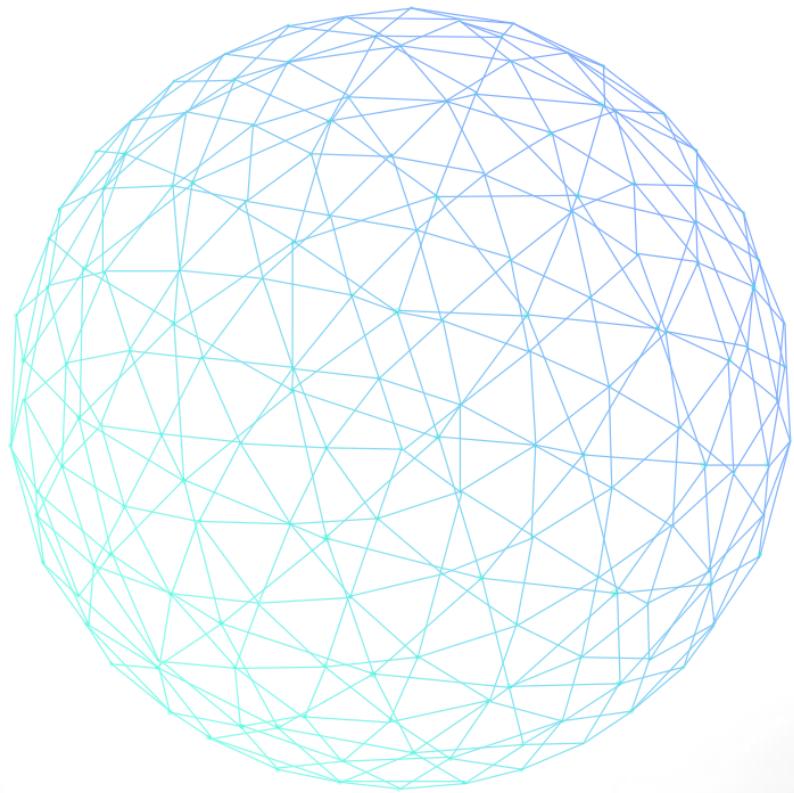


# DaaS Platform

## Operation Guide



【Version : 3.6.1】

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# 1. Welcome to DaaS Platform

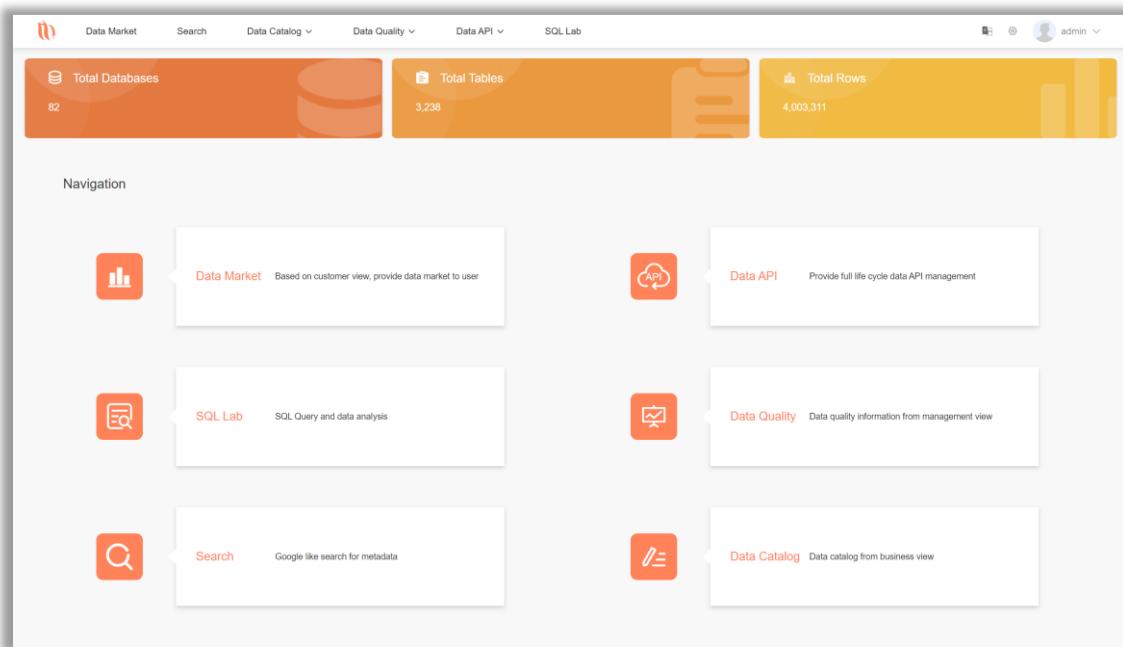
## 1.1 Product Introduction

With the current fragmentation of enterprise data and business data stored in different data systems, challenges are significant regarding catalog management and data consumption. For example, users hoping to search for related data based on business understanding or view related data by business catalog face challenges. After obtaining the data, the desire to quickly consume data from different sources is also challenging. At this stage, where big data is commonly applied, users often face various performance and stability issues during high concurrency and large data volume retrieval and download. Therefore, enterprises urgently need a complete application platform software system that can support various functionalities such as business catalog management, search, data query, API service publication, and API service behavior analysis for different data sources. This would enhance the entire lifecycle management of enterprise data and provide efficient and stable data consumption capabilities. The DaaS (Data as a Service) platform focuses mainly on the pain points and concerns of enterprise business users in data usage. It creates an end-to-end data process from data search, understanding, viewing, and consumption, helping enterprise users to manage and use data more openly and efficiently.

## 1.2 Features of DaaS Platform

- Ready to use: Easy installation, providing a green installation version.
- Deployment modes: Supports preset and cloud deployment modes.
- User-friendly: A clean interface, no training required; suitable for business personnel.
- Supports all major databases: MySQL, Oracle, PostgreSQL, Hadoop, Hive, etc.
- Low TCO: No need to purchase separate ETL tools.
- Full-text search: Google-style search quickly finds the required data.
- 100% self-developed national software: Meets the requirements of some enterprises for domestic software.
- High security: Permission management throughout the entire platform.
- Strong integration: Native modules on the same platform integrate seamlessly, offering a one-stop service for data discovery, capture, full-text search, viewing samples, downloading, following, data crowdsourcing, and label management.
- Independent API service publication: Supports IT and business departments to independently release data services.
- User data behavior analysis: Helps IT better manage data assets.
- Data market: Business users can self-serve using data API products.

## 1.3 Home Page



The screenshot shows the SQLYNX Home Page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links: Data Market, Search, Data Catalog, Data Quality, Data API, and SQL Lab. On the right, there is a user profile for 'admin'. Below the navigation bar, there are three summary cards:

- Total Databases: 82
- Total Tables: 3,238
- Total Rows: 4,003,311

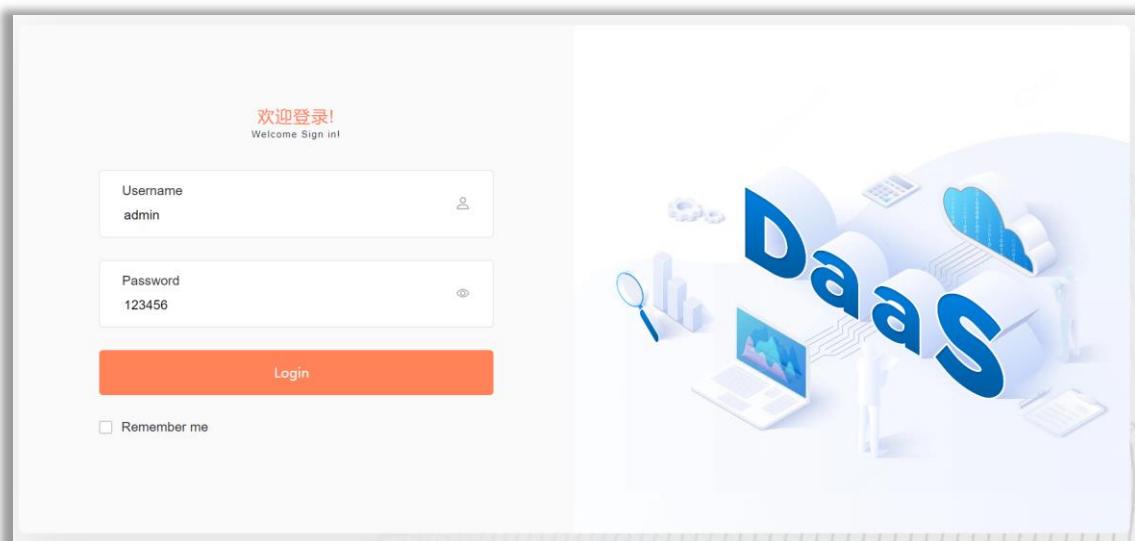
Below these cards is a 'Navigation' section containing six items:

- Data Market**: Based on customer view, provide data market to user.
- Data API**: Provide full life cycle data API management.
- SQL Lab**: SQL Query and data analysis.
- Data Quality**: Data quality information from management view.
- Search**: Google like search for metadata.
- Data Catalog**: Data catalog from business view.

## 2 System Login and Logout

### 2.1 Login

Login page, access at IP:port.



The screenshot shows the SQLYNX Login page. The page has a light gray background with a central form. At the top left, it says "欢迎登录!" (Welcome Sign in!). Below that is a "Username" field containing "admin" and a "Password" field containing "123456". To the right of the form is a large, stylized blue "DaaS" logo set against a white background with various icons related to data and technology.

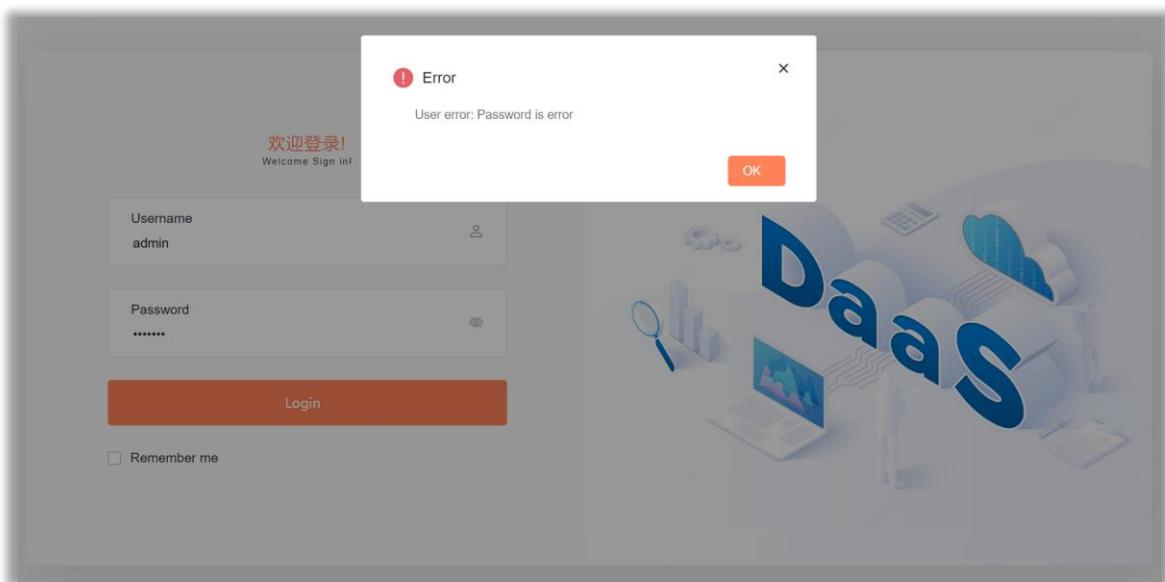
## 2.2 Login Authentication

During login, the system will verify the username and password. If correct, login is successful; otherwise, a prompt will appear.



Login successful, navigate to the home page.

Login failed, a prompt appears



## 2.3 Logout

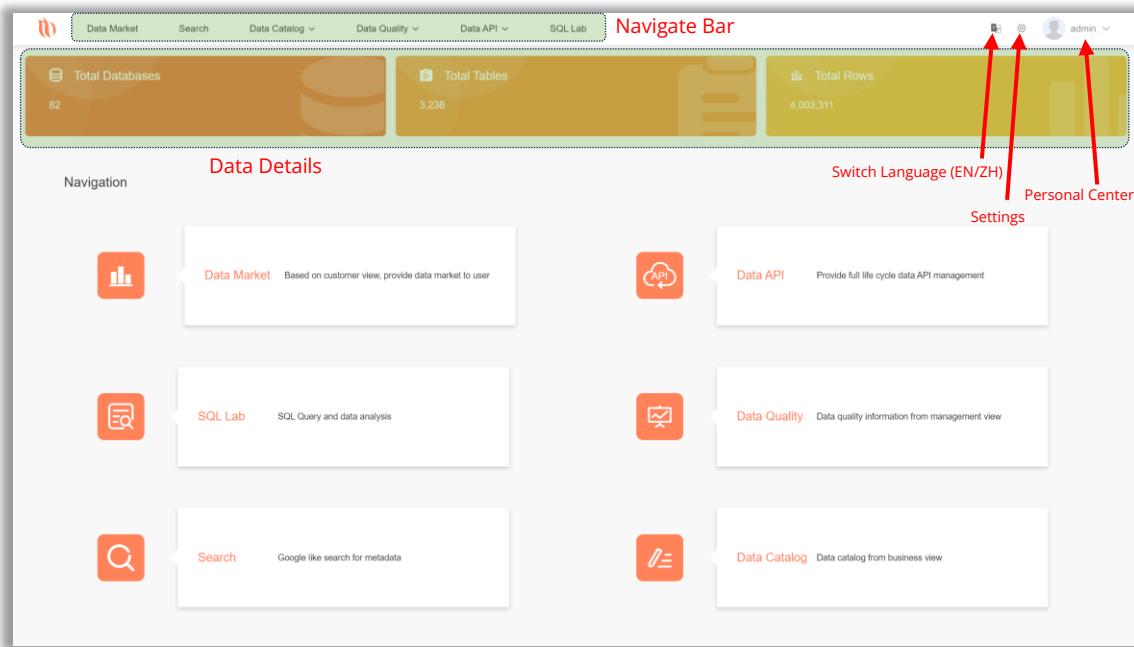
Click on the personal center in the top right corner to exit the system.

A screenshot of the SQLYNX dashboard. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for "Data Market", "Search", "Data Catalog", "Data Quality", "Data API", and "SQL Lab". On the far right of the top bar is a user profile icon with the name "admin" and a dropdown menu. This menu includes options like "My Profile", "Approval Center", "Help", "About", and "Sign Out". The main area of the dashboard is divided into several sections: "Total Databases" (82), "Total Tables" (3,238), and "Total Rows" (4,003,311). Below these are sections for "Navigation" with links to "Data Market", "SQL Lab", "Search", "Data API", "Data Quality", and "Data Catalog".

## 3 System Introduction

### 3.1 Main Page

The navigation bar is at the top; basic database information in the middle; quick access bar at the bottom; username and settings are displayed on the top right, with "Personal Center" hidden inside.



### 3.2 Data Market

#### 3.2.1 Data Market

Presents data APIs in a market concept, allowing all users to pick and call APIs as they wish. One-stop service for data permission application, data call, and data download. On the home page, users can see the most visited APIs, basic information, and various filter conditions for quick search. Admin and data admin users have default call permissions for all data APIs.

The screenshot shows the SQLYNX Data Market interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs: Data Market, Search, Data Catalog, Data Quality, Data API, and SQL Lab. On the right, there are user profile and settings icons. The main area displays a search result for 'demo'. The results are listed in a card-based format. One card is expanded, showing details: 'emp\_info of dept1' and 'emp\_info of dept1'. Below this is another section titled 'demo/employee' with details: 'admin' and '2024-05-31'. At the bottom of the expanded card, it says 'Me' and 'Total: 0'. There are also 'More' and 'My Apply' buttons.

Also, the data market provides different data presentation forms.

The screenshot shows the SQLYNX Data Market interface with a different view. At the top, there are tabs: 数据市场, 高级搜索, 数据目录, 数据质量, 数据API, and SQL查询. On the right, there are user profile and settings icons. The main area displays a list of data APIs under the heading '访问最多'. The table has columns: API名称, 描述, 创建人, 创建时间, 调用次数, and 审批状态. A red arrow points to a '列表模式' button at the top right of the table header. The table shows several entries, such as 'json上线', '重名', '返回json', etc. At the bottom of the table, there is a 'More >' link.

### 3.2.2 My Space (User)

Non-administrator, non-data administrator roles have the "My Space" tab, displaying only data APIs created by the user or accessed with calling permissions for user management and calls.

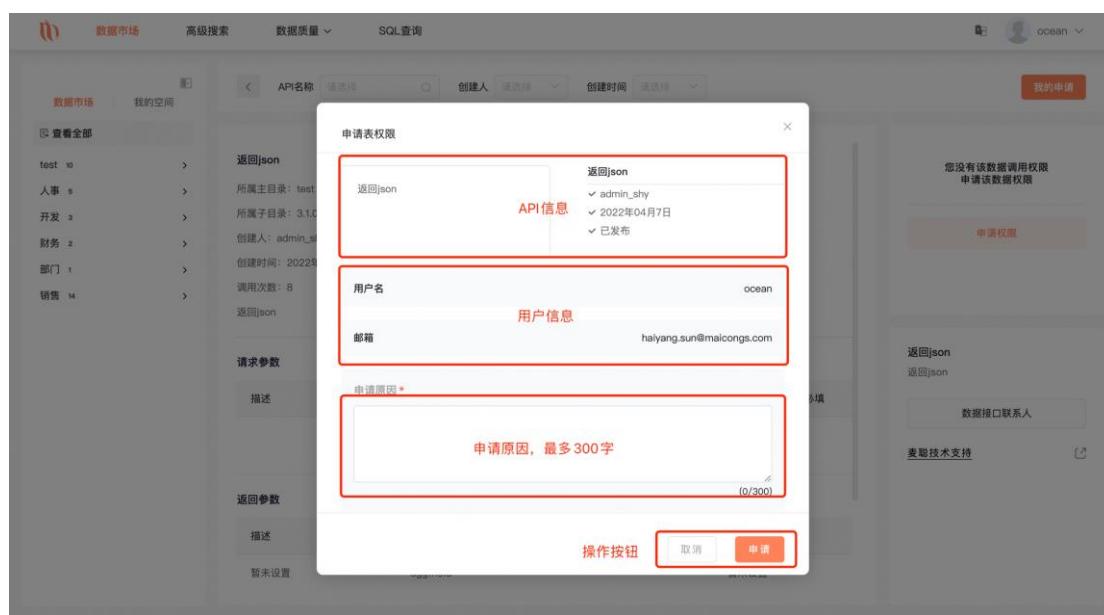
The screenshot shows the SQLYNX Data API Management interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with '数据市场' (Data Market) and '我的空间' (My Space). The main area has tabs for '高级搜索' (Advanced Search), '数据质量' (Data Quality), and 'SQL查询' (SQL Query). A search bar at the top allows filtering by 'API名称' (API Name), '创建人' (Creator), and '创建时间' (Creation Time). The results are sorted by '创建时间排序' (Sort by Creation Time). A red box highlights the '我的申请' (My Application) button in the top right corner. The central content area displays a single API entry for '人事' (Human Resources). It includes a description '后端组', a note '暂无描述, 请提醒创建人添加描述', and details like '人事/部门|123123', 'admin', '2021年10月26日', '已批准', and '调用次数: 2'. A red box also highlights the 'More' link in the top right of the API card.

### 3.2.3 Data API Details

#### 3.2.3.1 No Data Call Permission

If the user does not have the call permission for a data API, they can apply in real-time for permission from the creator, administrator, or data administrator (no duplicate submissions).

This screenshot shows a similar view to the previous one, but for a different API named 'test'. The sidebar shows '查看全部' (View All) under '我的空间'. The main area shows the API 'test' with a status of '已批准' (Approved) and '调用次数: 8'. Below it is another API named '人事'. A red box highlights the '返回json' (Return JSON) section for the '人事' API. To the right, a message says '您没有该数据调用权限 申请该数据权限' (You do not have permission to call this data, apply for this data permission) with a red-bordered '申请权限' (Apply for Permission) button. The '请求参数' (Request Parameters) and '返回参数' (Return Parameters) sections are shown below.



### 3.2.3.2 Get Data

If the user has calling permissions, they can view the data directly.

The screenshot shows the 'Get API' section of the SQLYNX Data Market. At the top, there's a table for '参数名' (Parameter Name) with columns for '描述' (Description), '类型' (Type), '值' (Value), and '必填' (Required). Below this is a table titled '返回参数' (Return Parameters) with columns for 'id', 'file\_id', 'action\_type', and 'user\_id'. A red box highlights the 'file\_id' column. At the bottom, there are buttons for '按格式导出数据' (Export Data by Format) and '获取数据' (Get Data).

### 3.2.3.3 Get API

You can also get real-time application links to share with others for calling (you must first get the API token from the permission verification interface before you can access the data, see API documentation for details).

The screenshot shows the '生成API链接' (Generate API Link) section. It has a table for '参数名' (Parameter Name) with columns for '描述' (Description), '类型' (Type), '值' (Value), and '必填' (Required). A red box highlights the 'file\_id' row. Below the table is a 'curl' command: 'curl -XGET "http://112.125.121.49:8082/api/service/order/d6b5b5b1-bd15-467a-8a6b-fe16a9302da2"'.

## 3.3 Advanced Search

Search by entering keywords in the search box at the top of the page, which will display tables with the keyword. You can also view tables under various filters such as "Database," "Data Catalog," and "Data Label" below the search. Choose pages at the bottom right.

The screenshot shows the SQLYNX search interface. On the left, there is a sidebar with filters for '高级搜索' (Advanced Search), '筛选条件' (Filter Conditions), '数据源' (Data Source), '不同维度筛选表' (Table Filtering by Dimension), '数据目录' (Data Catalog), and '数据标签' (Data Tags). A search bar at the top has the text '公司'. The main area displays a table of search results with columns for '表名' (Table Name), '描述' (Description), and '数据源' (Data Source). One result, 'company', is highlighted with a red box. To the right of the table is a '筛选结果分析' (Filtering Result Analysis) card with a circular progress bar showing '0.04%' and the text '搜索命中率 0.04% 总命中数 15 数据表总数 33769'. Below the table, there are sections for '已关注的表' (Followed Tables) and '已取消关注的表' (Unfollowed Tables), each with a '关注' (Follow) and '查看' (View) button.

### 3.3.1 View Table Information

Click the table name or "Action" button of any table to enter the "Table Information" page.

This screenshot is similar to the previous one but focuses on the 'company' table. The 'company' row in the results table is highlighted with a red box and has a red border around its entire row. The '查看表详情' (View Table Details) button in the 'Action' column for this row is also highlighted with a red box. The rest of the interface is identical to the first screenshot, including the sidebar filters and the analysis card on the right.

### 3.3.2 Table Information

#### 3.3.2.1 Favorite

Click the button to favorite the data table for the current user, which can be viewed in "Personal Center - My Favorites." The result is shown in "Following Users". The username and email will display automatically when the cursor hovers over the initials displayed.

The screenshot shows the 'Table Information' page for the 'company' table. On the left, there's a sidebar with basic information like表名:company, 数据源名称:ocean, and 描述:aaa/. On the right, there's a table of fields with columns like序号, 字段名, 类型, 业务规则, 业务定义, 描述, 搜索, and 操作. A red box highlights the 'Edit' button in the top right corner of the main content area.

### 3.3.2.2 Edit Table Information

Click "Edit" to edit the description, project usage, IT responsibility, business department, add labels, and view selected labels.

The screenshot shows the 'Table Information' page for the 'company' table. A modal window titled '属性编辑' (Property Editing) is open, showing fields like描述 (Description), 使用项目 (Used Project), IT负责人 (IT Responsible Person), and 业务主体部门 (Business Department). A red box highlights the 'Edit' button in the modal. The background table also has a red box around its 'Edit' button.

### 3.3.2.3 Edit Field Information

Click the Edit button to edit in the popup.

Table Information

序号	字段名	类型	业务规则	业务定义	描述	操作
1	id	bigint	678ijkl	你好	公司id	<input type="checkbox"/> 探查 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 加入探查 <a href="#">编辑</a>
2	company_name	character varying			公司名称	<input type="checkbox"/> 加入探查 <a href="#">编辑</a>
3	manage_id	character varying			管理员用户id	<input type="checkbox"/> 加入探查 <a href="#">编辑</a>
4	space_available	bigint			最大空间 单位GB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 加入探查 <a href="#">编辑</a>
5	max_user	bigint			最大人数	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 加入探查 <a href="#">编辑</a>
6	create_date	timestamp without ...			创建日期	<input type="checkbox"/> 加入探查 <a href="#">编辑</a>
7	update_date	timestamp without ...			修改日期	<input type="checkbox"/> 加入探查 <a href="#">编辑</a>
8	delete_flag	smallint		0正常 1删除	正常 1删除	<input type="checkbox"/> 加入探查 <a href="#">编辑</a>
9	tel	character varying			手机号	<input type="checkbox"/> 加入探查 <a href="#">编辑</a>
10	email	character varying			邮箱	<input type="checkbox"/> 加入探查 <a href="#">编辑</a>

### 3.3.2.4 Add to Exploration

After selecting the exploration item and confirming it, navigate to the "Data Exploration" page.

选择探查项，可多选

操作
<input type="checkbox"/> 探查 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 加入探查 <a href="#">编辑</a>
<input type="checkbox"/> 加入探查 <a href="#">编辑</a>
<input type="checkbox"/> 加入探查 <a href="#">编辑</a>
<input type="checkbox"/> 加入探查 <a href="#">编辑</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 加入探查 <a href="#">编辑</a>
<input type="checkbox"/> 加入探查 <a href="#">编辑</a>
<input type="checkbox"/> 加入探查 <a href="#">编辑</a>
<input type="checkbox"/> 加入探查 <a href="#">编辑</a>
<input type="checkbox"/> 加入探查 <a href="#">编辑</a>
<input type="checkbox"/> 加入探查 <a href="#">编辑</a>
<input type="checkbox"/> 加入探查 <a href="#">编辑</a>

### 3.3.3 Data Sample

表信息

id	company_name	manage_id	space_available	max_user	create_date
6795213	Nakayama Corporation	Gy1OqyJ0c	213	502	2018-04-03 15:05:02
6795214	Chiu Wai Limited	6MxXN0sVvw	978	392	2000-09-21 10:53:53
6795215	Mitsuki Electronic Corporation	ceYAu9ek0	889	419	2001-03-09 22:28:17
6795216	Zhennan Development & Trading Company Limited	EC97ELQve	842	924	2004-06-17 05:10:38
6795217	Mal Food Corporation	E5hz0wsMo3	796	500	2005-01-13 14:36:38
6795218	Anqi Consultants Company Limited	L8aKXfIQMs	803	765	2000-02-26 11:23:58
6795219	Yung's Industrial Limited	MktrzSpqj	686	886	2008-12-04 15:27:21
6795220	Hung's Limited	3KF5uXPgsvWW	369	638	2015-03-14 00:09:48
6795221	Clifford Pharmaceutical Inc.	chUHV3XOvG	451	997	2018-09-30 19:44:39
6795222	Xiaomeng Company Limited	7MqShLzJp	931	785	2013-04-10 17:34:11
6795223	Hikari Corporation	hw550Ejj6z	771	688	2019-03-06 05:19:27
6795224	Salto Network Systems Corporation	n7KJxPcBjR	13	240	2015-07-27 04:45:14
6795225	Choi's Limited	ga0H7RAmGP	377	201	2002-08-23 14:23:32
6795226	Wood Brothers Consultants Inc.	xmJh0qxKS	543	652	2001-12-29 05:57:01
6795227	Wai Lam Telecommunication Limited	AfbW4bD4yl	317	159	2013-08-03 02:00:49
6795228	Hikari Communications Corporation	q8pPVArxAg	901	396	2006-12-02 01:34:13

### 3.3.4 Data Exploration

To show exploration results, settings, manual refresh, export, you must select exploration items.

表信息

序号	字段名	类型	业务规则	业务定义	描述	操作
1	id	bigint	678jlkjl	你好	公司id	<input type="checkbox"/> 探查
2	company_name	character varying			公司名称	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 加入探查
3	manage_id	character varying			管理员用户id	<input type="checkbox"/> 加入探查
4	space_available	bigint			最大空间 单位GB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 加入探查
5	max_user	bigint			最大人数	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 加入探查
6	create_date	timestamp without ...			创建日期	<input type="checkbox"/> 加入探查
7	update_date	timestamp without ...			修改日期	<input type="checkbox"/> 加入探查
8	delete_flag	smallint			0正常 1删除	<input type="checkbox"/> 加入探查
9	tel	character varying			手机号	<input type="checkbox"/> 加入探查
10	email	character varying			邮箱	<input type="checkbox"/> 加入探查

选择探查项, 可多选

编辑 确认探查项

部分数据无历史记录,如需全部,请手动刷新

更新探查设置后需手动刷新 导出探查结果

手动刷新 导出

设置更多探查项

设置更多探查项

### 3.3.5 Exploration Settings

Choose setting types (Character, Data, Boolean, Time, Other) from the dropdown in basic settings.

基础设置

字符类型

空值 唯一值 众数

默认字段

+ 添加探查项

条件 表达式 操作

基础数据类型

字符类型

Boolean 类型

时间类型

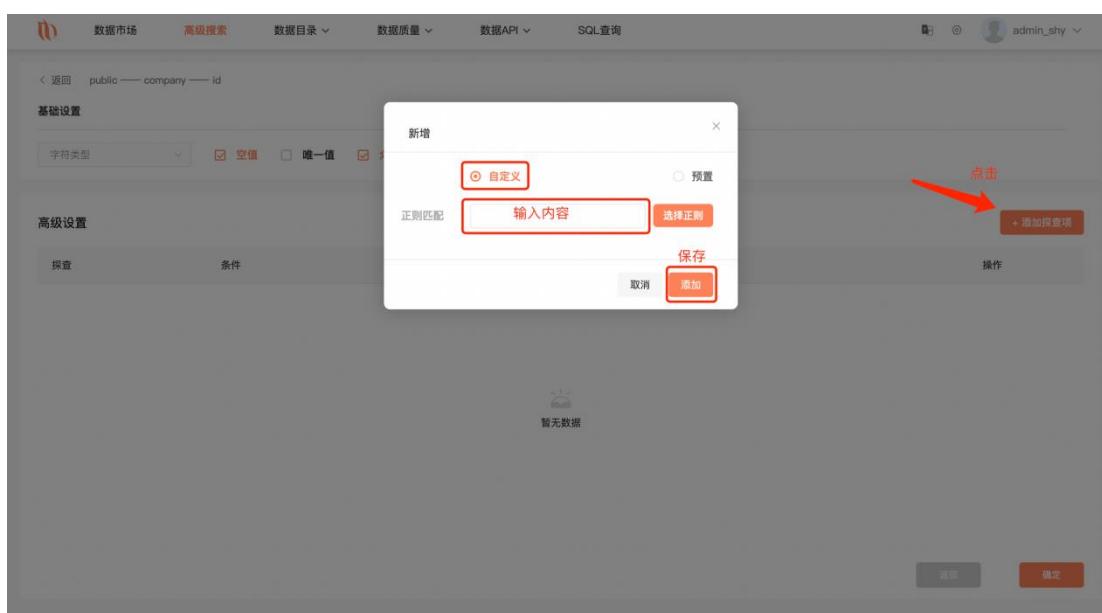
其他

暂无数据

返回 确定

### 3.3.6 Advanced Settings

Choose preset options from the dropdown, select custom options from the custom dropdown, add regex. You can edit or delete regex in the list.



## 3.4 Data Catalog

### 3.4.1 Maintain Main Catalog and Filter Tables

Data directories include a main catalog and subcatalogs. Each main catalog has a "+" to add subcatalogs within that catalog, and there's a "+" to add main directories at the right side of the catalog row. There's a search box at the bottom of the catalog row to quickly search the main or subcatalogs by keyword. When a main catalog is selected, it shows all the tables in that catalog.

表名	表描述	数据源名称	数据库
access	企业云盘库2	public	
access	测试pg新增	public	
access	测试pg创建	schema01	
access	123	public	
access	测试pg创建	public	
access	pg本地元数据库	public	
access	ocean1	public	
accompany	测试pg新增	schema01	
accompany	ocean1	public	
accompany	123	public	

### 3.4.2 Maintain Subcatalogs

Select a subcatalog and click "..." on the right for options.

#### 3.4.2.1 Modify

Admin role account needed. Click "Modify" in "...", and hit Enter after entering a name.

#### 3.4.2.2 Delete

Admin role account needed. Click "Delete" in "...", confirm in the popup.

The screenshot shows the SQLYNX web interface with the 'Subcatalog' tab selected. On the left, there's a tree view of subcatalogs under 'Test'. One node under '分公司' is highlighted with a red box around its '修改' (Modify) and '删除' (Delete) buttons. The main table lists various tables with columns for '表名', '表描述', '数据源名称', '数据库', and '操作'. The '操作' column contains icons for edit and delete. At the bottom, there are navigation buttons and a page size selector.

### 3.4.3 Manage Directories and Corresponding Tables

#### 3.4.3.1 Add Tables

Select the appropriate subcatalog and click "+ Subcatalog Settings" in the top right.

The screenshot shows the 'Data Catalog' section of the SQLYNX interface. On the left, there is a tree view of catalog structures. A node labeled '上海分部 (1)' is selected and highlighted with a red border. The main table list on the right shows the following data:

表名	表描述	数据源名称	数据库	操作
company	company11	drive_dev	public	<input type="button" value=""/>
delete_message_record		drive_dev	public	<input type="button" value=""/>
file_action_record		drive_dev	public	<input type="button" value=""/>
file_info	1	drive_dev	public	<input type="button" value=""/>
file_link		drive_dev	public	<input type="button" value=""/>
file_link_log		drive_dev	public	<input type="button" value=""/>
file_share		drive_dev	public	<input type="button" value=""/>
file_version		drive_dev	public	<input type="button" value=""/>
img_record		drive_dev	public	<input type="button" value=""/>
user_action_record		drive_dev	public	<input type="button" value=""/>

At the bottom right of the table area, there is a page navigation bar with buttons for back, forward, and search.

The screenshot shows a configuration dialog titled '设置表到「北京总部」'. It includes a sidebar with catalog navigation and a main table list. The '筛选表' (Filter Table) button is highlighted with a red border. The table list shows the same structure as the previous screenshot, with the 'ocean' database selected. The right side of the screen displays a column of checkboxes for operations, with the first one checked and highlighted with a red border. The text '选中添加' (Selected Add) is displayed next to it.

### 3.4.3.2 Delete Tables

To delete a table under a subcatalog, select "Delete" on the right, confirm, and delete successfully.

The screenshot shows the SQLYNX Data Catalog interface. On the left, there is a sidebar with a tree view of labels: All (33769), Test (3), 分公司 (分公司) (0), 上海分部 (13), 武汉研发中心 (0), 销售组1 (0), 机床数据 (71), 销售订单 (0), 销售服务 (12), 销售业务管理平台发 (36). The main area displays a table of tables under the 'Test' label. The columns are: 表名 (Table Name), 表描述 (Table Description), 数据源名称 (Data Source Name), 数据库 (Database), and 操作 (Operations). The table includes rows for company, delete\_message\_record, file\_action\_record, file\_info, file\_link, file\_link\_log, file\_share, file\_version, img\_record, and user\_action\_record. The '操作' column for the first four rows is highlighted with a red border.

表名	表描述	数据源名称	数据库	操作
company	company11	drive_dev	public	
delete_message_record		drive_dev	public	
file_action_record		drive_dev	public	
file_info	1	drive_dev	public	
file_link		drive_dev	public	
file_link_log		drive_dev	public	
file_share		drive_dev	public	
file_version		drive_dev	public	
img_record		drive_dev	public	
user_action_record		drive_dev	public	

### 3.4.4 Label Management

Reflects data crowdsourcing features. First, users can define different labels and then add corresponding tables from databases under these labels. Each table can have multiple different labels. Label management makes it easy for users to quickly identify and search for the required data, involving business users in data management and improving usage rates.

The screenshot shows the SQLYNX Data Catalog interface. On the left, there is a sidebar with a tree view of labels: Test (2), 数据中心 (7), 数据展示 (7), 数据管理 (2), 环境干净 (1), 采办中心 (3), 销售业务 (52), 销售招聘 (1), 需要被删除的标签 (2). The main area displays a table of labels and their associated tables. The columns are: 标签 (Label), 表名 (Table Name), 表描述 (Table Description), 数据源名称 (Data Source Name), 数据库 (Database), and 操作 (Operations). The table includes rows for access and company. The '标签' column for the first row is highlighted with a red border.

标签	表名	表描述	数据源名称	数据库	操作
Test	access	123	public		
	company	company11	drive_dev	public	

#### 3.4.4.1 Add Label

Click "+" next to a label, then enter the label name and save.

### 3.4.4.2 Modify Label

Admin account needed. Click "Modify" in "..." next to a label, enter a new name, and hit Enter.

### 3.4.4.3 Delete Label

Admin account needed. Click "Delete" in "..." next to a label and confirm.

The screenshot shows the 'Data Catalog' section of the SQLYNX interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with a tree view of labels, including 'Test' (selected), '数据中心', '数据展示', '数据管理', '环境干净', '采办中心', '销售业务', '销售招聘', and '需要被删除的标签'. A red box highlights the 'Test' label. On the right, a table lists tables under the 'Test' label. The first row has 'access' in red and '进入表详情' in red. The second row has 'company'. The '操作' column for 'access' contains a red-bordered '修改' button and a red-bordered '删除' button. The '操作' column for 'company' contains a red-bordered '修改' button and a red-bordered '删除' button. The top navigation bar includes '数据市场', '高级搜索', '数据目录' (highlighted in red), '数据质量', '数据API', 'SQL查询', and a user profile for 'admin'. The bottom right corner shows page navigation and a '50条/页' dropdown.

### 3.4.4.4 Set Label

Select a label name and click "Label Settings" to enter the "Add Table to [specific label]" page.

This screenshot is similar to the previous one but shows a different state. The 'Test' label is now highlighted in orange in the sidebar. The table on the right shows the same data as before, but the '操作' column for 'access' now contains a red-bordered '设置' button instead of '修改' and '删除'. The rest of the interface elements are identical to the previous screenshot.

设置表到「数据中心」

选择数据库: ocean | public | 搜索表: 请输入 | 选择表

勾选展示已添加 | 查看已勾选(0)

表名	表描述	数据源名称	数据库	操作
data_admin_test		ocean	public	<input type="checkbox"/> 添加
delete_message_record		ocean	public	<input type="checkbox"/> 添加
file_action_record		ocean	public	<input type="checkbox"/> 添加
file_info		ocean	public	<input type="checkbox"/> 添加
file_link		ocean	public	<input type="checkbox"/> 添加
file_link_log		ocean	public	<input type="checkbox"/> 添加
file_share		ocean	public	<input type="checkbox"/> 添加
file_version		ocean	public	<input type="checkbox"/> 添加
img_record		ocean	public	<input type="checkbox"/> 添加

返回 确定

## 3.5 Data Quality

### 3.5.1 Quality Report

Assess the quality score of user data sources synced to the system. It analyzes data growth, null rates, and health scores.

数据库总数: 46 | 表总数: 4,253,936 | 各库空表数TOP5:

- pg本地元数据库.public: 10080
- ocean.pg\_catalog: 24
- hadoop\_metastore....: 12
- 员工信息库.employee...: 6
- 暂无统计数据: 0

各库评分 Top1: 94 | 各库评分 Top2: 93 | 各库评分 Top3: 93 | 各库评分 Top4: 77 | 各库评分 Top5: 0



### 3.5.2 Quality Configuration

Users can configure data quality assessments for databases as needed. Confirm before deleting a setup.

The screenshot shows the 'Quality Configuration' section of the SQLYNX interface. At the top, there are tabs for '质量报告' (Quality Report) and '质量配置' (Quality Configuration), with '质量配置' being the active tab. Below the tabs is a search bar labeled '搜索配置'. The main area is a table with the following columns: 数据源名称 (Data Source Name), 数据库 (Database), 质量 (Quality), 成情况 (Status), 创建时间 (Creation Time), 运行时长( h ) (Run Duration (h)), and 运行项 (Run Item). The table contains several rows of data, each with dropdown menus for configuration. At the bottom right of the table is a pagination control showing page 1 of 1.

数据源名称	数据库	质量	成情况	创建时间	运行时长( h )	运行项
123	public	postgresql	暂无	暂未设置	请选择	请选择
drive_dev	public	postgresql	13/115	暂未设置	请选择	请选择
hadoop_metastore	default	mysql	21/24	暂未设置	请选择	请选择
hadoop_metastore	default	mysql	21/24	2021-10-27 12:00:0	1	全部
hadoop_metastore	mep	mysql	暂无	暂未设置	请选择	请选择
hadoop_metastore	ods_ftds	mysql	暂无	2022-03-29 12:00:0	1	全部
hadoop_mysql_0111	default	mysql	暂无	暂未设置	请选择	请选择
hadoop_mysql_0111	mep	mysql	暂无	暂未设置	请选择	请选择
hadoop_mysql_0111	ods_ftds	mysql	暂无	暂未设置	请选择	请选择

### 3.5.2.1 Time Setting

After setting up the "start time" and "duration," the system will analyze the set database's quality automatically without exceeding the specified duration when the start time comes.

### 3.5.2.2 Duration

Select the duration in dropdown menus and check quality based on that duration.

### 3.5.2.3 Run Items

Choose "Scan Table Rows Only" or "Data Quality," and the "Quality Report" page will show the empty table rate, total rows, etc. Choosing "All" will also rate the database's quality in addition to showing the empty table rate and total rows.

### 3.5.2.4 Delete Setup

Click "Delete" on the right side to remove this data configuration.

The screenshot shows a table of data sources with their details like database type and completion status. A red box highlights the '创建时间' (Creation Time) column, which contains dropdown menus for selecting time ranges. A tooltip '根据需求进行配置' (Configure according to needs) is visible above the dropdowns. A red button labeled '删除配置' (Delete Configuration) is located on the right side of the table.

数据源名称	数据库	数据库类型	完成情况	创建时间	运行时长( h )	运行项
123	public	postgresql	暂无	暂未设置	请选择	请选择
drive_dev	public	postgresql	13/115	暂未设置	请选择	请选择
hadoop_metastore	default	mysql	21/24	暂未设置	请选择	请选择
hadoop_metastore	default	mysql	21/24	2021-10-27 12:00:0	1	全部
hadoop_metastore	mep	mysql	暂无	暂未设置	请选择	请选择
hadoop_metastore	ods_jftds	mysql	暂无	2022-03-29 12:00:0	1	全部
hadoop_mysql_0111	default	mysql	暂无	暂未设置	请选择	请选择
hadoop_mysql_0111	mep	mysql	暂无	暂未设置	请选择	请选择
oracle_ifris	mysql	暂无		暂未设置	请选择	请选择

### 3.5.3 Inspection Configuration

The added regular expression can be selected directly and invoked in the operation of the data table. You can search, add, edit, and delete.

The screenshot shows a table of inspection configurations with columns for name, expression, description, creation time, update time, and operations. A red box highlights the '操作' (Operations) column. A red button labeled '+ 增加配置' (Add Configuration) is located at the top right. A red box also highlights the '探查配置' (Inspection Configuration) tab in the navigation bar.

正则名称	正则表达式	描述	创建时间	更新时间	操作
test	, + /	测试	2022-03-30 16:38:54	2022-03-30 16:38:59	...

正则名称搜索  搜索框

增加按钮 + 增加配置

操作框

正则名称	正则表达式	描述	创建时间	更新时间	操作
test	. . /	测试	2022-03-30 16:38:54	2022-03-30 16:38:59	<span>...</span> <span>修改</span> <span>删除</span>

1 50条/页 前往 1 页

## 3.6 Data API

### 3.6.1 API Catalog

#### 3.6.1.1 Add

Click "+" next to "Catalog" to add a main catalog. Enter the name and click "Save" in the pop-up.

API目录

+ 添加API

API名称	描述	创建人	创建时间	状态	操作
111	111	admin_lzg	2022年04月11日	已发布	...
复制复原sql配置API	API	admin_shy	2022年04月9日	未发布	...
复制有入参的分享次数	分享次数	admin_shy	2022年04月8日	未发布	...
数据源bug1	测试多个数据源API第二 测...	admin_shy	2022年04月8日	未发布	...
数据源bug	数据源bug第一API	admin_shy	2022年04月8日	已发布	...
json上线	json上线	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	已发布	...
有入参的分享次数	分享次数	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	已发布	...
分享次数	分享次数	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	已发布	...
返回json	返回json	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	未发布	...
复制测试配置	测试配置	admin_shy	2022年04月6日	已发布	...

1 50条/页 前往 1 页

#### 3.6.1.2 Modify

Admin account needed. Click the modify button in "...", enter the name, hit Enter to modify.

The screenshot shows the 'Main Catalog' management interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with department names like '开发', 'test', '验收', etc. The main area displays a table of existing catalogs. A modal window titled '添加主目录' (Add Main Catalog) is open, prompting for a '主目录名称' (Main Catalog Name). The table below lists catalogs such as '复制发动发生的' and '路径默认值'. At the bottom right of the modal, there are '取消' (Cancel) and '确定' (Confirm) buttons.

### 3.6.1.3 Delete

Admin account needed. Click "Delete" in "...", confirm and delete in the pop-up.

### 3.6.1.4 Add Subcatalog

Admin account needed. Click "Add" in "...", enter the name, hit Enter to create. Subcatalogs support modify, delete.

This screenshot shows the 'Subcatalog Management' interface for the 'test' catalog. On the left, there's a sidebar with subcatalog names like '3.1.0'. The main area displays a table of subcatalogs. A context menu is open over one of the rows, with a red box highlighting the '添加' (Add) option. The table includes columns for 'API名称' (API Name), '描述' (Description), '创建人' (Creator), '创建时间' (Creation Time), '状态' (Status), and '操作' (Operations). At the bottom right of the table, there are navigation buttons for pages 1 through 50.

The screenshot shows the SQLYNX API management interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with a tree view of API groups: '开发', 'test' (which is expanded), '3.1.0', '验收', '人事', '财务', '部门', and '销售'. Under 'test', there are two items: '复制0411' and '0411'. A red box highlights the '子目录操作框' (Subdirectory Operation Box) in the sidebar for the 'test' directory. The main area displays a table of APIs with columns: API名称 (API Name), 描述 (Description), 创建人 (Creator), 创建时间 (Creation Time), 状态 (Status), and 操作 (Operations). The table contains several entries, including 'post, json', '复制0411', '0411', 'json上线', etc. At the top right, there are buttons for '批量操作' (Batch Operations) and '+ 添加API' (Add API).

### 3.6.1.5 Add API

Click "+ Add API" in the top right corner to enter the "API configuration" page.

The screenshot shows the 'Add API' configuration page. It has a similar header and sidebar to the previous screen. The main area is titled '添加 API, 同 API 配置' (Add API, Same API Configuration). It displays a table of APIs with the same columns as the previous screen. The '+ 添加API' button is highlighted with a red box at the top right of the main content area.

### 3.6.2 API Configuration

Fill in "API Name," choose "API Path" and "API Group," set "Request Method," "Return Type," and "API Description." Click "Next" after filling in the basic information configuration in the popover and proceed to parameter configuration.

The screenshot shows the '基础信息' (Basic Information) step of the API configuration wizard. The 'API目录' (API Catalog) section is highlighted with a red box. The form includes fields for API名称 (API Name), API路径 (API Path), API目录 (API Catalog), 请求协议 (Request Protocol), 请求方式 (Request Method), 返回类型 (Return Type), 分割符 (Separator), and 描述 (Description). A '下一步' (Next) button is at the bottom.

The screenshot shows the '参数配置' (Parameter Configuration) step of the API configuration wizard. The 'API目录' (API Catalog) field has 'test / 3.1.0' selected. A tooltip provides detailed information about API path, catalog, request methods, return types, separators, and descriptions. The '下一步' (Next) button is at the bottom.

### 3.6.2.1 Configure Parameters Using "Configuration"

After basic information configuration, transition to the select table page, add "Configuration Table" or the data source, add "Data Table," add "Request Parameters," and "Return Parameters." After selection, click "Next."

基础信息

参数配置

请求参数

字段名	描述	类型	条件	默认值	必填
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> id	公司id	bigint			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

已选参数

参数添加、删除按钮

待选参数

上一步 下一步

Return parameters are mandatory.

基础信息

参数配置

请求参数

返回参数

警告

返回参数必须填写  
返回参数不能为空!

关闭

暂无数据

上一步 下一步

### 3.6.2.1.1 Add Request Parameters

You can describe fields, choose types and conditions, and add default values and required fields. Default values (optional) can be added in subsequent tests and calls. Mandatory (optional) - If you don't click "Required," you don't have to add parameter values in request parameters. Otherwise, you must.

基础信息

参数配置

接口测试

配置 代码

配置表

已生成API 2

字段名	描述	类型
id	公司id	bigint
company_name	公司名称	character...
manage_id	管理员用户id	character...
space_available	最大空间 单位GB	bigint
max_user	最大人数	bigint
create_date	创建日期	timestam...
update_date	修改日期	timestam...
delete_flag	0正常 1删除	smallint

请求参数

字段名	描述	条件
id	公司id	>

返回参数

类型: number  
条件: >  
默认值: 10  
必填:

下拉框选择字段类型、条件

上一步 下一步

### 3.6.2.1.2 Test Interface

Click "Start Testing" to output test results on the right side. Click "Create API" to display the respective API in the API catalog.

基础信息

参数配置

接口测试

必填参数未填

警告

请检查信息是否填写完整

关闭

请求详情

请求协议: http  
请求方式: post  
返回类型: csv  
描述: 北京总公司  
数据源: ocean

接口分析

响应时长: 0 ms 应用响应: 0 ms 数据库响应: 0 ms

开始测试 上一步 创建API

The screenshot shows the SQLYNX interface for API configuration. It's a three-step process:

- Step 1: 基础信息 (Basic Information)**: Shows a table for '请求参数' (Request Parameters) with columns: 参数名 (Parameter Name), 描述 (Description), 类型 (Type), and 值 (Value). One row has 'id0' as '公司Id' (Company ID), 'number' type, and value '10'. A red box highlights this row with the message '填写请求参数, '\*'必填项' (Fill request parameters, '\*' required field).
- Step 2: 参数配置 (Parameter Configuration)**: Shows a large JSON object representing company names. A red box highlights the '测试结果' (Test Result) section.
- Step 3: 接口测试 (Interface Testing)**: Shows '请求详情' (Request Details) and '接口分析' (Interface Analysis). Buttons include '开始测试' (Start Test), '上一步' (Previous Step), and '创建API' (Create API).

### 3.6.2.2 Configure Parameters Using "Code"

Add variable search conditions in SQL using "{{ }}". Parameter names can be customized. Avoid adding spaces. Click "Extract Parameters," proceed to the test page similar to API configuration using "Configuration."

The screenshot shows the '代码方式创建 API' (Create API via Code) process:

- Step 1: 基础信息 (Basic Information)**: Shows a dropdown for '数据源' (Data Source) set to 'ocean'. A red box highlights the '选择表' (Select Table) button.
- Step 2: 执行按钮 (Execution Button)**: Shows a '编写sql语句' (Write SQL Statement) input field containing the query: 'select company\_name "公司名称" from company where id < {{id}}'. A red box highlights this area.
- Step 3: 参数配置 (Parameter Configuration)**: Shows a table of fields with their descriptions and types. A red box highlights the table.

The screenshot shows the SQLYNX interface with the following components:

- Top Navigation:** Data Market, Advanced Search, Data Catalog, Data Quality, Data API, SQL Query.
- User Information:** admin\_shy.
- Left Sidebar:** Shows tables like company, data\_admin\_test, etc., under the '表' section.
- Middle Area:**
  - SQL Editor:** A tab labeled 'Tab' contains the SQL statement: `1 select company_name "公司名称" from company where id < {{id}}`.
  - Parameter Configuration:** A modal window titled '参数列表' (Parameter List) shows a single entry: '字段名' (Field Name) 'id', '类型' (Type) 'number', and '测试值' (Test Value) '10'. A red arrow points to the '参数配置' (Parameter Configuration) tab above the editor.
  - Result Preview:** On the right, there's a preview of a table named 'aaa' with columns like id, company\_name, manage\_id, etc.
- Bottom Buttons:** 上一步 (Previous Step), 下一步 (Next Step).

This screenshot shows the results of the execution after the previous step:

- SQL Editor:** The same SQL statement is shown.
- Result Preview:** The 'aaa' table now includes a new row with id=10 and company\_name='cha'.
- Bottom Buttons:** 上一步 (Previous Step), 下一步 (Next Step).

Currently, SQL supports the standard SQL syntax, and different data sources support native SQL.

### Enter a basic SQL statement as in the example:

Select col1, col2, col3 from table

where

col1 > {{para1}}

and col2 = {{para2}}

Parameter syntax: Left {}, right {}, no spaces are allowed in parameters.

If you want to set the parameter as optional in the SQL syntax, use <if> at the beginning, </if> at the end (Note: remove the "must" option in subsequent parameter configurations), as shown below to make para2 optional:

Select col1, col2, col3 from table

where

col1 > {{para1}}

<if> and col2 = {{para2}} </if>

**\*Note:** The syntax for <if> and </if> when optional is to remove the contained part, so care should be taken to ensure syntactical correctness after removing related statements.

### Extract related input and output parameters

Click on the "Auxiliary Extraction" button below the page to help users extract input and output parameters.

#### Input parameters:

Please check if the data types are correct and you can enter explanations for the parameters. Meanwhile, on the far right, based on point 1, you can set optional or mandatory parameters.

Parameter types usually use number and string types.

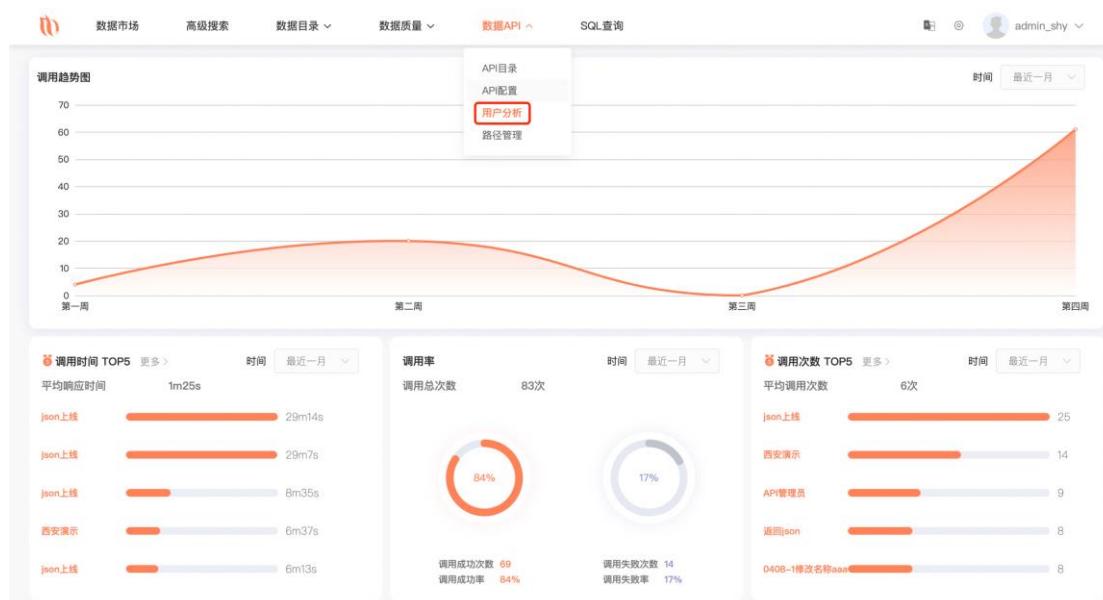
Number type is for direct parameter replacement.

The String type will add single quotes before and after the parameter as per SQL syntax, such as parameter city will be replaced by 'city'.

#### Output parameters:

This part needs particular attention as parameter extraction is prone to inaccuracies. In special cases, you can also use the plus + and minus - buttons on the far right to manually add and reduce for modification.

### 3.6.3 User Analysis



Display API calling trends per unit period for 1 day, 1 week, 1 month, 1 year; top 5 APIs with most calling time; call rate; and the top 5 most called APIs.



### Call information and call details.

**展示方式与筛选条件**

API名称	描述	创建人	创建时间	用时	调用总次数	调用成功次数	调用成功率	操作
json上线	json上线	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	4m8s	25	25	100.00%	
西安演示	20220218	admin	2022年02月18日	30s	14	14	100.00%	
API管理员	API管理员	ocean	2022年04月6日	5s	9	0	0.00%	
0408-1修改名称aaa	重名	admin_shy	2022年04月9日	84.38ms	8	8	100.00%	
返回json	返回json	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	347.00ms	8	8	100.00%	
有入参的分享次数	分享次数	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	335.40ms	5	0	0.00%	
销售培训	描述非常长测试测试adasdasd...	admin	2022年02月9日	430.33ms	3	3	100.00%	
测试配置	测试配置	admin_shy	2022年04月6日	364.00ms	3	3	100.00%	
分享次数	分享次数	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	342.50ms	2	2	100.00%	
后端组		admin	2021年10月26日	8m12s	2	1	50.00%	
test!!!	11111111	admin_lx	2022年03月25日	5s	2	2	100.00%	

**展示方式与筛选条件**

API名称	描述	创建人	创建时间	调用方	调用时间	用时	总行数	状态	操作
json上线	json上线	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	admin	2022-04-12 09:43:12	29m7s	13998781	成功	
json上线	json上线	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	admin_shy	2022-04-11 15:21:45	29m14s	13998781	成功	
json上线	json上线	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	114.253.247.93:CdEM	2022-04-11 11:55:12	340ms	20	成功	
json上线	json上线	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	114.253.247.93:CdEM	2022-04-11 11:14:28	348ms	20	成功	
json上线	json上线	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	114.253.247.93:Tkmk	2022-04-11 11:09:59	343ms	20	成功	
json上线	json上线	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	114.253.247.93:Tkmk	2022-04-11 11:07:43	345ms	20	成功	
json上线	json上线	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	114.253.247.93:Tkmk	2022-04-11 11:07:07	321ms	20	成功	
json上线	json上线	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	114.253.247.93:Tkmk	2022-04-11 11:05:46	451ms	20	成功	
测试配置	测试配置	admin_shy	2022年04月6日	114.253.247.93:TT47	2022-04-11 10:26:13	349ms	136	成功	
测试配置	测试配置	admin_shy	2022年04月6日	114.253.247.93:TT47	2022-04-11 10:24:33	358ms	136	成功	
测试配置	测试配置	admin_shy	2022年04月6日	114.253.247.93:TT47	2022-04-11 10:23:52	365ms	136	成功	

调用信息

名称	json上线	调用状态	成功/下载 13998781 行
描述	json上线	调用方	admin_shy
数据源	ocean.public	调用次数	25
表	public.company	调用时间	响应时长: 29m14s 应用响应: 29m14s, 数据库响应: 12ms
SQL语句	select company_name from public.company where id<{{id0}}		

### 3.6.4 API Path Management

API path management includes main catalog and subcatalogs. Each main catalog has a "+" to add subcatalogs within that main catalog. There is a "+" on the right side of the catalog row to add main directories. A search box is below the row to quickly search for main or subcatalogs by keyword. When a main catalog is selected, it shows all the APIs under that catalog.

路径管理

API名称	描述	创建人	创建时间	状态
东方明珠	2022-02-16 12:34:56	admin	2022年02月16日	已发布
公司测试	12345	dijyn2022	2022年02月08日	已发布
sales	salesshanghai	admin	2021年10月29日	未发布
公司名	公司名	admin	2021年10月27日	未发布

增加主路径

展示选中目录下所有 API

API名称	描述	创建人	创建时间	状态
复制复制复制sql配置API	sql配置API	admin_shy	2022年04月9日	已发布
复制复制sql配置API	sql配置API	admin_shy	2022年04月9日	未发布
复制有入参的分享次数	分享次数	admin_shy	2022年04月8日	未发布
111复制sql配置API	sql配置API	admin	2022年04月8日	已发布
数据源bug	数据源bug第一API	admin_shy	2022年04月8日	已发布
路径默认值	路径默认值	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	未发布
有入参的分享次数	分享次数	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	已发布
分享次数	分享次数	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	已发布
API管理员	API管理员	ocean	2022年04月6日	已发布
复制sql配置API	sql配置API	admin_shy	2022年04月6日	已发布
复制测试配置	测试配置	admin_shy	2022年04月6日	已发布
测试配置	测试配置	admin_shy	2022年04月6日	已发布

主目录操作框

子目录操作框

API名称	描述	创建人	创建时间	状态
复制复制复制sql配置API	sql配置API	admin_shy	2022年04月9日	已发布
复制复制sql配置API	sql配置API	admin_shy	2022年04月9日	未发布
复制有入参的分享次数	分享次数	admin_shy	2022年04月8日	未发布
111复制sql配置API	sql配置API	admin	2022年04月8日	已发布
数据源bug	数据源bug第一API	admin_shy	2022年04月8日	已发布
路径默认值	路径默认值	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	未发布
有入参的分享次数	分享次数	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	已发布
分享次数	分享次数	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	已发布
API管理员	API管理员	ocean	2022年04月6日	已发布
复制sql配置API	sql配置API	admin_shy	2022年04月6日	已发布
复制测试配置	测试配置	admin_shy	2022年04月6日	已发布
测试配置	测试配置	admin_shy	2022年04月6日	已发布

子目录操作框

API名称	描述	创建人	创建时间	状态
复制复制复制sql配置API	sql配置API	admin_shy	2022年04月9日	已发布
复制复制sql配置API	sql配置API	admin_shy	2022年04月9日	未发布
复制有入参的分享次数	分享次数	admin_shy	2022年04月8日	未发布
111复制sql配置API	sql配置API	admin	2022年04月8日	已发布
数据源bug	数据源bug第一API	admin_shy	2022年04月8日	已发布
路径默认值	路径默认值	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	未发布
有入参的分享次数	分享次数	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	已发布
分享次数	分享次数	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	已发布
API管理员	API管理员	ocean	2022年04月6日	已发布
复制sql配置API	sql配置API	admin_shy	2022年04月6日	已发布
复制测试配置	测试配置	admin_shy	2022年04月6日	已发布
测试配置	测试配置	admin_shy	2022年04月6日	已发布

## 3.6.5 API Management

View all APIs based on directories.

### 3.6.5.1 Operation Box

Click "..." on the right to view operation buttons.

The screenshot shows the API management interface with a search bar and filter options at the top. On the left, there's a sidebar for navigating through different data sources. The main area displays a list of APIs in a table format. One API, 'test' under '开发11', is selected. A red box highlights the '操作' (Operation) column for this API, which contains a dropdown menu with several options: 查看 (View), 发布 (Publish), 删除 (Delete), 修改 (Update), 复制 (Copy), and 分享 (Share). Below the table are pagination controls.

### 3.6.5.2 Bulk Operations

Multiple APIs can be operated simultaneously. Offline and delete cannot be operated simultaneously. If the first chosen API is "published," you can operate bulk offline. If the first chosen API is "unpublished," you can operate bulk delete.

This screenshot shows the same interface as above, but with multiple APIs selected in the list. A large red arrow points to the '批量操作' (Bulk Operation) button at the top right of the table header. The '操作' (Operation) column for the selected APIs now shows a simplified set of options: ... (More), 已发布 (Published), 未发布 (Unpublished), and 批量 (Bulk). The rest of the interface remains consistent with the previous screenshot.

### 3.6.5.2.1 Delete

API名称	描述	创建人	创建时间	状态	操作
111	111	admin_lzg	2022年04月11日	已发布	...
复制复制sql配置API	API	admin_shy	2022年04月9日	未发布	...
复制有入参的分享次数	分享次数	admin_shy	2022年04月8日	未发布	...
<b>只支持同状态多选</b>					
只支持同状态多选	测试多个数据源API第二 ...	admin_shy	2022年04月8日	未发布	...
数据源bug1	测试多个数据源API第二 ...	admin_shy	2022年04月8日	已发布	...
数据源bug	数据源bug第一API	admin_shy	2022年04月8日	已发布	...
json上线	json上线	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	已发布	...
有入参的分享次数	分享次数	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	已发布	...
分享次数	分享次数	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	已发布	...
返回json	返回json	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	未发布	...
复制测试配置	测试配置	admin_shy	2022年04月6日	已发布	...
测试配置	测试配置	admin_shy	2022年04月6日	已发布	...
mysql	123	admin_shy	2022年04月2日	已发布	...
sql配置API	sql配置API	admin_shy	2022年03月26日	已发布	...

### 3.6.5.2.2 Offline

API名称	描述	创建人	创建时间	状态	操作
数据源bug1	测试多个数据源API第二 ...	admin_shy	2022年04月8日	未发布	...
数据源bug	数据源bug第一API	admin_shy	2022年04月8日	已发布	...
json上线	json上线	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	未发布	...
<b>只支持同状态多选</b>					
有入参的分享次数	分享次数	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	未发布	...
分享次数	分享次数	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	已发布	...
<b>只支持同状态多选</b>					
返回json	返回json	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	已发布	...
复制测试配置	测试配置	admin_shy	2022年04月6日	已发布	...
测试配置	测试配置	admin_shy	2022年04月6日	已发布	...
mysql	123	admin_shy	2022年04月2日	已发布	...
sql配置API	sql配置API	admin_shy	2022年03月26日	已发布	...

### 3.6.5.2.3 Cancel Operation

The screenshot shows a list of APIs under the 'test' directory. One API, 'sql配置API', is selected. At the bottom of the list, there is a modal with a red arrow pointing to the '取消操作' (Cancel Operation) button.

API名称	描述	创建人	创建时间	状态	操作
数据源bug1	测试多个数据源API第二 ...	admin_shy	2022年04月8日	* 未发布	...
数据源bug	数据源bug第一API	admin_shy	2022年04月8日	已发布	...
json上线	json上线	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	* 未发布	...
有入参的分享次数	分享次数	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	* 未发布	...
分享次数	分享次数	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	已发布	...
返回json	返回json	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	已发布	...
复制测试配置	测试配置	admin_shy	2022年04月6日	已发布	...
测试配置	测试配置	admin_shy	2022年04月6日	已发布	...
mysql	123	admin_shy	2022年04月2日	已发布	...
sql配置API	sql配置API	admin_shy	2022年03月26日	已发布	...

### 3.6.5.3 View

Select an API and click the "View" button in the operations column to see detailed data for "Request Parameters," "Return Parameters," "Paging Parameters," and "Share Records." Click "Enter Call Page" to go to the call page.

The screenshot shows the detailed view of the 'post, json' API. It includes sections for 'API详情信息' (API Detail Information), '请求参数' (Request Parameters), '返回参数' (Return Parameters), '分享记录' (Share Record), and '参数与分享记录' (Parameters and Share Record). At the bottom right, there is a red arrow pointing to the '进入调用页面' (Enter Call Page) button.

The screenshot shows the SQLYNX platform's API management section. A modal window titled "用户查询接口" (User Query Interface) is open, displaying a form for a query. The form includes fields for "参数名" (Parameter Name), "描述" (Description), "类型" (Type), and "值" (Value). One entry is shown: "id0" with "公司id" (Company ID) as the description, "string" as the type, and "25" as the value. The "必填" (Required) checkbox is unchecked. To the right of the form, a "返回结果" (Return Result) section shows a JSON array of objects, each containing a "tel" field with various random strings. Below the form, there are "请求参数" (Request Parameters) and "请求详情" (Request Details) sections, which are also highlighted with red boxes. The "请求详情" section contains information about the request protocol (http), method (post), response type (json), description, and data source (ocean). At the bottom of the modal, there are "上一步" (Previous Step) and "开始测试" (Start Testing) buttons.

### 3.6.5.4 Publish & Offline

Click the "Offline" button behind the API to change its status to unpublished. Click "Publish" and the status will change to published.

The screenshot shows a list of APIs in the SQLYNX platform. Each API entry includes columns for "API名称" (API Name), "描述" (Description), "创建人" (Creator), "创建时间" (Creation Time), "状态" (Status), and "操作" (Operations). The "status" column uses color-coded icons: red for "未发布" (Unpublished), green for "已发布" (Published), and yellow for "待发布" (Pending Release). An API named "分享次数" has a red box around its status icon. A context menu is open over this API, with the "已发布" (Published) option highlighted with a red box. The menu also includes options like "查看" (View), "下线" (Offline), "删除" (Delete), "修改" (Modify), "复制" (Copy), and "分享" (Share). At the bottom of the list, there are navigation buttons for page 1 of 50 results.

### 3.6.5.5 Delete API

The API must be taken offline first; click "Delete," and then click "Confirm" to delete successfully.

The screenshot shows the SQLYNX API management interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with a tree view under 'test' (3.1.0) containing nodes like 人事, 开发, 财务, 部门, 销售, and 验收. The main area displays a table of APIs with columns: API名称, 描述, 创建人, 创建时间, 状态, and 操作. One row, '有入参的分享次数', has a status of '未发布' (Not Released). A context menu is open over this row, with a red box highlighting the '删除' (Delete) option. Another red box highlights the text 'API需下线状态' (API needs offline status) above the menu.

API名称	描述	创建人	创建时间	状态	操作
post_json	post_json	admin_shy	2022年04月11日	已发布	...
复制0411	0411	admin_shy	2022年04月11日	已发布	...
0411	0411	admin_shy	2022年04月11日	已发布	...
111	111	admin_lzg	2022年04月11日	已发布	...
复制有入参的分享次数	分享次数	admin_shy	2022年04月8日	未发布	...
数据源bug	数据源bug第一API	admin_shy	2022年04月8日	已发布	...
json上线	json上线	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	未发布	二次确认可删除
有入参的分享次数	分享次数	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	未发布	修改
分享次数	分享次数	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	已发布	复制
返回json	返回json	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	已发布	分享

### 3.6.5.6 Share API

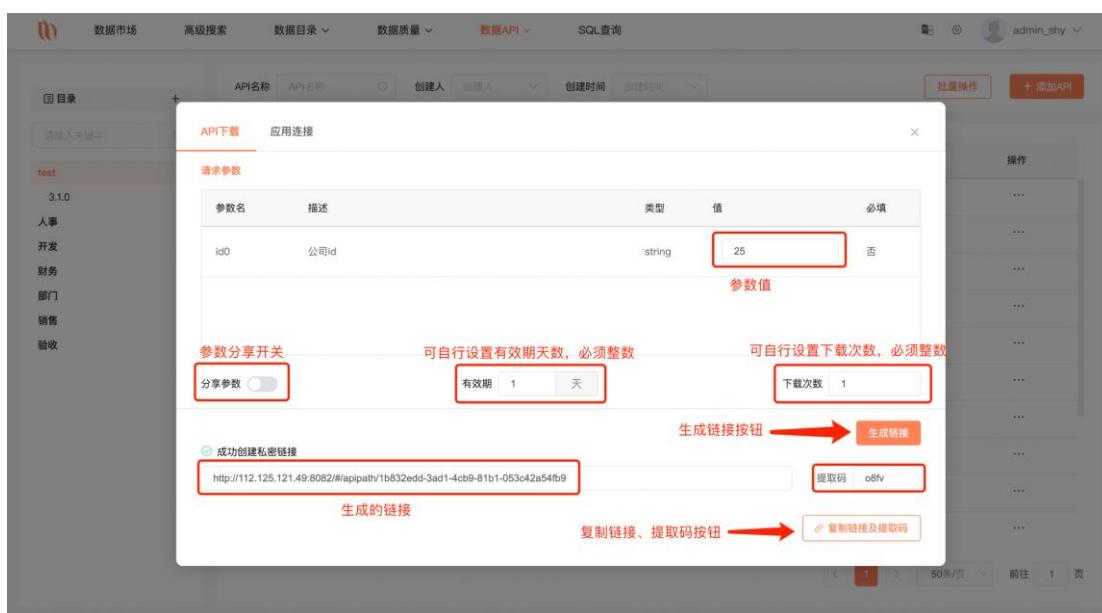
The API must be released first; click "Share" to bring up the "API Download/Application Link" window.

This screenshot is similar to the previous one but shows a different API row ('0411') with a status of '已发布' (Released). A context menu is open over this row, with a red box highlighting the '分享' (Share) option. Another red box highlights the text '点击分享弹起分享弹窗' (Click share to pop up share window) above the menu.

API名称	描述	创建人	创建时间	状态	操作
复制0411	0411	admin_shy	2022年04月11日	已发布	...
0411	0411	admin_shy	2022年04月11日	已发布	...
111	111	admin_lzg	2022年04月11日	已发布	...
复制有入参的分享次数	分享次数	admin_shy	2022年04月8日	未发布	...
数据源bug	数据源bug第一API	admin_shy	2022年04月8日	已发布	...
json上线	json上线	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	未发布	...
有入参的分享次数	分享次数	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	未发布	...
分享次数	分享次数	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	已发布	...
返回json	返回json	admin_shy	2022年04月7日	已发布	...
复制测试配置	测试配置	admin_shy	2022年04月6日	已发布	...

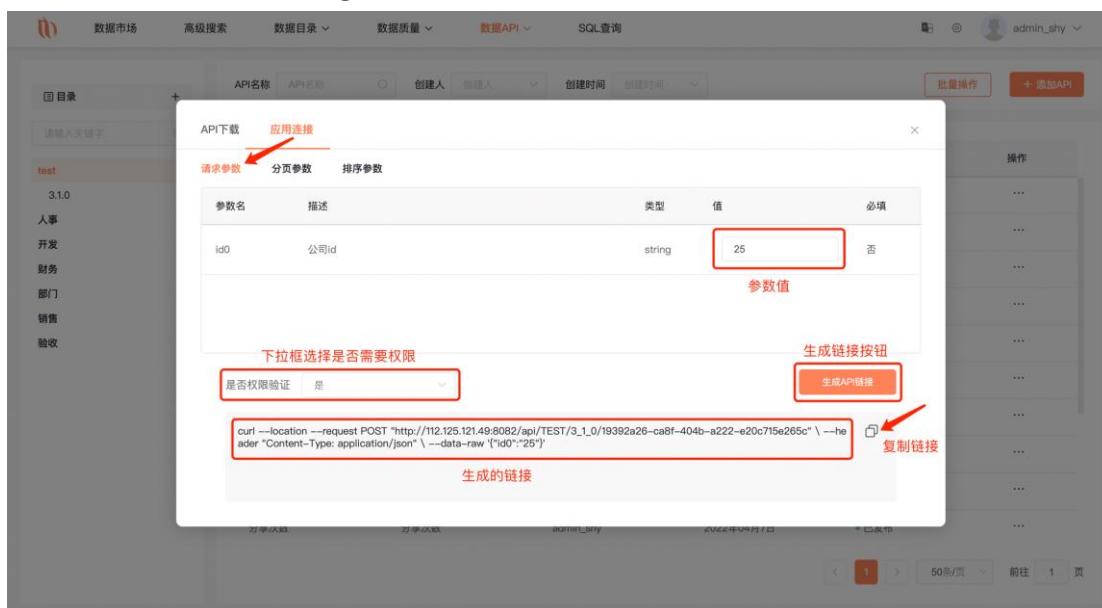
#### 3.6.5.6.1 API Download

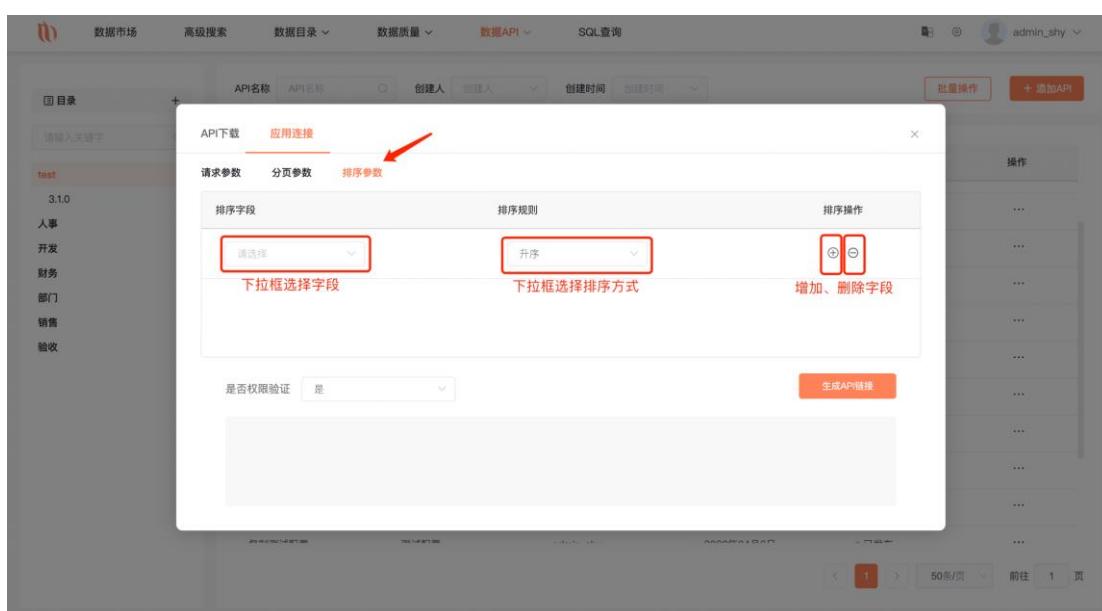
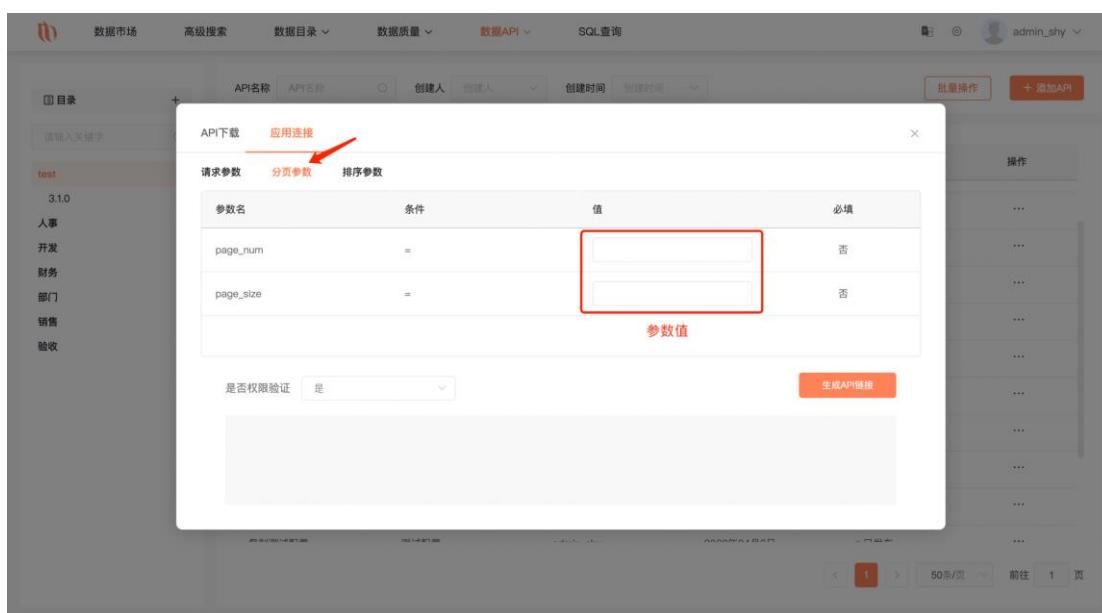
Give business personnel the shared link and extraction code to download API data.



### 3.6.5.6.2 Application Link

Configure "Permission Verification," "Request Parameters," "Paging Parameters," and "Sorting Parameters" in order, and use postman to call and view. This feature is provided to developers for calling. You can make separate configurations for "Permission Verification" and "Request Parameters" before calling.





### 3.6.5.7 Modify API

The API needs to be offline, click the modify button to go to the API editing page.

The screenshot shows the SQLYNX API management interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with a tree view of departments like 3.1.0, 人事, 开发, 财务, 部门, 销售, 验收, and a test folder containing several API entries. The main table lists APIs with columns: API名称, 描述, 创建人, 创建时间, 状态, and 操作. One specific API entry for '分享次数' is highlighted with a red box around its status indicator ('未发布') and the '操作' column. A context menu is open over this row, with the '复制' (Copy) option highlighted by a red box. Other menu items include '查看' (View), '下线' (Offline), '删除' (Delete), '修改' (Modify), and 'API编辑页面' (API Edit Page).

### 3.6.5.8 Copy API

Select an API and click the copy button to enter the API creation page; the copied API has parameters that can be modified.

This screenshot is similar to the previous one but shows a different API status. The '分享次数' API is now listed as '已发布' (Published). The context menu is again open over this row, with the '复制' (Copy) option highlighted by a red box. The other menu items are '查看' (View), '下线' (Offline), '删除' (Delete), '修改' (Modify), and 'API创建页面' (API Create Page).

## 3.7 SQL Query

### 3.7.1 Choose a Database

Click on the dropdown menu to see existing data sources, select the data source to query data, and

search for tables in that data source below.

### 3.7.2 Choose Data Table

Enter table keywords in the search box; tables containing the keyword will be displayed below. After selecting a table, the field list will display the table's field information.

The screenshot shows the SQLYNX web interface. On the left, a sidebar titled 'ocean' contains a search bar and a list of tables. The 'company' table is highlighted and selected, with a red box around it and the text '选择表' (Select Table) next to it. In the center, a query editor window titled 'public' shows a single result set with 1 row. At the top of the editor, it says '执行时间: 0s' and 'Database: public'. Below the table, there are buttons for '历史查询' (History Query), '保存的查询' (Saved Query), and '历史导出' (History Export). A message at the bottom says '暂无数据' (No data). On the right, a panel titled '字段列表' (Field List) displays the columns and their types for the 'company' table. The columns listed are:

字段名	类型
id	big
公司id	cha
company_name	cha
manage_id	cha
主管理员用户id	cha
space_available	big
最大空间 单位GB	big
max_user	big
最大人数	big
create_date	tim
创建日期	tim
update_date	tim
修改日期	tim
delete_flag	sma
0正常 1删除	sma
tel	cha
手机号	cha
email	cha
邮箱	cha

### 3.7.3 Operation Box

#### 3.7.3.1 Save

After completing the SQL statement, click "Save," enter the file name to save, and click "Confirm."

#### 3.7.3.2 Run

Enter the SQL and click run to display results.

#### 3.7.3.3 Format

Click the button to format the SQL.

执行▶ 保存 C 格式化▶

sql输入框

结果(10) 历史查询 保存的查询 历史导出

手机号	邮箱
uJ40EP7o4	ontao@outlook.com
FpgofIXZuP	wlkf10@icloud.com
EVej7CBU2k	sitwingsze3@outlook.com
7hsQWLkwFp	mtamar5@hotmail.com
JUAKToJqWw	yulingyeow811@icloud.com
2tBW40KpYR	li423@outlook.com
efd4072nyV	hk10@icloud.com
uRzRlnhhqA	curl@icloud.com

字段列表

id	big
公司id	cha
company_name	cha
manage_id	cha
管理员用户id	cha
space_available	big
最大空间 单位GB	big
max_user	big
最大人数	big
create_date	tim
创建日期	tim
update_date	tim
修改日期	tim
delete_flag	sma
0正常 1删除	sma
tel	cha
手机号	cha
email	cha
邮箱	cha

### 3.7.3.4 Database Selection

Currently, only the hadoop selection is supported, and the selected database must be configured under the same "metadata configuration." Supports dropdown selection and keyword search.

下拉框选择

public pg\_catalog public

结果(10) 历史查询 保存的查询 历史导出

手机号	邮箱
uJ40EP7o4	ontao@outlook.com
FpgofIXZuP	wlkf10@icloud.com
EVej7CBU2k	sitwingsze3@outlook.com
7hsQWLkwFp	mtamar5@hotmail.com
JUAKToJqWw	yulingyeow811@icloud.com
2tBW40KpYR	li423@outlook.com
efd4072nyV	hk10@icloud.com
uRzRlnhhqA	curl@icloud.com

字段列表

id	big
公司id	cha
company_name	cha
manage_id	cha
管理员用户id	cha
space_available	big
最大空间 单位GB	big
max_user	big
最大人数	big
create_date	tim
创建日期	tim
update_date	tim
修改日期	tim
delete_flag	sma
0正常 1删除	sma
tel	cha
手机号	cha
email	cha
邮箱	cha

### 3.7.4 Result Box

#### 3.7.4.1 Export

Choose the export method to save the SQL execution results as an Excel file locally.

### 3.7.4.2 History Query

Click to view the history of executed SQL records.

### 3.7.4.3 Saved Queries

Click to view saved query records.

### 3.7.4.4 History Export

Click to view the export history records.

The screenshot shows the SQLYNX web interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with a tree view of tables: ocean, company, data\_admin\_test, delete\_message\_record, file\_action\_record, file\_info, file\_link, file\_link\_log, file\_share, file\_version, img\_record, permission\_group\_api\_ref, user\_action\_record, user\_favorite, user\_info, and user\_login\_log. The 'company' table is selected. In the center, a SQL query editor window displays the following code:

```
1 select tel "手机号",email "邮箱" from company where id < 10
```

The results pane shows 10 rows of data:

手机号	邮箱
uJ40EP7ol4	ontao@outlook.com
FpgpfxZuP	wiku10@icloud.com
EVej7CBU2k	sitwingsze3@outlook.com
7hsQWLkwFp	mtanur5@hotmail.com
JUAKToJqVw	yulingye0811@icloud.com
2tBW40KpYR	li4230@outlook.com
efd4072nyV	hk10@icloud.com
uRzRnhhqA	curlu@icloud.com

A red box highlights the '选择类型导出结果' (Select export type) button and the results table. On the right, a '字段列表' (Field List) panel shows the schema of the 'company' table:

字段名	类型
id	big
公司id	cha
company_name	cha
manage_id	cha
管理员用户id	cha
space_available	big
最大空间 单位GB	big
max_user	big
最大人数	big
create_date	tim
创建日期	tim
update_date	tim
修改日期	tim
delete_flag	sma
0正常 1删除	sma
tel	cha
手机号	cha
email	cha
邮箱	cha

## 3.8 System Settings

Only administrators have permission to operate.

### 3.8.1 User Management

The screenshot shows the SQLYNX dashboard with various metrics and navigation options. A red arrow points to the 'admin\_shy' user profile in the top right corner, which is part of the user management section.

#### 3.8.1.1 Add User

Click "Add User" in the user management interface's lower left corner, enter the user information and configure the role and group. After confirming the information, click "Create Now" to complete the addition of a new user.

#### 3.8.1.1.1 Role

Different roles correspond to different respective permissions.

角色	业务权限						
	数据超市	高级搜索	数据目录	数据质量	API服务	SQL查询	设置
业务用户	可以访问，但是数据API需申请权限	无	无	无	无	无	无
普通用户	可以访问，但是数据API需申请权限	可以搜索元数据，但是数据样本访问权限需申请，无数据探查	只读	无	无	可以访问，但是如果单独授予表权限，无法执行SQL	无
数据质量管理	可以访问，但是数据API需申请权限	可以搜索元数据，但是数据样本访问权限需申请，可使用数据探查	只读	质量报告，质量配置，探查选项	无	可以访问，但是如果单独授予表权限，无法执行SQL	无
API操作员	可以访问，但是数据API需申请权限	可以搜索元数据，但是数据样本访问权限需申请，无数据探查	只读	无	可在该用户下添加API，修改自己创建的API	可以访问，但是如果单独授予表权限，无法执行SQL	无
数据管理员	所有权限、无法审批API访问申请	所有权限	所有权限	所有权限	所有权限	所有权限	无
管理员	所有权限	所有权限	所有权限	所有权限	所有权限	所有权限	所有权限（用户创建，权限管理，数据源管理等）

### 3.8.1.1.2 Group

Choose a group for the user. Different groups have different access permissions. Aside from administrators, who have all rights, other users have whatever permissions belong to the group they are in.

The screenshot shows the SQLYNX user management interface. On the left, there's a list of existing users with columns for '用户名' (Username) and '邮箱' (Email). On the right, a modal window titled '新增' (Add) is open for creating a new user. Inside the modal, several input fields are highlighted with red boxes: '用户名' (Username), '密码' (Password), and '邮箱' (Email). Below these, there are dropdown menus for '角色' (Role) and '群组' (Group). At the bottom left of the modal, there's a red box around the '+ 新增用户' (Add User) button. At the bottom right, there are '取消' (Cancel) and '确定' (Confirm) buttons.

### 3.8.1.2 Modify User Information

Click the "Edit" button for an existing user, modify user information, click "Modification Completed" when done.

### 3.8.1.3 Delete User

Click "Delete" on the right of the user, confirm twice, and delete.

The screenshot shows a list of users in the SQLYNX interface. Each user entry includes fields for '用户名' (Username), '邮箱' (Email), and '群组' (Group). To the right of each entry is a vertical toolbar with several icons: '编辑' (Edit), '查看' (View), '删除' (Delete), and others. Red arrows point to the '编辑' (Edit) and '删除' (Delete) icons. At the bottom left is a red button labeled '+ 新增用户' (Add New User). At the bottom right, it says '48 条数据' (48 Data Items) with navigation arrows.

### 3.8.2 Switch Theme

Change the theme color according to your preference.

The screenshot shows the main dashboard of SQLYNX. It features three large orange cards: '数据库总数' (43), '数据表总数' (23,510), and '数据总行数' (4,828,501). On the right side, there is a sidebar with user management options. A red arrow points to the '切换主题' (Switch Theme) button, which is highlighted with a red box. Below the sidebar, there is a '快捷导航' (Quick Navigation) section with six items: '数据市场', 'SQL查询', '高级搜索', '数据API', '数据质量', and '数据目录'. Each item has a corresponding icon and a brief description.

### 3.8.3 Audit Information

Shows daily user visits and displays visit times and statuses for accounts per page.



### 3.8.4 Permission Management

The interface shows a list of permission groups under the '普通权限组' (Normal Permission Group) tab.

群组	描述	人员	人员总数	操作
业务用户	只能在数据超市申请权限后查看...		0	编辑
III_test	lixin,sddminguy,gbuab		3	编辑
测试用户			0	编辑
hadoop群组	98765	xiaobin,yuanguo,sddminguy,gbuab	4	编辑
API权限组		yuanguo,sddminguy,gbuab,ix_api	4	编辑

Buttons at the bottom left: '+ 新增群组'. Bottom right: '5条数据' with page navigation (1, 2, 3, 4, 5).

#### 3.8.4.1 Add Permission Group

Click "Permission Settings - Add Group" to enter the "Basic Information" interface, enter the permission group name, add a description, click "Confirm" to add.

群组	描述	人员	人员总数	操作
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	0	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	3	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	0	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	4	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	4	

Fill in basic information

• 基本信息

人员配置  
数据配置  
API配置

群组

描述   
输入基本信息

返回 确定

### 3.8.4.2 Personnel Configuration

Enter "Personnel Configuration," "check" personnel to add. Checked personnel will be added to the newly created group. You can also search for personnel in the search box for quick addition.

基本信息

• 人员配置

数据配置

API配置

用户搜索  搜索用户

新增用户

ID	用户名	邮箱	<input type="checkbox"/> 添加
000001	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	<input type="checkbox"/>
00009999	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	<input type="checkbox"/>
000014	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	<input type="checkbox"/>
000047	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	<input type="checkbox"/>
000072	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	<input type="checkbox"/>
000065	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	<input type="checkbox"/>
000016	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	<input type="checkbox"/>
000035	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	<input type="checkbox"/>
000019	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	<input type="checkbox"/>
000011	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	<input type="checkbox"/>

用户列表

添加的人员

通过 确定 ← 1 →

基本信息

• 人员配置

数据配置

API配置

用户搜索  搜索用户

新增用户

显示已添加用户

查看已勾选(1)

ID	用户名	邮箱	<input type="checkbox"/> 添加
000014	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

通过 确定 ← 1 →

### 3.8.4.3 Data Configuration

Click "Data Configuration" to set permissions for each library and table for the group, permissions include "View" and "All."

选择表

选择数据库: ocean | 搜索表:

表名	数据库	权限	权限
company	public	<input type="checkbox"/> 查看	<input type="checkbox"/> 全部
data_admin_test	public	<input type="checkbox"/> 查看	<input type="checkbox"/> 全部
delete_message_record	public	<input type="checkbox"/> 查看	<input type="checkbox"/> 全部
file_action_record	public	<input type="checkbox"/> 查看	<input type="checkbox"/> 全部
file_info	public	<input type="checkbox"/> 表名与权限配置	<input type="checkbox"/> 全部
file_link	public	<input type="checkbox"/> 查看	<input type="checkbox"/> 全部
file_link_log	public	<input type="checkbox"/> 查看	<input type="checkbox"/> 全部
file_share	public	<input type="checkbox"/> 查看	<input type="checkbox"/> 全部
file_version	public	<input type="checkbox"/> 查看	<input type="checkbox"/> 全部
img_record	public	<input type="checkbox"/> 查看	<input type="checkbox"/> 全部

已勾选配置  
 查看已勾选(0)

返回 确定

### 3.8.4.4 API Configuration

Click "API Configuration" to set API calling permissions for the group, click "Confirm" to complete group creation.

搜索 API

搜索API:

API名称	描述
查询员工工作内容	
查询sql语句	
麦趣软件	
数据查询	
测试api查询1	123
测试api查询2	123
测试api查询3	123
测试api查询4	123
测试api查询7	123
测试api查询9	123
xb_测试api查询	123

勾选权限  
 调用权限  
勾选后查看已勾选  
 查看已勾选(1)

返回 确定

### 3.8.4.5 Edit Permission Group

Click "Edit" on the right to enter the editing page.

### 3.8.4.6 Delete Permission Group

Click the "Delete" button on the right to delete the permission group.

群组	描述	人员	人员总数	操作
lll_test	lixin,sddminguy,gbuab		3	<a href="#">编辑</a> <a href="#">查看</a> <a href="#">删除</a>
测试用户	ocean		1	<a href="#">查看</a>
hadoop群组	98765	xiaobin,yuanguo,sddminguy,gbuab	4	<a href="#">查看</a>
API权限组		yuanguo,sddminguy,gbuab	3	<a href="#">查看</a>

### 3.8.5 Data Configuration

Import database data into the system by adding a data source.

关系库	表单数	数据源地址	更新时间	状态	操作
hadoop metastore	35 个	123.56.84.103:5430	2022-04-11 17:31:53	暂无	<a href="#">修改</a> <a href="#">更新</a> <a href="#">删除</a>
pg本地元数据库	10119 个	123.56.84.103:5432	2022-04-12 17:30:00	同步失败	<a href="#">修改</a> <a href="#">更新</a> <a href="#">删除</a>
drive_dev	115 个	123.56.84.103:5432	2022-04-12 17:30:00	17:30	<a href="#">修改</a> <a href="#">更新</a> <a href="#">删除</a>
员工信息库	40 个	123.56.84.103:3306	2022-04-12 18:30:00	18:28	<a href="#">修改</a> <a href="#">更新</a> <a href="#">删除</a>
企业云盘库1	15 个	123.56.84.103:5432	2022-04-12 18:30:00	18:28	<a href="#">修改</a> <a href="#">更新</a> <a href="#">删除</a>
低权限用户	4134 个	60.205.200.57:1521	2022-04-12 18:30:00	暂无	<a href="#">修改</a> <a href="#">更新</a> <a href="#">删除</a>
postgres_0111	76 个	123.56.84.103:5432	2022-01-11 16:44:32	暂无	<a href="#">修改</a> <a href="#">更新</a> <a href="#">删除</a>
mysql_0111	28 个	123.56.84.103:3306	2022-01-11 16:45:38	暂无	<a href="#">修改</a> <a href="#">更新</a> <a href="#">删除</a>
hadoop_mysql_0111	35 个	112.125.121.49:3306	2022-01-19 19:38:34	测试	<a href="#">修改</a> <a href="#">更新</a> <a href="#">删除</a>
测试mysql创建	42 个	123.56.84.103:3306	2022-01-20 13:56:44	mysql	<a href="#">修改</a> <a href="#">更新</a> <a href="#">删除</a>
测试pg新增	159 个	112.125.121.49:5432	2022-01-20 14:00:21	新增	<a href="#">修改</a> <a href="#">更新</a> <a href="#">删除</a>

#### 3.8.5.1 Add Data Source

Click "Add data source". In the popup window, select the database and fill in the connection parameters. Click "Test"; if it indicates a successful test, the configuration is correct. After a successful test, click "Create Now" for successful creation.

The screenshot shows the SQLYNX interface for managing data sources. At the top, there are navigation tabs: '数据市场', '高级搜索', '数据目录', '数据质量', '数据API', and 'SQL查询'. On the right, a user profile is shown with the name 'admin\_shy'. Below the tabs, a section titled '关系库' (Relationship Database) is displayed under 'Hadoop'. The interface lists several data sources with their details:

- hadoop metastore**: 表单数: 35 个. 数据源地址: 112.125.121.49:3306. 更新时间: 2022-04-11 17:31:53. 状态: 暂无. 操作: 修改, 更新, 直删除.
- pg本地元数据库**: 表单数: 10119 个. 数据源地址: 123.56.84.103:5432. 更新时间: 2022-04-12 17:30:00. 状态: 同步失败. 操作: 修改, 更新, 直删除.
- drive\_dev**: 表单数: 115 个. 数据源地址: 112.125.121.49:5432. 更新时间: 2022-04-12 18:30:00. 状态: 17:30. 操作: 修改, 更新, 直删除.
- 员工信息库**: 表单数: 40 个. 数据源地址: 123.56.84.103:3306. 更新时间: 2022-04-12 18:30:00. 状态: 18:28. 操作: 修改, 更新, 直删除.
- 企业云盘库1**: 表单数: 15 个. 数据源地址: 123.56.84.103:5432. 更新时间: 2022-04-12 18:30:00. 状态: 18:28. 操作: 修改, 更新, 直删除.
- 企业云盘库2**: 表单数: 52 个. 数据源地址: 112.125.121.49:5432. 更新时间: 2022-04-12 18:30:00. 状态: 18:29. 操作: 修改, 更新, 直删除.
- 低权限用户**: 表单数: 4134 个. 数据源地址: 60.205.200.57:1521. 更新时间: 2022-04-12 18:30:00. 状态: 暂无. 操作: 修改, 更新, 直删除.
- postgres\_0111**: 表单数: 78 个. 数据源地址: 123.56.84.103:5432. 更新时间: 2022-01-11 16:44:32. 状态: 暂无. 操作: 修改, 更新, 直删除.
- mysql\_0111**: 表单数: 28 个. 数据源地址: 123.56.84.103:3306. 更新时间: 2022-01-11 16:45:38. 状态: 暂无. 操作: 修改, 更新, 直删除.
- hadoop\_mysql\_0111**: 表单数: 35 个. 数据源地址: 112.125.121.49:3306. 更新时间: 2022-01-19 19:38:34. 状态: 暂无. 操作: 修改, 更新, 直删除.
- 测试mysql创建**: 表单数: 42 个. 数据源地址: 123.56.84.103:3306. 更新时间: 2022-01-20 13:56:44. 状态: 暂无. 操作: 修改, 更新, 直删除.
- 测试pg新增**: 表单数: 159 个. 数据源地址: 112.125.121.49:5432. 更新时间: 2022-01-20 14:00:21. 状态: 暂无. 操作: 修改, 更新, 直删除.

At the bottom right, there are navigation buttons: < > 1 50条/页 前往 1 页. A red arrow points to the '添加数据源' (Add Data Source) button in the top right corner.

### 3.8.5.2 Modify Data Source

Click "Modify". In the popup "Modify data source" window, after entering information, click "Test". After a successful test prompt, click "Next", then "Save" after modifications.

This screenshot is similar to the one above, showing the list of data sources. A red box highlights the '修改' (Modify) link for the 'hadoop metastore' entry, which corresponds to the step where a user would click to open the modification dialog.

### 3.8.5.3 Delete Data Source

Click "Delete" for a confirmation prompt, then delete the data source.

The screenshot shows the SQLYNX web interface for managing data sources. At the top, there are navigation tabs: '数据市场', '高级搜索', '数据目录', '数据质量', '数据API', and 'SQL查询'. On the right, there's a user profile for 'admin\_shy'. Below the tabs, a search bar contains '关系库 Hadoop'. A prominent red box highlights the 'Update' button for the 'drive\_dev' data source, which is the fourth item in the list.

数据源名	表单数	更新时间	状态	操作
hadoop metastore	35 个	2022-04-11 17:31:53	暂无	<input type="checkbox"/> 修改 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 更新 <input type="checkbox"/> 停删除
pg本地元数据库	10119 个	2022-04-12 17:30:00	17:30	<input type="checkbox"/> 修改 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 更新 <input type="checkbox"/> 停删除
drive_dev	115 个	2022-04-12 18:30:00	18:28	<input type="checkbox"/> 修改 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 更新 <input type="checkbox"/> 停删除
员工信息库	40 个	2022-04-12 18:30:00	18:28	<input type="checkbox"/> 修改 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 更新 <input type="checkbox"/> 停删除
企业云盘库1	15 个	2022-04-12 18:30:00	18:29	<input type="checkbox"/> 修改 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 更新 <input type="checkbox"/> 停删除
企业云盘库2	52 个	2022-04-12 18:30:00	18:29	<input type="checkbox"/> 修改 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 更新 <input type="checkbox"/> 停删除
低权限用户	4134 个	2022-04-12 18:30:00	暂无	<input type="checkbox"/> 修改 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 更新 <input type="checkbox"/> 停删除
postgres_0111	78 个	2022-01-11 16:44:32	暂无	<input type="checkbox"/> 修改 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 更新 <input type="checkbox"/> 停删除
mysql_0111	28 个	2022-01-11 16:45:38	暂无	<input type="checkbox"/> 修改 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 更新 <input type="checkbox"/> 停删除
hadoop_mysql_0111	35 个	2022-01-19 19:38:34	18:29	<input type="checkbox"/> 修改 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 更新 <input type="checkbox"/> 停删除
测试mysql创建	42 个	2022-01-20 13:56:44	18:29	<input type="checkbox"/> 修改 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 更新 <input type="checkbox"/> 停删除
测试pg新增	159 个	2022-01-20 14:00:21	暂无	<input type="checkbox"/> 修改 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 更新 <input type="checkbox"/> 停删除

### 3.8.5.4 Update Data Source

Click the "Update" button, which brings up a popup. Select the tables that need updating, updating backend metadata information.

This screenshot is identical to the one above, showing the list of data sources. The 'drive\_dev' data source is again highlighted with a red box around its 'Update' button.

### 3.8.5.5 Scheduled Update

Click the "Scheduled" button, set the time, click "Confirm", a prompt "Update complete" appears. The data source will be updated automatically at that time each day.

关系库 Hadoop

添加数据源

hadoop metastore 表单数: 35 个	pg本地元数据库 表单数: 10119 个	drive_dev 表单数: 115 个	员工信息库 表单数: 40 个	企业云盘库1 表单数: 15 个	企业云盘库2 表单数: 52 个
数据源地址: 112.125.121.49:3306	数据源地址: 123.56.84.103:5432	数据源地址: 112.125.121.49:5432	数据源地址: 123.56.84.103:3306	数据源地址: 123.56.84.103:5432	数据源地址: 112.125.121.49:5432
更新时间: 2022-04-11 17:31:53	更新时间: 2022-04-12 17:30:00	更新时间: 2022-04-12 18:30:00	更新时间: 2022-04-12 18:30:00	更新时间: 2022-04-12 18:30:00	更新时间: 2022-04-12 18:30:00
<input type="radio"/> 暂无 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 同步失败	<input type="radio"/> 17:30 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 取消	<input type="radio"/> 18:28 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 取消	<input type="radio"/> 18:29 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 取消	<input type="radio"/> 18:29 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 取消	<input type="radio"/> 18:29 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 取消
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 修改 <input type="checkbox"/> 更新 <input type="checkbox"/> 直删除	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 修改 <input type="checkbox"/> 更新 <input type="checkbox"/> 直删除	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 修改 <input type="checkbox"/> 更新 <input type="checkbox"/> 直删除	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 修改 <input type="checkbox"/> 更新 <input type="checkbox"/> 直删除	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 修改 <input type="checkbox"/> 更新 <input type="checkbox"/> 直删除	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 修改 <input type="checkbox"/> 更新 <input type="checkbox"/> 直删除

下拉框选择定时更新时间

hadoop_mysql_0111 表单数: 35 个	测试mysql创建 表单数: 42 个	测试pg新增 表单数: 159 个
数据源地址: 112.125.121.49:3306	数据源地址: 123.56.84.103:3306	数据源地址: 112.125.121.49:5432
更新时间: 2022-01-19 19:38:34	更新时间: 2022-01-20 13:56:44	更新时间: 2022-01-20 14:00:21
<input type="radio"/> 暂无 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 同步失败	<input type="radio"/> 暂无 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 取消	<input type="radio"/> 暂无 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 取消
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 修改 <input type="checkbox"/> 更新 <input type="checkbox"/> 直删除	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 修改 <input type="checkbox"/> 更新 <input type="checkbox"/> 直删除	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 修改 <input type="checkbox"/> 更新 <input type="checkbox"/> 直删除

取消 确定

50条/页 前往 1 页

### 3.8.5.6 Delete Scheduled Update

Click the "Delete" button to clear the scheduling.

关系库 Hadoop

添加数据源

hadoop metastore 表单数: 35 个	pg本地元数据库 表单数: 10119 个	drive_dev 表单数: 115 个	员工信息库 表单数: 40 个	企业云盘库1 表单数: 15 个	企业云盘库2 表单数: 52 个
数据源地址: 112.125.121.49:3306	数据源地址: 123.56.84.103:5432	数据源地址: 112.125.121.49:5432	数据源地址: 123.56.84.103:3306	数据源地址: 123.56.84.103:5432	数据源地址: 112.125.121.49:5432
更新时间: 2022-04-11 17:31:53	更新时间: 2022-04-12 17:30:00	更新时间: 2022-04-12 18:30:00	更新时间: 2022-04-12 18:30:00	更新时间: 2022-04-12 18:30:00	更新时间: 2022-04-12 18:30:00
<input type="radio"/> 暂无 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 同步失败	<input type="radio"/> 17:30 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 取消	<input type="radio"/> 18:28 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 取消	<input type="radio"/> 18:28 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 取消	<input type="radio"/> 18:29 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 取消	<input type="radio"/> 18:29 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 取消
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 修改 <input type="checkbox"/> 更新 <input type="checkbox"/> 直删除	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 修改 <input type="checkbox"/> 更新 <input type="checkbox"/> 直删除	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 修改 <input type="checkbox"/> 更新 <input type="checkbox"/> 直删除	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 修改 <input type="checkbox"/> 更新 <input type="checkbox"/> 直删除	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 修改 <input type="checkbox"/> 更新 <input type="checkbox"/> 直删除	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 修改 <input type="checkbox"/> 更新 <input type="checkbox"/> 直删除

低权限用户 表单数: 4134 个	postgres_0111 表单数: 78 个	mysql_0111 表单数: 28 个	hadoop_mysql_0111 表单数: 35 个	测试mysql创建 表单数: 42 个	测试pg新增 表单数: 159 个
数据源地址: 60.205.200.57:1521	数据源地址: 123.56.84.103:5432	数据源地址: 123.56.84.103:3306	数据源地址: 112.125.121.49:3306	数据源地址: 123.56.84.103:3306	数据源地址: 112.125.121.49:5432
更新时间: 2022-04-12 18:30:00	更新时间: 2022-01-11 16:44:32	更新时间: 2022-01-11 16:45:38	更新时间: 2022-01-19 19:38:34	更新时间: 2022-01-20 13:56:44	更新时间: 2022-01-20 14:00:21
<input type="radio"/> 暂无 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 同步失败	<input type="radio"/> 暂无 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 取消				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 修改 <input type="checkbox"/> 更新 <input type="checkbox"/> 直删除	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 修改 <input type="checkbox"/> 更新 <input type="checkbox"/> 直删除	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 修改 <input type="checkbox"/> 更新 <input type="checkbox"/> 直删除	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 修改 <input type="checkbox"/> 更新 <input type="checkbox"/> 直删除	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 修改 <input type="checkbox"/> 更新 <input type="checkbox"/> 直删除	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 修改 <input type="checkbox"/> 更新 <input type="checkbox"/> 直删除

取消定时更新 取消

50条/页 前往 1 页

### 3.8.6 Detailed Configuration for Each Data Source

#### MySQL

Select the MySQL database, fill in system information, proceed after a successful test.



① 数据源类型    ② 基础信息    ③ 选择数据库    X

\* 业务系统: Mysql数据源 

| Server

\* 数据源地址: 192.168.1.103    \* 端口号: 3306

\* 数据库: classicmodels

\* 驱动版本: mysql-connector-java-8.0.18.jar:com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver

| 认证

\* 用户: root

密码: 1234567890

测试连接    上一步    下一步    取消

Complete data source addition after selecting the required database.

## PostgreSQL

Select the PostgreSQL database, fill in system information, proceed after a successful test.

① 数据源类型    ② 基础信息    ③ 选择数据库    X

\* 业务系统: pg数据源 

| Server

\* 数据源地址: 192.168.1.103    \* 端口号: 5432

\* 数据库: drive\_dev

\* 驱动版本: postgresql-42.2.25.jar:org.postgresql.Driver

| 认证

\* 用户: postgres

密码: 1234567890

测试连接    上一步    下一步    取消

Complete data source addition after selecting the required database.

## Oracle

Select the Oracle database, fill in system information, proceed after a successful test.

① 数据源类型 ————— ② 基础信息 ————— ③ 选择数据库 X

\* 业务系统 Oracle数据源 

**Server**

\* 数据源地址 127.0.0.1:1521 \* 端口号 1521

\* 服务名 XE

\* 驱动版本 ojdbc8-19.3.0.0.jar:oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver

**认证**

\* 用户 system

\* 密码

**测试连接** 上一步 下一步 取消

Complete data source addition after selecting the required database.

Note that the service name is uppercase. The service name can be obtained by the SQL command:  
select instance\_name from v\$instance.

```
1 select instance_name from v$instance
```

Message Result 1

INSTANCE_NAME
XE

## Hadoop Data Source Configuration

First, configure the corresponding data source information in the "Relational Database". For example, MySQL for Hadoop.



① 数据源类型    ② 基础信息    ③ 选择数据库    X

\* 业务系统: hadoop元数据    

| Server

\* 数据源地址: 192.168.1.11:3306    \* 端口号: 3306

\* 数据库: metastore

\* 驱动版本: mysql-connector-java-8.0.18.jar:com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver

| 认证

\* 用户: hive

密码: \*\*\*\*

**测试连接**    上一步    下一步    取消

In "Hadoop", select metadata and "Account Authentication" to configure Hadoop.

① 数据源类型    ② 基础信息    X

\* 业务系统: Impala测试    

\* 配置元数据: hadoop\_metastore

| Server

\* 数据源地址: 192.168.1.11:21050    \* 端口号: 21050

\* 数据库: default

\* 驱动版本: ImpalaJDBC42.jar:com.cloudera.impala.jdbc.Driver

| 认证

用户: 请输入    \* 认证: 账户认证

密码: 请输入

**测试连接**    上一步    确定

If Kerberos authentication is needed, select Kerberos authentication and upload the kerberos\_keytab.

1 数据源类型 2 基础信息 ×

\* 业务系统: Impala 测试

\* 配置元数据: hadoop metastore

| Server

\* 数据源地址: 127.0.0.1:21050 \* 端口号: 21050

\* 数据库: default

\* 驱动版本: ImpalaJDBC42.jar:com.cloudera.impala.jdbc.Driver

| 认证

用户: 请输入 \* 认证: Kerberos 账户认证  
principal: 请输入 上传 Kerberos Keytab ↑

Krb5 路径: 请输入

测试连接 上一步 确定

When using Kerberos authentication, ensure that the Kerberos client is installed on the server. For detailed configuration, refer to Kerberos configuration in the appendix.

## 3.9 My Settings

### 3.9.1 Personal Center

Click on the username in the top right corner of the main interface to automatically display the hidden bar, click on the "Name" to expand my page. There are three functions: "My Favorites", "My Saves", and "Modify Information". You can view favorited data tables in "My Favorites", view saved files in "My Saves", and modify personal information in "Modify Information".

The screenshot shows the SQLYNX dashboard with the user 'admin\_shy' logged in. The top navigation bar includes links for Data Market, Advanced Search, Data Catalog, Data Quality, Data API, and SQL Query. On the right, there's a user profile icon and a dropdown menu with options like Personal Center, Audit Center, Help Support, About Us, and Log Out. A red box highlights the '个人中心' (Personal Center) option in the dropdown.

The main content area displays a table of favorite tables:

表名	数据库	目录	操作
delete_message_record	drive_dev.public	分公司	
company	ocean.public	all	
company	企业云盘库1.public	all	
EMPLOYEES	测试oracle添加.BIGTABLE	all	

At the bottom, there are navigation buttons for page numbers, a '50条/页' (50 items/page) dropdown, and '前往' (Go To) and '页' (Page) buttons.

### 3.9.1.1 My Favorites

All favorited tables can be viewed and are displayed on pages in the interface. Click "Action" to enter table details.

This screenshot shows the same dashboard as above, but with a red box highlighting the '我的收藏' (My Favorites) tab in the top navigation bar. The table below also has a red box around the '查看表信息' (View Table Info) link next to the first table entry.

The table of favorite tables is identical to the one in the previous screenshot:

表名	数据库	目录	操作
delete_message_record	drive_dev.public	分公司	<b>查看表信息</b>
company	ocean.public	all	
company	企业云盘库1.public	all	
EMPLOYEES	测试oracle添加.BIGTABLE	all	

### 3.9.1.2 My Saves

View saved SQL statements. Click the operation box button on the right to bring up the corresponding popup for operations.

The screenshot shows the SQLYNX web interface. At the top, there are navigation links: 数据市场, 高级搜索, 数据目录, 数据质量, 数据API, and SQL查询. On the right, there is a user profile icon for 'admin\_shy'.

The main area displays a list of saved SQL queries. Each query entry includes the file name, SQL statement, database, creation time, and two operation buttons: 复制 (Copy) and 删除 (Delete). The '我的保存' tab is selected, and the '我的收藏' tab is visible below it.

文件名称	SQL语句	数据库	创建时间	操作
0009	select id, name from addtable	测试新增impala.default	2022-03-29 16:06:14	

Pagination controls at the bottom indicate page 1 of 1, with 50 items per page.

### 3.9.1.3 Personal Settings

Click the “Personal Settings” button to navigate to the information modification page. After entering the original and new passwords, you can perform password change operations, as well as modify the email.

The screenshot shows the '个人信息设置' (Personal Information Settings) dialog box. It contains fields for '用户名' (Username), '角色' (Role), '邮箱' (Email), and '密码' (Password). Below the password fields, a note states: '必须包含字母、数字、特殊字符,长度在8-16个字符之间' (Must contain letters, numbers, special characters, length 8-16 characters). There are '重置' (Reset) and '修改' (Modify) buttons at the bottom.

The background shows the same SQL query list as the previous screenshot, with the '我的保存' tab selected.

## 3.9.2 Approval Center

The screenshot shows the SQLYNX Approval Center. At the top, there are navigation links: '数据市场', '高级搜索', '数据质量', 'SQL查询', and a user profile 'ocean'. On the right, there are filter options: '已驳回', '筛选类型', '申请时间', and a search bar. Below these are two tabs: '我的申请' (My Applications) and '我的审批' (My Approvals). The main area displays a table of pending approvals:

申请人	分类	申请时间	申请内容	申请原因	审批状态	操作时间	操作
ocean	API权限	12天前	问题重现 创建人: admin_lx 发布状态: 已删除	test	已批准	12天前	<a href="#">查看</a>
ocean	表权限	15天前	数据源: pg本地元数据库 数据库: public 表名: accompany 权限: 写权限	测试	已批准	15天前	<a href="#">查看</a>
ocean	API权限	20天前	薪酬数据导出十万行 创建人: admin 发布状态: 未发布	调用数据	已批准	20天前	<a href="#">查看</a>
ocean	表权限	21天前	数据源: drive_dev 数据库: public 表名: company 权限: 读权限	1	已批准	21天前	<a href="#">查看</a>
ocean	API权限	21天前	麦趣软件 创建人: admin 发布状态: 未发布	-	已批准	21天前	<a href="#">查看</a>

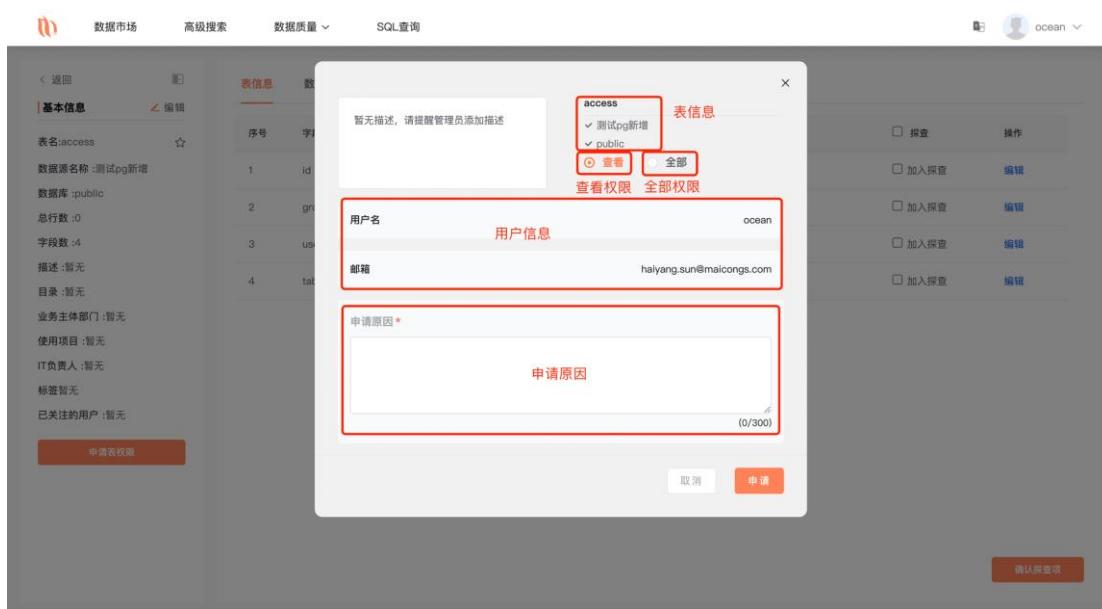
At the bottom right, there are pagination controls: '< > 1 / 1 50条/页 前往 1 页'.

### 3.9.2.1 Table Permission Application

Users can apply for query and edit permissions in the table details.

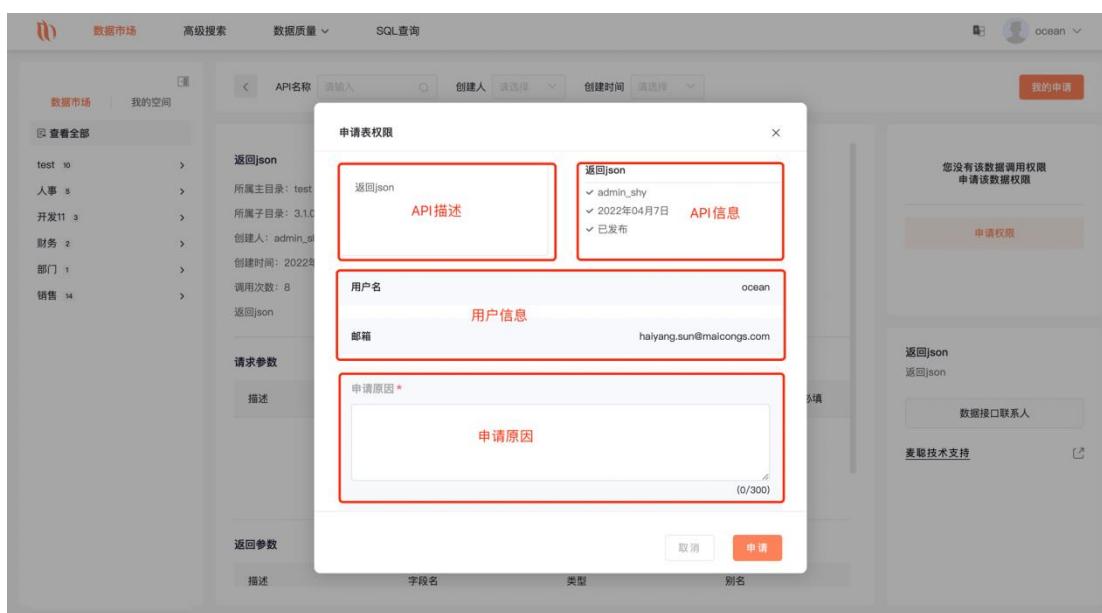
The screenshot shows the 'Table Details' page for the table 'data\_admin\_test'. On the left, there's a sidebar with basic information about the table, including its name, source, database, and other metadata. The main area has tabs: '表信息' (Table Information), '数据样本' (Data Sample), and '数据探查' (Data Profiling). The '表信息' tab is active, showing a table of columns with their types and descriptions. To the right of the table, there are checkboxes for '加入探查' (Include Profiling) and '编辑' (Edit), followed by a red arrow pointing to a button labeled '申请表权限' (Apply Table Permissions).

For the same table, if query permission is applied first, you can apply for edit permission again. The actual permissions are based on the approval result. If edit permission is approved first and then view permission, the edit permission remains. If edit permission is applied first and view permission is needed again, withdraw the edit permission application first before submitting a new application. The application is approved by the API creator, administrator, and data administrator.



### 3.9.2.2 API Permission Application

You can apply for API permissions on the data API detail page in the data market, which is approved by the API creator, administrator, and data administrator.



### 3.9.2.3 Withdraw Application

Users can view their application and approval records in the "Approval Center" and withdraw their applications.

我的申请							我的审批	
申请人	分类	申请时间	申请内容	申请原因	审批状态	操作时间	操作	
ocean	表权限	2秒前	数据源 : ocean 数据库 : public 表名 : file_info 权限 : 写权限	导出数据	待审批		<a href="#">撤回</a> <a href="#">查看</a>	
ocean	API权限	1分钟前	返回json 创建人: admin_shy 发布状态: 已发布	申请调用权限	待审批		<a href="#">撤回</a> <a href="#">查看</a>	
ocean	API权限	4天前	json上线 创建人: admin_shy 发布状态: 已发布	s	待审批		<a href="#">撤回</a> <a href="#">查看</a>	
ocean	表权限	4天前	数据源 : ocean 数据库 : public 表名 : company 权限 : 写权限	fd	已批准	4天前	<a href="#">查看</a>	
ocean	API权限	7天前	后端组 创建人: admin 发布状态: 已发布	1	已批准	7天前	<a href="#">查看</a>	

### 3.9.2.4 Approval

For API permission applications, API creators, administrators, and data administrators can approve. For table permission applications, only administrators and data administrators can approve.

### 3.9.2.4.1 Approve

Agree with the application, granting permissions to the applicant.

### 3.9.2.4.2 Reject

Disagree with the application, denying permissions to the applicant.

### 3.9.2.4.3 View

View application content.

The screenshot shows a list of application requests for approval. The columns include: 申请人 (Applicant), 分类 (Category), 申请时间 (Application Time), 申请内容 (Content), 申请原因 (Reason), 审批状态 (Approval Status), 操作时间 (Operation Time), and 操作 (Operations). The rows show the following details:

申请人	分类	申请时间	申请内容	申请原因	审批状态	操作时间	操作
ocean	表权限	4分钟前	数据源 : ocean 数据库 : public 表名 : file_info 权限 : 写权限	导出数据	待审批		批准 反回 查看
ocean	API权限	5分钟前	□ 返回json 创建人: admin_shy 发布状态: 已发布	申请调用权限	待审批		批准 反回 查看
ocean	API权限	4天前	□ json上线 创建人: admin_shy 发布状态: 已发布	s	待审批		批准 反回 查看
ocean	表权限	4天前	数据源 : ocean 数据库 : public 表名 : company 权限 : 写权限	fd	已批准	4天前	撤销 查看
ocean	API权限	7天前	□ 后端组 创建人: admin 发布状态: 已发布	1	已批准	7天前	撤销 查看

### 3.9.3 Help & Support

Click “Help & Support” to jump to the support link.

The screenshot shows the SQLYNX dashboard with a user profile icon in the top right corner. A red arrow points to the 'Help Support' option in the dropdown menu, which is highlighted with a red box. Other options in the menu include '个人中心' (Personal Center), '审批中心' (Review Center), '关于我们' (About Us), and '退出系统' (Logout).

### 3.9.4 About Us

Click "About Us" to jump to the support link.

The screenshot shows the SQLYNX dashboard with a user profile icon in the top right corner. A red arrow points to the '关于我们' (About Us) option in the dropdown menu, which is highlighted with a red box. Other options in the menu include '个人中心' (Personal Center), '审批中心' (Review Center), '帮助支持' (Help Support), and '退出系统' (Logout).

关于我们

版本：麦聪DaaS 3.1.0

Java 版本：1.8

服务器时间：2022-04-13 09:18:43 中国标准时间 (CST)

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关闭

### 3.9.5 Exit System

Click "Exit System" to exit the program.

个人中心

审批中心

帮助支持

关于我们

退出系统

点击退出

## 4 Appendix

### 4.1 Configure Kerberos

#### 4.1.1 Install Kerberos Client

Installation (without internet environment)

Unzip from the dependency folder:

```
unzip krb5-libs-1.15.1-8.el7.x86_64.zip
```

```
[root@bogon essential_dependencies_only]# unzip krb5-libs-1.15.1-8.el7.x86_64.zip
Archive:  krb5-libs-1.15.1-8.el7.x86_64.zip
  inflating: krb5-libs-1.15.1-8.el7.x86_64.rpm
[root@bogon essential_dependencies_only]# [ ]
```

Note: If there is no essential\_dependencies\_only folder in the installation package, please re-download the dependency package version of the software package.

Execute installation command:

```
rpm -ivh krb5-libs-1.15.1-8.el7.x86_64.rpm
```

```
[root@bogon essential_dependencies_only]# rpm -ivh krb5-libs-1.15.1-8.el7.x86_64.rpm
warning: krb5-libs-1.15.1-8.el7.x86_64.rpm: Header V3 RSA/SHA256 Signature, key ID f4a80eb5: NOKEY
Preparing... ################################ [100%]
  package krb5-libs-1.15.1-34.el7.x86_64 (which is newer than krb5-libs-1.15.1-8.el7.x86_64) is already installed
    file /etc/krb5.conf from install of krb5-libs-1.15.1-8.el7.x86_64 conflicts with file from package krb5-libs-1.15.1-34.el7.x86_64
    file /usr/lib64/krb5/plugins/tls/k5tlso.so from install of krb5-libs-1.15.1-8.el7.x86_64 conflicts with file from package krb5-libs-1.15.1-34.el7.x86_64
    file /usr/lib64/libgssapi_krb5.so.2.2 from install of krb5-libs-1.15.1-8.el7.x86_64 conflicts with file from package krb5-libs-1.15.1-34.el7.x86_64
    file /usr/lib64/libgssrpc.so.4.2 from install of krb5-libs-1.15.1-8.el7.x86_64 conflicts with file from package krb5-libs-1.15.1-34.el7.x86_64
    file /usr/lib64/libk5crypto.so.3.1 from install of krb5-libs-1.15.1-8.el7.x86_64 conflicts with file from package krb5-libs-1.15.1-34.el7.x86_64
    file /usr/lib64/libkdb5.so.8.0 from install of krb5-libs-1.15.1-8.el7.x86_64 conflicts with file from package krb5-libs-1.15.1-34.el7.x86_64
    file /usr/lib64/libkrad.so.0.0 from install of krb5-libs-1.15.1-8.el7.x86_64 conflicts with file from package krb5-libs-1.15.1-34.el7.x86_64
    file /usr/lib64/libkrb5.so.3.3 from install of krb5-libs-1.15.1-8.el7.x86_64 conflicts with file from package krb5-libs-1.15.1-34.el7.x86_64
    file /usr/lib64/libkrb5support.so.0.1 from install of krb5-libs-1.15.1-8.el7.x86_64 conflicts with file from package krb5-libs-1.15.1-34.el7.x86_64
    file /usr/share/man/man5/krb5.conf.5.gz from install of krb5-libs-1.15.1-8.el7.x86_64 conflicts with file from package krb5-libs-1.15.1-34.el7.x86_64
```

Installation (with internet environment)

```
yum -y install krb5-libs krb5-workstation
```

#### 4.1.2 Copy File

Copy the krb5.conf file from KDC Server to Kerberos Client.

Move the krb5.conf file to the /etc directory of the installation server (software will read from this path by default)

```
scp [parameters] [original path] [destination path]
scp /etc/krb5.conf root@172.17.82.136:/etc/krb5_old.conf
```

**\*Note:** If the two servers cannot communicate, manually copy the krb5.conf file to the /etc directory.

If a specific port is set for the scp command by the remote server's firewall, we need to use the -P option to set the command port number.

```
scp -P 4588 /etc/krb5.conf root@172.17.82.136:/etc/krb5_old.conf
```

### 4.1.3 Modify the hosts file

Modify the hosts file to ensure communication between Kerberos client and cluster.

Copy the hosts file configurations related to the KDC Server and cluster into the target server's hosts file.

```
127.0.0.1 localhost.localdomain localhost4 localhost4.localdomain4
::1 localhost.localdomain localhost6 localhost6.localdomain6
hadoop.hadoop.com
manager
node-group-1RBVFv.28caffdf-2840-482b-a570-e73c0e1036be.com node-group-1RBVFv.28caffdf-2840-482b-a570-e73c0e1036be.com.
node-group-1upij.28caffdf-2840-482b-a570-e73c0e1036be.com node-group-1upij.28caffdf-2840-482b-a570-e73c0e1036be.com.
node-group-1FFUi.28caffdf-2840-482b-a570-e73c0e1036be.com node-group-1FFUi.28caffdf-2840-482b-a570-e73c0e1036be.com.
node-group-1sqsn.28caffdf-2840-482b-a570-e73c0e1036be.com node-group-1sqsn.28caffdf-2840-482b-a570-e73c0e1036be.com.
node-master2ELAj.28caffdf-2840-482b-a570-e73c0e1036be.com node-master2ELAj.28caffdf-2840-482b-a570-e73c0e1036be.com.
node-masterlaizS.28caffdf-2840-482b-a570-e73c0e1036be.com node-masterlaizS.28caffdf-2840-482b-a570-e73c0e1036be.com.
node-group-1AYpK.28caffdf-2840-482b-a570-e73c0e1036be.com node-group-1AYpK.28caffdf-2840-482b-a570-e73c0e1036be.com.
node-master3IEom.28caffdf-2840-482b-a570-e73c0e1036be.com node-master3IEom.28caffdf-2840-482b-a570-e73c0e1036be.com.
node-group-1GzPU.28caffdf-2840-482b-a570-e73c0e1036be.com node-group-1GzPU.28caffdf-2840-482b-a570-e73c0e1036be.com.
node-group-1jgYi.28caffdf-2840-482b-a570-e73c0e1036be.com node-group-1jgYi.28caffdf-2840-482b-a570-e73c0e1036be.com.
```

### 4.1.4 Test if keytab authentication is successful

```
kinit -kt /etc/temp/conf/hdfs.keytab username
```

```
[...]
keytab]# kinit -kt fb816997-e429-4cba-9627-9da80b94d9f1.keytab maicong
keytab]#
```

### 4.1.5 Software Configuration

Configure the path where the keytab file is stored in the system, edit the config/maicong.yaml file

```
# -- CUSTOM --
hadoop.metastore.upperlow: 1
# set the hadoop db filter, if you don't want to get all hadoop dbs, you can set the parameter
# the format is: dbID1:dbName1,dbName2;dbID2:dbName1,dbName2
config.hadoop.filter:
# set the filePath for hadoop kerberos certification files
filePath: software/maicongsoftware/keytab
# set the server is master, if master, set 1, if not slave. one cluster only one master
master: 1
```