▶ **THE XML STARTER KIT 3RD EDITION**

Frequently asked Questions

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Technical questions

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1. **How do I start the installation of the XML Starter Kit?**

The CD of the Starter Kit and the Download contains a README.TXT file which will assist you in getting started. Amongst other issues, the README.TXT file discusses the contents of the CD, Software / Hardware prerequisites and space prerequisites as well as the first installation steps.

Ensure a Webserver (Apache or equivalent) is installed AND RUNNING before installing the Tamino XML Server! Note that the Starter Kit contains a copy of the Apache web server.

2.**What is the most common installation error?**

The most common error is installing Tamino without first installing and starting a web server (eg. Apache). Often, when the web server has been installed, people forget to ensure that it is actually up and running before installing Tamino. An installation of Tamino without a running web server cannot succeed!!!
For the Linux versions of Tamino, ensure that your Apache web server has the DSO option activated as described in the installation documentation.

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3.**Can I install Tamino without a Web server?**

NO! Tamino requires an HTTP server (web server). If you intend to use the Apache or Microsoft IIS HTTP server, please ensure that it is installed before you install Tamino, because the Tamino installation procedure automatically modifies the HTTP server's configuration file for optimal use with Tamino. For Apache, ensure that it is installed as a service. Note that the Starter Kit contains a copy of the Apache web server.

Ensure a web server (Apache or equivalent) is installed AND RUNNING before installing the software!
Read the README.TXT file carefully for details about the installation procedure.

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4.**What User ID/password do I use to logon to the Tamino Manager?**

To logon to the Tamino Manager, you should use the same User ID/password combination that you use to log onto your PC in Administrator mode.
Your user ID can take the format domain/userID, where domain is the domain name within your local network and userID your user ID.
To check for the domain name, execute on your desktop:
Start > Settings > Control Panel
double-click on "Network" and look in the Domain field of the Identification tab.

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5.**How do I get a new License Key when the old one has expired?**

Register for a starter kit (You must fill in all your details again as if you were downloading a starter kit for the first time).
When the download popup window appears (the one that asks if you want to save to disk or run directly), simply cancel that window.
By that time an email will have been sent with a new license key. This license key will be valid for another 90 days. However, the software has a built in expiry date after which you may not renew the license key. When this time arrives, it would be a good idea to download the newer and latest version of the Starter Kit.

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6.**What are the hardware and software prerequisites for the Starter Kit?**

Hardware Prerequisites

For the installation of Tamino, the following hardware requirements apply

Prerequisites	for Windows	for Linux for IA-32
Processor	Intel Pentium II, 300 MHz	Intel Pentium III, 300MHz
RAM	128MB minimum, 256MB recommended	256MB
Disk space	The installation of all components requires approximately 270MB on an NTFS-formatted disk	The installation of all components requires approximately 270MB.
CD-ROM drive	A CD-ROM drive to install the software	A CD-ROM drive to install the software
Display		Remote terminal or X-Terminal

Software Prerequisites

For the installation of Tamino, the following software requirements apply

Prerequisites	for Windows	for Linux for IA-32

Operating System	Windows NT 4.0 with service pack 5 (recommended: service pack 6a) Windows 2000 Professional and Server (with service pack 2)	SuSE Linux 7.1 or 7.2 (for IA-32) or SuSE Enterprise Server 7 for IA-32 or Red Hat Linux 7.2 The kernel version of each of the SuSE operating systems must be al least version 2.4.2, Red Hat Linux 7.2, however, at least requires the use of kernel version 2.4.9.
Web Server	Windows NT: - Apache 1.3.3. or higher - Microsoft IIS, version 4 - iPlanet Enterprise Server 6.0 SP1 Windows 2000: - Apache 1.3.22. or higher. - Microsoft IIS, version 5.5 - iPlanet Enterprise Server 6.0 SP1	For web communication, Tamino requires the Apache HTTP Server. It must be installed before you start installing Tamino.Apache 1.3.19 HTTP Server has been tested to work correctly with Tamino XML Server. It is required to install Apache 1.3.19, included in the distribution kit.
Web Browser	Tamino requires a Java-Script- and an XML-capable browser such as Microsoft Internet Explorer 5, alternatively Netscape Navigator 4.76.	Netscape version 6 is not yet supported by Tamino, so we suggest that you use Netscape Navigator version 4.7
Microsoft Visual Studio	To develop Tamino Server Extensions using Visual C++, you require Microsoft Visual Studio version 6.	
Java Development Kit (JDK)	For the development and execution of Java-based Tamino server extensions, a Java Development Kit, version 1.3.1_01, is required.	JDK 1.3.1_01 is required for the development of Java-based Tamino server extensions and for using the Tamino WebDAV Server.
Java Runtime Environment (JRE)	The Java Runtime Environment Version 1.3.1_01 is included in the installation.	JRE 1.3.1_01 must be installed before the Tamino installation is started.

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7. **What are the space requirements?**

The full installation of the Tamino XML Server and client side components requires approximately 200MB on an NTFS-formatted disk.

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8. **Who do I contact for support with XML Starter Kit issues? Need assistance with the installation of your XML Starter Kit?**

Should you require technical assistance with XML Starter Kit issues **NOT** related to the installation, contact the Professional Services department of your local Software AG office to arrange a 'full support' license agreement. For further information about our products, please contact the Marketing Department of your local Software AG office.

For assistance with installation and usage of the free downloaded Tamino XML Server, please use the Discussion Forums at the Tamino Developer Community.

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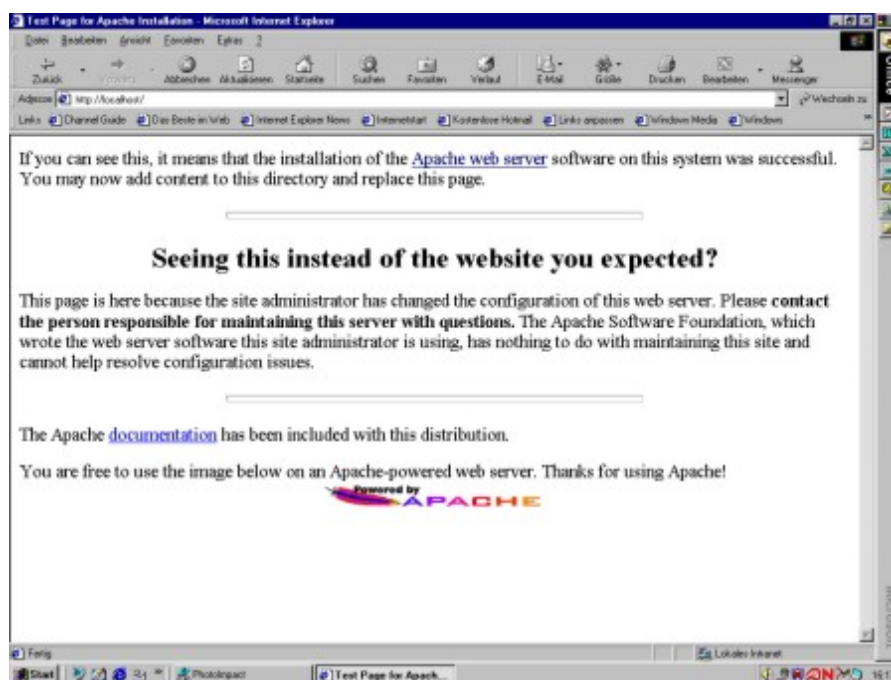### 9. **Can I install the Tamino XML Server on a compressed drive?**

No. A Tamino XML Server may not be defined on a drive that has been compressed.

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10. **Can I use a SVGA Monitor with a resolution of only 1024 x 768?**

Yes! The Starter Kit packaging recommends a resolution of 1280x1024 for optimal viewing, but a resolution of 1024 x 768 is quite acceptable.
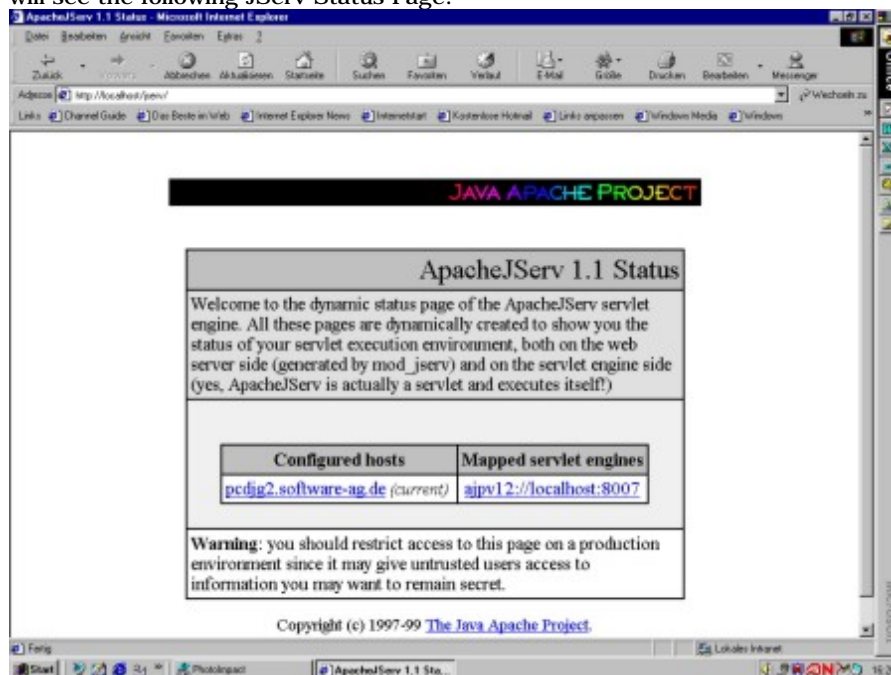
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11. **How do I test to see if Apache Web Server is running?**

Type http://localhost/ in your browser. You will see a screen like this:

12. How do I test to see if JServ works?

Type http://localhost/jserv/ in the address field of your browser. (Don't forget the final slash!) You will see the following JServ Status Page:

13. Can I transfer my data from a Starter Kit based on Tamino 231 database to a Tamino 311 database?

A conversion process is required to move your data from a Version 231 data format to the new Version 311 data format.

A backup/restore is intended only for the same Tamino version on the same hardware platform from and to a database with the same name.

14. Where can I find more Information about Apache?

Apache is maintained by The Apache Foundation, go to http://www.apache.org/ for more information.
At http://java.apache.org/ you will find details about the Apache JServ project.

15. Which Application Servers are supported by the current version of the XML Starter Kit?

- BEA Weblogic
- IBM Websphere
- SUN Netscape iPlanet

16.Can I insert a document into Tamino XML Server without having to predefine it in the Data Map, and have some basic indexing done on it at the same time?
Tamino XML Server is able to store well-formed documents; that is, data not previously defined by a Tamino schema. There is basic indexing based on Full Text Retrieval.

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17.What are the differences in using as map type the native (CLOB) or InfoFile (Tree Storage) option with respect to performance and data storage?
Native indexing is more powerful but also takes up more space, because embedded markup is stored with the document. InfoFile mapping stores only the element (or attribute) values.

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18.Tamino XML Server is designed to store any data type. In what way can I insert an audio file or a picture (GIF, JPG, TIFF, etc.) ? Are external (unparsed) entities a way to realize this?
Tamino XML Server can store GIFs, etc. as non-XML documents with special Tamino requests. Reference to those data may be done via URLs in XML documents.

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19.Can Tamino XML Server process the style sheet linked to a document and send the result (that is, an HTML page) to a browser, so that even an old browser can be used (in other words, server-side versus client-side XSL processing)?
Yes. Tamino XML Server supports Dynamic XSL Processing for (Web) server-side reformatting of XML into HTML pages at the moment when data is passed through the Web server.

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20.How are attributes handled in the Data Map?
Attributes are handled the same way as elements. Attributes have to be declared with Obj-Type="CDATA" instead of Obj-Type="PCDATA," which will be used with elements.

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21. Is it possible to disable checking against the DTD when inserting a document in order to gain even more speed?
Documents are not checked against the DTD, but against the data-mapping image of the DTD, which has to be consulted by the insert routine anyway in order to decide how to store and index the content of the element in question. Therefore, disabling checking, which is not possible at this time, would not gain any significant amount of speed.

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22.Is it possible to do "dirty" reads?
Yes.

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23.Will the Tamino X-Tension feature use its own address space?
For example, Informix DataBlades can be user-written and because they use the same address space as the kernel, errors cause the kernel to go down as well.

The server extensions will be coded as DCOM objects or in Java (with their own Java VM installed). They can be called as remote DCOM objects to ensure correct functioning before delivering them embedded into a Tamino XML Server kernel environment.

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24.Will it be possible to run Tamino XML Server directly from CD (that is, without installation of any files on the local machine). If not, what needs to be installed on the local machine?
That is not planned at the moment. Tamino XML Server requires an installation which normally comprises Tamino XML Server and Tamino Administration components, as well as a Web server, possibly Apache. This **Web server must be installed and running** before Tamino XML Server itself is installed.
However, it is possible to create read-only databases that can also be distributed via CD-ROM.

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25.Is it possible for programmers to access Tamino XML data from within their development environments without the need for direct programming on DOM level?
Yes, there are several possibilities.
Tamino XML Server data can be accessed using HTTP connections via standard DOM APIs provided by the Tamino SDK, such as the ones for Java, JavaScript, and Perl. Together with an installed Microsoft XML DOM reference (which is present after installing Microsoft Internet Explorer version 5 or higher), a Tamino DOM ActiveX Control can provide access to Tamino objects from within Visual Basic or Software AG's Natural NT 4.1.2 development environment.
In addition, Bolero Tamino CLIP or Breeze Factor's XML Studio Java IDE give programmers access to data stored in Tamino XML Server in an object-oriented view. Thus, Java application developers don't have to learn how to access XML structures with DOM or SAX programming.

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26.What possibilities are offered by the Tamino SDK?
The Tamino SDK (Software Developer's Kit) contained in the Tamino XML Server developer edition offers a GUI tool for lessening the amount of required data mapping, as well as a set of programming examples demonstrating access to Tamino from Java or other programs.

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27.Why does Tamino XML Server need more hard drive space to store XML documents that already carry a lot of overhead?

A similar criticism could be made for any database system, since databases are almost always much larger than the raw data they contain, due to their storage strategies, indexes, full-text indexes, and the like. People want to use high-performance databases, and they are willing to pay the cost in raw data size. Storing native XML in Tamino is not any less space-efficient than decomposing the same data and storing it in a traditional database.

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28. Is the data stored in Tamino XML Server compressed in any way ?
Yes.

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XML Starter Kit related questions and conceptual questions

0.   I have downloaded the Tamino XML Starter Kit and do not have a maintenance contract.

1.   I tested the 1st and/or 2nd Edition of the XML Starterkit. Can I upgrade just the Tamino Server with the new version?

2.   Who needs Tamino XML Server and what is Tamino XML Server?

3.   What distinguishes Tamino XML Server from a conventional DBMS?

4.   Is Tamino XML Server available on heterogeneous platforms?

5.   Do I have to migrate my existing conventional databases to Tamino XML Server?

6.   How does Tamino XML Server perform?

7.   How secure is information that is stored in Tamino XML Server?

8.   Does Tamino XML Server support transactions?

9.   Will Tamino XML Server be XA-capable (transaction architecture)?

10.   Does Tamino XML Server support 24 x 7 operations?

11.   Could a group of Tamino XML Servers be coupled in applications (2-phase commit)?

12.   Tamino XML Server also includes middleware. Doesn't this cause a conflict with Software AG's EntireX middleware?[NGK2]

13.   Is Tamino XML Server suitable for non-Web applications?

14.   Which software vendors do Software AG consider to be direct competitors for Tamino XML Server?

15.   Does XML usher in the end of relational database management systems?

16.   Which advantages do native XML DBMSs have compared to XML-enabled RDBMSs?

17.   Couldn't XML objects be stored in relational databases and mapped to XML structures using a simple tool?

18.   Wouldn't OODBMS be the perfect choice for storing XML data?

19.   Couldn't a database with advanced text-retrieval functionality do the job of an XML server?

20.   Where does Tamino XML Server's speed advantage come from when it uses a parser, conversion layer that is also required on top of other database types?

21.   One of the principal business uses of XML Schemas is Biztalk.
What is Software AG's position on interfacing with Biztalk?

22.   A W3C XML query language recommendation does not yet exist. What is Software AG's strategy with regard to the implementation of a final recommendation?

0. I have downloaded the XML Starter Kit and do not have a maintenance contract.

No maintenance contract with Software AG? Then read this...
Please note that if you are using the XML Starter Kit and do NOT have a current maintenance contract with Software AG, the Customer Support Center is unfortunately not permitted to assist you. Our Customer Support Center is famous for its competence and quick response. To keep up this high level of service, they must remain a team dedicated to serving our valued customers first and foremost.

Are you evaluating Tamino for your company? Then read this...
However, if you are evaluating the Tamino XML Server by using the XML Starter Kit with a view to purchase and you experience technical difficulties, please contact your local Software AG office. They will be happy to assign an Account Manager to meet with you and to help and guide you through your evaluation project.

Need help with a specific XML Starter Kit installation or usage problem? Then read this...
For assistance with installation and usage of XML Starter Kit, please check the Discussion Forums at the Tamino Developer Community.
You will find the forums here! **http://forums.tamino.com/3/OpenTopic**
Look for the forum group titled 'XML Starter Kit and Demozone'. The 'Tamino XML Server' is also very useful. A question similar to yours may have been discussed in one of the older posts. Alternatively, simply ask your question in the appropriate forum.

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1. I tested the 1st and/or 2nd Edition of the XML Starter Kit. Can I upgrade just the Tamino Server with the new version?
All components of the earlier Editions use their own License Keys and will stop regardless. Please de-install all Tamino related software from the earlier Editions of the XML Starter Kit before installing the new version. And please make sure to unload or makes copies of the XML and DTDs

before de-installing.

2. Who needs Tamino XML Server and what is Tamino XML Server?

A report from Gartner Group Inc. in Stamford, Conn., notes that "Tamino XML Server is especially well-suited for organizations to integrate information from many different platforms and formats and send it to business partners or customers."

Tamino is a commercial native-XML Server that is able to store and access XML data. Tamino XML Server has all the fixings, such as Open Database Connectivity, Unicode compliance, HTTP communications, and the ability to handle non-XML data. Since SQL can't handle queries to an arbitrary depth, Tamino has both straight XML and specially indexed search capabilities and provides an elegant query language that enables short but powerful queries on hierarchically structured XML documents.

3. What distinguishes Tamino XML Server from a conventional DBMS?

On one hand, Tamino XML Server stores XML objects without transformation to another data format. In this sense Tamino is a Server.

On the other hand, it can also process conventional data and context information (for example, origin and purpose). With XML, this context can easily be specified in form of metadata. XML objects can consist of several components, such as text, images, sound and relational tables. Furthermore, Tamino XML Server supports access to external data sources, such as relational database systems (Oracle, DB2) or Microsoft Office products (Word, Excel). This makes Tamino XML Server a server for all types of information that enterprises require to support their business processes. Thus, Tamino XML Server far exceeds the scope of conventional databases.

4. Is Tamino XML Server available on heterogeneous platforms?

In the present era of the Internet and e-business, the barriers between heterogeneous platforms must fall. This is why Tamino XML Server is also available for Windows NT, Windows 2000, and several Unix / Linux versions. Tamino XML Server will soon be available on mainframes as well.

5. Do I have to migrate my existing conventional databases to Tamino XML Server?

No. Existing databases can be integrated with the optional Tamino X-Node data-integration module. This means that users can continue working with existing applications, while accessing their data through Tamino XML Server and simultaneously converting it into XML objects.

6. How does Tamino XML Server perform?

Tamino XML Server is built on a native-XML kernel that does not need to transform information into other physical data structures. Rather, it stores the existing structures and makes them available for further processing. This is the reason for the outstanding performance of Tamino XML Server.

7. How secure is information that is stored in Tamino XML Server?

Tamino provides security from an authentication and authorization point of view and complies with current IT security standards, such as RACF, NTLM, Kerberos, and SSL, among others.

8. Does Tamino XML Server support transactions?

Yes, without limitations. The Web-based HTTP protocol does not support transaction logic. This is why Tamino XML Server includes specific extensions supporting transaction logic on the object level.

9. Will Tamino XML Server be XA-capable (transaction architecture)?

A standardized interface for XA is currently being worked on. In this respect, Tamino XML Server will support XA as a server (RM) and as client (TM). Over this interface, Tamino XML Server will support the most important Transaction Monitors, such as Tuxedo and MTS.

10. Does Tamino XML Server support 24 x 7 operations?

Yes. Tamino supports High Availability in Windows NT (Wolfpack) as well as under UNIX (currently Sun Solaris 7 32bit) and Caldera/SCO UnixWare 7.1.

11. Could a group of Tamino XML Servers be coupled in applications (2-phase commit)?

Yes, as long as the application takes over the control of the various Tamino XML Servers.

12. With Tamino X-Node, Tamino XML Server also includes middleware. Doesn't this cause a conflict with Software AG's EntireX middleware?

The sole purpose of Tamino XML Server's middleware technology is to provide access to heterogeneous databases. EntireX, on the other hand, supports access to distributed applications across system boundaries. However, Tamino XML Server is capable of addressing DCOM objects, which means that it is able to access existing applications via EntireX and to integrate them with new XML applications.

13. Is Tamino XML Server suitable for non-Web applications?

In the future, all applications will be connected with the Web and with e-business in one way or another. Increasing acceptance of XML will also give rise to a new generation of applications that

make use of XML independent of the Internet . Of course, Tamino XML Server can also be used for these application types.

14. Which software vendors do Software AG consider to be direct competitors for Tamino XML Server?

Many IT companies, particularly database vendors, are currently working on XML projects. Various vendors of object-oriented databases (OODBMS) have already introduced XML interfaces, and so has Oracle for its 8i database system. Software AG's Tamino, however, follows a completely different approach. Tamino XML Server does not just provide an XML converter for existing products. Instead, it "speaks" native XML. Thus, it does not require a converter to map XML to SQL schemas for storage purposes, for example.

15. Does XML usher in the end of relational database management systems?

Not at all. The market for RDBMSs will continue to grow, because there will still be large amounts of structured data in the future. Yet there will also be an increasing need for data in formats that go beyond RDBMSs. Websites will be based on hierarchical documents. The growth of e-business will result in an increase in information of that type, which, in turn, will result in an increasing demand for pure XML information storage systems like Tamino.

16. Which advantages do native XML DBMSs have compared to XML-enabled RDBMSs?

Native-XML DBMSs belong to a class of products that support XML deep in their internal architectures. Such native-XML DBMSs offers significant additional advantages over those that are merely XML-enabled.

Many of these advantages boil down to scalability—as the volume and complexity of e-business transactions increases, overhead needed to convert back and forth between XML and some other data representation will seriously affect the speed, reliability, and functionality of XML-enabled systems. Native-XML RDBMSs, which deliver not only the appearance but also the reality of XML architecture, will run faster, more reliably, and with less administration.

17. Couldn't XML objects be stored in relational databases and mapped to XML structures using a simple tool?

XML allows information to be organized as hierarchical structures using as many levels as required. In this respect it differs considerably from relational schemas. Mapping such XML structures to relational databases not only requires the overhead of setting up multiple-table joins, but also their administration. In practice, this significantly degrades performance even if there are only a few hierarchical levels. This is because it is necessary to perform complex join operations to make the information available in its original form. Moreover, relational databases do not support locking strategies on the document or object level. In order to update an XML document mapped to an RDBMS, several locking operations must be controlled in multiple tables. And finally, the typical document structure of many information objects modeled using XML cannot be displayed directly using relational methods. This applies, for example, to long text elements, graphics, and complex cross references.

18. Wouldn't OODBMS be the perfect choice for storing XML data?

This only appears true at first glance. Although OODBMSs are well suited to present the hierarchical structures of XML documents, they do not provide the performance, scalability, and transaction security required by e-business applications, which involve a large number of users and high transaction rates. In addition, traditional databases are difficult to integrate with OODBMSs, which is a prerequisite for enabling existing applications for e-business. Tamino XML Server is designed to meet precisely these performance requirements.

19. Couldn't a database with advanced text-retrieval functionality do the job of an XML server?

Yes, provided that there is no need to support transactions, nor to deliver high performance. Tamino XML Server features an integrated text retrieval technology that allows fast, comprehensive retrieval operations.

20. A parser is required to validate XML documents, and analyze them for storage in any type of internal database format. Where does Tamino XML Server's speed advantage come from when it uses a conversion layer that is also required on top of other database types?

A parser cannot be seen as the conversion layer that slows down the access process, since parsing an XML file is very fast. You can test this for yourself by running an XML parser on some XML files. But storing XML in a traditional database is slow. Accessing data stored in Tamino XML Server is much faster. The best answer to this question would be to make the results of benchmarks that have been conducted against products offered by vendors of relational database management systems available, but their licensing agreements strictly prohibit us from releasing this type of information to the public. Since we can't release these results, here's a simple explanation of why Tamino XML Server is faster:

Anybody who has optimized programs for data access knows that minimizing the movement of data, minimizing the number of physical reads and writes to the disk, and keeping the information as local as possible have the biggest impact on the response performance of the DBMS.

Since XML parsers are very fast, the overhead of parsing is negligible compared to the overhead required to break a document up into many pieces and store it in many places in a database.

When a document is read back, it is much faster to simply read one XML instance, rather than doing expensive database joins to reconstruct the structure that the document had when it was stored in the first place.

The best way to validate this is to run your own benchmarks with the XML data you intend to use.

21. One of the principal business uses of XML Schemas is Biztalk. What is Software AG's position on interfacing with Biztalk?

The W3C Schema specification has just entered the Candidate Recommendation (CR) phase. Like most W3C specifications, the schema specification has changed significantly from one working draft to another. Now that it is becoming more stable, we are determining how to implement it. We will certainly support storage of documents in any XML vocabulary, including Biztalk. A Biztalk server, however, does more than just store the data, it also distributes it to various servers. To cope with this type of B2B exchange requirements, Tamino XML Platform provides Tamino X-Bridge, an XML Integration Broker, built for the asynchronous—yet automatic—exchange, routing, and transformation of XML-based documents.

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22. A W3C XML query language recommendation does not yet exist.
What is Software AG's strategy with regard to the implementation of a final recommendation?

Software AG is clearly on the forefront of the ongoing work in XML Query Languages. We have already shown our ability to evolve as the standards evolve and will continue to do so in the future. Tamino XML Server is an open system that is based on the implementation of standards. XQL was used in Tamino Version 1.2 and was a precursor of XPath, which is now a W3C standard. X-Query is the query mechanism of our current release. It is based on XPath and uses a few extensions from XQL.

However, a more ambitious query language is now being developed by the W3C XML Query Working Group. Jonathan Robie is a Software AG employee who is contributing to the development of a W3C Query recommendation as an editor of the W3C Query Requirements Document, an editor of the W3C Query Data Model. He also is one of the authors of Quilt, a query language that meets the requirements stated in the Requirements Document[NGK3] . No matter which query language will finally be recommended by the W3C, Software AG will implement it in Tamino XML Server. Incidentally, since the W3C XML Query Working Group is likely to use path expressions in their XML Query Language, we will be able to reuse the work we have put into the existing query system when we implement the W3C XML Query Language.

For more information on QUILT see:

http://www.almaden.ibm.com/cs/people/chamberl/quilt.html[NGK4]

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