



Informatica® Metadata Command Center  
November 2025

# File System Sources

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# Preface

Read *File System Sources* to learn how to register and configure File System sources in Metadata Command Center as catalog sources. After you configure a catalog source, you extract metadata and then view the results in Data Governance and Catalog.

## CHAPTER 1

# Introduction to File System catalog sources

You can use Metadata Command Center to extract metadata from a source system.

A source system is any system that contains data or metadata. For example, Windows and Linux file systems are source systems from which you can extract metadata through a File System catalog source. A catalog source is an object that represents and contains metadata from the source system.

Before you extract metadata from a source system, you first create and register a catalog source that represents the source system. Then you configure capabilities for the catalog source. A capability is a task that Metadata Command Center can perform, such as metadata extraction, lineage discovery, data profiling, data classification, or glossary association.

When Metadata Command Center extracts metadata, Data Governance and Catalog displays the extracted metadata and its attributes as technical assets. You can then perform tasks such as analyzing the assets, viewing lineage, and creating links between those assets and their business context.

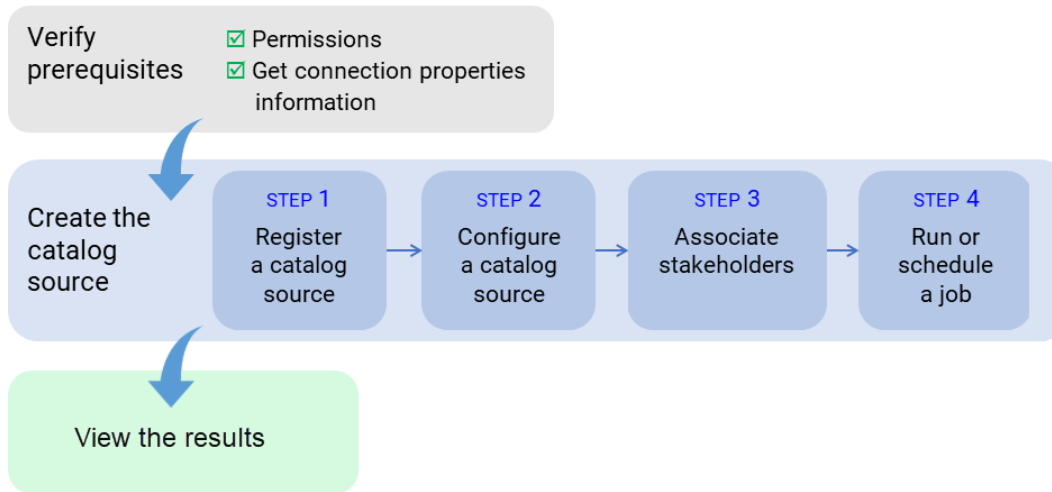
The following table describes the capabilities of the catalog source:

Capability	Description
Data Profiling and Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>Data Profiling.</b> Assesses source metadata and analyzes the collected statistics to discover content and structure, such as value distribution, patterns, and data types.</li><li>- <b>Data Quality.</b> Measures the reliability of the data and enables data usage.</li><li>- <b>Data Observability.</b> Identifies anomalies in the characteristics of the data.</li></ul>
Data Classification	Data classification is the process of identifying and organizing data into relevant categories based on the functional meaning of the data. Classifying data can help your organization manage risks, compliance, and data security.
Glossary Association	You can associate terms that are in the glossary with technical assets to provide user-friendly business names to technical assets. Glossary Association automatically associates glossary terms with technical assets or recommends glossary terms that you can manually associate with technical assets in Data Governance and Catalog.

# Extraction and view process

To extract metadata from a source system, configure the catalog source and run the extraction job in Metadata Command Center. Then view the results in Data Governance and Catalog.

The following image shows the process to extract metadata from a source system:



After you verify prerequisites, perform the following tasks to extract metadata from a Windows or Linux file system:

1. Register a catalog source. Create a catalog source object, select the source system, and specify values for connection properties.
2. Configure the catalog source. Specify the runtime environment and configure parameters for metadata extraction. Optionally, add filters to include or exclude source system assets from metadata extraction. You can also configure other capabilities such as data profiling and quality, data classification, or glossary association.
3. Optionally, associate stakeholders. Associate users with technical assets, giving the users permission to perform actions determined by their roles.
4. Run or schedule the catalog source job.

After you run the catalog source job, you view the results in Data Governance and Catalog.

## About the File System catalog source

You can use the File System catalog source to extract metadata from a Windows or Linux file system.

Use the File System catalog source to extract metadata from files located on a Windows or a Linux machine into the catalog. You can use either the Local File System protocol to import metadata from the files located on a local machine or use the Remote File System protocol to import metadata from the files located on a remote Windows machine.

**Note:** To extract metadata from files located on a remote Linux machine, configure the SFTP File System catalog source in Metadata Command Center.

For more information, see the *SFTP File System* catalog source help.

## Extracted metadata

You can use the File System catalog source to extract metadata from a Windows or Linux file system.

Metadata Command Center extracts files and folders from a Windows or a Linux file system.

You can extract metadata from the following file types:

- AVRO
- Compressed files
  - TAR
  - ZIP
- Delimited files
  - CSV
  - TSV
- JSON
- Microsoft Excel files
  - Excel 97-2003 Workbook with XLS extension
  - Excel Workbook with XLSX extension
  - Excel Macro-Enabled Workbook with XLSM extension
- Parquet
- TXT
- XML
- XSD

The following table lists the structures associated with the file types that you can extract metadata from:

File Type	Partition structure
Avro	Single partition, multiple partitions, schema merge
CSV	Single partition, multiple partitions, schema merge
JSON	Single partition
Parquet	Single partition, multiple partitions, schema merge
XML	Single partition, multiple partitions, schema merge

**Note:** File System catalog sources can only extract input files encoded in UTF-8.

You can extract workbooks, worksheets, and columns from Microsoft Excel files.

You can extract metadata from XML and XSD file formats as XML file objects. Metadata Command Center extracts only elements and attributes from XML and XSD files. If the size of the XML file exceeds 100 KB, Metadata Command Center extracts metadata from the initial 100 KB of the file. However, for XSD file types, Metadata Command Center extracts complete metadata.

## Data profiling for File System objects

Configure data profiling to run profiles on the metadata extracted from a Windows or Linux file system using the Local File System protocol or the Remote File System protocol.

Use the Local File System protocol or the Remote File System protocol to run the profiles.

You can run data profiles on the following File System objects:

- Delimited file
- Folder

You can view the profiling statistics in Data Governance and Catalog. The data profiling task runs profiles on the String data type for File System objects.



## CHAPTER 2

# Before you begin

Before you create a catalog source, ensure that you have the information required to connect to the source system.

Perform the following tasks:

- Assign the required permissions.
- Get the File System source information to connect to the source system.

## Verify permissions

To extract metadata and to configure other capabilities that a catalog source might include, you need account access and permissions on the source system. The permissions required might vary depending on the capability.

### Permissions to extract metadata

Ensure that you have the required permissions to enable metadata extraction.

- Create a user account for the Informatica user to access the Windows or Linux file system.  
**Note:** If you select Local File System protocol to connect to the catalog source, you use the same user account that you use to run the Secure Agent.
- Verify that the user account has read permissions on files and execute permission on folders.

### Permissions to run data profiles

Ensure that you have the required permissions to run profiles.

If you use the Remote File System protocol to run profiles on the metadata extracted from a Windows or Linux file system, grant read and write permissions to the Everyone group on delimited files or folders located on the remote Windows machine.

### Permissions to perform data classification

You can perform data classification with the permissions required to perform metadata extraction.

### Permissions to perform glossary association

You can perform glossary association with the permissions required to perform metadata extraction.

# Get File System source information

Before you configure the catalog source, ask the File System administrator for values of connection properties that you need to configure the catalog source.

**Note:** You don't need to create a connection object in Administrator. You provide connection information when you configure the catalog source.

You can use **Local File System** protocol or the **Remote File System** protocol to connect to the File System catalog source.

## Local File System protocol

The following table describes the properties for importing metadata from the files located on a local machine:

Parameter	Description
Path	Specify the absolute path to the directory on the Secure Agent from where you want to import the metadata into the catalog. Verify that the path that you enter is available on the Secure Agent.

## Remote File System protocol

The following table describes the properties for importing metadata from the files located on a remote Windows machine:

Parameter	Description
Path	Specify the network or shared path from where you want to import the metadata into the catalog. For example: \SharedPath\test_files
Host	Specify the host name or IP address of the Windows machine.
User	Enter the user name to access the Windows machine.
Password	Enter the password to access the Windows machine.

## CHAPTER 3

# Create catalog sources in Metadata Command Center

Use Metadata Command Center to configure a catalog source for a file system and run the catalog source job.

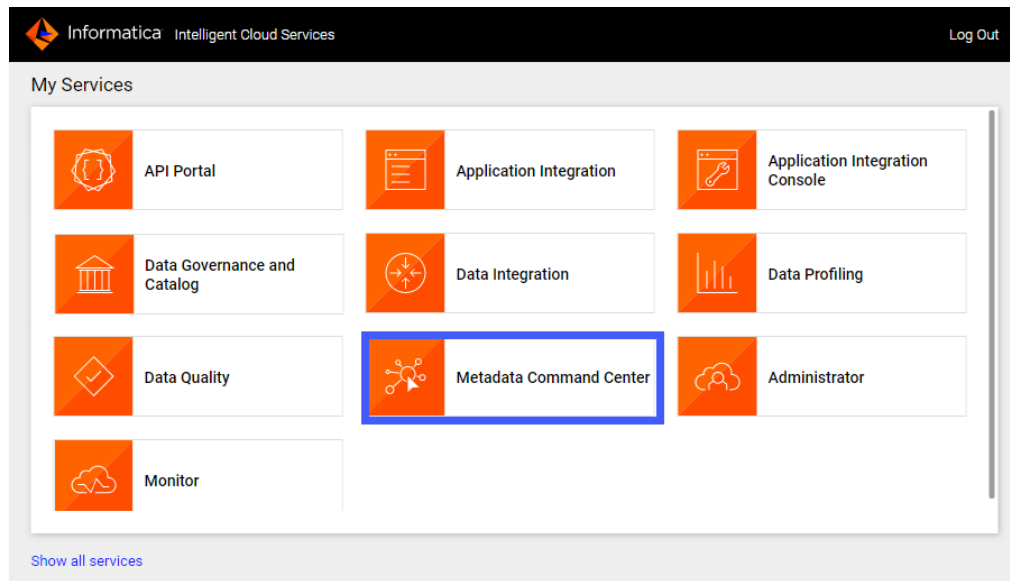
When you configure a catalog source, you define the source system that you want to extract metadata from. Configure filters to include or exclude source system metadata before you run the job. Optionally, configure other capabilities, such as lineage discovery, data profiling and quality, data classification, relationship discovery, and glossary association. To provide stakeholders access to technical assets, you can assign access through stakeholder roles. You can also associate technical assets extracted from the catalog source to asset groups.

## Step 1. Register a catalog source

When you register a catalog source, provide general information and connection values.

1. Log in to Informatica Intelligent Cloud Services.  
The **My Services** page appears.
2. Click **Metadata Command Center**.

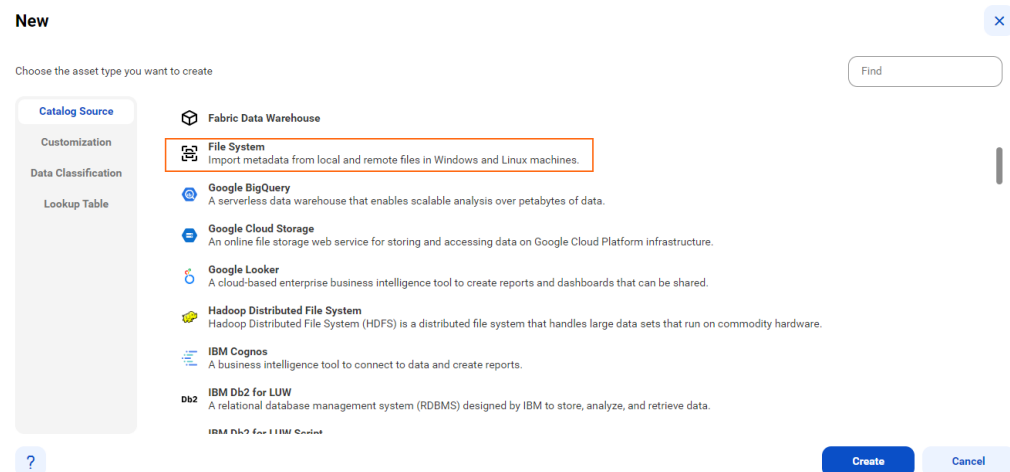
The following image shows the Metadata Command Center box on the **My Services** page:



The Metadata Command Center home page appears.

3. Click **New**.
4. Select **Catalog Source** from the list of asset types.
5. Select File System from the list of catalog source types.

The following image shows the File System catalog source:



6. In the **General Information** section, enter a name and an optional description for the catalog source.  
**Note:** You can rename a catalog source after you create it, but to apply the change to all associated objects you must rerun the metadata extraction job.

After you save the catalog source, you can update the description in Metadata Command Center and Data Governance and Catalog. The update appears only in the service in which you update it.

7. In the **Connection Information** area, enter the File System connection information.

The following tables describe the properties to configure depending on the protocol that you select:

### Local File System protocol

Parameter	Description
Path	Specify the absolute path to the directory on the Secure Agent from where you want to import the metadata into the catalog. Verify that the path that you enter is available on the Secure Agent.

### Remote File System protocol

Parameter	Description
Path	Specify the network or shared path from where you want to import the metadata into the catalog. For example: <code>\SharedPath\test_files</code>
Host	Specify the host name or IP address of the Windows machine.
User	Enter the user name to access the Windows machine.
Password	Enter the password to access the Windows machine.

8. Click **Next**.

The **Configuration** page appears.

## Step 2. Configure capabilities

When you configure the File System catalog source, you define the settings for the metadata extraction capability and other optional capabilities.

The metadata extraction capability extracts source metadata from external source systems. You can also configure other capabilities that the catalog source includes.

You can save the catalog source configuration at any point after you enter the connection information. After you save the catalog source, you can choose to run the catalog source job. To run the job once, click **Run**. To run metadata extraction and other capabilities on a recurring schedule, configure schedules on the **Schedule** tab.

### Configure metadata extraction

When you configure the File System catalog source, you choose a runtime environment, define filters, and enter configuration parameters for metadata extraction.

1. In the **Connection and Runtime** area, choose a serverless runtime environment or the Secure Agent group where you want to run catalog source jobs.

**Note:** Serverless runtime environment options are available if the catalog source works with a serverless runtime environment.

2. Choose to retain, delete, or deprecate objects that are deleted from the source system in the catalog with the **Metadata Change Option**.
  - **Retain**. Retains objects that are deleted from the source system in the catalog. If you update or add a filter, the catalog retains objects extracted from the previous job and extracts additional objects that match the current filter. Objects deleted from the source system are not deleted from the catalog. Enrichments added on deleted objects and relationships are retained.
  - **Delete**. Deletes metadata from the catalog based on objects deleted from the source system and changes you make to the filter. Enrichments added on deleted objects and relationships are also permanently lost. Objects renamed in the source system are removed and recreated in the catalog.
  - **Deprecate**. The lifecycle of objects imported into the catalog moves to Obsolete based on objects deleted from the source system and changes you make to the filter. This does not impact enrichments added on deprecated objects and relationships. Objects renamed in the source system are removed and recreated in the catalog. When you run the catalog source job again for other capabilities such as data classification, relationship discovery, or glossary association, the job doesn't consider obsolete objects. Obsolete objects remain in the catalog until they are purged when you run a **Purge Obsolete Objects** job on the **Explore** page.

**Note:** You can also change the configured metadata change option when you run a catalog source.

3. In the **Filters** area, define one or more filter conditions to apply for metadata extraction:
  - a. Select **Yes** to view filter options.
  - b. From the Include/Exclude list, choose to include or exclude metadata based on the filter parameters.
  - c. From the Object type list, select an object type, depending on the object that you want to extract metadata from.
  - d. Enter the path to the object as the filter value.

The following image shows the filter condition options:

- e. To define an additional filter with an OR condition, click the **Add** icon.
4. Optionally, in the **Configuration Parameters** area, enter properties to override default context values and job parameters.

The following table describes the properties that you can enter:

Parameter	Description
Extract Group Elements from Hierarchical Files	<p>Select one of the following options to extract group or leaf elements from hierarchical files:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Yes. Extracts group elements from hierarchical files with the complete hierarchy of hierarchical fields. You can view the hierarchy of hierarchical files in the <b>Hierarchy</b> tab of assets in Data Governance and Catalog.</li> <li>- No. Extracts only leaf elements from hierarchical files without the complete hierarchy of hierarchical fields.</li> </ul> <p>You can extract group elements from hierarchical files for the following file types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- AVRO. Extracts and groups hierarchical files and hierarchical fields.</li> <li>- Parquet. Extracts and groups hierarchical files and hierarchical fields.</li> <li>- JSON. Extracts and groups hierarchical files and hierarchical fields.</li> <li>- XML. Extracts and groups elements and attributes. For XML file types, a maximum depth of 1000 elements is permitted within a single element in the hierarchy.</li> <li>- XSD. Extracts and groups elements and attributes.</li> </ul> <p><b>Attention:</b> If you modify the <b>Extract Group Elements from Hierarchical Files</b> field and run the catalog source again, the asset page doesn't display the hierarchical elements in the correct hierarchy groups. If you modify the property value, purge the catalog source before you run it again.</p>
Enable Extension-Based File Type Detection	<p>Select one of the following options to detect file types by file extensions or by parsing the file contents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Yes. Detects file types by file extensions.</li> <li>- No. Parses the file contents to detect file types.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> You can detect file types by file extensions for the following file types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CSV</li> <li>- TSV</li> <li>- TXT</li> <li>- XML</li> </ul>
Use First Row as Header of Delimited Files	<p>Select one of the following options to use the first row as the header or detect headers automatically for delimited files:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Yes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detects column headers based on the following rules: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Duplicate headers get suffixed with '#' followed by a number, for example, ABC#1, ABC#2. The detection is not case-sensitive.</li> <li>- Empty column header values appear as UnknownColumn&lt;position&gt;, for example UnknownColumn2.</li> <li>- The header row in the file is detected even if it has a different number of columns than the data rows.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>- No. Detects headers automatically for delimited files.</li> </ul>
Headers of Delimited Files	<p>Specify values to determine headers of delimited files. Separate multiple values by commas. If any value from the list is found in the first row of the delimited file, then the first row is used as the header.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter appears only if you choose No for the <b>Use First Row as Header of Delimited Files</b> parameter.</p>
Treat Files Without Extension As	<p>Select one of the following options to use to identify files without an extension:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Parquet</li> <li>- Avro</li> <li>- JSON</li> </ul>

Parameter	Description
Enter File Delimiter	<p>Specify the file delimiter if the file from which you extract metadata uses a delimiter other than the following list of delimiters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Comma (,)</li> <li>- Horizontal tab ( \t)</li> <li>- Semicolon (;)</li> <li>- Colon (:)</li> <li>- Pipe symbol ( )</li> </ul> <p>Enclose the delimiter in single quotes, such as '\$'. Use a comma to separate multiple delimiters.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Adding a custom delimiter overrides the default list of delimiters. If you specify a delimiter, characters from the default list are not considered as delimiters.</p>
Files to be excluded during partition discovery	<p>Specify the regular expression of the files that you want to exclude during partition discovery. Use a comma to separate multiple regular expressions.</p> <p>For example, enter ".json","Customer.csv","Parquet.*".</p>
Partition Detection	<p>Specify if you want to enable partition detection.</p> <p>Default is Yes.</p>

5. Configure additional capabilities for the catalog source by clicking on the tabs.

## Filter guidelines and examples

You can add metadata extraction filters when you configure the catalog source. To create a filter, you can use choose from file names, folder names, or paths.

Consider the following rules and guidelines when you enter filter values:

- Filters are case-sensitive.
- Use an asterisk to represent multiple characters in a folder name, file name, and a single folder level in a folder hierarchy. For example, A\* matches A, Ab, ABC.
- For file filters, specify only the file name.
- If a file name contains an asterisk, the filter considers it as a wildcard and not a special character. To ignore an asterisk as a wildcard, enclose it in double quotes (") in the filter.
- Use a forward slash as a separator in path hierarchies. You can add a path in folder and path filters.
- Use an asterisk as a path placeholder in folder and path filters. For example, folder1/\*/folder3. Here, the filter includes all folders under folder1.
- Use two asterisks to indicate zero or more levels of folders in folder and path filters. The pattern with two asterisks is recursive. The processing time is longer as the data volume increases.

**Important:** It is recommended that you either use only a path filter or use a combination of a folder and a file filter.

### Examples

You can include or exclude metadata from folders, files, or paths.

#### Folder filters

Folder filters apply to folders included in the source system.



For example:

- To include or exclude metadata from 'Folder2' located inside 'Folder1', select **Folder** as the object type and enter `Folder1/Folder2` in the value field.
- To include or exclude metadata from 'Folder2' located in any folder under 'Folder1', select **Folder** as the object type and enter `Folder1/*/Folder2` in the value field.
- To include or exclude metadata from 'Folder2' located two levels under 'Folder1', select **Folder** as the object type and enter `Folder1/*/*/Folder2` in the value field.
- To include or exclude metadata from 'Folder2' located at any level under 'Folder1', select **Folder** as the object type and enter `Folder1/**/Folder2` in the value field. This is a recursive search, and therefore the processing time can be longer.

### File filters

File filters apply to the files included in folders that you filter. The file filter is recursive. If you don't provide any folder filters, the file filters apply to the entire folder hierarchy.

For example:

- To include or exclude metadata from all files with the name 'File1.csv' located in the source directory, select **File** as the object type and enter `File1.csv` in the value field. Metadata Command Center recursively searches for files that match the filter criteria in all folders in the source directory.
- To include or exclude metadata from all files with names that start with 'File' and end with 'ame.csv', select **File** as the object type and enter `File*ame.csv` in the value field.
- To include or exclude metadata from all files with names that end with 'File.csv', select **File** as the object type and enter `*File.csv` in the value field.
- To include or exclude metadata from all files with the name 'File' and files that start with the name 'File' followed by one or more characters, select **File** as the object type and enter `File*` in the value field.
- To include or exclude metadata from all files with names that contain the word 'File', select **File** as the object type and enter `*File*` in the value field.
- To include or exclude metadata from all files with the name 'Fi\*le.csv', select **File** as the object type and enter `Fi"*le.csv` in the value field.

### Path filters

Path filters apply to the files and folders in the path that you filter. The path filter is non-recursive. If you provide only the file or folder names, the path filters apply to the first level files or directories.

For example:

- To include or exclude metadata from files and folders with names that start with 'Item1' in the first level directory, select **Path** as the object type and enter `Item1*` in the value field.
- To include or exclude metadata from the 'File1' file in the 'Folder1' folder, select **Path** as the object type and enter `Folder1/File1` in the value field.
- To include or exclude metadata from files or folders with names that contain the word 'Subfolder' in the 'Folder1' folder, select **Path** as the object type and enter `Folder1/*Subfolder*` in the value field.
- To include or exclude metadata from files or folders with the name 'File1' in any subfolder of the 'Folder1' folder, select **Path** as the object type and enter `Folder1/*/File1` in the value field.
- To include or exclude metadata from all files and subfolders in the 'Folder1' folder, select **Path** as the object type and enter `Folder1/*` in the value field.

- To include or exclude metadata from files or folders with the name 'File1' located at any level in the 'Folder1' folder, select **Path** as the object type and enter `Folder1/**/File1` in the value field. This is a recursive search, and therefore the processing time can be longer.

## Configure data profiling and quality

Enable the data profiling capability to evaluate the quality of metadata extracted from the Windows or Linux file system.

**Note:** You can't run profiles on hierarchical fields if you extract group elements using the **Extract Group Elements from Hierarchical Files** property.

1. Click the **Data Profiling and Quality** tab.
2. Expand **Data Profiling** and select **Enable Data Profiling**.

**Note:** Ensure that you have permissions on all the staging connections that you use in your data profiling configuration. You can't run the job if you don't have permissions on the connections that you use. Select connections that you have access to, or ask the administrator to grant the necessary permissions on the connections that you want to use.

3. In the **Connection and Runtime** area, choose the Secure Agent group where you want to run catalog source jobs.
4. Optionally, in the **Filters** area, specify additional filters in addition to metadata filters:
  - a. Select **Yes** to view filter options.
  - b. From the Include/Exclude list, choose to include or exclude metadata based on the filter parameters.
  - c. From the Object type list, select **File** or **Folder** depending on the object that you want to profile.
  - d. Enter the path to the object as the filter value.

Filters can contain the following wildcards:

- Question mark. Represents a single character.
- Asterisk. Represents multiple characters.

Examples:

- Files: You extracted metadata from a folder that contains multiple files and now you want to run a profile on a specific file. Select **File** from the Object type option and then enter the file name in the input field.
- Folders: You extracted metadata from a folder that contains multiple folders and now you want to run a profile on a specific folder. Select **Folder** from the Object type option and then enter the folder name in the input field.

To include or exclude multiple objects, click the **Add** icon to add filters with the AND condition.

5. In the **Parameters** area, configure the parameters.

The following table describes the parameters that you can enter:

Parameter	Description
Modes of Run	<p>Determine the type of data that you want the data profiling task to collect.</p> <p>Choose one of the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep signatures only. Collects only aggregate information such as data types, average, standard deviation, and patterns.</li> <li>• Keep signatures and values. Collects both signatures and data values.</li> </ul>
Profiling Scope	<p>Determine whether you want to run data profiling only on the changes made to the source system or on the entire source system.</p> <p>Choose one of the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incremental. Includes only source metadata that is changed or updated since the last profile run.</li> <li>• Full. Includes the entire metadata that is extracted based on the filters applied for extraction.</li> </ul>
Maximum Precision of String Fields	The maximum precision value for profiles on string data type.
Text Qualifier	<p>The character that defines string boundaries. If you select a quote character, profiling ignores delimiters within the quotes. Select a qualifier from the list.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Default is Double Quote.</p>
Escape character for delimited files	<p>You can specify an escape character if you need to override the default escape character. An escape character ignores a delimiter character in an unquoted string if the delimiter is part of the string value.</p> <p>If you specify an escape character, the data profiling task overrides the default escape character that the Metadata Extraction job detects and considers the specified escape character. It then reads the delimiter character as a part of the string value. If you don't specify an escape character, the data profiling task considers the default escape character that the Metadata Extraction job detects and reads the delimiter character as a part of the string value.</p> <p>When you run a Data Profiling job on a source system that includes files with special characters, use \ as the escape character.</p>
Date Format	<p>Select the format for datetime values across all files and folders.</p> <p>The default date format of <b>MM/DD/YYYY HH24:MI:SS</b> consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Month (January = 01, September = 09)</li> <li>• Day (of the month)</li> <li>• Year (expressed in four digits, such as 1998)</li> <li>• Hour (in 24-hour format, for example, 12:00:00AM = 0, 1:00:00AM = 1, 12:00:00PM = 12, 11:00:00PM = 23)</li> <li>• Minutes</li> <li>• Seconds</li> </ul>

- Expand **Data Quality** and select **Enable Data Quality**.

**Note:** You can click **Use Data Profiling Parameters** to use the same parameters as in the **Data Profiling** section.

**Note:** Ensure that you have permissions on all the staging and flat file connections that you use in your data quality configuration. You can't run the job if you don't have permissions on the connections that you use. Select connections that you have access to, or ask the administrator to grant the necessary permissions on the connections that you want to use.

7. In the **Connection and Runtime** area, choose the Secure Agent group where you want to run catalog source jobs.
8. In the **Parameters** area, configure the parameters.

The following table describes the properties that you can enter:

Parameter	Description
Data Quality Rule Automation	<p>Enable the option to automatically create or update rule occurrences for data elements in the catalog source.</p> <p>Choose one of the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Apply on Data Elements linked with Business Dataset.</b> Creates rule occurrences for all data elements that are linked with business data sets in the catalog source.</li> <li>• <b>Apply on all Data Elements.</b> Creates rule occurrences for all data elements in the catalog source.</li> </ul>
Data Quality Remediation	<p>Enable the option to specify a flat file connection to store the list of failed rows so that users can remediate poor data quality scores.</p> <p>Choose one of the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>No.</b> Doesn't enable the <b>Create Data Quality Failure Ticket</b> option.</li> <li>• <b>Yes.</b> Shows a list of flat file connections where you write failed rows to customer-managed locations.</li> </ul>
Data Quality Failure Ticket	<p>Specify whether you want to create data quality failure tickets for poor data quality scores based on the threshold defined for the rule occurrence in Data Governance and Catalog.</p> <p>Choose one of the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>No.</b> Doesn't automatically create data quality failure tickets when the data quality scores are poor.</li> <li>• <b>Yes.</b> Automatically creates data quality failure tickets based on the data quality threshold values you define in Data Governance and Catalog, and notifies you when a data quality score is below the threshold.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> You must configure a workflow event for the data quality failure and enable the event in Metadata Command Center.</p>
Cache Result	<p>Specify how you want to preview rule occurrence results.</p> <p>Select <b>Agent Cache</b> if you want to generate a cache file in the runtime environment and to preview the cached results faster in subsequent data preview runs. The results are cached for seven days by default after the first run in the runtime environment.</p> <p>Select <b>No Cache</b> if you don't want to cache the preview results and view the live results.</p>
Run Rule Occurrence Frequency	<p>Specify whether you want to run data quality rules based on the frequency defined for the rule occurrence in Data Governance and Catalog.</p>

Parameter	Description
Maximum Precision of String Fields	The maximum precision value for profiles on string data type.
Text Qualifier	The character that defines string boundaries. If you select a quote character, profiling ignores delimiters within the quotes. Select a qualifier from the list. <b>Note:</b> Default is Double Quote.
Escape character for delimited files	You can specify an escape character if you need to override the default escape character. An escape character ignores a delimiter character in an unquoted string if the delimiter is part of the string value.  If you specify an escape character, the data quality task overrides the default escape character that the Metadata Extraction job detects and considers the specified escape character. It then reads the delimiter character as a part of the string value. If you don't specify an escape character, the task considers the default escape character that the Metadata Extraction job detects and reads the delimiter character as a part of the string value.  When you run a Data Quality job on a source system that includes files with special characters, use \ as the escape character.
Date Format	Select the format for datetime values across all files and folders. The default date format of <b>MM/DD/YYYY HH24:MI:SS</b> consists of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Month (January = 01, September = 09)</li> <li>• Day (of the month)</li> <li>• Year (expressed in four digits, such as 1998)</li> <li>• Hour (in 24-hour format, for example, 12:00:00AM = 0, 1:00:00AM = 1, 12:00:00PM = 12, 11:00:00PM = 23)</li> <li>• Minutes</li> <li>• Seconds</li> </ul>

- To enable the data observability capability, expand **Data Observability** and select **Enable Data Observability**.

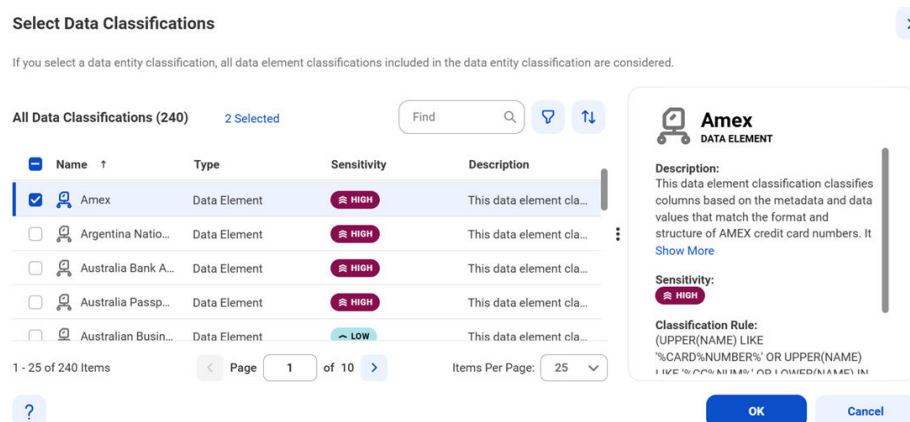
## Configure data classification

Enable the data classification capability to identify and organize data into relevant categories based on the functional meaning of the data.

- Click the **Data Classification** tab.
- Select **Enable Data Classification**.
- Choose one or both of the following options:
  - **Generated Data Classifications.** CLAIRE automatically generates data classifications for the data elements.

- **Data Classification Rules.** Choose from predefined or custom data classifications.

1. Click **Add Data Classification**. The following image shows the **Select Data Classifications** dialog box:



2. Select the data classifications that you want to use.
3. Click **OK**.

## Configure glossary association

Enable the glossary association capability to associate glossary terms with technical assets, or to get recommendations for glossary terms that you can manually associate with technical assets in Data Governance and Catalog.

Metadata Command Center considers all published business terms in the glossary while making recommendations to associate your technical assets.

1. Click the **Glossary Association** tab.
2. Select **Enable Glossary Association**.
3. Select **Enable auto-acceptance** to automatically accept glossary association recommendations.
4. Specify the **Confidence Score Threshold for Auto-Acceptance** to set a threshold limit based on which the glossary association capability automatically accepts the recommended glossary terms.

**Note:** Specify a percentage from 80 to 100. If the score is higher than the specified limit, the glossary association capability automatically assigns a matching glossary term to the data element.

5. Select **Enable Below-threshold Recommendations** to receive glossary association recommendations below the auto-acceptance threshold. If you enable auto-acceptance, you can enable below-threshold recommendations to receive glossary recommendations below the auto-acceptance threshold.
6. Specify the **Confidence Score Threshold for Recommendations** to set a threshold based on which the glossary association capability makes recommendations

If you enable auto-acceptance, specify a percentage from 80 to the selected auto-acceptance threshold. You can accept or reject the recommended glossary terms that fall within this range in Data Governance and Catalog.

If you disable auto-acceptance, specify a percentage from 80 to 100 inclusive.

7. Choose to automatically assign business names and descriptions to technical assets. You can then choose to retain existing assignments and only assign business names and descriptions to assets that don't have assignments, or allow overwrite of existing assignments.

By default, existing assignments are retained.

8. Optional. Choose to ignore specific parts of data elements when making recommendations. Select **Yes** and enter prefix and suffix keyword values as needed.

Click **Select** to enter a keyword. You can enter multiple unique prefix and suffix keywords. Keyword values are case insensitive.

9. Optional. Choose specific top-level business glossary assets to associate with technical assets. Selecting a top-level asset selects its child assets as well. Select **Top-level Glossary Assets** and specify the assets on the **Select Assets** page.
10. Optional. Choose to use abbreviations and synonym definitions from lookup tables for accurate glossary association. Select **Yes** to enable, and then click **Select** to upload a lookup table.
11. Click **Next**.

The **Associations** page appears.

## Step 3. Associate stakeholders and asset groups

Associate users or user groups within a stakeholder role as stakeholders for technical assets in Data Governance and Catalog. Also, you can choose to assign technical assets extracted from the catalog source to asset groups. You can then use access policies to control permissions on assets that are assigned to asset groups.

Verify that the administrator assigned users and user groups to the stakeholder role that you want to associate with technical assets.

1. To associate users or user groups as stakeholders with technical assets extracted from the catalog source, perform the following steps:
  - a. On the **Associations** page, click **Stakeholders**.
  - b. Select **Assign Stakeholders**.
  - c. Select a stakeholder role.
  - d. Click **Select** to add users and user groups from the stakeholder role as stakeholders for the technical assets.

The **Add Users & User Groups** dialog box displays a list of users and user groups assigned to the selected stakeholder role.

Add Users & User Groups

Users

User Groups

All Users (1)

Find

↕

<input type="checkbox"/>	Full Name	Email	User Name ↑	Status
<input type="checkbox"/>	gov owner_09			Active

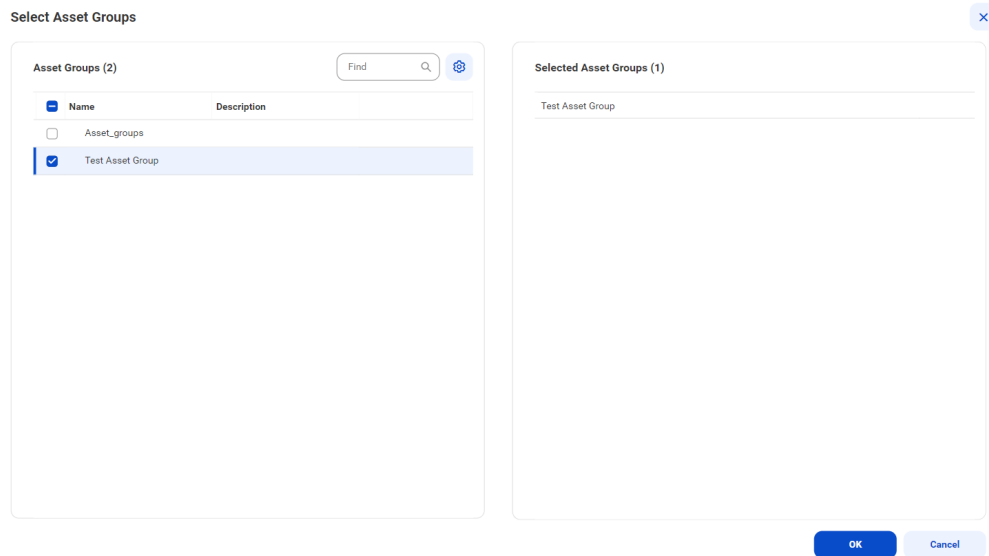
?

OK

Cancel

- e. Select one or more users or user groups to assign as stakeholders for the technical assets, and click **OK**.  
Only the selected users and user groups belonging to the specified stakeholder role are granted the permissions to technical assets.
  - f. To assign users or user groups from another stakeholder role, click **Add** and then repeat the steps.
2. To assign asset groups to technical assets extracted from the catalog source, perform the following steps:
  - a. On the **Associations** page, click **Asset Groups**.
  - b. Select **Assign Asset Groups**.
  - c. Click **Select**.  
The **Select Asset Groups** dialog box displays the list of asset groups.  
If you enabled an access policy that includes an asset group, you can only view assets that belong to that asset group.
3. Select the asset groups to which you want to assign technical assets extracted from the catalog source, and click **OK**.





4. Choose to save and run the job or to schedule a recurring job.
  - To save and run the job, click **Save** and then **Run**.
  - To schedule a recurring job, click **Next** to open the **Schedule** page.

## Step 4. Run or schedule the job

Choose to run a catalog source job manually, or configure it to run on schedule.

**Note:** You can't run multiple jobs simultaneously.

You can choose to perform a full or an incremental metadata extraction. A full metadata extraction extracts all objects from the source to the catalog. An incremental metadata extraction extracts only the changed and new objects since the last successful catalog source job run. Incremental metadata extraction doesn't remove deleted objects from the catalog and doesn't extract metadata of code-based objects if applicable.

When you run an incremental metadata extraction job with a filter to include metadata from objects, the job extracts only the objects that have the latest timestamp since the last successful job.

**Note:** The incremental extraction option appears if it is available for the catalog source.

### Run the job manually

Click **Save** to save the catalog source and click **Run**. On the **Run Catalog Source Job** window, click **Run** to run the job.

You can override the capabilities that you selected while configuring your catalog source on the **Configuration** page. The first time you run the catalog source job, the metadata extraction capability is mandatory. From the second run onwards, you can choose to override the configured metadata change option. You can retain, delete, or deprecate objects that are deleted from the source in the catalog. For subsequent runs of the catalog source job, the metadata extraction capability is optional.

**Note:** You can choose incremental metadata extraction for subsequent runs only after one full metadata extraction job completes successfully. Incremental metadata extraction jobs run with the **Retain** metadata change option even if you set the option to **Delete** or **Deprecate** in the catalog source.

**Note:** To run a catalog source job, you need permissions on the connection to the source system. To run a catalog source job for catalog sources that reference other source systems, you need permissions on the connections for all the reference source systems.

## Run the job on a schedule

You can choose to run metadata extraction and other capabilities on a recurring schedule. You can't choose incremental metadata extraction and full metadata extraction in the same schedule. To create a schedule for incremental metadata extraction, you must have completed at least one full metadata extraction job successfully. If not, first create a schedule for a full metadata extraction.

If an incremental metadata extraction is scheduled to run when the last run details aren't available, the job first performs a full metadata extraction, followed by incremental metadata extraction on subsequent runs.

For example, this can happen in the following scenarios:

- You create schedules for both incremental metadata extraction and full metadata extraction, but schedule the incremental extraction to run before the first full metadata extraction job.
- You create schedules for both incremental metadata extraction and full metadata extraction, but delete the full metadata extraction schedule before its first run.

1. On the **Schedule** tab, select **Run on Schedule**.  
The **Schedule** configuration page opens.
2. Click the checkbox corresponding to each capability that you want to include in the schedule.
3. Enter the start date, time zone, and the interval at which you want to run the job.
4. You can manage additional schedules using the following options:
  - To create a new schedule, click the **Add** button.
  - To delete a schedule, click the **Delete** button.
  - To enable or disable a schedule, click the **Enable Schedule** toggle button.

**Note:** You can create a maximum of one schedule per capability that you enable. If you purged a catalog source or did not run the metadata extraction job, the catalog source job runs metadata extraction before running other scheduled capabilities.

**Note:** To create a schedule, you need permissions on the connection to the source system. If you lose permissions on the connection after you create a schedule, the scheduled jobs continue to run.

5. Click **Save** to save the schedule.

## Monitor job status

After the job runs, you can monitor the status of the job on the **Overview** page of the job.

For more information about job monitoring, see *Administration*.

## CHAPTER 4

# View results in Data Governance and Catalog

After Metadata Command Center runs a job, you can view the results in Data Governance and Catalog where the catalog source and its elements are called technical assets. You can view a catalog source as a hierarchy. Expand each technical asset to see its components.

When referenced source systems are connected to a catalog source, you can expand the hierarchy to see details about the technical asset's component elements.

You can view the data lineage of an asset contained within a catalog source to see individual elements such as data sources, calculations, and filters. When you view data lineage, you can see the individual upstream elements that contribute data or expressions to each component of a data flow or catalog source.

## View metadata extraction results

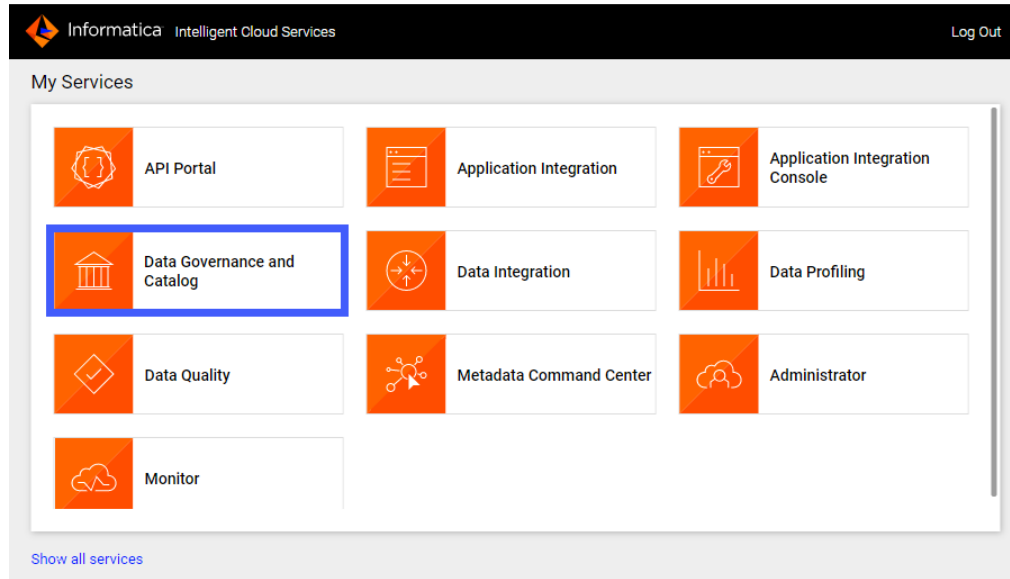
After a job runs in Metadata Command Center, view the results in Data Governance and Catalog. You can view details about source system contents in a hierarchical structure and trace data lineage.

1. Log in to Informatica Intelligent Cloud Services.

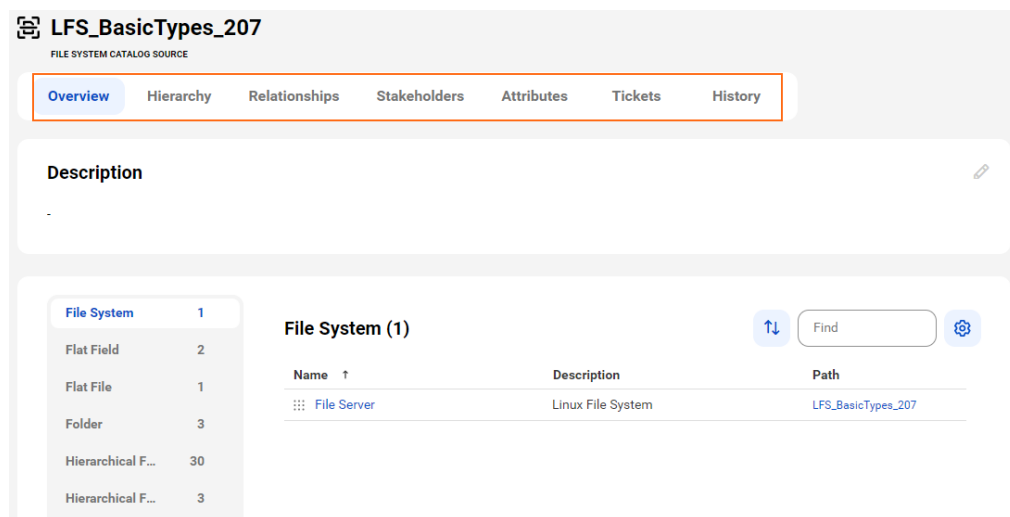
The **My Services** page appears.

2. Click Data Governance and Catalog.

The following image shows the Data Governance and Catalog box on the **My Services** page:



3. On the Data Governance and Catalog home page, click the number in the **Technical Assets** panel. The **Technical Assets** page opens.
4. Select **Catalog Source** in the **Filter** list. The list of catalog sources opens.
5. Search for the catalog source from which you extracted metadata, and click the name. The **Overview** tab of the asset opens. The following image shows a sample File System catalog source asset page:



6. View the asset from different perspectives by clicking on the tabs. For more information about working with assets, see *Working with Assets* in *Data Governance and Catalog* help.

# View data lineage

Data lineage is a visual representation of the flow of data across the systems in your organization. Lineage depicts how the data flows from the system of its origin to the system of its destination.

Data lineage views are available for technical assets in the catalog source. You can view lineage at the catalog source, data set, or data element level.

The lineage at the catalog source level shows how data flows from one catalog source to another. The lineage at the data set and the data element levels show how other technical assets such as files or tables contribute to the selected asset.

**Note:** File system assets can be source and target endpoint objects for other catalog sources, for example Business Intelligence or ETL sources. File system sources don't create any references to external assets. If you didn't assign them to any reference assets created by other catalog sources, the **Lineage** tab doesn't display the data flow.

If linking catalog sources is available for your catalog source, you can use Metadata Command Center to generate data lineage based on rules or by generating automated lineage with CLAIRE. You can choose source and target catalog sources and objects to link and generate lineage.

To determine whether linking catalog sources is available for your catalog source, navigate to the **Configuration** tab of the **Link Catalog Sources** page. The catalog source must appear in the list of source and target catalog sources.

For information about linking catalog sources, see *Link catalog sources* in the Administration help.

## View lineage at the catalog source level

The catalog source level shows how data flows from one catalog source to another with the lineage aggregating data from the data set and data element levels.

To view data lineage at the catalog source level, open a technical asset, click the **Lineage** tab, and then verify that the level is set to **Catalog Source Level**.

## View lineage at the data set level

The data set level displays individual sets of data in the data flow.

To view lineage at the data set level, open a technical asset, click the **Lineage** tab, and then verify that the level is set to **Data Set Level**.

The following image shows the data set level lineage for the CSVWithCommaDelimiter.csv file:



▼ LFS_BasicTypes_207	1
▼ Allsupportedfiles	1
CSVWithCommaDelimiter.csv	

## View lineage at the data element level

The data element level displays details of the data set level. At the data element level, you can see the input sources for expressions or commands and calculations or transformations on the data.

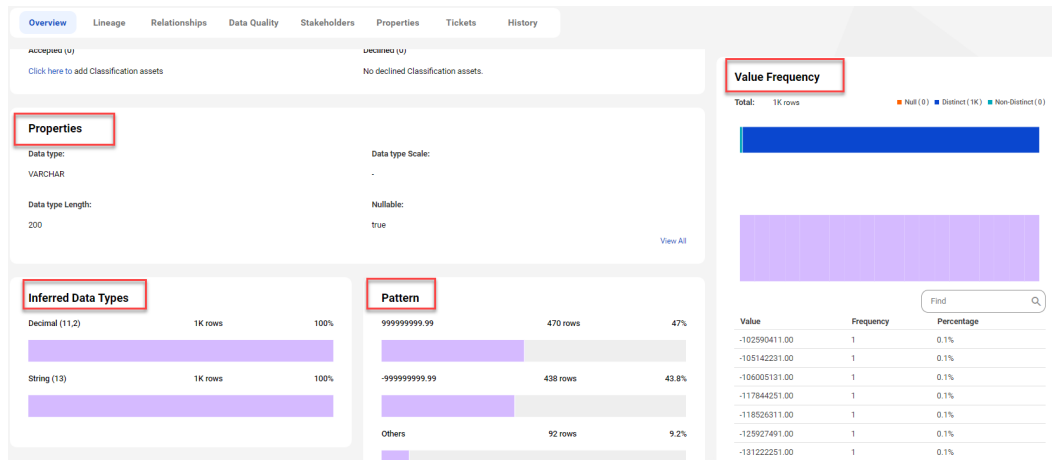
To view data lineage at the data element level, open a technical asset, click the **Lineage** tab, and then verify that the level is set to **Data Element Level**.

## View data profiling results

When you enable the data profiling task for a catalog source in Metadata Command Center, the system runs a profile to evaluate the quality of the metadata extracted from the source system. The profiling statistics appear in Data Governance and Catalog when you open the technical assets.

The scope of profiling statistics that Data Governance and Catalog displays depends on the data profiling configuration parameters that you set when you configured the catalog source in Metadata Command Center.

The following image shows the data profiling statistics that appear on a column asset page in Data Governance and Catalog:



For more information about data profiling results, see *Asset Details* in the Data Governance and Catalog help.

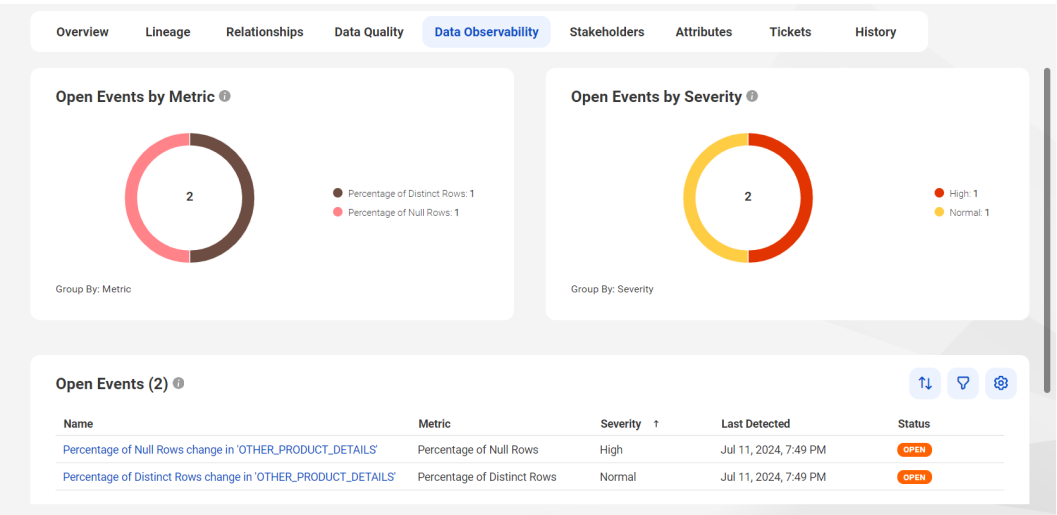
## View data observability results

When you enable data observability for a catalog source in Metadata Command Center, you can view and evaluate the events that it generates in Data Governance and Catalog. These events indicate anomalies identified in the characteristics of the profiled data in your source system.

You can view the events that data observability generates for anomalies identified for catalog sources, technical data sets, and data elements. You can then take appropriate actions for the generated events.

**Note:** The administrator of the catalog source might have applied filters to the data to narrow down the data elements that are applicable for business users in Data Governance and Catalog. The data for which users receive anomaly notifications depend on the filters that are configured for the catalog source.

The following image shows the open events for a column asset in Data Governance and Catalog:

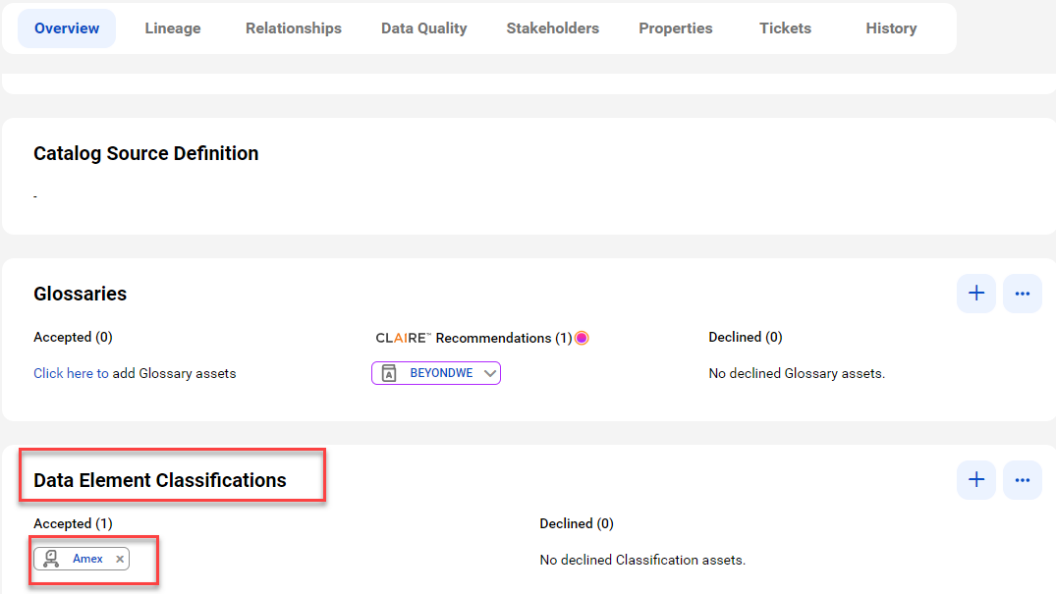


For more information about data observability results, see *Working With Assets* in the Data Governance and Catalog help.

# View classified data

When you add data classification rules to a catalog source in Metadata Command Center, the system identifies the columns and tables that match the rules and displays one or more matched data classifications on the column or table asset pages in Data Governance and Catalog.

The following image shows a column asset page with the inferred data element classifications that match the column data and metadata:



For more information about data classification assets, see *Asset Details* in the Data Governance and Catalog help.

# View glossary associations

When you enable the glossary association capability for a catalog source in Metadata Command Center, you can view the accepted glossary assets in Data Governance and Catalog.

The **Overview** tab for a technical asset in the catalog source displays glossary assets in the Accepted and CLAIRE Recommendations sections.

The **Glossaries** panel shows the automatically accepted and CLAIRE® recommended terms.

The following image shows a sample asset page:

