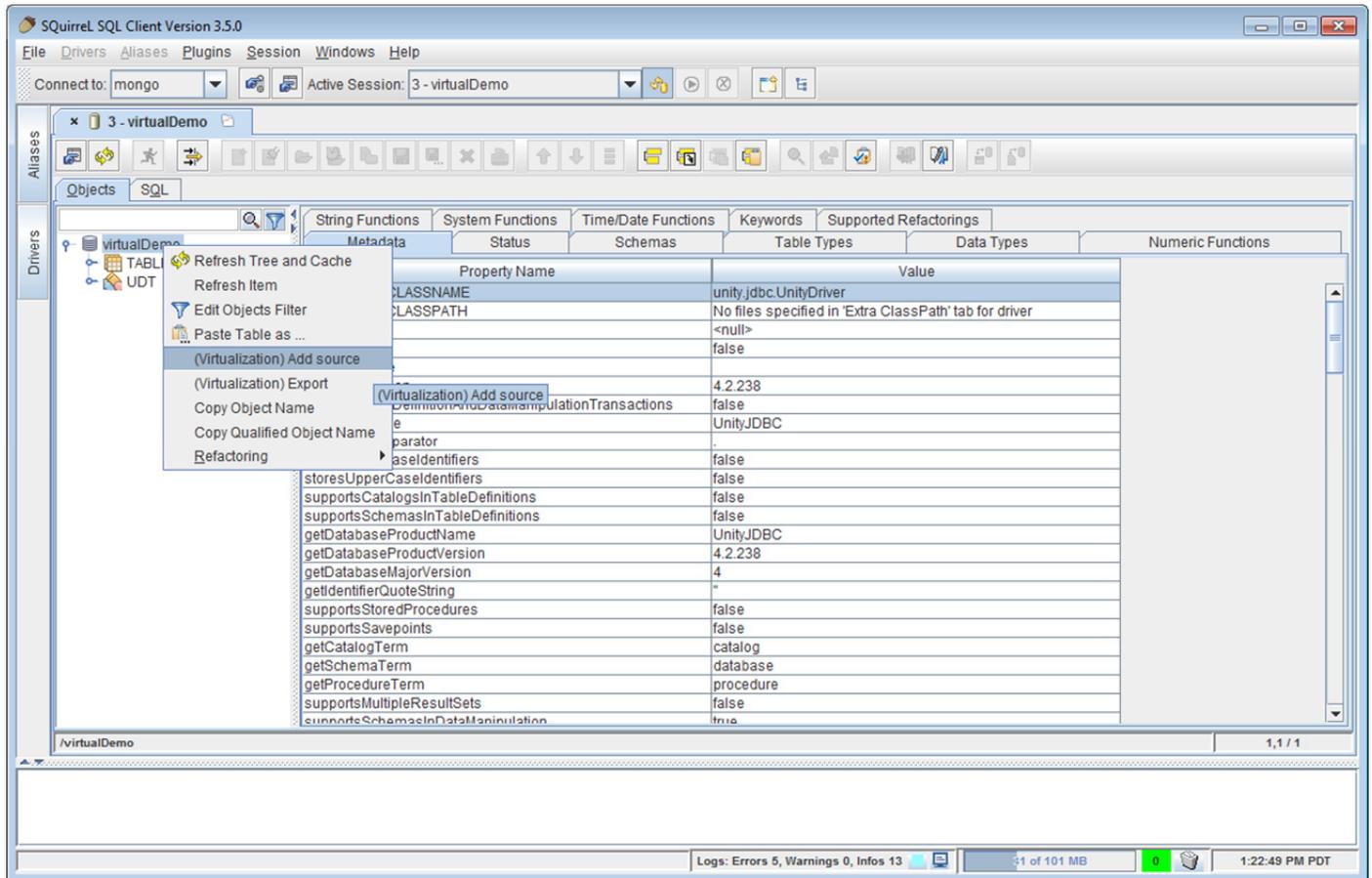


Connect to Virtual Source



3. Add existing JDBC connections (Squirrel aliases) to the virtual source. The example adds all five of the sources created above. On the source name (in this case virtualDemo), right click and select (Virtualization) Add source.

Before add Microsoft SQL (mssql) source



Select the source to add and click the Add button. Progress is shown.

Select an Alias to add to the Virtualization

Select source to add to the virtualization: mssql [v] [Exit]

Name: mssql

Catalog: []

Schema: []

Tables included: %

Tables excluded: .*\$*

Statistics: Row Counts [v]

[Add]

Progress: 8 of 8 Done processing table: SUPPLIER

Messages

```
Computing table statistics...
SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM tpch100.dbo.SUPPLIER
Done processing table: SUPPLIER
```

Success.

After adding the Microsoft source. Tables are visible in the object tree view.

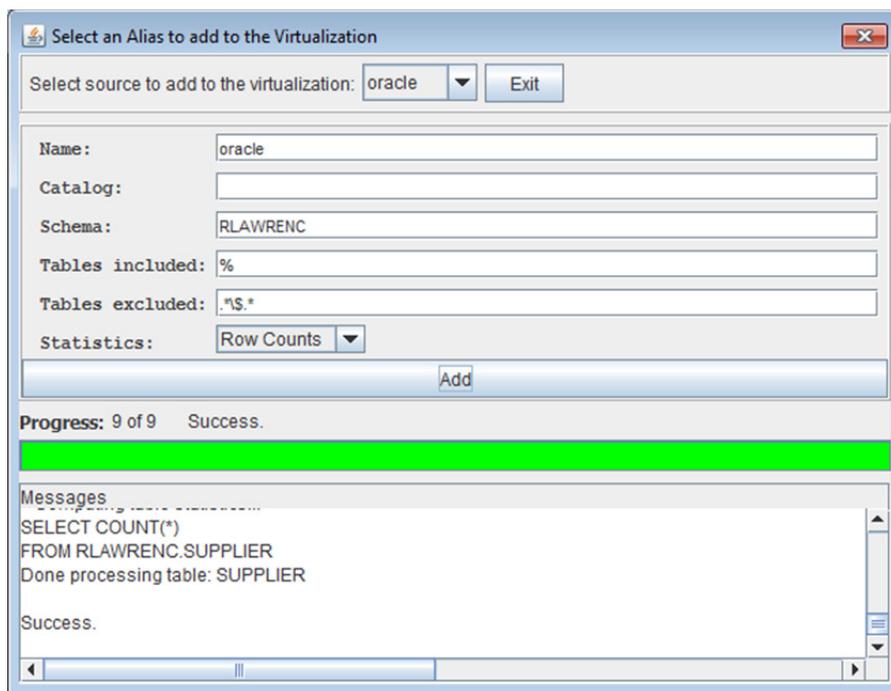
The screenshot shows the Squirrel SQL Client interface. The 'Drivers' pane on the left displays a tree view for the 'mssql' driver, showing a 'TABLE' folder expanded to reveal several tables: CUSTOMER, LINEITEM, NATION, ORDERS, PART, PARTSUPP, REGION, SUPPLIER, and UDT. The main window displays a table of driver properties for the 'UnityJDBC' driver.

Property Name	Value
JDBC Driver CLASSNAME	unity.jdbc.UnityDriver
JDBC Driver CLASSPATH	No files specified in 'Extra ClassPath' tab for driver
getURL	<null>
isReadOnly	false
getDriverVersion	4.2.238
getUserName	
supportsCatalogsInTableDefinitions	false
supportsSchemasInTableDefinitions	false
getDriverName	UnityJDBC
getCatalogSeparator	.
storesMixedCaseIdentifiers	false
storesUpperCaseIdentifiers	false
getDatabaseProductName	UnityJDBC
getDatabaseProductVersion	4.2.238
getDatabaseMajorVersion	4
getIdentifierQuoteString	"
supportsStoredProcedures	false
supportsSavepoints	false
getCatalogTerm	catalog
getSchemaTerm	database
getProcedureTerm	procedure
supportsMultipleResultSets	false
supportsSchemasInDataManipulation	true
supportsCatalogsInDataManipulation	false
supportsCatalogsInProcedureCalls	false

At the bottom of the window, a status bar shows 'Logs: Errors 0, Warnings 0, Infos 64', '82 of 144 MB', and '1:25:12 PM PDT'. A green message bar at the bottom reads: 'Please try out the Tools popup by hitting ctrl+I in the SQL Editor. Do it three times to stop this message.'

4. Users can add as many sources as they wish. You can also rename the source in the virtual view. It does not have to be the same as the alias name used by SQuirreL.
- When adding Oracle sources, make sure to specify a schema so that system tables and tables from all schemas are not extracted.
 - You can also filter tables added by catalog name, schema name, and table filters.
 - The table filters to include are specified in SQL (JDBC) syntax with a % as a wild-card match. The table exclusion filters are specified as Java regular expressions.

Adding an Oracle Source with a Schema



Object Tree View with all Five Sources Added

The screenshot displays the Squirrel SQL Client interface. On the left, the 'Drivers' pane shows a tree view with five sources: mongo, mssql, mysql, oracle, and postgres. Each source contains a 'TABLE' folder with sub-items like CUSTOMER, LINEITEM, NATION, ORDERS, PART, PARTSUPP, REGION, and SUPPLIER, and a 'UDT' folder. The main window shows the 'String Functions' tab for the selected driver, displaying a table of metadata.

Property Name	Value
JDBC Driver CLASSNAME	unity.jdbc.UnityDriver
JDBC Driver CLASSPATH	No files specified in 'Extra ClassPath' tab for driver
getURL	<null>
isReadOnly	false
getDriverVersion	4.2.238
getUserName	
supportsCatalogsInTableDefinitions	false
supportsSchemasInTableDefinitions	false
getDriverName	UnityJDBC
getCatalogSeparator	.
storesMixedCaseIdentifiers	false
storesUpperCaseIdentifiers	false
getDatabaseProductName	UnityJDBC
getDatabaseProductVersion	4.2.238
getDatabaseMajorVersion	4
getIdentifierQuoteString	"
supportsStoredProcedures	false
supportsSavepoints	false
getCatalogTerm	catalog
getSchemaTerm	database
getProcedureTerm	procedure
supportsMultipleResultSets	false
supportsSchemasInDataManipulation	true
supportsCatalogsInDataManipulation	false
supportsCatalogsInProcedureCalls	false

At the bottom of the window, a status bar shows: Logs: Errors 0, Warnings 0, Infos 418 | 64 of 127 MB | 1:27:44 PM PDT. A green message bar at the bottom reads: "Please try out the Tools popup by hitting ctrl+ in the SQL Editor. Do it three times to stop this message."

- The user can execute an SQL query that spans multiple sources and get a single result. The virtualization is transparent to the user and SquirrelL.

SQL Query joining tables in MySQL, Microsoft SQL Server, Oracle, PostgreSQL, and MongoDB

The screenshot shows the Squirrel SQL Client interface. The main window displays a SQL query that joins tables from four different databases: PostgreSQL, MySQL, Oracle, and MongoDB. The query is as follows:

```
SELECT c_custkey, p_partkey, COUNT(o_orderkey) as numOrders, SUM(l_quantity) as numItemsOrders FROM postgres.Customer ...  
SELECT c_custkey, p_partkey, COUNT(o_orderkey) as numOrders, SUM(l_quantity) as numItemsOrders  
FROM postgres.Customer C INNER JOIN mysql.orders O ON C.c_custkey = O.o_custkey  
INNER JOIN oracle.lineitem L ON O.o_orderkey = L.l_orderkey  
INNER JOIN mssql.part P ON L.l_partkey = P.p_partkey  
INNER JOIN mongo.nation N ON C.c_nationkey = N.n_nationkey  
WHERE n_name = 'UNITED STATES'  
GROUP BY c_custkey, p_partkey  
ORDER BY SUM(l_quantity) DESC  
LIMIT 50
```

The results pane shows the following data:

c_custkey	P_PARTK...	numOrd...	numItemsOrde...
386	1423	2	96
1093	1692	2	94
1454	479	2	93
1486	1919	2	91
1102	1489	2	84
1274	300	2	84

The status bar at the bottom indicates: "UnityJDBC Virtualization Driver is running in trial mode. Results are limited to 100. More info at: www.unityjdbc.com. Query 1 of 1, Rows read: 50, Elapsed time (seconds) - Total: 17.789, SQL query: 17.788, Reading results: 0.001".

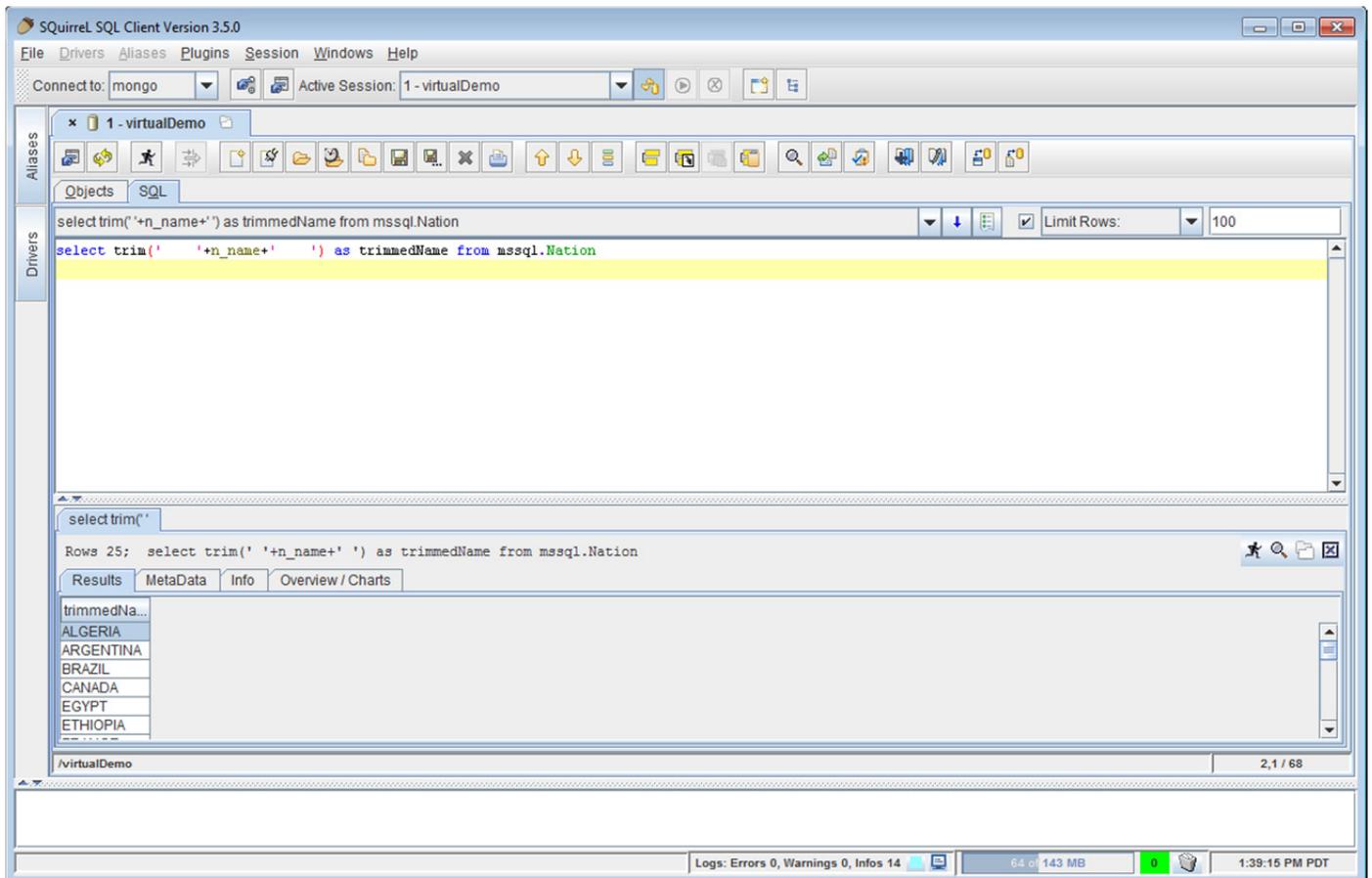
A Translation Example

The plugin uses features of the UnityJDBC driver to perform virtualization and translate functions that are not implemented by certain sources. For example, MSSQL does not support TRIM(), but you can do the same result using RTRIM(LTRIM()). Unity will automatically translate a TRIM() function specified in a MSSQL query to the correct syntax supported by the database.

This translation is supported for common databases and can be freely extended by user-defined functions and translations for each database dialect.

EXPLAIN can be used to understand how a SQL query is translated to queries on individual sources.

Example TRIM() Translation for MSSQL



The screenshot shows the Squirrel SQL Client interface. The main window displays a SQL query in the editor:

```
select trim('+n_name+') as trimmedName from mssql.Nation
```

The query is highlighted in yellow. Below the editor, the results pane shows the translated query:

```
select trim(' '+n_name+' ') as trimmedName from mssql.Nation
```

The results pane also displays a list of country names:

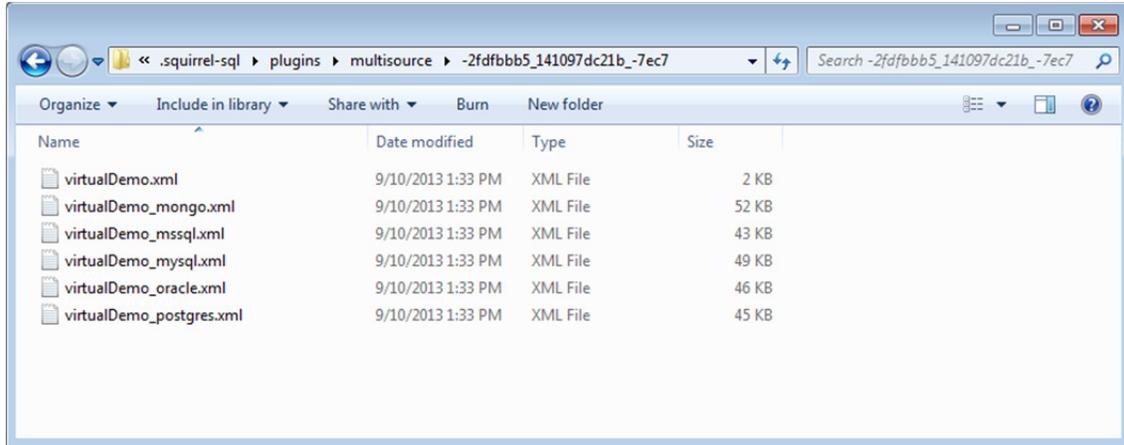
trimmedNa...
ALGERIA
ARGENTINA
BRAZIL
CANADA
EGYPT
ETHIOPIA

The status bar at the bottom indicates the client version (3.5.0), connection details (mongo, 1 - virtualDemo), and system information (64-bit, 143 MB, 1:39:15 PM PDT).

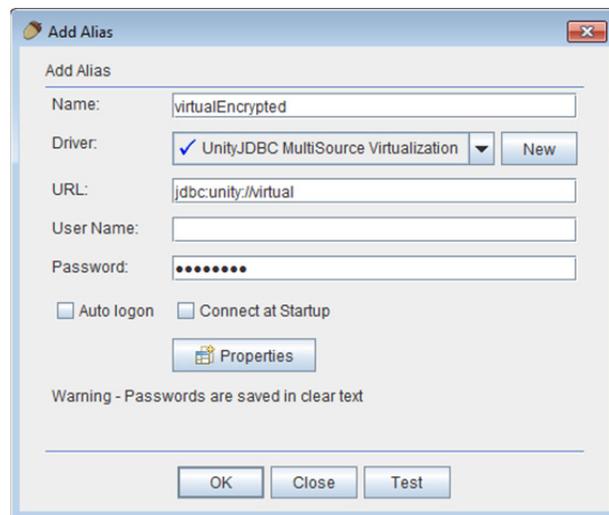
Encryption

The plugin saves its configuration information in the folder `multisource` under the Squirrel user folder. If no password is specified when creating an alias, schema and connection information (including passwords) are stored in plain text. To encrypt the configuration files, specify a password during connection (user id is ignored).

Configuration File Location



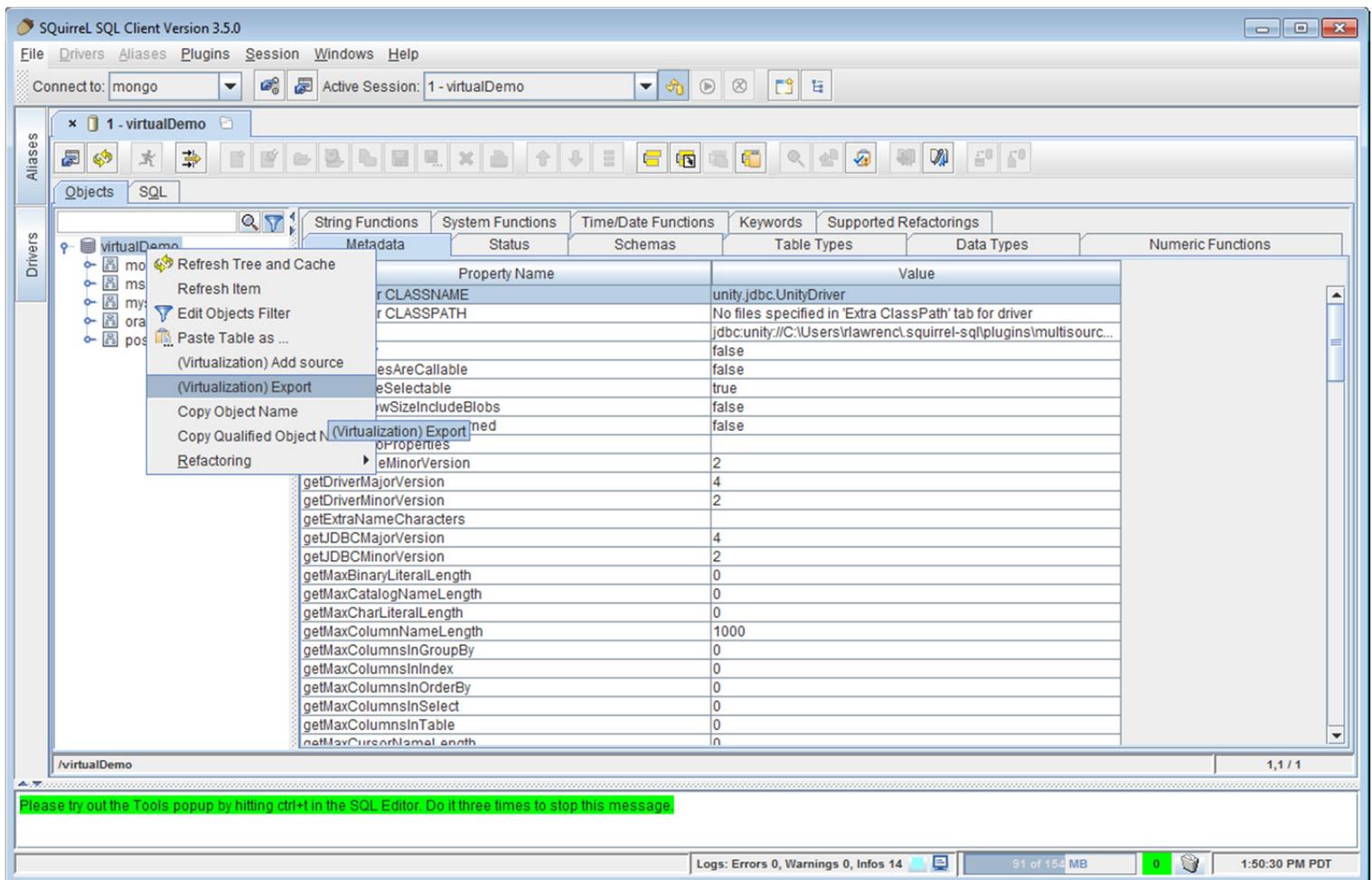
Specify Encryption by Providing a Password



Virtualization Export for use with Other Programs and Reporting Software

Once a virtualization has been created, all the information necessary is available in the XML files created and stored in the `plugin/multisource` folder in the Squirrel user directory. These files can be copied and moved to another location and used with any Java/JDBC program or reporting software. These files can be copied directly or exported from within SquirrelL.

Exporting Virtualization Information for Use in Other Programs



Existing XML configuration files can be used by specifying an absolute or relative path in the JDBC URL. For example, if the user has saved the `sources.xml` file (and the associated schema files for sources in the directory `c:\tmp`, then a JDBC connection URL is: `jdbc:unity://c:\tmp\sources.xml`.

Plugin Limits

The plugin source code, like all of SquirrelL, is released under the GNU Lesser General Public License. The UnityJDBC virtualization driver is released under a commercial license. The UnityJDBC driver included in the plugin is fully functioning with no time limits allowing an unlimited number of sources and queries. The only limitation is the size of the result set is limited to the first 100 rows. (Note there is no limit on the number of rows extracted from each source. `SELECT COUNT(*) FROM table` with a 1 million row table works as it only returns one result row.) Use `LIMIT 100` to get the first 100 results of a query.

For more information and technical support for the MultiSource plugin contact:

UnityJDBC Support, support@unityjdbc.com, 250-807-9390

UnityJDBC driver information: www.unityjdbc.com