

## Cisco Information Server 7.0.5



“At Pfizer, when senior execs come to me with key questions whose answers will determine the courses of action we’ll take in running our business, my team uses the rapid methods built within Cisco Information Server. This reduces each project from 4-6 weeks to 2-3 days.”

—Dr. Michael Linhares, Director of Business Operations, Pfizer

With data the new competitive battleground, businesses that take advantage of their data will be the leaders; those that do not will fall behind.

But gaining this advantage is a more difficult technical challenge than ever as your business requirements are ever-changing and your data is more-widely distributed across on-premises, big data, the internet of things and the cloud. Traditional physical data integration via data warehousing and ETL is often too time consuming, too rigid and too costly to support your dynamic business needs. There has to be a better way. There is and it is called data virtualization.

Cisco® Information Server is data virtualization software that lets you integrate data with breakthrough speed and cost effectiveness. With Cisco Information Server, you can build and manage virtualized views / data services that access, transform and deliver the data your business requires to accelerate revenue, reduce costs, lessen risk, improve compliance and more. Cisco Information Server is:

- **Fast and Economical** – Integrate data reliably at a fraction of the time, cost and rigidity of physical warehousing and ETL. Evolve rapidly when requirements change.
- **Immediate** – Deliver up-to-the-minute data as needed, using advanced performance optimization algorithms and fine-grained security.
- **Business-friendly** – Transform native IT structures and syntax into easy-to-understand, IT-curated data sets sharable via a self-service business directory.
- **Wide-ranging** – Access data from distributed data sources including traditional enterprise, big data, cloud and IoT. Use it across myriad analytics, self-service, business intelligence and transactional applications.
- **Enterprise Grade** – Support multiple lines of business, hundreds of projects and thousands of users.

The Cisco Information Server is Java-based, enterprise-grade middleware whose modular structure supports all phases of data virtualization development, run-time and management.

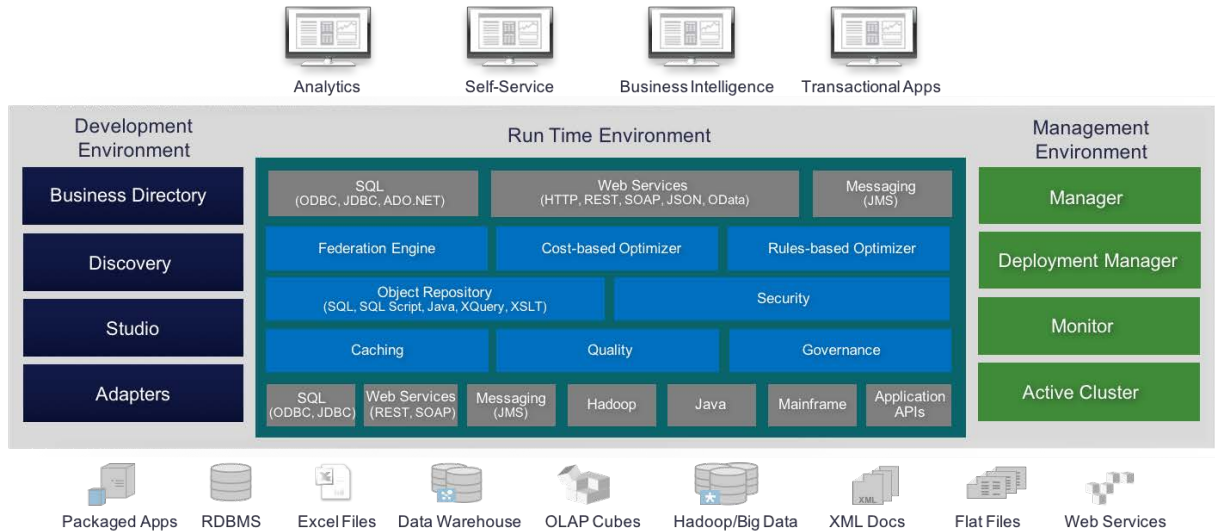


Figure 1. Cisco Information Server Modules

## Cisco Information Server Modules

**Business Directory** is a self-service business data directory you can use to easily search, categorize and consume IT-curated data sets developed using the Cisco Information Server. Business Directory encourages data set sharing and reuse to accelerate business outcomes while reducing IT workloads.

**Discovery** enables you to go beyond simple data profiling to examine data, locate important entities and reveal hidden relationships across distinct data sources. You can quickly build and display comprehensive E-R diagrams and data models so you can meet new business requirements faster and more easily.

**Studio** is the agile modeling, development and resource management tool your data-oriented developers use to model data, design view / data services, build transformations, optimize queries, manage resources, and more. Easy to learn and use, Studio's graphical modeling environment provides a flexible workspace where queries are created and tested, as well as a data services repository where completed objects are published. Studio also offers a rich set of transformations in addition to an easy-to-use transformation editor. Five development languages including SQL, SQL Script, Java, XQuery and XSLT complement Studio's graphical modeling capabilities.

**Adapters** provide a wide range of data source connectivity for databases, files, big data, cloud sources, packaged applications and more. Beyond schema-to-schema only connectivity, Cisco Information Server adapters integrate with data source optimizers to ensure more accurate queries and higher performance. The **Data Source Tool Kit** allows you to build additional custom adapters.

**Cost-Based and Rules-Based Optimizers** used by the **Federation Engine** work directly with data source optimizers to maximize query performance. The **Objects Repository** lets you manage your data services throughout their lifecycle. Myriad fine-grained **Security** capabilities, including authentication, authorization and encryption, safeguard that you deliver sanctioned data only, no more, no less. Flexible **Caching** options enable

higher performance and greater uptime. **Quality** helps ensure you deliver the best data possible. And built-in **Governance** features provide complete visibility, traceability and control.

**Manager** is the administrative console your administrators use to set up user IDs, passwords, security profiles, etc., as well as view logs, check server activity, and more.

**Deployment Manager** lets you quickly and easily migrate entire projects in a single step, including their resources, cache settings, server configurations, security profiles and more across instances to simplify and automate your development lifecycle.

**Monitor** provides a comprehensive, real-time view of your Cisco Information Server cluster. Monitor displays all the pertinent system health indicators required to help your IT operations staff guide corrective actions.

**Active Cluster** works in conjunction with your load balancers to provide high availability and greater scale to meet your challenging service-level-agreements. Active Cluster simplifies complex operations management by automatically sharing resources, adjusting capacity on demand, and more.

## Deployment Options

Cisco provides multiple options for deploying Cisco Information Server. You can install and run CIS on-premises, in your private cloud environment or at a public cloud provider such as Amazon AWS, Google Cloud Platform and Microsoft Azure. For Amazon, Cisco also provides an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) on the AWS Marketplace to simplify and accelerate deployment.

## Complete Data Virtualization Solution

Beyond the Cisco Information Server, Cisco also provides a broad array of complementary **Advanced Services, Training, Technical Support, Customer Advisory Program, Knowledgebase** and **Partner** offerings so you get the complete solution needed to ensure your data virtualization success.

## Key Features

### Development Environment

Tables 1 through 4 summarize key Cisco Information Server development capabilities.

**Table 1. Business Directory: Access and Use Data Sets via an Intuitive, Self-Service Browser**

Feature	Description
<b>Search options</b>	Find data sets using simple Google-like searches as well as advanced parameterized searches.
<b>Browse</b>	Find data sets using attributes such as data type, format, category and more.
<b>Data preview</b>	Preview specific data included within data sets.
<b>Security</b>	See only the data sets you're supposed to see based on your Cisco Information Server enforced security profile.
<b>Consumption</b>	Use your favorite analytic/BI tools to consume data sets using Business Directory access information.
<b>Categorization</b>	Organize large and / or diverse data sets into system or user-defined categories.
<b>Collaboration</b>	Business users and IT can interact via comments to improve data quality and utilization.
<b>Business metadata extensions</b>	Add custom definitions, properties, links and status codes to enrich IT metadata with Business metadata your business users understand.

<b>Business metadata display options</b>	Present business metadata in a shared area, an existing properties tab or a new custom tab.
<b>Personalization</b>	Receive email updates of changes and comments for data you care about.
<b>Provisioning</b>	Register additional Cisco Information Server instances expand available data sets.
<b>REST API</b>	Access Business Directory programmatically to expose data sets to additional consuming applications.

**Table 2. Modeling and Transformation: Design Reusable Views / Data Services within an Agile, High-Productivity Development Environment**

Feature	Description
<b>Graphical development environment</b>	Graphically model data, design view / data services, build transformations, optimize queries, manage resources, and more.
<b>Agile development methodology</b>	Develop and refine views / data services iteratively.
<b>Introspection</b>	Automatically probe physical data sources and select desired resources. Optionally inspect data sources interactively.
<b>Data discovery</b>	Reveal data relationships across disparate entities using formal keys and fuzzy matching.
<b>Bottom-up modeling</b>	Design views / data services by combining data from disparate systems without worrying about underlying source access and format complexity.
<b>Flexible modeling and transformation methods</b>	Create views / data services graphically or via scripting languages as appropriate. SQL, SQL Script, XQuery, XSLT and Java functions.
<b>SQL</b>	Use familiar SQL standards.
<b>SQL Script</b>	Implement stored procedures using a familiar scripting language.
<b>XQuery</b>	Create complex XML structures using a graphical XQuery editor.
<b>XPath transformation</b>	Establish arbitrary complex mapping of XML schema elements to XML output.
<b>JSON querying and transformation</b>	Query and transform JSON data from Web services into a relational format.
<b>Analytic functions</b>	Use a full set of analytic functions such as CORR, COUNT, NTILE, STDDEV, VARIANCE, etc.
<b>Contract first design</b>	Build data services using preexisting WSDLs and schemas.
<b>Contract last design</b>	Define the Java wrapper first and then develop WSDL.
<b>Query plan</b>	View query execution plan steps and details.
<b>Views dependency graph</b>	Graphically display dependencies between data sources and views / data services.
<b>Physical table creation</b>	Create and drop physical tables within a designated data source.
<b>Localized UI</b>	Chinese and Japanese language support.

**Table 3. Metadata Repository: Store and Manage Relevant Metadata**

Feature	Description
<b>Complete repository</b>	Manage resources such as data sources, views / data services and procedures throughout their lifecycles.
<b>Public metadata API</b>	Deploy a web services-based metadata API for easy access and sharing.
<b>Schema change notification</b>	Receive notice when data source schemas change.
<b>Source metadata</b>	Access the metadata of the physical data source.
<b>Open API</b>	Open access to Cisco Information Server system libraries to enable custom scripting and orchestration.

**Table 4. Version Control: Control the View / Data Service Development Lifecycle**

Feature	Description
GUI-based migration	Add project folders directly to version control systems. Check-in and check-out folders or individual resources to track changes. Rollback revisions of folders or resources to prior versions.
Resource locking	Protect against inadvertent modifications and overwrites.
Change history	Track changes made by users with annotations.
Source control and transport	Manage artifacts and transports from development through production.
Version control systems	Integrate directly with SVN and GIT.

## Run-Time Environment

Tables 5 through 12 summarize key Cisco Information Server run-time operations capabilities.

**Table 5. Federated Query Engine: Run Optimized Queries Across Data Sources**

Feature	Description
Federation engine	Join and aggregate data that is vertically and horizontally partitioned.
Data source	Leverage data source optimizers to ensure query accuracy and maximize query performance.
Cost-based optimizer	Use statistics to create an optimal query plan that reduces unnecessary data flow across the network.
Rule-based optimizer	Allow users to specify exactly how they want to run a particular query.
Scheduling	Run queries based on set times.
Alert triggers	Implement resource, event and user-defined triggers. Use a published API to handle custom Java alerts.

**Table 6. Performance Optimization Algorithms and Techniques: Optimize Query Performance**

Feature	Description
Complete set of join algorithms	Automatically rewrite the query to use the most efficient join strategy (for example, hash join, sort-merge join, distributed semi-join, data-ship join, union-join flip, nested-loop join, etc.).
Single-source join grouping	Run data-reducing joins at the data source rather than bringing the data across the network.
Predicate push-down	Push WHERE clause predicates down into the underlying data source to reduce data at the source.
Full and partial aggregate push down	Push aggregate functions down to source when applicable
Serialization or parallelization of join operators	Determine the proper join order and join algorithms based on estimated cardinality and join results derived from data distribution histograms.
Projection pruning	Eliminate all unnecessary columns from fetch nodes in a query tree.
Constraint propagation	Distribute filters to multiple branches of the query plan, allowing data reduction by a single filter to potentially occur in multiple data sources.
Scan multiplexing	Reuse data sets that appear in multiple places in a single query plan.
Empty scan detection	Detect logical conditions that would produce empty data sets, and then eliminate those parts of the query plan prior to processing.
Redundant operator cropping	Eliminate redundant or extraneous operators within a complex multiple-operator query.
Blocking operator prefetching	Proactively run parts of the query plan that must finish before other parts of the query plan can continue, thereby increasing the overall responsiveness of the query.
Connection pool sharing	Share access to data sources to avoid bottlenecks.
Results streaming	Stream data to consuming applications as results are processed at the underlying sources.
Hybrid memory and disk use	Balance memory and disk use for optimal performance.

<b>Native XML support</b>	Support XML internally for fast parsing and joins.
<b>API</b>	Expose query execution plan via JDBC/ODBC.

**Table 7. Caching: Move Data to Predesignated Caches to Boost Availability and Performance**

Feature	Description
<b>Event-based refresh</b>	Refresh caches based on defined business rules.
<b>Scheduled refresh</b>	Refresh caches at set times.
<b>Manual refresh</b>	Refresh caches on demand as needed.
<b>Incremental refresh</b>	Refresh part of a cache.
<b>Full refresh</b>	Refresh entire cache.
<b>Native bulk extract</b>	Use native bulk EXTRACT functions in source to extract data more efficiently than using SELECTs.
<b>Native bulk load</b>	Use native LOAD functions in destination to load and refresh caches most efficiently than using INSERTs.
<b>Parallel load</b>	Use multiple threads to load caches in parallel.
<b>Centralized cache tracking</b>	Track caching tables distributed across multiple data sources centrally.
<b>Multi-table caching</b>	Avoid contention on cache refreshes, accelerate refresh speeds, and maintain non-stop availability using multiple tables per cache view.

**Table 8. Data Access: Connect and Use Data from Distributed Sources**

Feature	Description
<b>Databases</b>	Access popular databases via Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) and Java Database Connectivity (JDBC).
<b>Big data</b>	Access Hadoop through Hive, Impala and HBase.
<b>Multidimensional data</b>	Access multidimensional data in SAP BW.
<b>NoSQL and cloud databases</b>	Access NoSQL and cloud database sources such as Amazon DynamoDB, Amazon Redshift, Cassandra and MongoDB.
<b>Web services</b>	Access SOAP over HTTP, XML over HTTP and Java Message Service (JMS) services. A message pipeline allows interjection of custom logic during the web service request and response.
<b>Packaged applications</b>	Access SAP, Oracle E-Business Suite, Salesforce.com and other applications using standard objects such as invoices, shipments, orders, customers, opportunities and more.
<b>SAAS applications</b>	Access SAAS applications Google Analytics, Microsoft Dynamics and NetSuite.
<b>Collaboration</b>	Access collaboration apps such as Email, Google Spreadsheets and Microsoft SharePoint.
<b>Social media</b>	Access social media sources such as Facebook, LinkedIn, RSS and Twitter.
<b>Java API</b>	Access non-relational sources using custom procedures.
<b>Data Source Tool Kit</b>	Access a set of libraries of services that can be imported into your preferred Integrated development kit to facilitate and accelerate data adapter creation. Services include database mapping, data type mapping, syntax mapping, and function mapping. Together these services minimize custom code development.

**Table 9. Data Delivery: Deliver Requested Data to Myriad Consuming Applications**

Feature	Description
<b>Database objects</b>	Publish views for consumption through ODBC, JDBC and ADO.NET.
<b>Web services</b>	Publish data services in the form of WSDL for consumption using SOAP or SOAP over JMS. A message pipeline allows interjection of custom logic during the web service request and response.
<b>Representational State Transfer (REST)</b>	Publish data services in the REST format. REST CREATE, READ, UPDATE and DELETE functions are supported.
<b>Open Data (OData) protocol</b>	Publish data services in the OData format.
<b>JSON</b>	Publish JSON, including more formatting capabilities for XML-to-JSON translation, for both procedures and table outputs.

<b>BI Tool Integration</b>	Create temp tables in BI tools to store filters for visualizations or reports.
<b>DDL support for client applications</b>	Support for client applications to create tables using DDL statements via JDBC/ODBC/ADO. CREATE TABLE, CREATE TABLE AS SELECT and CREATE TEMP TABLE syntax. Multiple physical data sources mappings are supported for each published database to avoid conflicts between users when creating tables.

**Table 10. Security: Protect Sensitive Data with Fine-grained, Multi-level Security**

Feature	Description
<b>Policy-based security</b>	Apply authentication, authorization and encryption rules via policies.
<b>Single sign-on</b>	Sign on once to access all integrated data sources and consuming applications.
<b>Row-level authentication</b>	Control access to specific rows via granular permissions.
<b>Column-level authentication</b>	Control access to specific columns via granular permissions.
<b>Authentication types</b>	Basic, Pass-through, Kerberos, SAML and NTLM
<b>Column masking</b>	Implement column masking rules to hide, replace or obfuscate portions of a column's value depending on a user's level of access.
<b>SSL over HTTP with support for mutual authentication</b>	Mutually authenticate published services, web services data sources and Oracle databases. Certificate-based authentication and Web Services Security (WSS) authentication are supported.
<b>Pass-through</b>	Use an existing user ID and password and pass through to Cisco Information Server for authentication.
<b>Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP)</b>	Use security profiles from LDAP to authenticate user access to protected data sources.
<b>Pluggable authentication module</b>	Use third-party systems for authentication.
<b>Encryption</b>	Encrypt passwords and data in motion via TLS.
<b>Access management</b>	Use Cisco Information Server as the system of record for security roles and profiles.

**Table 11. Governance: Provide Complete Visibility, Traceability and Control**

Feature	Description
<b>Data lineage</b>	Trace lineage from multiple data sources to a single data consumer.
<b>Column lineage API</b>	Access column lineage via an API.
<b>Where-used</b>	Trace where-used from a single data source to multiple data consumers.
<b>Logging</b>	Track system and/or user activity.
<b>Standards enforcement</b>	Implement internal and industry data standards.
<b>Open API</b>	Open access to Cisco Information Server system libraries to enable custom scripting and orchestration.

**Table 12. Data Quality: Help Ensure Correct and Complete Data**

Feature	Description
<b>Standardization and conformation</b>	Create views / data services that conform to agreed standards.
<b>Enrichment and augmentation</b>	Extend views / data services with additional data.
<b>Validation</b>	Validate data sets with users prior to publishing views / data services.
<b>Object reuse</b>	Share views / data services to ensure consistent data definitions.

## Management Environment

Tables 13 through 15 summarize key Cisco Information Server management capabilities.

**Table 13. Management: Administer and Manage for Efficient Operations**

Feature	Description
<b>Management console options</b>	Access the management console through Cisco Information Server Studio or a web browser.
<b>User setup</b>	Set up user and group profiles.
<b>Security</b>	Enable multiple forms of security to increase data protection.
<b>Scheduling</b>	Schedule Cisco Information Server activities flexibly.
<b>Deployments</b>	Manage tasks related to development, management, configuration and versioning.
<b>Real-time system indicators</b>	Monitor critical system metrics and tune for optimal performance including memory usage, query plans for (currently running and past requests), data sources and caches.
<b>Usage metrics</b>	Deliver usage activity detail to your reporting tool of choice via an open API.
<b>Simple Network Management Protocol</b>	Allow monitoring by third-party systems via SNMP API.

**Table 14. Active Cluster: Cluster Servers to Meet Reliability, Availability and Scalability Service-Level-Agreements**

Feature	Description
<b>Flexible cluster deployment</b>	Expand capacity and improve availability simply by adding new nodes to an existing cluster or adding new clusters.
<b>Active / active clustering</b>	Distribute Cisco Information Server workloads across cluster nodes in conjunction with load balancers.
<b>Shared cluster cache</b>	Improve overall cluster performance by coalescing redundant data source hits and reducing data latency.
<b>Replicated metadata repository</b>	Replicate metadata across clusters to simplify management.
<b>Restore cluster nodes</b>	Restore cluster nodes using Web Manager, cluster_util script or API.

**Table 15. Deployment Manager: Automate Migration / Promotion of Artifacts, Configurations and Settings**

Feature	Description
<b>Resource migration</b>	Migrate / promote (create/update/delete) artifacts from one Cisco Information Server instance to another.
<b>Cache setting migration</b>	Migrate / promote cache table names, caching methods, refresh method, cache policies and cache schedules.
<b>Server configuration migration</b>	Replicate server configurations (for example, enabling and disabling triggers).
<b>User/group migration</b>	Migrate / promote user / group IDs, security profiles and other user / group information.



## Technical Specifications

Tables 16 through 18 summarize Cisco Information Server's technical specifications and standards support.

**Table 16. Supported Platforms: Leverage Standard Operating Systems and High Performance Servers**

<b><u>CIS Studio Clients</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Microsoft Windows</li> </ul>	<b><u>Server</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CentOS</li> <li>Cisco Unified Computing System™</li> <li>Oracle Linux and Red Hat compatibility mode</li> <li>Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS</li> <li>SUSE Enterprise Linux</li> <li>Microsoft Windows</li> <li>Solaris</li> </ul>	<b><u>JVM</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>64-bit</li> </ul>
--	---	--

**Table 17. Data Source Adapters: Simplify Data Access while Ensuring Query Accuracy and Performance**

<b><u>Standard Data Source Adapters</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apache Drill</li> <li>Cisco Information Server</li> <li>Custom Java procedure</li> <li>Cloudera CDH</li> <li>Cloudera Impala</li> <li>Data direct mainframe</li> <li>Files (cache, delimited, and XML)</li> <li>Greenplum</li> <li>Hadoop/Hive</li> <li>Hbase</li> <li>Hortonworks HDP</li> <li>HSQLDB</li> <li>IBM DB2</li> <li>IBM DB2 z/OS</li> <li>Informix</li> <li>LDAP</li> <li>Microsoft Access</li> <li>Microsoft Excel</li> <li>Microsoft SQL Server</li> <li>Mock-File-Delimited</li> <li>MySQL</li> <li>Netezza NPS</li> <li>Oracle</li> <li>Odata</li> <li>Parstream</li> <li>PostgreSQL</li> <li>SAP HANA</li> <li>Sybase</li> <li>Sybase IQ</li> <li>Teradata</li> <li>Vertica</li> <li>WSDL</li> <li>XML (flat files over HTTP)</li> </ul>	<b><u>General Purpose ODBC and JDBC Data Source Adapters</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ADO.NET</li> <li>ODBC for Linux, AIX, HP-UX and Solaris</li> <li>JDBC</li> <li>Microsoft Windows</li> <li>Teradata</li> <li>Vertica</li> </ul> <b><u>Data Source Tool Kit</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Software Development Kit for Data Source Adapter Development</li> </ul> <b><u>Collaboration Adapters</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Email</li> <li>Google Apps</li> <li>Google Sheets</li> <li>Microsoft Active Directory</li> <li>Microsoft SharePoint (On-premise and online)</li> <li>Microsoft SharePoint Excel Services</li> </ul> <b><u>NoSQL and Cloud Database Adapters</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amazon DynamoDB</li> <li>Amazon RedShift</li> <li>Cassandra</li> <li>Couchbase</li> <li>Google BigQuery</li> <li>HBase</li> <li>MongoDB</li> </ul>	<b><u>CRM and ERP Adapters</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Microsoft Dynamics CRM (On-premise &amp; Online)</li> <li>Microsoft Dynamics GP</li> <li>Microsoft Dynamics NAV</li> <li>NetSuite CRM</li> <li>NetSuite ERP</li> <li>Oracle EBS</li> <li>Salesforce.com</li> <li>Siebel</li> </ul> <b><u>Marketing Automation Adapters</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Google Adwords</li> <li>Google Analytics</li> <li>HubSpot</li> <li>Marketo</li> <li>Oracle Eloqua</li> </ul> <b><u>SAP Adapters</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SAP Netweaver</li> <li>mySAP Business Suite</li> <li>SAP BW</li> <li>SAP Business Explorer (BEx)</li> </ul> <b><u>Social Media Adapters</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facebook</li> <li>LinkedIn</li> <li>RSS</li> <li>Twitter</li> </ul>
---	--	---

**Table 18. Additional Technical Specifications: Take Advantage of Industry Standards**

<p><b><u>Delivery Interfaces</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ADO.NET</li> <li>• ODBC</li> <li>• Hadoop</li> <li>• JDBC</li> <li>• REST</li> <li>• SOAP</li> <li>• SOAP and JMS TIBCO EMS</li> <li>• SOAP and JMS Sonic MQ</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Enterprise Service Buses</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OpenMQ</li> <li>• Sonic MQ</li> <li>• TIBCO EMS</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Web Services Protocols</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• .NET</li> <li>• OData</li> <li>• REST and JSON</li> <li>• SOAP</li> <li>• WSDL</li> <li>• WSI</li> <li>• XPath</li> <li>• XQuery</li> <li>• XSLT</li> <li>• XML (flat files or over HTTP)</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Security Protocols</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Base64</li> <li>• Kerberos</li> <li>• NTLM</li> <li>• SAML</li> <li>• SSL</li> <li>• WS-Security</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Directory Services</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active Directory</li> <li>• Oracle Directory Server Enterprise Edition</li> <li>• Cisco Information Server</li> <li>• Novell eDirectory</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Software Development Standards</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SQL 92 and 99</li> <li>• Unicode</li> <li>• JDK</li> <li>• J2EE</li> <li>• JNDI</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Cache Repositories</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• File</li> <li>• Greenplum</li> <li>• HSQLDB</li> <li>• IBM DB2</li> <li>• Microsoft SQL Server</li> <li>• MySQL</li> <li>• Netezza</li> <li>• Oracle</li> <li>• PostgreSQL</li> <li>• SAP HANA</li> <li>• Sybase ASE</li> <li>• Sybase IQ</li> <li>• Teradata</li> <li>• Vertica</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Data Ship Sources and Targets</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IBM DB2</li> <li>• Microsoft SQL Server</li> <li>• Netezza</li> <li>• Oracle</li> <li>• PostgreSQL</li> <li>• Sybase IQ</li> <li>• Teradata</li> <li>• Vertica</li> </ul>
---	--	--



**Americas Headquarters**  
Cisco Systems, Inc.  
San Jose, CA

**Asia Pacific Headquarters**  
Cisco Systems (USA) Pte. Ltd.  
Singapore

**Europe Headquarters**  
Cisco Systems International BV Amsterdam,  
The Netherlands

Cisco has more than 200 offices worldwide. Addresses, phone numbers, and fax numbers are listed on the Cisco Website at [www.cisco.com/go/offices](http://www.cisco.com/go/offices).

Cisco and the Cisco logo are trademarks or registered trademarks of Cisco and/or its affiliates in the U.S. and other countries. To view a list of Cisco trademarks, go to this URL: [www.cisco.com/go/trademarks](http://www.cisco.com/go/trademarks). Third party trademarks mentioned are the property of their respective owners. The use of the word partner does not imply a partnership relationship between Cisco and any other company. (1110R)