

Avancier Methods (AM)

Data architecture diagrams

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DATA ARCHITECTURE

Motivations and constraints

Aims
Goals
Objectives
Requirements

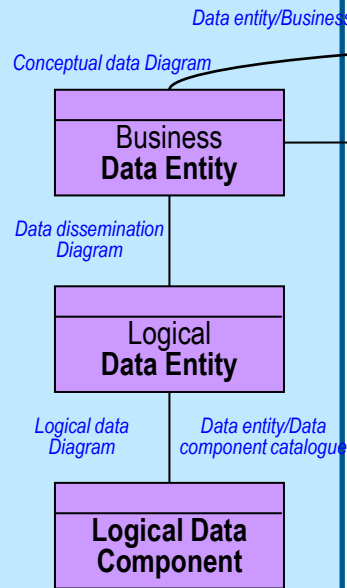
Directives
Principles
Policies
Rules

Compliance
Regulations
Standards (SIB)
Design Patterns (RM)

Management
Time
Budget
Resources

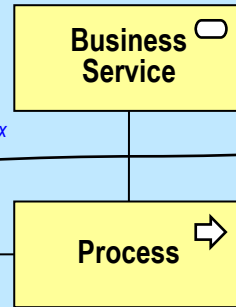
Passive structures

Things that are acted in or on



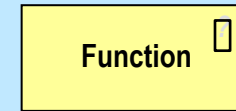
Behaviors

Things happening over time that access or change the state of business systems



Logical active structures

Specifications of things that act



Physical active structures

Things that act

TOGAF says: Data Entity/Business Function Matrix

- ▶ ... to depict the relationship between data entities and business functions within the enterprise.
- ▶ Business functions are supported by business services with explicitly defined boundaries and will be supported and realized by business processes.
- ▶ The mapping enables the following to take place:
 - Assign ownership of data entities to organizations
 - Understand the data and information exchange requirements business services
 - Support the gap analysis and determine whether any data entities are missing and need to be created
 - Define application of origin, application of record, and application of reference for data entities
 - Enable development of data governance programs across the enterprise (establish data steward, develop data standards pertinent to the business function, etc.)

Function Data Entity	Cust. Relations	Claims	Product manage't
Customer	Owner		
Policy type			Owner
Policy			Owner?

Function Data Entity	Cust. Relations	Claims	Product manage't
Customer	Origin	Ref	
Policy type			Origin
Policy	Origin	Ref	

ArchiMate???



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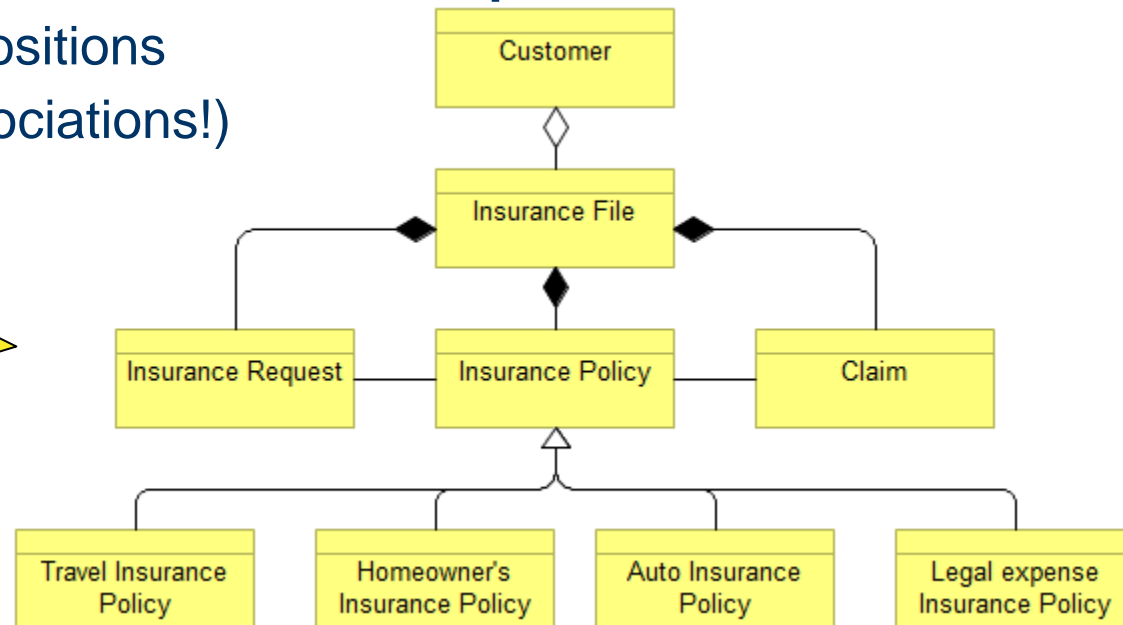


TOGAF says: Conceptual Data Diagram

- ▶ The key purpose is to depict the relationships between critical data entities within the enterprise - to address the concerns of business stakeholders. (TOGAF)
- ▶ Poor match in ArchiMate
- ▶ **An information structure view – business/conceptual level**
- ▶ (Aargh! Aggregates and compositions)
- ▶ instead of properly named associations!)

Difficult to draw a data model for a whole enterprise

A catalogue of core business data entities is more practical



- ▶ ... to identify and maintain a list of all the data use across the enterprise, including data entities and also the data components where data entities are stored.
- ▶ supports the definition and application of information management and data governance policies and also encourages effective data sharing and re-use.

ArchiMate???



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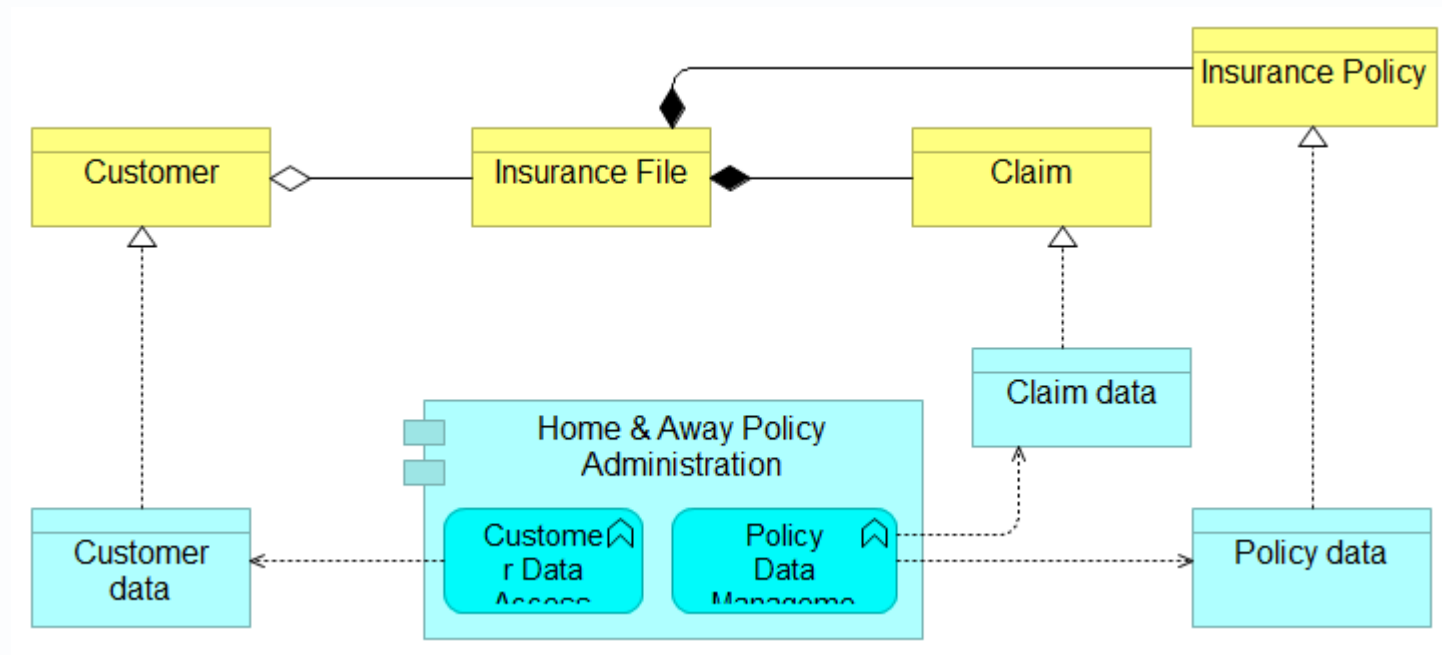


TOGAF says: Data Dissemination Diagram

- ▶ ... to show the relationship between data entity, business service, and application components.
- ▶ It shows how the logical entities are to be physically realized by application components.
- ▶ It allows effective sizing to be carried out and the IT footprint to be refined.
- ▶ Moreover, by assigning business value to data, an indication of the business criticality of application components can be gained.
- ▶ It may show data replication and application ownership of the master reference for data...
- ▶ it can show two copies and the master-copy relationship between them.
- ▶ It can include services; that is, services encapsulate data and they reside in an application, or services that reside on an application and access data encapsulated within the application.

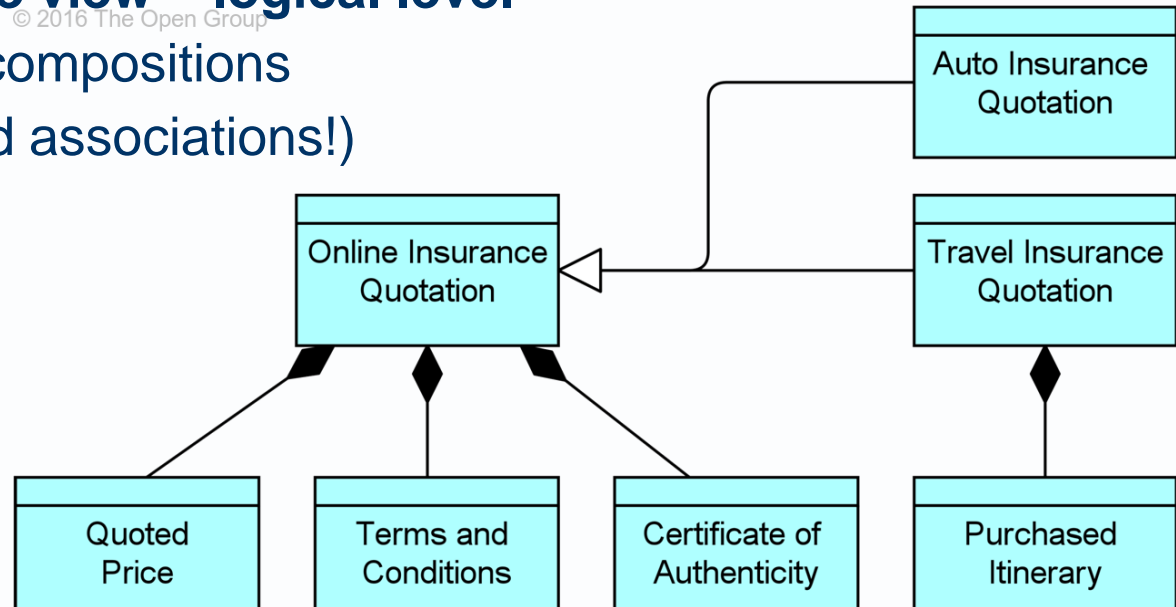
Application	CRM	ERP	Billing	Data warehouse
Data entity				
Customer	Master	Copy	Copy	Copy
Order	Master (1)	Copy	Master (2)	Copy
Invoice			Master	Copy
(1) until Order Closed (2) after Order Closed.				

► Hand made



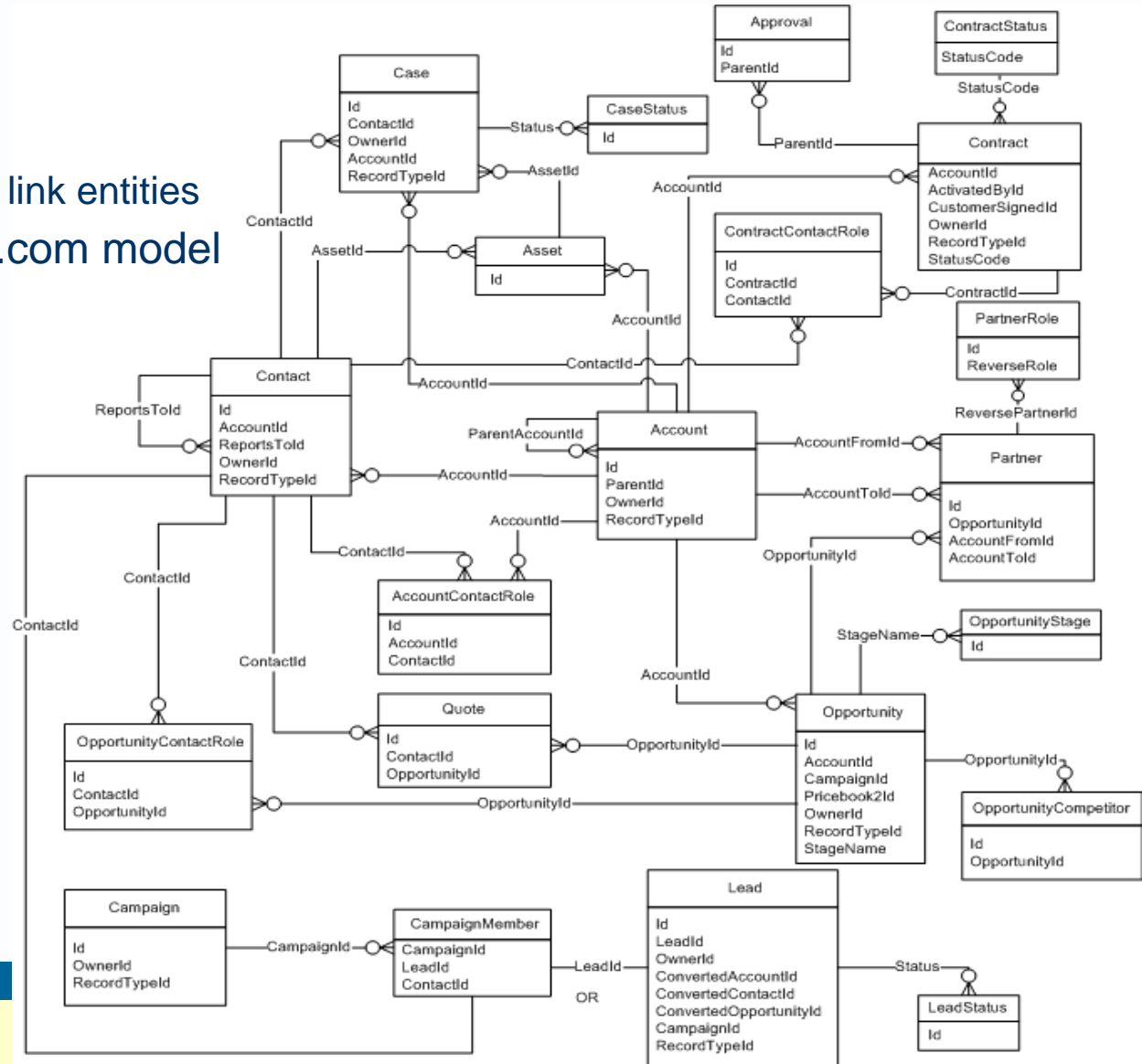
TOGAF says: Logical data diagram

- ▶ ... to show logical views of the relationships between critical data entities within the enterprise - to address the concerns of Application developers and Database designers. (TOGAF)
- ▶ Poor match in ArchiMate
- ▶ **An information structure view – logical level**
- ▶ (Aargh! Aggregates and compositions)
- ▶ instead of properly named associations!)



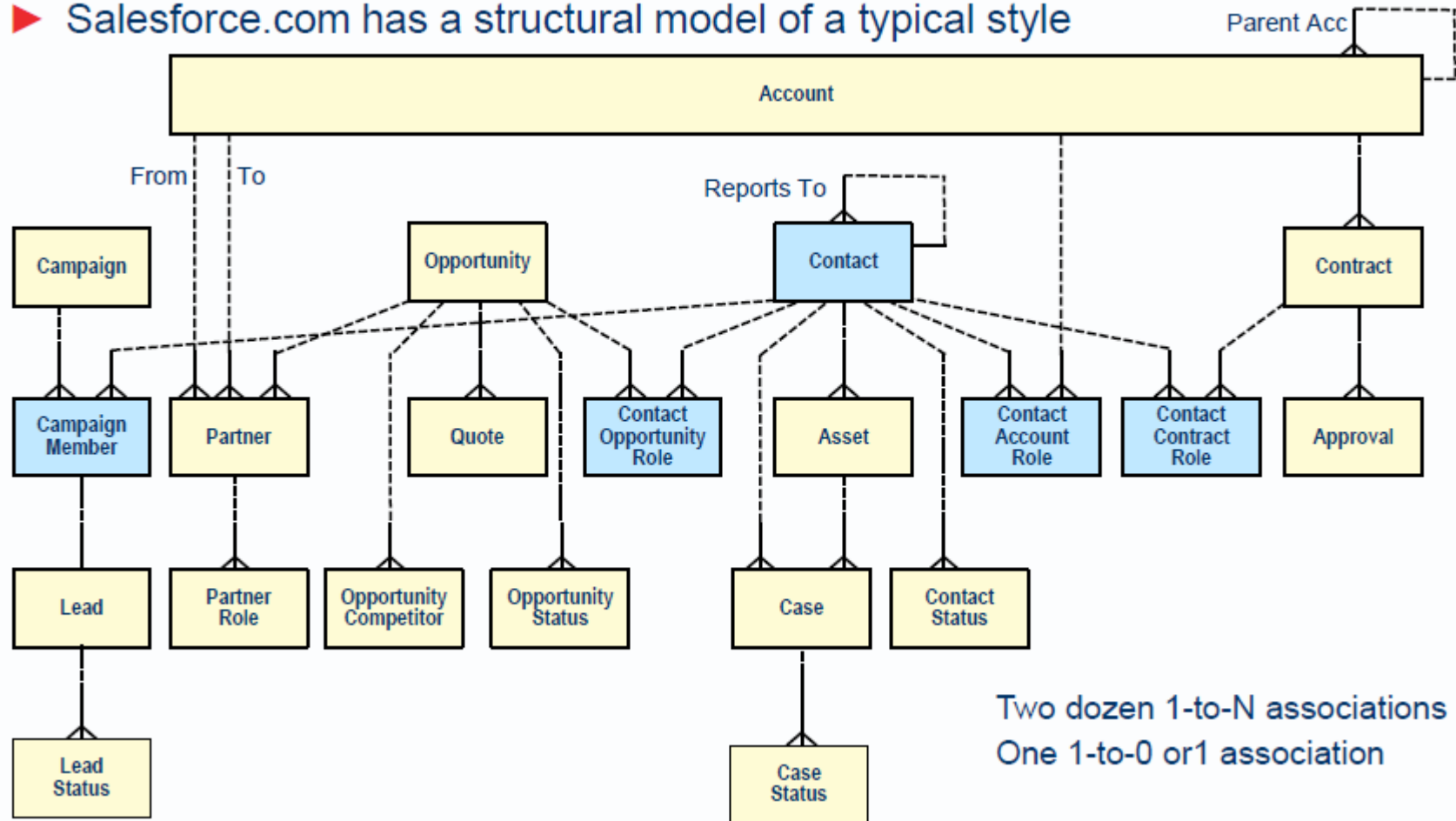
Logical Data Diagram

- ▶ In models of persistent business entities, the passage of time tends to turn
 - Subtypes into roles
 - Aggregations into associations
 - 1-1 associations into 1-N
 - 1-N associations into N-to-N with link entities
- ▶ See for example this [Salesforce.com](https://www.salesforce.com) model



Logical Data Diagram

► Salesforce.com has a structural model of a typical style



TOG says: Data security diagram

- ▶ to depict which actor (person, organization, or system) can access which enterprise data.
- ▶ can be shown in a matrix between objects or as a mapping.

Role/actor	Data entity	Customer	Product	Invoice	Employee
HR manager					Can read
Product manager			Can read		
Salesman		Can read	Can read	Can read	
1st line support		Can read	Can read	Can read	
Fulfilment agent		Can read	Can read		

- ▶ can be used to demonstrate compliance with data privacy laws and other applicable regulations (HIPAA, SOX, etc).
- ▶ should also consider any trust implications where an enterprise's partners or other parties may have access to the company's systems

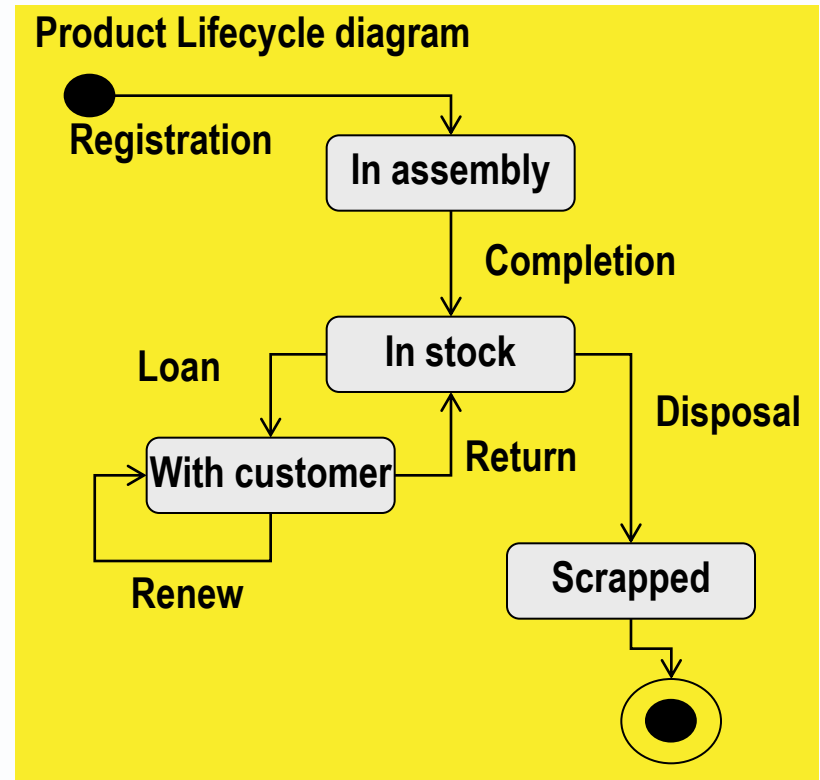
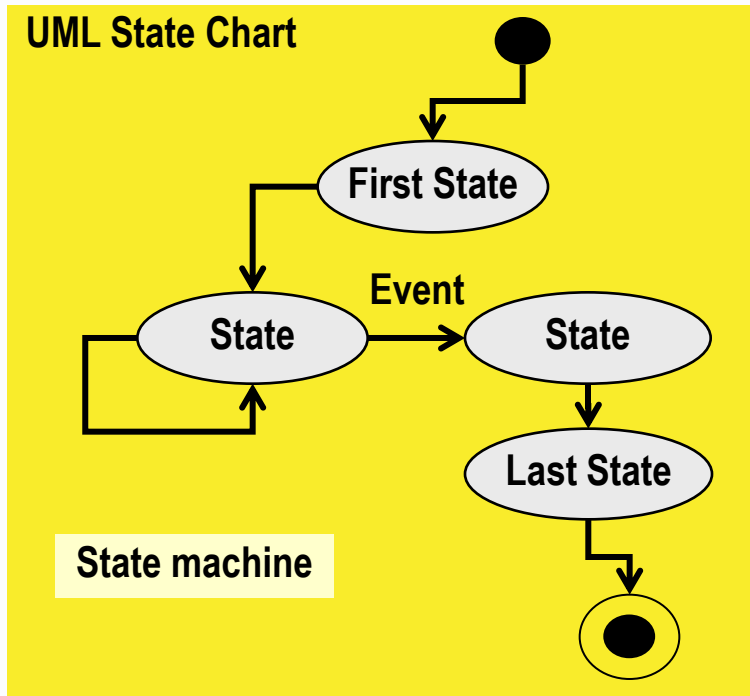
Data quality scoring scheme

► Score each the data item/group/store thus

Confidentiality	Integrity	Availability	Level
Unauthorized use or disclosure	Data inaccuracy, incompleteness or unauthorized modification	Unavailable information	
Severely impairs business operations, make a segment of the company unable to function or cause high monetary loss.	Causes failures of operations, revenue loss, wrong decisions to be made, loss in productivity or loss of customer confidence or market share.	Impairs business operations, affects customer service or makes it impossible to process revenues.	High
Does not severely affect operations or does not result in high monetary loss.	Makes it impossible to make some decisions, but the problem is not difficult to detect and correct, and does not severely impact business operations.	Causes productivity loss, but does not interrupt customer service or revenue generation.	Moderate
Does not affect operations or result in significant monetary loss.	Does not disable business operations, since alternative validations of the information make it possible to continue	Does not severely impact business operations.	Low

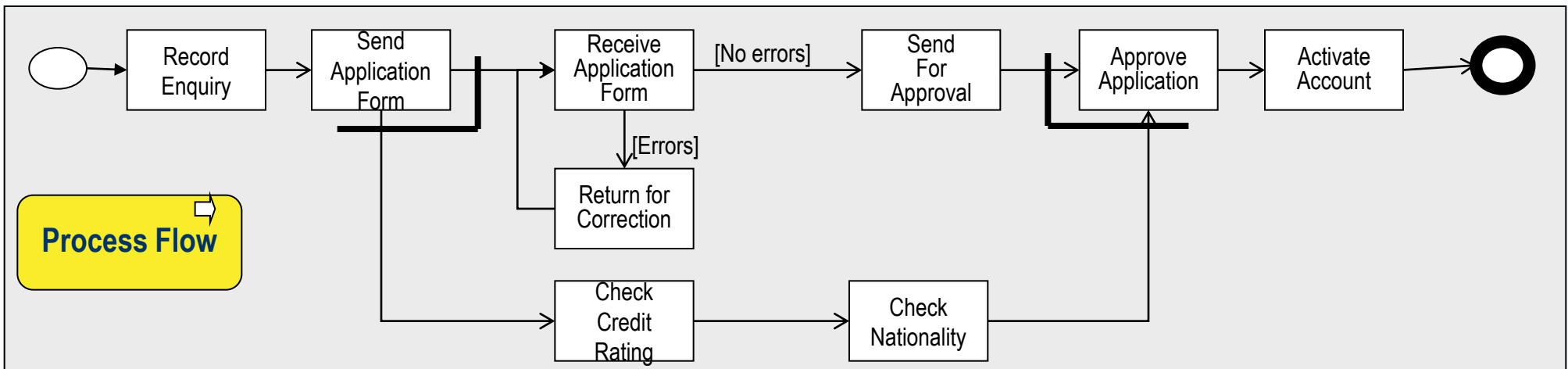
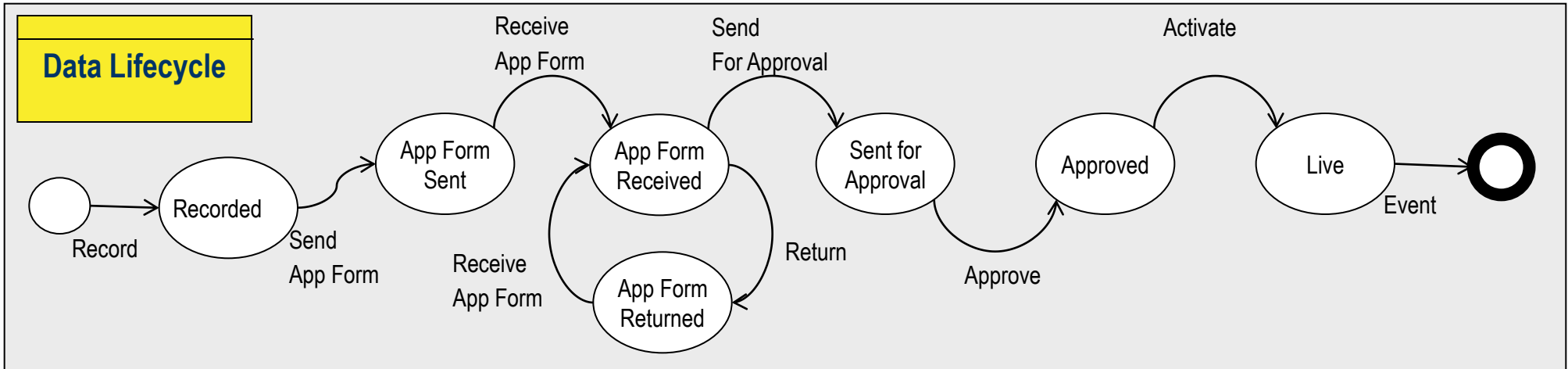
TOG says: Data Lifecycle diagram

- ▶ an essential part of managing business data through its lifecycle from conception to disposal within the constraints of the business process.
- ▶ Each change in state is represented on the diagram which may include the event or rules that trigger that change in state.



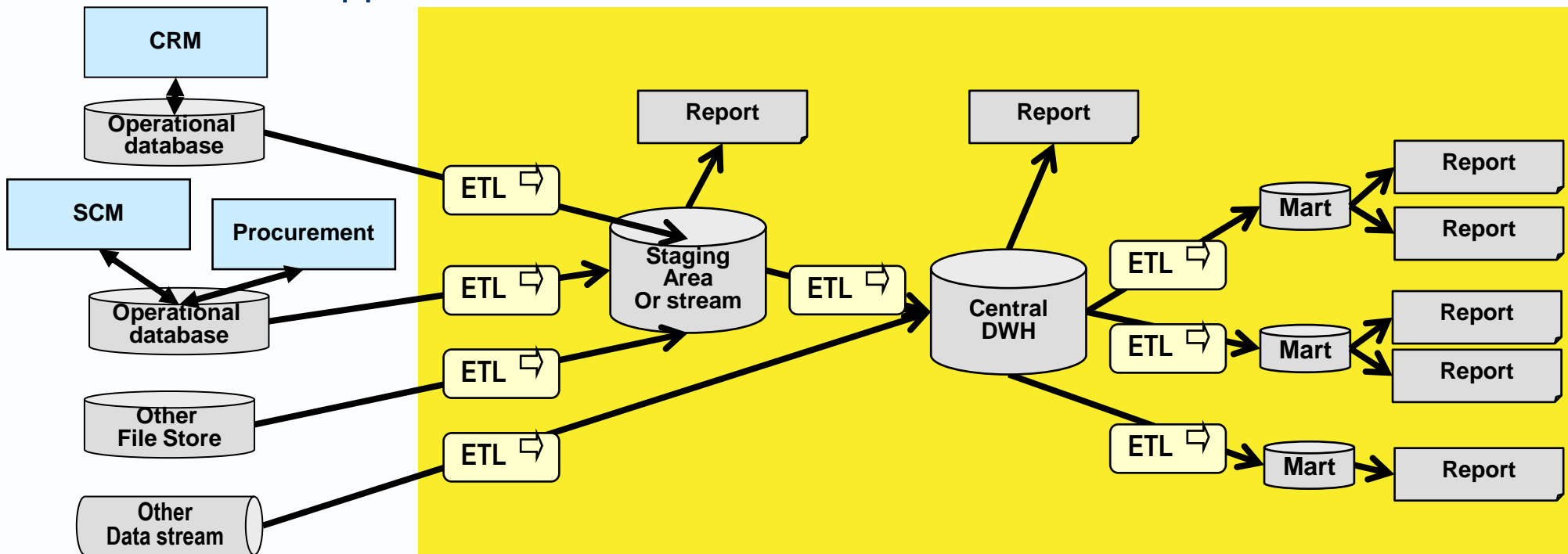
Data Lifecycle diagram v Process Flow diagram

► Notice how one reflects each other



TOG says: Data Migration diagram (not a great example!)

- ▶ to show the flow of data from the source to the target applications.
- ▶ provide a visual representation of the spread of sources/targets and serve as a tool for data auditing and establishing traceability.
- ▶ For example, just an overall layout of migration landscape or could go into individual application metadata element level of detail.



MORE...



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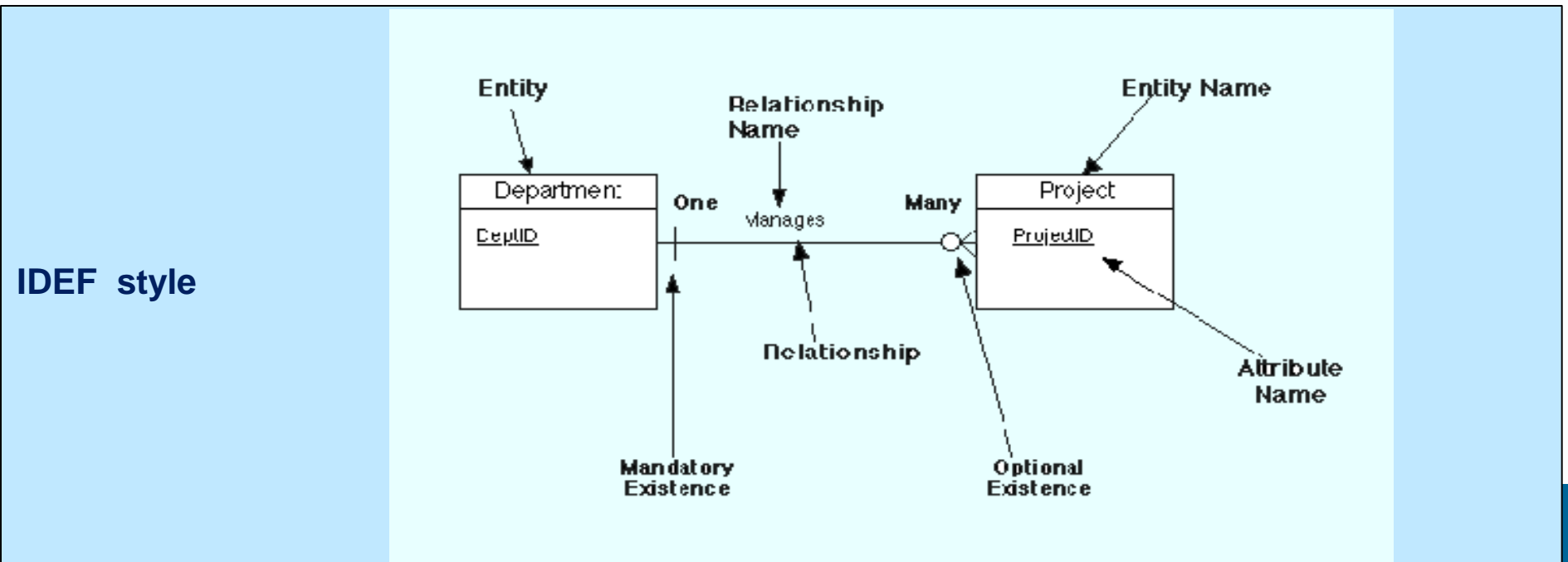
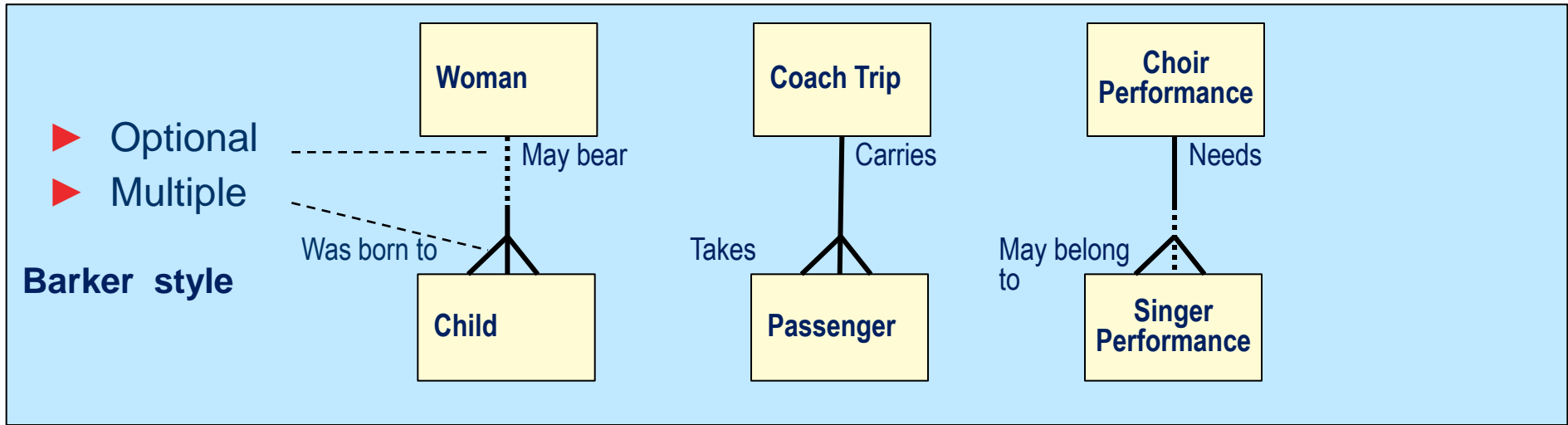


Four notations

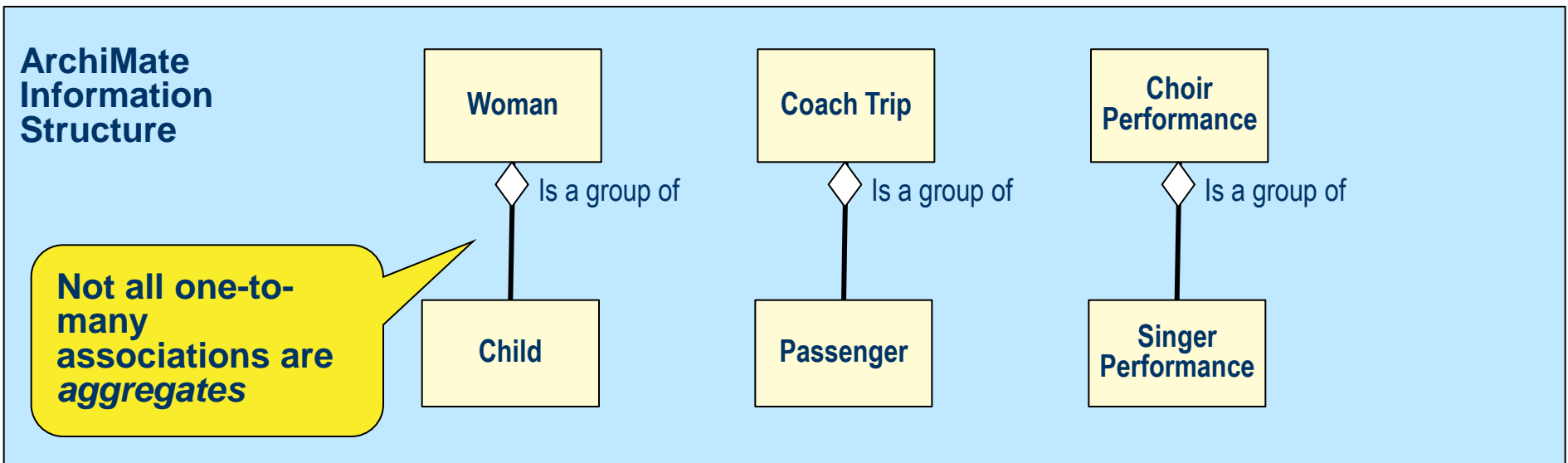
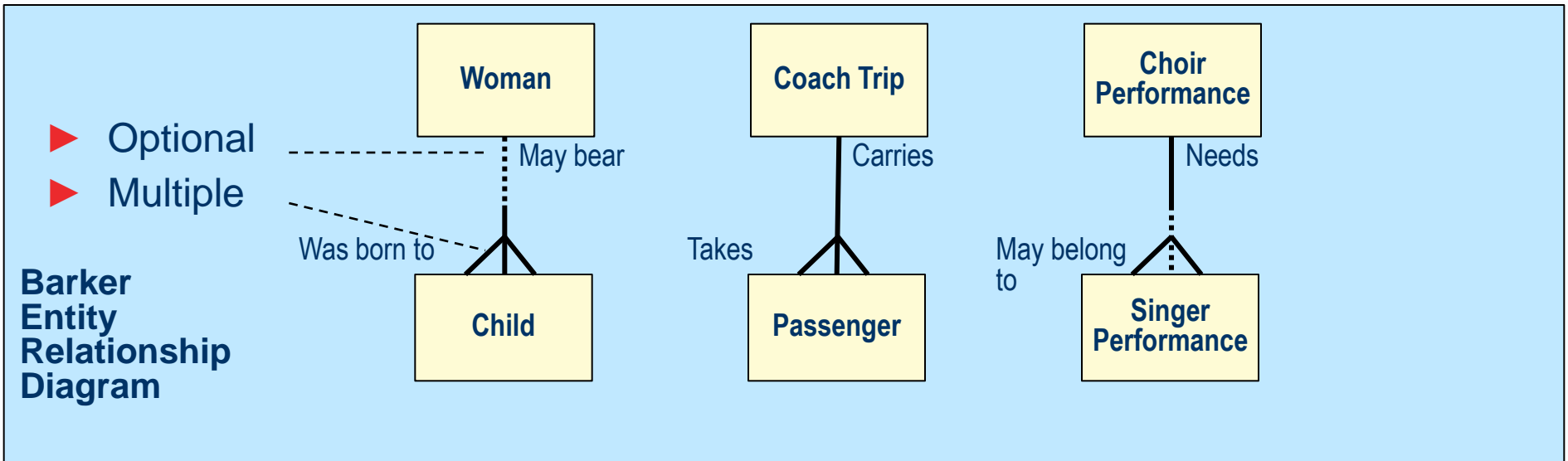
► Barker's is good

Notation	Information Engineering	Barker Notation	IDEF1X	UML
Multiplicities:				
- Zero or one				
- One only				
- Zero or more				
- One or more				
- Specific range	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Attributes:				
Names	N/A	Attribute Name: Type	attribute-name: Type	attributeName: Type
Primary key/unique identifier	N/A	# Attribute Name		attributeName <<PK>> {order=#}
Foreign key	N/A	N/A	attribute-name (FK)	attributeName <<FK>> {to=tablename}
Associations:				
Labels				
Entity roles	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Subtyping				
Aggregation				
Composition				
Or Constraint		N/A	N/A	
Exclusive Or (XOR) Constraint			N/A	

Logical Data diagram notation: Barker and IDEF styles



Footnote: naive uses of aggregation

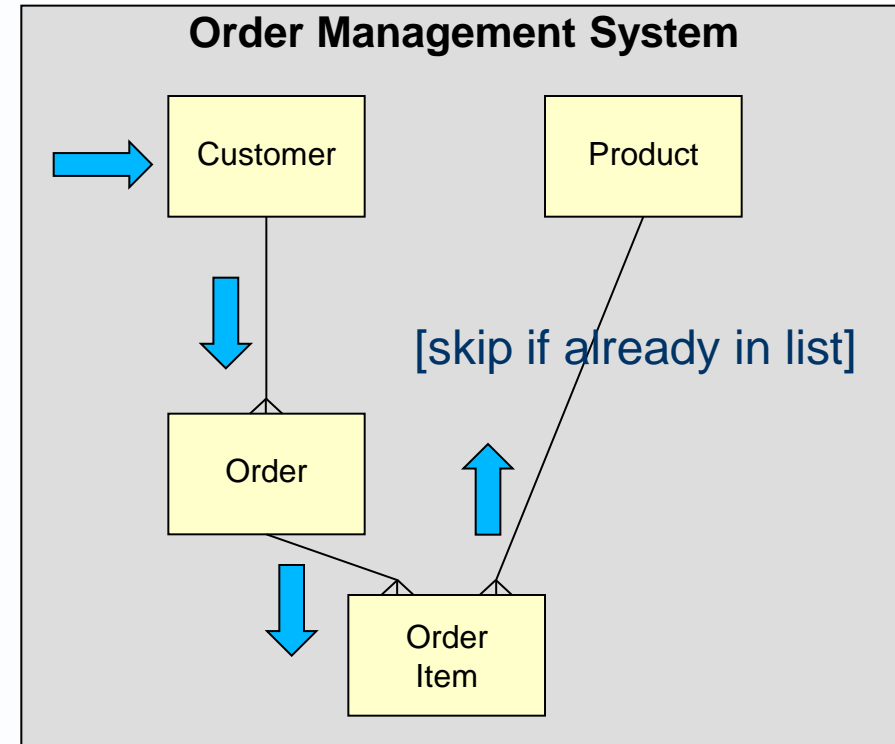


A Data Flow Catalogue (Interface Catalogue in TOGAF)

	Flow name	Enquiry	Response	Order
Functional attributes	Trigger		Enquiry	
	Source	Customer	Sales	Customer
	Destination	Sales	Customer	Sales
	Information	Unstructured	Unstructured	Order details (tbd)
	Frequency	1,000/day	1,000/day	30/day
Non-functional attributes	Volume			500K
	Confidentiality	High	High	High
	Integrity	Medium	Medium	High
	Availability	24/7	09.00-18.00	24/7
	Transport mechanisms	Technology	Web	Telephone
Protocol		HTTP		HTTPS

Data Access Path (short-term process) diagram

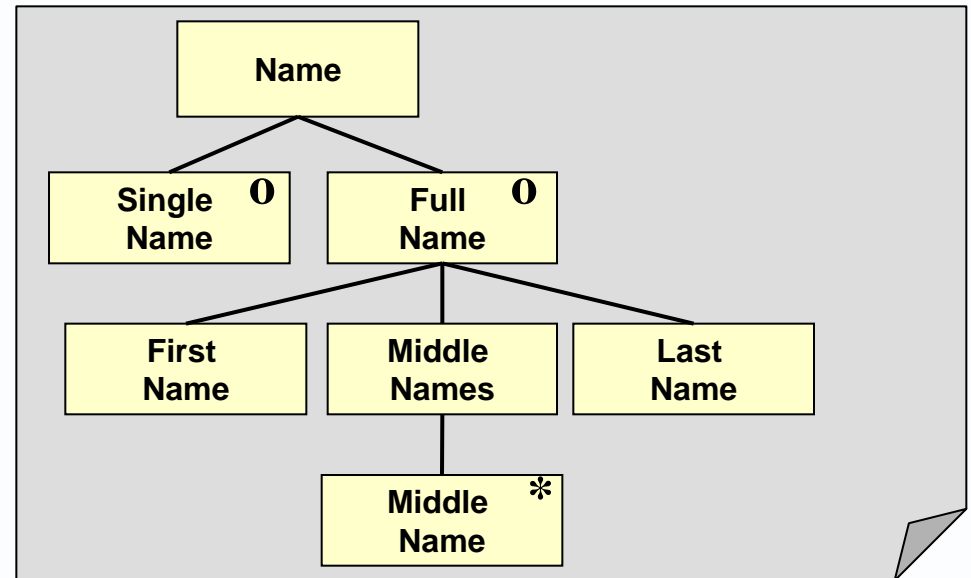
- ▶ Which data entities are accessed by a process?
- ▶ Useful in analysing the efficiency of a process.
- ▶ Where an automated service accesses data in a data store, then the logic of the process can be shown in an access path diagram.
- ▶ A node in the diagram is a persistent entity.
- ▶ Lines between nodes show the path a process takes through the structure of persistent entities.
- ▶ (You might manipulate a UML interaction diagram to define an access path.)



- ▶ What is the content and hierarchical structure of a data flow or message?
- ▶ What data structure must be implemented in an XML or other data definition schema?

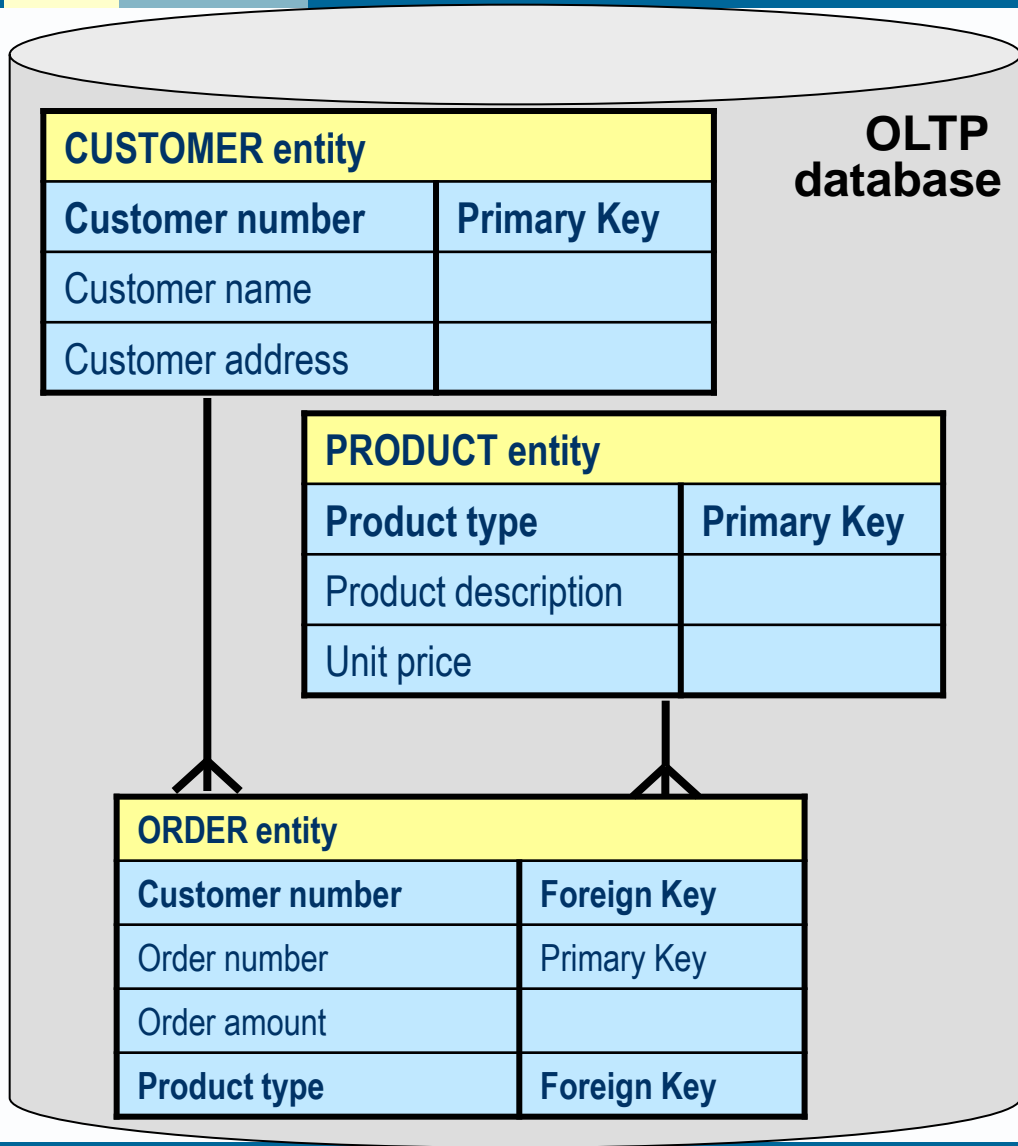
Message with iterated element

```
Name SELECT
  Single Name
Name OR
  Full name SEQUENCE
    First Name
    Middle Names ITERATION
      Middle Name
    Middle Names END
    Last Name
  Full name END
Name END
```



```
xsd:choice
  xsd:element name="SingleName" type="Text" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1" /
  xsd:sequence
    xsd:element name="FirstName" type="Text" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1" /
    xsd:element name="MiddleName" type="Text" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded" /
    xsd:element name="LastName" type="Text" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1" /
  /xsd:sequence
/xsd:choice
```

Logical Data diagram – Relational style

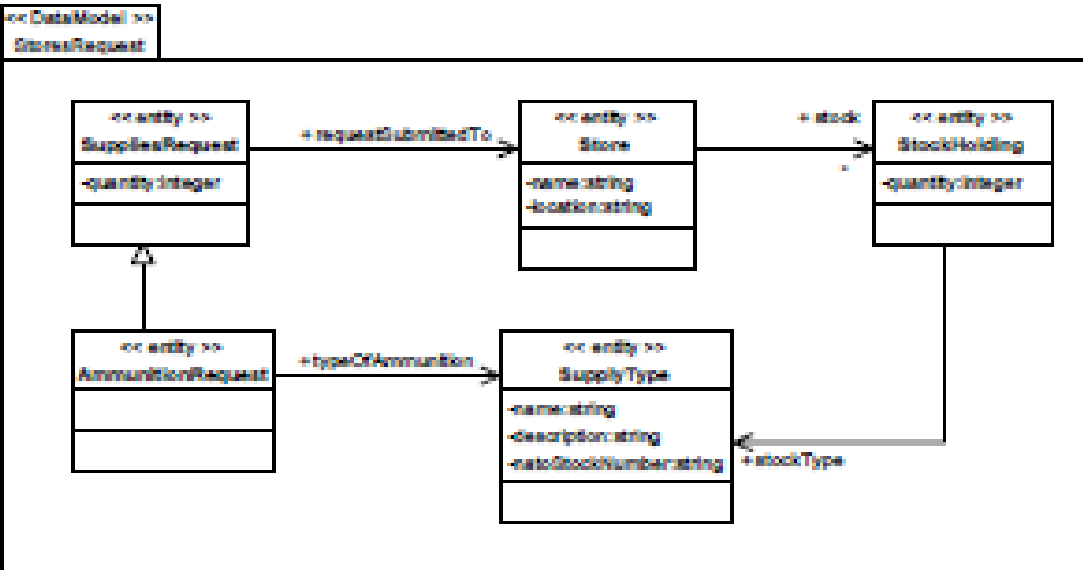


- ▶ Entities
- ▶ Attributes &
- ▶ Relationships

- ▶ Usually defining the content of one persistent data store

- ▶ And designed to enable I/O data flows

OV-7 Logical Data Model

 <p><i>Example – OV-7 Extract for Generic Stores System</i></p>	<p>Data objects: Information entity Information entity relationships Information entity structure Information entity attribute</p> <p>Usage: Operational analysis and information structure optimisation Specification of user information requirements in the URD (aids interoperability)</p>
<p>Description: Describes the structure and relationships between operational data elements</p>	<p>Alternative Views: UML Class Diagram</p>

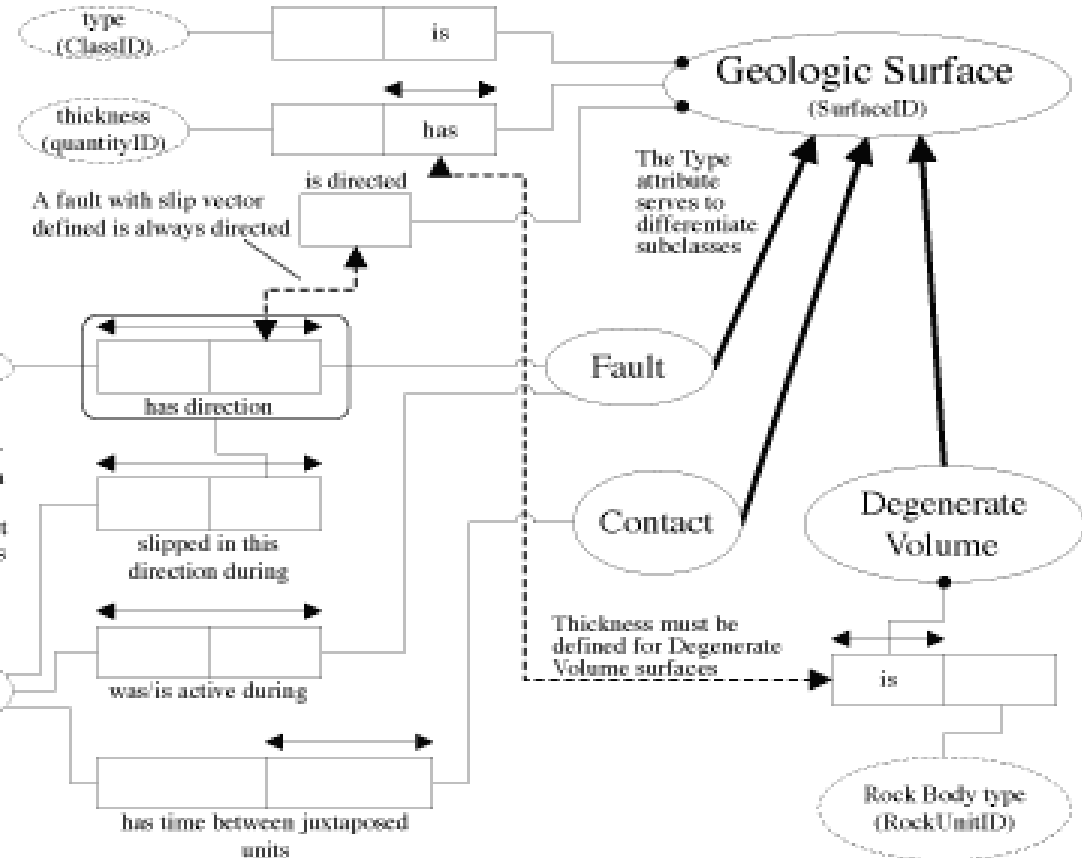
Logical Data diagram: ORM style

- ▶ This specialist notation expresses detailed business rules that constrain the values of data items/ attributes.
- ▶ Example from Wikipedia

The slip vector value is not defined yet; it is a **Vector Quantity** or **Vector Field**, depending on whether slip is defined at one point or many points on the fault surface.

Faults may have more than one period of movement, with different slip vectors defined for each period. Slip vectors and ages may be known for only some of the periods of movement. The age range for different periods of movement must be non-overlapping. If a fault is involved in a 'has direction' relationship that has an associated age range, it must also be involved in a 'was/is active during' relationship for the same age range.

Surface types are defined in a database classification table (COA of Johnson et al, 1998)



Uniqueness constraint indicates a particular contact may represent only one age range between the units juxtaposed at the contact. The age range could be a derived value, based on the ages of rock bodies adjacent to the contact.

Rock Body types are defined in a database classification table (COA of Johnson et al, 1998), referenced by RockUnitID