

SQL Transform

by Sudheer Sharma - Monday, February 09, 2009

<http://dwhnotes.com/data-integrator/sql>

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[Awesome \(1\)](#) [Interesting \(0\)](#) [Useful \(4\)](#)

Note on SQL Transform: You can write your own customized SQL query here. It appears in your dataflow as a source. Use this transform when you cannot perform using other DI transformations. Whatever the SQL entered by you that will not be validated by DI.

Options: Mainly will discuss about three arguments here

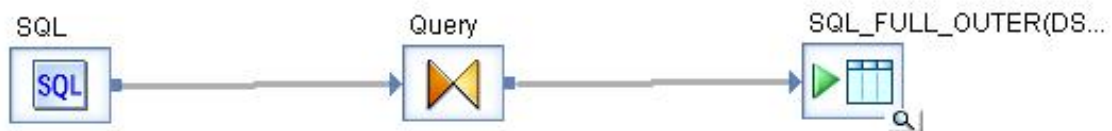
Datastore : Select the datastore to access the tables that you're referring in your SQL query

Database Type: When you have multiple configurations then you need to select the database type and version which you want, else default database will be selected automatically. The beauty of this option is when you have multiple config's then you can write SQL for each database.

SQL Text: Write your SQL query here.

Design Steps: Here i'm performing FULL OUTER JOIN using SQL Transform

- Follow the basic steps like drag the SQL Transform from transforms object library, query transform, and finally place a template table for target. Now, connect each object.



- Now click on the SQL Transform and write your SQL query in the window where the space is provided. Then Press **Update Schema** to fetch the columns from the backend.

	Description	Type
SQL		
EMPNO		decimal(28,7)
ENAME		varchar(10)
JOB		varchar(9)
MGR		decimal(28,7)
HIREDATE		datetime
SAL		decimal(28,7)
COMM		decimal(28,7)
DEPTNO		decimal(28,7)
DNAME		varchar(14)
DNO		decimal(28,7)
LOC		varchar(13)

SQL

Datastore: DS_Source

Database type: Oracle 9i

Join rank: 0 Cache

Array fetch size: 1000

SQL text:

```
SELECT e.*,
       d.dname,
       d.deptno dno,
       d.loc
FROM   scott.emp e
FULL OUTER JOIN
scott.dept d ON (e.deptno = d.deptno)
```

- That's it you're done with the design, save the job, and execute it.

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